

Introduction: The prevalence of mental illness has increased worldwide over the past few years. At the same time, and even in the sense, there is also an increase in suicide rates with special incidence in certain risk groups, among which health professionals stand out.

In this particular group, physicians seem to represent a class particularly vulnerable by the stress and demand associated with it, but also by access and knowledge about potentially lethal means. For this very part, they have a higher risk of suicide than the general population.

Objectives: This paper aims to better understand the phenomenon of suicide among physicians and identify which medical specialties are most vulnerable.

Methods: Bibliographic research in the Pubmed® database using the terms “suicide and physicians”.

Results: The data obtained from the scientific literature consulted indicate that physicians have a higher risk of suicide than the general population, with greater emphasis on females who have higher rates compared to males.

Work factors that translate into higher levels of demand and stress combined with easy access and knowledge about the use of potentially lethal means seem to contribute very significantly to this phenomenon. Perfectionist personality traits with a high sense of responsibility and duty are also important characteristics that place these professionals in a position of greater vulnerability.

With regard to the different medical specialties, anesthesiology, psychiatry and general and family medicine are the ones with higher suicide rates among the medical class.

Conclusions: The risk of suicide, although admittedly high in the medical class, is not homogeneous among different countries, being naturally influenced by the satisfaction/gratification obtained in the performance of their profession. In this sense, countries such as Switzerland and Canada show higher levels of professional satisfaction. In the opposite direction, dissatisfaction in the exercise of clinical activity is associated with higher levels of fatigue and burnout.

Medical women, due to the need to combine the responsibility of family tasks with professional responsibility, are at greater risk.

In this sense, it is necessary to develop strategies that are more appropriate for the prevention and early identification of suicide risk situations that can be experienced not only by improving working conditions but also by better addressing professionals suffering from mental disorders.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1084

Development and Psychometric Testing The Suicide Risk Management Efficacy Scale

S. Öztürk* and D. Hiçdurmaz

¹Psychiatric Nursing, Hacettepe University Nursing Faculty, Ankara, Türkiye

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Current suicidology literature emphasizes the need for suicide prevention and awareness training that include specific approaches tailored for specific professional groups. However, it is

necessary that the scales used in the assessment of trainings contain the needs of the evaluated groups on risk management. Cancer patients are one of the groups with a high risk of suicide. Studies show oncology nurses have difficulties in recognising and managing the risk of suicide in oncology patients (Grane et al. *Psycho-Oncology* 2018; 27(1) 148–154, Öztürk and Hiçdurmaz. *Journal of Clinical Nursing* 2022; 1-15). Also, these studies underline the need to create training programmes peculiar to oncology that increase oncology nurses' awareness, knowledge, skills and efficacy in recognising and managing suicide risk. However, no study in the current literature presents scale that can assess the effect of these trainings on efficacy of oncology nurses or other professional who work oncology in the management of suicide risk. Valid and reliable scale is required to assess oncology nurses' efficacy in suicide risk management.

Objectives: This study aim to to develop and test the psychometric properties of the Suicide Risk Management Efficacy Scale (SRMES)

Methods: The study was conducted in two stages: (1) the creation of conceptual frameworks and scale items (2) assessing the scale psychometric properties. At the end of the feedback from 10 experts (Psychiatrists and Psychiatric Nurses), the scale content validity was completed and the scale was applied oncology nurses sample. Data were collected using a Descriptive Characteristic Form and the 26-item SRMES. Data were obtained from 234 oncology nurses. Exploratory, confirmatory factor analyses and reliability analyses were performed.

Results: Exploratory factor analyses extracted a unifactorial solution. Confirmatory factor analysis revealed that the unifactorial model presented highly satisfied and acceptable fit indexes (CMIN/df=1,927; CFI=.94; GFI=.844; IFI=.941; TLI=.928; RMSEA=.063; NFI=.884; RFI=.86). According to the results of the principal component analysis, factor loads in the unifactorial structure are between 0.534 and 0.843. Cronbach's alpha value of the scale was 0,96, the inter-class reliability coefficient is 0.928.

Conclusions: The result of exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis results were satisfactory. The SRMES is a valid and reliable scale that can be used to assess oncology nurses' efficacy perception on suicide risk management. The SRMES can also be used to evaluate the efficacy perceptions of other health professionals on suicide risk management who perform psychosocial assessments similar to nurses in oncology.

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EPV1085

Identifying Differences between Greek Adolescent Suicide Attempters and Adolescent Patients with No Suicidal Behavior

T. Tairi^{1*}, N. Zilakis² and F. Siamouli²

¹International Studies, American University of Sharjah, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates and ²3rd Psychiatric Department, AHEPA General Hospital, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Youth suicide is a significant public health problem resulting in a major social and economic burden for communities and a devastating impact on families.

