Conclusions: Discomfort Intolerance Scale and Pain Catastrophizing Scale could be used as reliable and valid methods of measuring relationship to pain in studies of adolescents, although we found no associations between them and suicidal intentions.

Keywords: relationship to pain; discomfort intolerance scale; the pain catastrophizing scale

EPP1419

Suicidal behaviors: Relationship with body mass index and serological indicators

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Introduction: Current research has demonstrated associations between variables of a biomedical nature with the presence of psychological indicators.
Objectives: To analyze the relationship between levels of total cholesterol, triglycerides, and Body Mass Index (BMI) with suicidal behaviors, on a non-smoking sample, without women who take birth control pills and participants without depressive pathologyTo analyze the relationship between levels of total cholesterol, triglycerides, and Body Mass Index (BMI) with suicidal behaviors, on a non-smoking sample, without women who take birth control pills and participants without depressive pathology.
Methods: We used a sociodemographic questionnaire and the Suicidal Behaviors Questionnaire - revised (SBQ-R) to evaluate the suicide ideation, suicide attempt and the probability of committing suicide. The sample is composed of 166 participants with ages between 18 and 89-years-old, 54.2% are men and 45.8% are women.
Results: We observed a weak association between serological indicators with some components of suicidal behaviors. It is also observed that higher cholesterol levels are associated with a higher probability of suicide; normal BMI is related to an increase of suicidal ideation; and the age group of 41 to 89 years-old presents a higher probability of committing suicide.
Conclusions: It is further concluded that age, gender, marital status, place of residence, education and professional status are significantly associated with suicidality. Yet, the influence of cholesterol, triglycerides, and BMI levels on suicide behaviors was not supported.

Keywords: Total cholesterol; Triglycerides; BMI; Suicidal behaviors.

EPP1420

Tobacco smoking in non-psychotic patients with suicidal ideation

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Introduction: Tobacco smoking (TS) is a major public health concern worldwide because of its association with a number of unfavorable health-related outcomes. According to recent studies TS negatively affects both physical and mental health. Suicidal ideation (SI) is more prevalent in people with mental disorders than in the general population. Factors associated with the transition from SI to suicide attempt (SA) should be detected to prevent suicide in this high-risk population.
Objectives: The aim of the study is to evaluate the influence of tobacco smoking on risk of lifetime suicide plan (SP), SA and nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI) in patients with nonpsychotic mental disorders (NPMD) and SI.
Methods: Four hundred and 78 consecutive patients with NPMD and SI were included into the study. All patients were evaluated by a psychiatrist, underwent Self-Injurious Thoughts and Behavior Interview as well as semi-structured interview designed to gather information on demographic and biographical features. Mann-Whitney, Fishers exact test, chi-square test and stepwise logistic regression were used as statistical methods.
Results: Three hundred and 24 (67.8%) patients have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their entire life. No differences were found between smokers and non-smokers in terms of age, gender, educational and occupational statuses as well as age at onset of self-injurious thoughts and behavior, and total number of SP, SA and NSSI (all: $p>0.05$). The lifetime smokers were at higher risk of SA (OR=2.379; 95% CI 1.58-3.581: $p<0.001$) and NSSI (OR=1.591; 95% CI 1.064-2.38: $p=0.024$).
Conclusions: Lifetime smoking in patients with NPMD and SI is associated with SA and NSSI.

Keywords: Suicide; NSSI; Tobacco smoking; Ideation-to-action framework

EPP1421

Quality of life of patients with nonsuicidal self-injury: The role of suicidal ideation.

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Introduction: Lower quality of life (QoL) scores are associated with suicidal behavior, both in the general population and in psychiatric patients. Nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI) behavior is a public health concern because of its increasing prevalence and high risk of

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