

Introduction: Several studies showed the high suicide risk of patients with attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), however most of these studies had cross-sectional design.

Objectives: The aim of the current study was to review systematically those studies which investigated the suicide risk among ADHD patients with longitudinal design.

Methods: The systematic search was made on OVID Medline, PsychInfo, PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science. The search terms were (ADHD OR attention deficit hyperactivity disorder) AND (suicide OR suicidal OR suicidality) AND (follow-up OR longitudinal study OR prospective study). Inclusion criteria were: written in English; participants under 18 years at the baseline; longitudinal, prospective studies; ADHD population at the baseline and at the follow-up; suicide behavior as primary outcome. Exclusion criteria were: the study did not contain empirical data, and reviews/meta-analyses and studies which aimed to investigate the drug treatment efficacy of ADHD.

Results: 18 papers were included in the systematic review. 10 articles were published in the last 5 years. 9 studies enrolled children aged under 12 at baseline. The follow-up periods varied between 2 and 17 years. 17 studies found a significant positive association between ADHD diagnosis at baseline and the future suicidal behavior and/or attempts at the follow-up. The affective comorbidity showed an association with the future suicide risk.

Conclusions: These results highlight the importance of screening suicidality in patient with ADHD and consider it during treatment. Further studies are needed to clarify the role of the treatment and comorbidities of ADHD in the increased suicide risk.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: ADHD; suicidality; review; children

EPP0627

Clinical-EEG-Neuroimmunological Correlations in Depressive Female Adolescents with Non-Suicidal Self-Injuries

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.827

Introduction: Non-suicidal self-injurious behavior (NSSI) is rather widespread in adolescents, especially in females, and is an important risk factor for future suicide. The search for neurobiological markers of NSSI is therefore an actual medical and social problem.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to determine the relationships between pre-treatment quantitative clinical, EEG, and neuroimmunological parameters in female depressive adolescents with NSSI.

Methods: 40 female depressive patients (all right-handed, 16–25 years old, mean 17.6 ± 2.2 years old) were included in the study. Total HDRS-17 scores varied from 14 to 38 (mean 26.0 ± 6.9). Multichannel eyes closed resting EEG was recorded with subsequent spectral power (SP) measurements in narrow frequency sub-bands. Enzymatic activities of leukocyte elastase (LE) and its antagonist α -1 proteinase inhibitor (α 1-PI), as neuroinflammation markers, and the

levels of autoantibodies to S100b protein (AAB-S100b) and to basic myelin protein (AAB-BMP), as neuroplasticity markers, were measured in the blood plasma. Spearman's rank correlations were calculated between clinical, EEG, and neuroimmunological parameters.

Results: HDRS-17 scores correlated positively ($p < 0.05$) with beta2 (20–30 Hz) SP in the right anterior and mid-temporal leads. AAB-S100b values correlated positively with alpha2 (9–11 Hz) and alpha3 (11–13 Hz) SP in central-temporal-parietal-occipital leads, and correlated negatively with beta1 (13–20 Hz) and beta2 SP in the right anterior temporal lead.

Conclusions: The structure of clinical-neurobiological correlations obtained indicates that processes of neuroinflammation in depressive adolescents with NSSI are relatively mild and/or compensated by anti-inflammatory mechanisms. The study supported by RBRF grant No.20-013-00129a.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Adolescents; non-suicidal self-injuries; quantitative EEG; neuroimmunology

EPP0630

The impact of SARS-CoV-2 pandemic on suicidal ideation admissions: a single adolescent and young adult psychiatry center experience

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.828

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic and the lockdown brought about a sense of fear and anxiety around the globe. This phenomenon led to both short and long term psychosocial and mental health implications for children and adolescents.

Objectives: To evaluate the effect of COVID-19 pandemic on hospital admissions for suicidal ideation in a Portuguese adolescent and young adult psychiatry service.

Methods: We conducted a single-center, retrospective study including adolescent and young adult patients (15–25 years old) admitted to our service with suicidal ideation within a year before and a year after the declaration date of SARS-CoV-2 disease as a pandemic. Patients were divided in two groups: Group A - patients admitted before the pandemic (March 11, 2019 and March 11, 2020) and Group B - patients admitted after the pandemic declaration (March 12, 2020 and March 12, 2021). The groups characteristics and outcomes were assessed and compared.

Results: A total of 647 admissions were assessed (Group A, $n = 372$ and Group B, $n = 275$). Demographic characteristics were similar between groups. 75 patients (vs 25 patients) were admitted with suicidal ideation in the year before the pandemic. There was a lower proportion of patients admitted with suicidal ideation during the year after the pandemic year - OR 0.374 (95% CI 0.228–0.614, $P < 0.001$).

Conclusions: Our study showed a decrease in admissions for suicidal ideation in this service in the year after the pandemic. More studies are needed to understand the factors that may justify this decline and evaluate the longer effects of this pandemic in mental health.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: suicidal ideation; pandemic; SARS-CoV-2