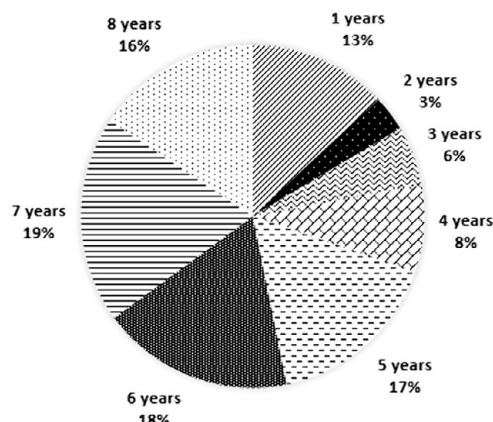


were: haloperidol: $r=-0.037$, $p=0.620$; paliperidone: $r=0.290$; $p=0.000$; risperidone: $r=0.219$, $p=0.006$; fluphenazine $r=0.358$, $p=0.000$; aripiprazole: $r=-0.051$, $p=0.610$; olanzapine: $r=-0.090$, $p=0.634$.

Proportion of patients with different consecutive years of LAI antipsychotic use



LAI	Dose ($\bar{x} \pm SD$)	Dose (range)	Plasma levels ($\bar{x} \pm SD$)	Plasma levels (range)
Paliperidone	62.8 $\pm$ 33.4	12.5-200.0	24.8 $\pm$ 14.0	0.20-96.0
Haloperidol dose	93.6 $\pm$ 29.2	37.5-300.0	24.8 $\pm$ 14.1	0.20-98.0
Risperidone dose	36.8 $\pm$ 11.1	12.5-50.0	21.4 $\pm$ 1.1	3.7-84.0
Fluphenazine dose	24.5 $\pm$ 1.0	12.5-100.0	0.75 $\pm$ 0.08	0-6.0
Aripiprazole dose	341.4 $\pm$ 12.8	100.0-400.0	195.0 $\pm$ 198.0	14.7-889.0
Olanzapine dose	323.5 $\pm$ 83.9	150.0-405.0	28.0 $\pm$ 3.4	8.0-75.0

Conclusions: Haloperidol and paliperidone were the most used LAIs. Drug prescription trends and doses were stable over time. A significant positive correlation between dose and plasma level was found for paliperidone, fluphenazine, and aripiprazole.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psychopharmacology; Precision Psychiatry; Long-acting injectable antipsychotics; Therapeutic drug monitoring

EPP0170

Depressive Symptoms and Suicidal Ideation in Spanish Medical Students

J.A. Blanco^{1*}, M. Rodríguez², I. Santos Carrasco^{1,3}, M. Queipo De Llano De La Viuda¹, L. Gallardo Borge¹, P. Marqués Cabezas¹, M. J. Mateos Sexmero¹ and J. Blanco Vilches¹

¹University Clinical Hospital of Valladolid, Psychiatry, Valladolid, Spain; ²University of Valladolid, Psychiatry, Valladolid, Spain and

³Clinical Hospital of Valladolid, Psychiatry, Valladolid, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Medical students have higher rates of depression, anxiety and suicidal ideation over the general population. The onset of these disorders can be a risk factor with unfavorable impact in both medical care and their lives during the years of clinical specialization

Objectives: To assess the prevalence and factors involved in depression, anxiety and suicidal behavior in medical students of the University of Valladolid (Spain). The results are compared with a previous study conducted 5 years earlier

Methods: We used an online self-administered questionnaire that included demographic variables, academic information, sanitary data, Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 (GAD7), and MINI International Neuropsychiatric Interview for suicide. Chi-Square Test was used for categorical variables, Student's t-test for quantitative variables and Spearman's Coefficient to evaluate correlations between variables

Results: 362 students of all courses enrolled in Medicine at the University of Valladolid completed the survey. There were no differences between male and female students, both with high rates of moderate-severe depression (27% vs 30,4%), anxiety (42,9% vs 54,5%), and moderate-severe suicide risk (14,2% vs 10,7%). Previous study (n=584) also showed no differences between sexes but with lower rates of moderate-severe depression (14,3% vs 16,3%). 11% reported suicidal thoughts in the past month (11,6% previous study). There was a significant inverse correlation between medical career satisfaction and BDI scores

Conclusions: Five years later, rates of depression and suicide risk could have increased in medical students at the University of Valladolid. We urgently recommend the implementation of mental health prevention programs in this population

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: medical students; Depression; Suicide

EPP0171

Depression and suicidality amongst infertile women: a hidden pandemic?

B. Ghosh Dastidar

Calcutta National Medical College, Psychiatry, Kolkata, India

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Introduction: The psychosocial impact of infertility has been well researched and documented. However very little research has been conducted to assess the causative relationship between infertility and serious psychiatric illness such as suicide.

We conducted a cross-sectional study to investigate suicidal risk (suicidal ideation/ suicide attempts) amongst 100 infertile women undergoing infertility treatment at an IVF Centre based in Kolkata, India. Allied parameters such as depression, anxiety, quality of life were also studied.

Objectives: The goal of the presence study was to assess the suicidal risk (suicidal ideation / attempted suicide) amongst infertile women undergoing infertility/ ART treatment. And to examine the possible etiological factors behind increased levels of suicidal risk amongst infertile women.

