

Conclusions: Adolescents with ADHD did not have a different level of perfectionism than the healthy control group only in 'Organization' trait. This result could add to the therapeutic work with adolescents diagnosed with ADHD with underlining the importance to focus on organizational skills. The result highlights that adaptive perfectionism appears to be a protective factor against suicidality.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Suicide; adhd; perfectionism; riskfactor

EPP0374

Retrospective Chart Review of Patients with Self-Harm Seen as Liaison Psychiatry in Pakistan.

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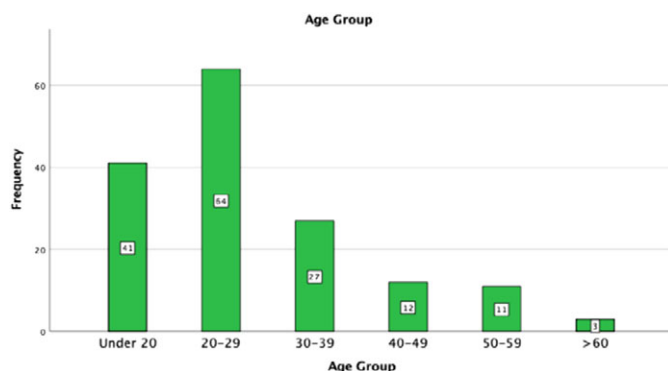
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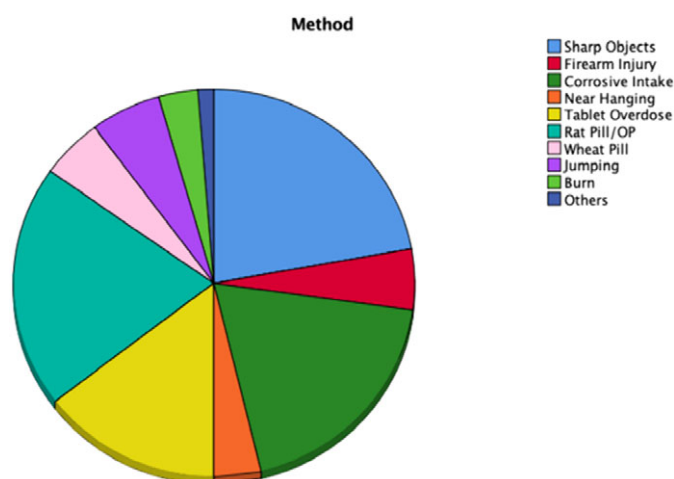
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Introduction: Self-harm is an 'act of self-poisoning or self-injury carried out by a person, irrespective of their motivation'. A history of self-harm is linked with suicide risk. A study in Pakistan found self-harm to be more common in young people with unemployment and interpersonal difficulties as common triggers. Expanding liaison psychiatry services leads to an earlier assessment of patients with self-harm. **Objectives:** To study the demographic and clinical variables of patients along with methods and precipitating factors of self-harm. **Methods:** A retrospective chart review of patients presenting with self-harm seen as a part of liaison psychiatry from October 2018 to June 2021.

Results: A total of 168 cases were seen of which 10 were excluded due to incomplete data. Of 158 cases gender split was roughly in the middle, with 49.4% males (n=78) and 50.6% females (n=80). The mean age of patients was 27.59 with a range of 12-70, 40.5% belonged to the age group of 20-29 (n=64) (Figure 1).



77.8% (n=123) had a past psychiatric history. The most common being depressive disorder 31.6% (n=50) and borderline personality disorder 30.4% (n=48). 35.4% of patients reportedly had previous attempts of self-harm. The most common methods being the use of sharp objects, rat-pill poisoning, and corrosive intake (Figure 2).



Conflicts with family and relationship difficulties were reported to be the most common precipitating factors.

Conclusions: Self-harm is a challenging and frequent presentation. Patients may present with diverse characteristics and varying needs. Hence physicians must be prepared for timely liaison and prompt management.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: pakistan; liaison; self-harm

EPP0375

Neuroinflammation Markers in Depressive Female Adolescents with Suicidal Attempts

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Introduction: Suicide is the second leading cause of death (8.5% of all deaths) in adolescents. The search for neurobiological markers of suicidal behavior seems to be highly actual. Such markers may include quantitative EEG parameters and signs of neuroinflammation that plays an important role in the pathogenesis of various mental disorders.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to reveal the relationships between pre-treatment clinical, EEG, and neuroimmunological parameters in depressive adolescents with suicidal attempts in their history.

Methods: 35 female depressive patients (all right-handed, age 16–25, mean 18.7 ± 2.9 years old) were enrolled in the study. Total HDRS-17 scores varied from 13 to 43 (mean 27.7 ± 8.1). Multichannel resting EEG was recorded with spectral power (SP) measurements in narrow frequency sub-bands. Functional activities of leukocyte elastase (LE) and of its antagonist $\alpha 1$ -proteinase inhibitor ($\alpha 1$ -PI), as neuroinflammation markers, were measured in the blood plasma. Leukocyte/inhibitory index ($LII = LE / \alpha 1$ -PI) was calculated. Spearman's correlations between clinical, EEG, and neuroimmunological parameters were analyzed.