significantly associated with BW, being inversely correlated in males. Conversely, there was no observed association between insulin levels and BW.

Conclusions: Our findings highlight the significance of prenatal factors in influencing the subsequent evolution of neurohormones in individuals initiating clozapine treatment. This suggests that subjects with lower BW tend to exhibit elevated neurohormone values, emphasizing the role of prenatal events in this context.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Suicidology and suicide prevention

EPP0071

Fictional faces of female suicide: Qualitative analysis of selected Russian-language texts of the school reader

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Introduction: Isaiah Berlin's (1948) exploration of the self-searching of Russian thinkers includes studies of the writers – Tolstoy and others (now – Russian-language texts of the school reader). These studies refute a widespread misconception about the relations between Russian writers and thinkers: namely, that in Russia literature and radical thought form two distinct traditions related only by mutual hostility. The works of Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Karamzin, Leskov, Ostrovsky, and of minor novelists too, are penetrated with a sense of their own time, of this or that particular social and historical milieu and its ideological content, to an even higher degree than the 'social' novels of the west. The personal characteristics of suicide victims, heroines of Russian literature, along with the gender aspects, deserve attention in suicidal behavior (SP) focus.

Objectives: To study personal characteristics of suicide victims, heroines of fiction.

Methods: Qualitative analysis of selected Russian-language texts of the school reader.

Results: At the dawn of literature, we have seen fiery heroines and tremulous victims in the arms of death. As psychology approach was developed, and we get acquainted with the tragic backstory. Psychotypes of suicides are exaggerated and overlapped. «Hysterical»: manipulative, frigid nymphomaniac (e.g., Anna Karenina). «Freedom-loving rebel» (i.e., Katerina reincarnations from A. Ostrovsky) in conditions of excessive regulation. «She-Devil, or Rebel Without a Cause». The obsession with death turns into a criminal and a victim (e.g., «Lady Macbeth of the Mtsensk» by N. Leskov, Turgenev's Susanna or Klara Milich). The image of a vindictively furious («velvet and tiger claws») woman descends to the Victorian view of female self-will. «Mimosa» is a sensitive, dreamy person, unable to resist the hardships of life, dependent (dies with her beloved, objection). In suicide, the strength of weakness is the outcome of a humiliating life (e.g., Karamzin's

«Poor Liza», «A Gentle Creature» by F. Dostoevsky. The meaning of suicides is the following: a call (to compassion, salvation), a «cry for help», atonement for one's (imaginary) – someone else's (by proxy) guilt, and release from encumbrance.

Conclusions: Fiction and life are united by emotionally unstable characters and/or depression as markers of unsatisfactory resilience. The cultural diversity of gender patterns and interpretations of SP challenges the essentialist view that «femininity» and marriage are protective factors. SP patterns illustrate and complement the explanatory concepts of SP. The inner world of suicidal people is fascinating and contributes to the evidence-based optimism in the «patient-centric» crisis care model.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0072

Decision-making competence in patients with depression and a history of suicide attempt: A systematic review

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Introduction: Decision-making is a complex process, and little is known about the various elements that comprise it. Recent literature on neurocognitive deficits in patients with a history of suicidality has highlighted that impaired (non-adaptive) decision-making is one of the most consistent deficits in individuals with a history of suicidality.

Objectives: This study aims to systematically review the available evidence on decision- making capacity in depressed patients with a history of suicide attempts.

Methods: A systematic search was conducted in PubMed, Psycnet, Elsevier and Scopus with additional searching through bibliographic references. This search was performed until the 31st of August 2022 and provided information on decision-making capacity in relation to suicidality and depression.

Results: The literature review provided 377 references, the titles and abstracts of which were reviewed for relevance to this study and the entry criteria set. The review of the title and abstract of these studies resulted in 50 articles that were potentially relevant to the study topic and a further review was then conducted to re-examine the selected studies and articles, which resulted in the final selection of 20 studies. The outcome measure used by the majority of studies as a measure of decision-making ability was the IOWA Gambling Task (IGT), in which the performance of patients with a history of depression and self-harm in most studies was significantly worse than that of healthy controls. Some methodological characteristics of the studies included in this review complicated the interpretation of the results, such as the sample size and characteristics of each study.

