

¹Laboratory of Biology and Health, Faculty of Science, Ibn Tofail University, Kenitra; ²Higher Institute of Nursing Professions and Health Techniques; ³Royal School of Military Health Service; ⁴Moroccan Poison Control Center and ⁵Forensic Institute of Royal Gendarmerie, Rabat, Morocco

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Suicidal poisoning represents a significant yet frequently underreported public health concern, particularly in regions where surveillance systems fail to fully capture the scope of the issue.

Objectives: This study aims to bridge this critical gap by estimating the total number of intentional poisoning cases and evaluating the completeness of the national toxicovigilance system in the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region of northwest Morocco.

Methods: This study analyzed data from suicidal poisoning cases recorded over a three-year period in the Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima region. We sourced data from the Moroccan Poison Control Center (MPCC) and hospital registers in the region. The two-source capture-recapture method was employed to evaluate the completeness of the poisoning surveillance system.

Results: A total of 824 suicidal poisoning cases were identified after removing duplicates, with 578 cases reported by MPCC and 286 cases from hospital records. Forty duplicates were found between the two sources. The capture-recapture method estimated a total of 4,133 cases (95% CI: 3,548-4,718), revealing that an additional 3,309 cases were not captured by the two data sources. The completeness of the surveillance was estimated at 13.98% for MPCC data and at 6.92% for hospital records.

Conclusions: Despite the presence of a toxicovigilance system in Morocco, significant deficiencies remain in its completeness. There is an urgent need to enhance this system by promoting greater awareness among healthcare professionals regarding the critical importance of spontaneous reporting of intentional poisoning cases.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1954

Exacerbation of suicidal risks among women during the COVID-19 crisis: Insights into epidemiological trends and intervention strategies

S. Hmimou¹, S. Elkafssaoui², S. Boukhorb¹, O. Erefai³, F. Hadrya⁴, S. Irnat^{1*}, A. Soulaymani¹, A. Mokhtari¹ and H. Hami¹

¹Laboratory of Biology and Health, Faculty of Science, Ibn Tofail University, Kenitra; ²Royal School of Military Health Service; ³Higher Institute of Nursing Professions and Health Techniques, Rabat and ⁴University Hassan First of Settat, Higher Institute of Health Sciences, Health Sciences and Technologies Laboratory, Settat, Morocco

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted mental health globally, disproportionately affecting women. The widespread repercussions highlight the necessity to delve into the factors exacerbating these impacts and tailor effective mitigation strategies to the unique challenges faced by women.

Objectives: This study aims to identify and delineate specific risk factors that have escalated suicidal behaviors among women during the COVID-19 pandemic and to suggest targeted prevention strategies that address these identified factors.

Methods: Employing a narrative review approach and adhering to the PRISMA guidelines, this study systematically examined literature from **PubMed** and **Scopus** on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on women's suicide rates. This review focused on studies published between January 2020 and December 2024 that explored the pandemic's effects on women's mental health.

Results: The findings indicate a profound deterioration in mental health among women during the pandemic, characterized by a spike in depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, and suicidal behaviors. The impact was notably severe among women facing unstable living conditions, single mothers, and those experiencing domestic violence. Social isolation emerged as a critical factor exacerbating these conditions, particularly pronounced among young women and those from socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds. The literature also underscores a significant increase in suicide attempts, with these groups most profoundly impacted.

Conclusions: This review confirms that the pandemic has exacerbated various risk factors associated with suicidal behaviors in women, particularly due to increased domestic violence, economic instability, and increased caregiving burdens, underscoring the critical need for tailored prevention strategies that specifically address women's unique challenges. These should include measures to protect women from domestic violence, enhance access to mental health services, and increase economic support to buffer the adverse effects of health crises on women's mental health.

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EPV1955

Systematic review of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy in suicide prevention in adults. Current perspective

A. Jurado Arevalo^{1*}, I. Contreras Pérez¹, P. Vargas Melero¹, M. Valverde Barea¹ and I. Caparrós del Moral¹

¹Psychiatry, University Hospital of Jaén, Jaén, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Suicidal behavior is a public health problem in which the entire society must commit to implementing all available strategies to prevent it (Tighe et al., 2018), as more than 800,000 people die worldwide each year (Pedrola-Pons et al., 2024).

Objectives: The objective is to determine the efficacy of ACT in reducing suicidal behaviors through a systematic review.

Methods: A systematic review was conducted following the PRISMA 2020 methodology, searching the Cochrane, EMBASE, PubMed, PubPsych, and MEDLINE databases for scientific literature published between 2013 and March 31, 2024, using the keywords: "suicidal behavior" and "acceptance and commitment therapy" in Spanish and English. After applying inclusion and exclusion criteria, 7 studies were finally included in the systematic review.

Results: After conducting the search, 7 studies were included, among which were 1 meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials, a systematic review and meta-analysis, two randomized clinical trials, a systematic review of 5 studies, a program analysis, and an