Objectives: The present study, which is part of a continuing research on attempted suicide among adolescents conducted in Northern Greece since 1990, explored the circumstances and characteristics of adolescent suicide attempters, comparing them with a clinical sample of adolescents with no suicidal behavior.

Methods: We retrospectively studied medical records and collected clinical data, sociodemographic and family characteristics of adolescents (all diagnoses except attempted suicide) referred to the Adolescent Unit of the AHEPA General Hospital for assessment and treatment between 2008 and 2018 ($N = 160$) and we compared them with our sample of adolescent suicide attempters ($N = 182$).

Results: Of the 342 cases reviewed, 71.6% were female and aged 12 to 19 years ($M = 15.39$, $SD = 1.81$). Chi-square analyses showed that, compared with patients with no suicidal behavior, attempters were more frequently diagnosed with personality disorder and mood disorder. No differences were found between groups for substance-use disorder, psychosis, eating disorder and somatic symptom disorder. Attempters were also living in more problematic circumstances, such as severe family dysfunction and/or impairment, reported significantly more conflict with parents, had more school problems and had experienced romantic disappointment (see Table 1).

Table 1. Comparisons between suicide attempters and nonsuicidal comparison group on family psychosocial characteristics

	Suicide Attempters ($n = 182$) n	Comparison Group ($n = 160$) %	n	%	χ^2
Malfunction/ Inadequate family system	109	60.6	59	36.9	19.00***
School problems/ difficulties	100	55.2	60	37.7	10.42***
Conflict with parents	97	53.9	66	41.3	5.42*
Romantic disappointment	41	22.9	10	6.3	18.34***
Conflict with siblings	26	14.4	12	7.5	4.11*
History of physical abuse/violence	25	14.0	16	10	1.25
History of sexual abuse – Rape	6	3.4	6	3.8	.04

Conclusions: These findings highlight risk factors for suicide attempts and inform the development of suicide models that improve identification of adolescents at greatest risk to making a suicide attempt.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1086

Suicidal attempts among psychiatric patients hospitalized in Tirana Psychiatric Service, Albania

V. Alikaj*, V. Skendi and E. Dashi

¹Neuroscience department, Medical University, Neuroscience department, Medical University, Tirana, Albania

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Suicide represents one of the most discussed mental health issues in the world today and health challenges for the future. The burden of suicide is calculated in very high numbers (800 thousand people per year) by the WHO (2014), ranking it among the other most frequent causes of death. The key criteria to determine suicidal or non-suicidal behavior is the presence of intentional self-injurious behavior, in which the individual intentionally attempts to harm himself.

Objectives: Aim of the study: was to make a presentation and evaluation of the demographic and clinical factors of suicidal self-injurious behavior in patients hospitalized

Methods: Patients' data were obtained from the archived clinical files of the Psychiatric Emergency Department and other wards at "Xhavit Gjata" Tirana Psychiatric Hospital. The method used is a descriptive retrospective study of patients admitted during period of January-May 2019. About 75 archived clinical files were thoroughly studied and analyzed, on various demographic and clinical variables.

Results: Albanian women remain more at risk for suicide attempts, while male suicide mortality is higher, as in the world. Higher determination and the use of more lethal methods ranked among the factors contributing to the higher mortality of men. The 29-49 age group is the most affected in our study according to suicide attempts and self-harming behavior. The most pronounced accompanying diagnoses of suicide attempts are major depressive disorders, but not leaving behind psychotic disorders. The average length of stay in the hospital is 18.4 days.

Conclusions: The deepening of knowledge on the etiology, on the factors influencing suicide and on the methods of treatment are only some of the issues facing public health today. Identification of self-injurious behaviors pave the way for treatment and assistance for anyone considering suicide.

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EPV1087

Particular suicides and psychiatric pathologies: Case Series.

V. Ritorto*, M. A. Sacco, S. Gualtieri, P. Ricci, A. P. Tarallo and I. Aquila

¹Institute of Legal Medicine University Magna Graecia of Catanzaro, Catanzaro, Italy

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Suicide is one of the main cause of death in the world. It's an important public health problem that is growing on new generations.

Objectives: The manners used to die have always been studied from psychiatry to understand which mental illness induced victim to various ways of suicide. They are multiples and are influenced by different factors. This study includes suicides cases defined "atypical".

Methods: The cases were examined at the Institute of legal Medicine Institute of Magna Graecia University of Catanzaro. Methods used were autopsies, and psychological autopsies. The study of the three cases also included the first level toxicological tests..