Conclusions: Decision-making ability shows alterations in patients with a history of suicidality and depression, confirming the findings of previous studies. Furthermore, an impaired or dysfunctional decision-making ability may potentially be a predictor of suicidal behaviour in patients with depression, a possibility that could be a reason for further research in this field, both in the context of investigating predictors and in developing appropriate treatments for these patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0073

The Global Burden of Suicidal Behavior Among People Experiencing Food Insecurity: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

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Introduction: Food insecurity has become a growing burden within a global context where climate change, catastrophes, wars, and insurgencies are increasingly prevalent. Several studies have reported an association between suicidal behaviors (i.e., suicide ideation, plans, and attempts) and food insecurity. This meta-analytic review for the first time, synthesized the available literature to determine the pooled prevalence of suicidal behaviors among individuals experiencing food insecurity, and examined the strength of their association.

Objectives: To determine the pooled prevalence of suicidal behaviors among individuals experiencing food insecurity, and examine the strength of their association.

Methods: Databases (*Ovid, PubMed, Web of Science, and CINAHL*) were searched using the appropriate search term from inception to July 2022. Eligible studies reporting the number/prevalence of suicidal behaviors among individuals experiencing food insecurity or the association between food insecurity and suicidal behaviors were included. The pooled prevalence of suicidal behaviors was determined using the random-effects model. The review was registered with PROSPERO (CRD42022352858).

Results: A total of 47 studies comprising 75,346 individuals having experienced food insecurity were included. The pooled prevalence was 22.3% for suicide ideation (95% CI: 14.7-29.9; I^2=99.6%, $p<0.001$, k=18), 18.1% for suicide plans (95% CI: 7.0-29.1; I^2=99.6%, $p<0.001$, k=4), 17.2% for suicide attempts (95% CI: 9.6-24.8; I^2=99.9%, $p<0.001$, k=12), and 4.6% for unspecified suicidal behavior (95% CI: 2.8-6.4; I^2=85.5%, $p<0.001$, k=5). There was a positive relationship between experiencing food insecurity and (i) suicide ideation (aOR=1.049 [95% CI: 1.046-1.052; I^2=99.6%, $p<0.001$, k=31]), (ii) suicide plans (aOR=1.480 [95% CI: 1.465-1.496; I^2=99.1%, $p<0.001$, k=5]), and (iii) unspecified suicide behaviors (aOR=1.133 [95% CI: 1.052-1.219; I^2=53.0%, $p=0.047$, k=6]). However, a negative relationship was observed between experiencing food insecurity and suicide attempts (aOR=0.622 [95% CI: 0.617-0.627; I^2 = 98.8%, $p<0.001$, k=15]). The continent and the countries income status where the study was conducted were the common cause of heterogeneity of the differences in the odds of the relationships between experiencing food insecurity and suicidal behaviors - with North America and high-income countries (HICs) having higher odds. For suicide attempts, all non HICs had a negative relationship with food insecurity.

Conclusions: There is a high prevalence of suicidal behaviors among individuals experiencing food insecurity. Initiatives to reduce food insecurity would likely be beneficial for mental well-being and to mitigate the risk of suicidal behaviors among population experiencing food insecurity.

The paradoxical finding of suicide attempts having a negative relationship with food insecurity warrants further research.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0074

Examining the Effects of COVID-19 on Suicide Attempts in Budapest: A Focus on Violent and Non-Violent Attempts

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Introduction: In Hungary, in contrast to most other countries, suicide deaths increased significantly during the first year of the COVID-19 epidemic (March to December 2020). Globally, the burden of emergency care in the healthcare system tended to decrease during the first period of the epidemic.

Objectives: Our research aimed to evaluate the changes in the number of intentional suicide attempts by violent and non-violent means during the first two years of the epidemic, compared to the trend before March 2020 in the Budapest metropolitan area and Pest County.

Methods: We analyzed psychiatric assessment reports of self-poisoning patients admitted to Péterfy Hospital's Emergency Department and Clinical Toxicology from Jan 2019 to Dec 2021 to estimate non-violent suicide attempt trends. We analyzed patient data for violent suicide attempts treated at Dr. Manninger Jenő Trauma Centre from 2016-2021, focusing on trends during the first two years of the pandemic. Negative binomial regression estimates were used for interrupted time series analysis with Prais-Winsten regression, controlling for time and seasonal and autoregressive effects. We used change-point detection to examine the leveling of trends. The Institutional Review Board approved the research in both institutions. Approval numbers: 08-2022 (Péterfy Hospitaly) and 19-2021 (Traumatology Center).

Results: The number of male non-violent suicide attempts decreased by 16.6% compared with the pre-epidemic period ($p<0.001$). A similar and significant decrease was observed in females and in the total population (Image 1). The female and total population trends, i.e., the decrease, were reversed by August 2020,