

**Methods:** A retrospective, observational study was conducted by collecting and analyzing data from July 2024 in the Emergency Department of the Clinical Hospital of Salamanca.

**Results:** Out of a total of 201 patients treated by on-call psychiatry in the Emergency Department, 64 patients (31.8%) presented suicidal ideation or suicide attempts. Of these, 43 were women (67%) and 21 were men (33%). By age group, among the women, 5 were under 18 years old, 11 were between 18 and 35 years old, 16 were between 36 and 55 years old, and 11 were over 55 years old. Among the men, 1 was under 18 years old, 7 were between 18 and 35 years old, 8 were between 36 and 55 years old, and 5 were over 55 years old.

**Conclusions:** Regarding the profile of patients with suicidal behavior, there is a higher presence of women with suicidal tendencies, as reported in the literature and other studies. No clear relationship was observed between age ranges and suicide attempts. It is important to note that the sample size is not statistically significant to determine representativeness.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1941

### Mentalizing and suicide reattempt: a 12-months follow-up study

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**Introduction:** Hypomentalizing may contribute to heightened social withdrawal and it has been related with an increased risk of and suicide attempt (SA). Although certain studies have identified a relationship between hypomentalizing and suicidal behavior, research on follow-up remains limited.

**Objectives:** This study aims to examine the relationship between suicide reattempt and the progression of mentalizing within 12-months.

**Methods:** Our study included a cohort of 1,374 patients who committed a SA. We conducted assessments at the baseline and at a 12-months follow-up. We measured mentalizing using the RFQ-8, and evaluations of suicidal ideation and behavior employing the CSRSS. Demographics, clinical characteristics, and mentalizing were subjected to comparative analysis using the T-student and Chi-square tests.

**Results:** A total of 310 participants committed a suicide reattempt in the follow-up period. Our results showed that reattempt group were significantly younger, more presence of female gender, suicidal ideation and planning, more previous SA, and higher hypomentalizing means.

**Image 1:**

**Table 1.** Mean comparison of socio-demographic, clinical information related to suicidality, and mentalizing in of suicide reattempt for the entire sample (N=1374).

	New Suicide <u>Attempt</u>		p value	Effect size
	No N=1064	Yes N=310		
<b>Demographics</b>				
Age, mean (SD)	41.47 (16.11)	38.91 (13.86)	<b>.011</b>	0.170 <sup>a</sup>
Female sex, N (%)	734 (68.9)	232 (74.8)	<b>.047</b>	0.054 <sup>b</sup>
Educational years, mean (SD)	11.72 (3.92)	12.06 (3.67)	.166	0.089 <sup>a</sup>
Married, N (%)	234 (21.9)	70 (22.5)	.956	0.001 <sup>b</sup>
Employed, N (%)	422 (39.6)	125 (40.3)	.858	0.005 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Clinical Information</b>				
Follow-up Suicidal Ideation, N (%)	191 (35.4)	91 (59.0)	<b>≤.001</b>	0.201 <sup>b</sup>
Follow-up Suicidal Planning, N (%)	50 (9.2)	51 (33.1)	<b>≤.001</b>	0.281 <sup>b</sup>
Follow-up Number of Reattempts, mean (SD)	-	2.23 (2.73)	-	-
Number of Lifetime Suicide Attempts, mean (SD)	2.84 (4.50)	5.06 (8.14)	<b>≤.001</b>	0.351 <sup>a</sup>
<u>Baseline</u> RFQ-8, mean (SD)	4.55 (1.30)	4.80 (1.28)	<b>0.003</b>	0.193 <sup>a</sup>
Follow-up RFQ-8, mean (SD)	4.15 (1.31)	4.81 (1.23)	<b>≤.001</b>	<b>0.519 <sup>a</sup></b>

Bold font indicates significant level (p<0.05), standard deviation (SD), number of participants (N), proportion in percentages (%) from each group total. Missing data for: Married= 34; Employed= 7; Follow-up suicide ideation and planning= 680; Number of follow-up suicide attempts= 33; Number of lifetime suicide attempts= 6; Baseline RFQ-8= 12; Follow-up RFQ-8= 818; <sup>a</sup> d-Cohen's; <sup>b</sup> V-Cramers.

**Conclusions:** Social cognition may play a crucial role in the suicide reattempt risk. Future research on the association between social cognition and suicidal behavior could help elucidate the associated factors and identify potential therapeutic actions.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1942

### Prevalence of Suicide-Related Consultations in Relation to the Total Number of Emergency Visits Attended by the Psychiatry Service at the University Hospital of Salamanca in 2023

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**Introduction:** Suicide is a significant public health issue, and its study has been approached from various perspectives. This work focuses on analyzing consultations related to suicide attended by the Psychiatry Service at the University Hospital of Salamanca during 2023. Suicide is defined as an intentional act with a fatal outcome, and its prevention is considered a priority in mental health.