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Introduction: Available meta-analytic evidence suggests an increased risk of suicide among cancer patients, although most of the reports focused on the sole suicide death (SD) outcome and they are usually hampered by significant between-study heterogeneity.

Objectives: The present meta-analysis aimed at assessing the prevalence and risk rates of SD, suicide attempt (SA), and suicidal ideation (SI) among cancer patients.

Methods: Systematic search up to April 2021 of observational studies documenting cancer and suicide outcomes associations. Pooled prevalence estimates, odd ratios (ORs), risk ratios (RRs), and hazard ratios (HRs) of SD, SA, and SI were computed according to the random-effects model. SD prevalence underwent cumulative and sub-group analyses for different variables. Risk estimates underwent sensitivity analysis for study design.

Results: Overall, thirty-nine studies were included. A higher risk of SD based on HR, SA based on OR and HR, and SI based on each measure was recorded among cancer patients versus controls. OR and RR of SD were not significant. Pooled prevalence rates of SD, SA and SI among cancer patients were 1.9% (1.1-3.1%), 1.4% (0.3-7.1%), and 9.1% (5.8-14.0%), respectively. Although high between-study heterogeneity held upon sensitivity and sub-group analyses, the overall message brought by risk analyses likewise held true. Age, country, study design, cancer type, sample size, cases type and comparison affected SD prevalence estimates in cancer patients. SD prevalence decreased over time.

Conclusions: Cancer patients face higher risk for SA and SI versus controls. SD' results were controversial. Cancer patients have higher prevalence rates of suicide outcomes compared to the general population.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Suicide outcomes; Suicidology; cancer; meta-analysis

EPV1574

The role of the dark triad and the experience of violence in the creation and dissemination of self-destructive online content by adolescents and youth

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Introduction: Research in recent years has raised an important question about the role of the Internet in the self-injurious and suicidal behavior of adolescents and youth.

Objectives: The aim of this work is to study the role of the experience of violence in real life and the dark triad in the creation and dissemination of self-destructive content among adolescents and youth.

Methods: 827 Russian students aged 15-25 (59% female) completed the questionnaire and the "Dirty Dozen" (Kornilova, et al., 2015).

Results: Two-thirds of respondents have seen self-harm (72%) and suicidal (66%) content. Every seventh respondent (14%) is at risk, because he creates, approves with likes or disseminates self-destructive content among peers. Respondents at risk are more likely to have experienced physical ($\chi^2=9.8$, $p<0.01$), psychological ($\chi^2=4.36$, $p<0.05$) and sexualized ($\chi^2=7.44$, $p<0.01$) violence. Respondents who have a higher machiavellianism are more likely to approve ($F=17.96$, $p=0.00$) and disseminate ($F=6.07$, $p<0.05$) self-destructive content, less often using the «report» ($F=4.06$, $p<0.05$). Adolescents who have a higher psychopathic are more likely to create ($F=7.34$, $p<0.01$), disseminate ($F=23.27$, $p=0.00$) and approve ($F=23.92$, $p=0.00$) it.

Conclusions: Self-destructive online content is seen by most teens and youth, and every seventh creates, approves and distributes it among peers, being a victim of violence in real life and having potential tendencies towards self-harm or suicidal behavior. Teens and youth with higher machiavellianism and psychopathy can create and disseminate self-destructive content due to their own psychological problems, but also potentially involve others. Research was supported by the Russian Foundation for Fundamental Research, project 20-013-00857.

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Keywords: self-destructive behavior; social media; self-injurious behavior; selfharm

EPV1575

Attempted suicide by Melatonin overdose: Case report and literature review

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Introduction: Melatonin (N-acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine) is an endogenous neurohormone produced by pineal gland. It is related to sleep-wake circadian rhythms, and nowadays it is sold without prescription as a "natural treatment" for sleep disorders. Most common side effects of melatonin overdose are drowsiness, dizziness, fatigue, headache, confusion, nightmare, hypotension, tachycardia and hypothermia. Supportive measures and control of vital signs are essential for an early discharge of the patient.

Objectives: To present a case of an 42-year-old woman who was taken to the emergency department after voluntary ingestion of 60 tablets of melatonin 2mg (Total amount 120mg), in a suicide attempt. To describe the most common side effects of melatonin overdose a the literature review.

Methods: Clinical case presentation and retrospective literature review.

Results: A 42-year-old woman who was taken to the emergency department after voluntary ingestion of 60 tablets of melatonin 2mg (Total amount 120mg), about 1 hour before coming, in a suicide attempt. After clinical evaluation, gastric lavage was performed, and 50g activated charcoal given. Drowsiness and mild hypothermia (34°C) was detected. After 12 hours of vital signs observation the patient was discharged and to psychiatry consultation, where depressive mood disorder and chronic insomnia was diagnosed.