

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.

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EW609

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

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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.

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EW611

Suicidal plan and dissociation

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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.

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References

[1] Castrogiovanni P et al., 1998.

[2] Miret M et al., 2013.

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EW612

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

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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.

Results A total of 43.9% of domestic violence prevalence, 61.7% of economic violence, 45.3% of psychological violence, 38.1% of social violence, 38.1% physical violence, 35.9% of sexual violence was reported. There was a relation between spousal abuse and some factors such as: age difference between spouses, wife and husband's education, husband's substance abuse, husband's medical illness, wife's psychiatry disorder, spouses' obligatory marriage, polygamy and husband's job.

Conclusions Considering relatively high prevalence of spousal abuse in people who attempted suicide and the relation between some demographic factors with violence, besides regarding spousal abuse as one causes of suicide, the women's screening, particularly those who attempt suicide in regard to spousal abuse and its related factors seems necessary.

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EW613

Patient assessment following substance overdose: Can we predict memory of the psychiatric interview?

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Suicide is a major public health issue, and a critical step in its prevention is a psychiatric assessment of individuals following suicide attempts (NICE 2008). In cases where patients attempt suicide through substance overdose, the central nervous system and consciousness are altered in significant ways. This is problematic, given that patients must have recovered sufficient cognitive capacity if a psychiatric assessment is to yield a meaningful and suitable care plan that the patient will recall and follow (Lukens 2006). Currently, there is no validated tool to assess whether sufficient cognitive recovery has occurred in such patients to ensure their memory of the assessment. Therefore, our goal was to identify indicators that predict preserved memory of undergoing a psychiatric assessment. We carried out a prospective study with 41 patients recruited from an emergency department. We collected data on cognitive tests (including WAIS coding test), memory self-assessment, plasma benzodiazepine levels, age, gender, and educational level at the time of psychiatric assessment. We then assessed patients' memory for undergoing a psychiatric interview 24 hours post-assessment, using an episodic memory score. Whereas memory self-assessment did not predict the episodic memory score, age, plasma benzodiazepine level, and cognitive test scores significantly influenced it, predicting 70% of memory score variation. Among these factors, the WAIS coding test predicted 57% of the memory score variation. To improve clinical practice, it may be useful to assess visual scanning, processing speed, and attentional function prior to psychiatric interview to ensure later patient recall.

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EW614

Suicidal ideation and organic diseases in acute female psychiatric patients

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Introduction Physical illness has been recognized as a major risk factor for suicidal behaviours, especially among females. A higher number of physical comorbidities has been associated with higher suicide- risk, thus having a greater burden among the elderly.

Objectives investigate this evidence to be able to estimate the load of physical illness on suicidality among psychiatric females of different age.

Aims Evaluate the association between suicidal ideation, age, depression and physical comorbidities in a sample of acute females psychiatric in-patients.

Methods 81 psychiatric female in-patients were evaluated during their first day of hospitalization through MADRS, SSI and the presence of organic comorbidity has been collected together with demographic data. All the evaluations were carried out at the Psychiatric Clinic, University of Genova, Italy.

Results Mean age 48 (age-range value: 74, high variability). Pearson's Chi-squared test showed: significant association between SSI and MADRS ($P=0,027$; $\alpha=0,05$); no association between SSI and age ($P=0,194$; $\alpha=0,05$); no association between SSI and presence medical illness ($P=0,132$; $\alpha=0,05$); no association between SSI and number of medical illness ($P=0,186$; $\alpha=0,05$).

Conclusions Our results show that the levels of suicidal ideation in psychiatric females are independent from age, presence and number of physical comorbidities. Suicidal ideation appears to be associated only with levels of depression. Our results challenge evidence from a large number of current studies and, if confirmed by further research, would lead to reconsider major suicide risk factors. Further research to investigate these associations on larger samples is needed.

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EW616

Development and psychometric testing of the triggers of suicidal ideation inventory for assessing older outpatients in primary care settings

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Introduction Older adults with depression resist accepting depression screening and seeking treatment due to stigmatization of mental disorders and little knowledge about depression. This study was undertaken to develop and determine the psychometrics of an instrument for assessing triggers of suicidal ideation among older outpatients.

Method Participants were recruited from older outpatients of two hospitals in northern Taiwan. An initial 32-item Triggers of Suicidal Ideation Inventory (TSII) was developed, and its items were validated by experts in two runs of Delphi technique survey. After this TSII was pre-tested in 200 elderly outpatients, 12 items were retained. The 12-item TSII was examined by criterion validity, construct validity, internal consistency reliability, and test-retest reliability.

Results TSII scores were significantly and positively correlated with the Beck Scale for Suicide Ideation ($r=0.45$, $P<0.01$), and UCLA Loneliness scores ($r=0.55$, $P<0.01$), indicating satisfied criterion validity. Participants with depressive tendency tended to have higher TSII scores than participants with no depressive tendency ($t=8.62$, $P<0.01$), indicating good construct validity. Cronbach's α and the intraclass correlation coefficient for the TSII were 0.70 and 0.99 respectively, indicating acceptable internal consistency

