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Introduction Suicide is the deliberate act of take off life to itself. According to WHO, more than one million people commit suicide every year.

Goals Compare data of suicide attempts between 1996 and 2014 in the University Hospital of Valladolid. Influence of the economic crisis on suicide data. Expose the risk factors. Provide prevention strategies.

Material and methods We have performed a study of epidemiological surveillance collecting descriptive data of suicide attempts; using the same methodology as in 1996. The variables studied were: sex, age, day, month, residence, method, personal status, education, employment status, religious believes, family history of suicide, psychiatric history and family and personal psychiatric history.

Results Increase in the rate of suicide attempts 27%. Distribution by sex is similar, but in 2014, a higher proportion was observed in males. The percentage of women is significantly higher than that of men in the group of teenagers (10–19 years old) (20% women vs. 4.5% of men; $P=0.005$); 83.5% have a psychiatric diagnosis (54.2% of them have a depressive disorder). Unemployment and economic problems stand out as environmental stressors in 2014. The main suicide method used in Valladolid is the hanging, and the second method used is the precipitation.

Conclusions The primary, secondary and tertiary prevention strategies are very important. Suicide is the major cause of mortality in the young age group (15–24 years old). Mortality in the general population has been on a downward trend; but suicide rates per 100,000 population has remained stable over the last decade.

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EV1263

Autolytic behavior in acute psychiatric hospitalization

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The aim of the study was to identify inpatients due to autolytic behavior in the acute psychiatric hospitalization of Dr. R. Lafora Hospital. It is an observational, descriptive and retrospective study. We collected information about patients aged 18 to 64 who were hospitalized during the month of January of 2015 in the acute psychiatric hospitalization by Selene software. The results were analyzed by SPSS software; 53.3% of patients diagnosed with schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders were hospitalized for acute exacerbation of paranoid schizophrenia; 57.1% of personality disorders for suicide attempts, 28.6% autolytic ideation; 28.6% of bipolar disorders due to mania, 28.6% depression, 28.6% mixed clinical and 14.29% suicide attempts; 60% of alcohol use disorders for autolytic ideation, 20% intoxication; 100% of substance-related and addictive disorders due to autolytic ideation; 100% of feeding and eating disorders for autolytic ideation; 50% of obsessive-compulsive and related disorders due to autolytic ideation; 100% of adjustment disorders with depressed mood due to drug over-eating; 100% of adjustment disorders with mixed anxiety and depressed mood for mixed clinic; 16.7% of depressive disorders due to dysthymia, 16.7% due to major depressive episode, 16.7% for moderate depressive episode, 16.7% for mild depressive episode with mixed nature, 16.7% for drug over-eating, 16.7% for autolytic ideation. It would be important to focus on patients with

a diagnosis of adjustment disorders, personality disorders, alcohol use disorders, obsessive-compulsive and related disorders and bipolar disorders, providing community care and avoiding the risks associated psychiatric hospitalization.

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Autism and suicidality: Review of risk factors in literature

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Introduction There is emerging evidence that suicide and suicidal behavior frequently occur in people with autistic spectrum disorders (ASD), although this topic is largely understudied. We have little understanding of suicidal behavior among individuals with ASD and there are no empirical data to guide practitioners in the treatment of suicidality in persons with ASD. There is a need to investigate risk factors associated with suicidal behavior in persons with ASD, to improve prevention strategies and interventions.

Objectives To get an overview from literature of risk factors for suicidality in individuals with ASD.

Methods Review of the literature using Cochrane Collaboration Centre, Embase, Medline, PsychINFO, PubMed, and Web of Science.

Results In the literature, we found that, among already known risk factors like comorbid depression, an underlying vulnerability in personality may be a risk factor for suicidal behavior. Several studies showed that a high score on the temperament factor 'novelty seeking' and 'harm avoidance' is associated with suicidality. In other studies, where suicidality was not an object of study, adults with ASD showed high scores on 'harm avoidance' and low scores on 'novelty seeking'. This suggests that personality profiles may be of predictive value for suicidality in adults with ASD. A study proposal focused on this possible association be presented.

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Optimizing the assessment of suicide attempters with a decision tree

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Background Optimizing psychiatric assessments could help to standardize the use of structured instruments in clinical practice. In recent years, several research groups have applied Computerized Adaptive Tests (CATs) to simplify assessments in depression, anxiety and also suicidal behaviors. We aimed to construct a shortened test to classify suicide attempters using a decision tree methodology that allows the integration of relevant clinical information, namely the history of past suicide attempts, in the construction of the test.

Methods The sample was composed of 902 adult participants in three subsamples: first-time suicide attempters, psychiatric inpatients that never attempted suicide and healthy controls. The