Methods: Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview was administered to 100 female patient's undergoing IVF treatment and 100 control patient's, visiting an IVF Centre based in Kolkata. Chi square test, independent t test and Z test used for statistical analysis.

Results: According to the results obtained by assessment of MINI scale, the prevalence of major depressive disorder (50 %) followed

by Dysthymia (25%) was documented among infertile group while suicidality at 15% were significantly higher than other disorder ($Z = 3.80$, $p > .001$). No such cases of suicidality or Dysthymia was found among patients of control group. (fertile group).

Conclusions: Routine screening of suicidal risk and depression should be conducted for all patients undergoing IVF treatment. Infertility specialists should recognize psychiatric morbidity amongst infertile patients for subsequent referral and treatment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Infertility; Depression; suicide

EPP0172

Living on the edge: a review on potential risk factors for suicide in adult attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder

J. Miranda*, M. Barbosa, A. Tarelho and R. Guedes

Centro Hospitalar de Leiria, Department Of Mental Health And Psychiatry, Leiria, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by symptoms including inattention, hyperactivity and/or impulsivity that commonly persists into adulthood. Suicide is a major cause of death in adult ADHD (aADHD) patients. Suicidality is higher in these patients, in possible relationship to various clinical and socio-demographic factors.

Objectives: To review the current literature concerning potential risk factors for suicide in aADHD patients.

Methods: A research was made using the Medline database through the Pubmed search engine, with the following keywords: "adhd", "suicide", "risk factors".

Results: Comorbid psychiatric disorders (major depressive disorder, sleep disturbances, behavior disorders and addictive disorders) are powerful predictors of suicidal behavior in aADHD. Depression is the most frequent diagnosis among aADHD patients with previous suicide attempts. Subtype (mostly the combined type) and severity of ADHD were also associated with a higher number of prior suicide attempts. Impulsiveness, poor emotional self-regulation, recklessness, persistent hyperactivity, inability to relax, engagement in risk behavior (often found in ADHD), common personality traits in aADHD like low frustration tolerance, maladaptive coping and poor problem-solving, as well as interpersonal relationship problems, were associated with higher suicidality. Financial distress caused by unemployment is associated with higher suicidal behaviors. The suicidality is higher in females, mostly associated to self-concept, whereas in males is typically related to impulsivity.

Conclusions: Clinicians should be aware of the potential risk factors for suicide in aADHD patients because the early detection of these factors is fundamental to improve the patients' quality of life and could contribute to the design of more effective treatments.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Suicide; adhd; risk factors

EPP0173

Body attitudes and experienced early care and attachment relationships in suicidal adolescents.

E. Skvortsova¹, L. Pechnikova¹, E. Zhuykova², E. Sokolova¹, A. Ryzhov^{3*} and S. Kokorina⁴

¹Lomonosov MSU, Faculty Of Psychology, Moscow, Russian Federation; ²Russian State University for the Humanities, L.s. Vygotsky Institute Of Psychology, Moscow, Russian Federation; ³Lomonosov MSU, Department Of Psychology, Moscow, Russian Federation and ⁴G. E. Sukhareva scientific and practical center for mental health of children and adolescents of the Moscow department of Public Health, 3d Departement, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Both theoretical conceptualizations (M.&E. Laifers, E. Furman, J. Maltsberger, etc.) and empirical studies (I. Orbach) suggest an important role body image plays in the dynamics of adolescent suicidal attempts.

Objectives: To study the relationships between body image vulnerability and attachment attitudes concerning early care and current relationships.

Methods: Participants were 100 adolescents with suicidal behavior (46 with suicidal ideation only, 54 with suicide attempts) compared to 100 controls (12-17 years). Body attitudes were assessed with Body Investment Scale (BIS), perceived early care was assessed by Parental Bonding Inventory (PBI), current attachments experiences were assessed with Attachment Style Questionnaire (ASQ).

Results: Adolescents with suicidal manifestations scored significantly lower on BIS Body Care ($p < .001$), but higher on Comfort with Touch scales ($p = .05$). They did not differ significantly on Body Image and Body Protection scales. With regard to perceived early care, suicidal adolescents did score lower on all Care and Control PBI scales, in both paternal and maternal forms. For current attachments suicidal adolescents scored lower on Confidence ($p < .001$) and higher on Approval Need ($p < .05$) ASQ scales. Correlation analysis suggests, for both groups, stronger relationships of body attitude dimensions to current relationships than to perceived parental care, the former being more marked in clinical group, with Body Image scale being related to all ASQ scales ranging from $r = -.32$ to $r = .63$.

Conclusions: In current study only weaker tendency to care for body in suicidal adolescents was noted. However, in suicidal group the relationship between body image vulnerability and negative experiences of current attachments was stronger.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: adolescence; body image; attempted suicide

Anxiety Disorders and Somatoform Disorders 01

EPP0174

Anxiety disorders and age-related changes in physiology

J. Mutz^{1*}, T. Hoppen², C. Fabbri³ and C. Lewis¹

¹King's College London, Social, Genetic And Developmental Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; ²University of Münster, Institute Of Psychology, Münster, Germany and ³University of