

Results Seventy-six patients were admitted to the hospital (23.5%). Hospitalization frequencies for immigrant and non-immigrant individuals were 6.3% and 26.5% ($P=0.002$). No significant association was found between psychiatric admission and history of a diagnosed psychiatric disorder, previous suicidal attempts, previous emergency room care use, family support or current drug use. A subgroup of patients ($n=37$; 9%) answered Beck's suicidal intent scale (SIS), a measure of risk in suicidal attempters. Mean SIS was found to be higher among hospitalized than discharged patients (8.5 vs. 16.5; $P=0.01$). No significant difference was found in mean SIS between immigrant and non-immigrant patients (9.3 vs. 9.1; $P=0.3$).

Conclusions These preliminary results call for consideration. The highly significant lower rate of psychiatric admission among immigrant patients, without significant differences in mean SIS score in regard to non-immigrants, needs further study.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.725>

EW609

Talking suicide on Twitter: Linguistic style and language processes of suicide-related posts

B. O'Dea^{1,*}, M. Larsen¹, P. Batterham², A. Callear², H. Christensen¹

¹ University of New South Wales, Black Dog Institute, Sydney, Australia

² The Australian National University, National Institute for Mental Health Research, Canberra, Australia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Suicide is a leading cause of death worldwide and is largely preventable. The social media site Twitter is used by individuals to express suicidal intentions. It is not yet feasible to contact each Twitter user to confirm risk. Instead, it may be possible to validate risk by linguistic analysis. Psychological linguistic theory suggests that language is a reliable way of measuring people's internal thoughts and emotions; however, the linguistics of suicidality on Twitter is yet to be fully explored.

Objectives & aim The aim of this study is to characterise the linguistic styles of suicide-related posts on Twitter for the purposes of predicting suicide risk.

Methods The Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC) program was used to compare the linguistic features of suicide-related tweets previously coded for suicide risk by humans with a set of matched controls. Logistic regression was then used for predictive modelling.

Results The suicide-related tweets had significantly different linguistic profiles to the control tweets. The "strongly concerning" suicide tweets were found to have fewer words than all other tweets and not surprisingly, references to 'death' were significantly higher in this group. A number of other results were found. The final model which distinguished "strongly concerning" suicide risk from the controls was found to have 97.7% sensitivity and 99.8% specificity.

Conclusions This study confirms that the linguistic features of suicide-related Twitter posts are different from general Twitter posts and that these linguistic profiles may be used to predict suicide risk in Twitter users.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.727>

EW611

Suicidal plan and dissociation

M. Preve^{1,*}, M. Mula², A. Degrate¹, N.E. Suardi¹, M. Godio¹, R.A. Colombo¹, R. Traber¹

¹ Sociopsychiatric Organization, Psychiatric Clinic, Mendrisio, Switzerland

² Epilepsy Group, Atkinson Morley Regional Neuroscience Centre, St. George's University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom

* Corresponding author.

Introduction The social and economic impact of mood disorders and suicide is extremely high. In depression, suicide is included among the cognitive disturbances, together with guilt, paranoid and obsessive-compulsive symptoms, depersonalization/derealization and agitation [1,2]. The aim of this report is to study a sample of depressed patients with bipolar disorder or major depressive disorder, to evaluate the level of impulsivity and dissociation in a context of a suicidal plan.

Method Twenty inpatients with suicidal plan were assessed with: the SCID-P for Axis I diagnosis, SCI-DER, DSS, HRSD, HAS, YMRS, GSR. We conducted a systematic literature review (PubMed, Embase, PsychInfo) using the key terms "depression", "suicide", "suicidal plan", "depersonalization", "derealization" AND "dissociation".

Results An independent sample T-Test analysis suggested that the patient with high suicidal plan present significant higher score at SCI-DER TOT ($P=0.015$), DSS TOT ($P=0.037$), BIS-11 motor perseveration factor ($P=0.023$) and inversely significant HAS TOT ($P=.029$).

Discussion and conclusion It's suggestive that when are lost the boundaries of the self, the clarity of suicidal's purpose reduces the levels of anxiety and suicide appears the only way to achieve the liberation of the suffering of depression. Methodological limitations, clinical implications and suggestions for future research directions are considered.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

References

[1] Castrogiovanni P et al., 1998.

[2] Miret M et al., 2013.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.729>

EW612

Spousal abuse in married women with suicidal attempt in Shiraz, Iran

A. Sahraian*, S. Bahreini, A. Mani

Research Center for Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Epidemiological studies revealed that 21 to 34 percent of women around the world have been victim of physical assault by their spouse and spouse abuse have been more prevalent in developing countries.

Objectives The most common form of violence against women is spousal abuse which is a dangerous factor and leads to serious psychological damages while it is one of the most important causes of suicide in married women.

Aims The study of factors related to spousal abuse in the population where they attempt to suicide is important for recognizing it and preventing spousal abuse, consequently, preventing suicide.

Methods The study was conducted cross-sectional on 360 married women who attempted suicide and referred to Shoshtari Hospital in Shiraz. Instruments for data collection comprised of about spousal abuse questionnaire and demographic cases questionnaire which were filled through interview.