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Introduction: Substance use disorders in adolescents are a growing problem worldwide. These disorders are often unrecognised, undervalued by families, society and clinicians and as a result underdiagnosed, with serious future consequences if improperly addressed.

Objectives: Updated review of the recent literature on this topic.
Methods: Unsystematic review of the most recent and relevant literature.

Results: Review of neurobiology, risk factors, co-morbidity, differential diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, evaluation and treatment of substance use disorders in adolescence.

Conclusions: Substance use disorder in adolescence includes a variety of behaviours related to the use of alcohol and/or drugs, for instance, inability to control substance use, impairment of function at school, home or work, interpersonal problems and hazardous use of substance. Further knowledge in identifying, early diagnosing and adequate intervention in adolescents' substance use disorder may have paramount prognostic features.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Substance Use Disorder; Addiction; adolescence; Alcohol

EPV0690

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in a substance use harm reduction setting

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Introduction: Harm reduction (HR) approaches substance use disorders (SUDs) from a standpoint of humanism and tolerance, understanding the difficulty of terminating consumption in some cases, and instead promoting practices aimed at reducing risks inherent to substance use while granting accessibility to community based healthcare and contact with differentiated care, when needed, to patients who otherwise wouldn't have access to it. The COVID-19 pandemic brought about an economic crises, impacting mainly people from lower classes, associated with an increased prevalence of heroine and crack cocaine use and exacerbating previous SUDs.

Objectives: Describe changes in a HR population treated in HR context in Gaia, Portugal.

Methods: Data was retrieved from clinical files of patients undergoing treatment in a Harm Reduction setting on the HR team "GiruGaia" from Porto. Analysed data included number of patients admitted to treatment in the period between march the 1st and december the 30th 2020, their sociodemographic data, psychiatric and substance use history, psychiatric treatment and opioid agonist treatment when required. Gathered data was compared to the same time period in previous years.

Results: The number of patients admitted to treatment drastically increased. Patients presented with poorer socioeconomic conditions, more psychiatric comorbidity and in need of more extensive treatment interventions.

Conclusions: Our findings suggest that the pandemic and it's socioeconomic impact affected drug users in need of HR interventions worsening underlying psychiatric disorders, poverty and inaccessibility to healthcare. Drug users are often a forgotten population, and our results indicate that more attention should be devoted to them.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Substance use disorders; COVID-19; Harm Reduction; Community-based Mental Healthcare

Suicidology and suicide prevention

EPV0692

Approbation of body investment scale on youth sample in Azerbaijan

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Introduction: Body attitudes may serve as both vulnerability and protective factors for various forms of emotional and behavioral disorders, including suicidal and self-harm behaviors in adolescent and youth populations. Body Investment Scale (BIS, Orbach & Mikulincer, 1998) is an instrument specially designed to account for body attitudes in suicide assessment.

Objectives: The study was aimed to provide a preliminary evidence for using the BIS translation in the assessment of suicide risk factors in Russian-speaking student population in Azerbaijan.

Methods: The common recommendations for test translation were used. The factor structure, inter-item consistency of scales, and retest reliability were assessed. The participants were 100 students (18-23 years, 40 females, 60 males), 50 of them completed the retest.

Results: The exploratory factor analysis with fixed number of factors reveals a homologous structure to the original BIS scales, explaining 48.2% of variance (in comparison to 55% of original measure). Inter-item reliability coefficients were lower: .989 for Body attitude, .696 for comfort with touch, .65 for Care and .61 for Protection scales. Pearson's r for retest reliability (in a month) were above 0.9. Three items that could be excluded for enhancing the consistency of scales address physical contact and self-harm issues and might be culturally inappropriate.

Conclusions: BIS is a promising instrument due to its grounded factor structure, but refinement of some items of the Russian translation is desired, as well as further study of applicability for adolescent population. BIS could fill the gap in scarcity of instruments for suicide assessment for Russian speaking population.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: suicide assessment; body attitudes; BIS

EPV0694

Title: Haematological disorders revealing a raticide suicide attempt: A case report

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Introduction: Suicide attempts are common in individuals with schizophrenia. These actions are marked by a greater lethality, due to the use of more violent means in particular the intentional ingestion of rodenticides.

Objectives: To describe the gravity of the haematological disorders revealing suicide attempts by a rodenticides in patient with schizophrenia.

Methods: We report the case of a patient who present a haematological disorders after an rodenticide intoxication.

Results: A 41-year-old man with schizophrenia since 2011 was brought to the department of psychiatry in July 2020 for behavioral disorders. On arrival, the patient was oriented but reticent and refuse to tell his full story. On examination, his vital signs were normal, and he did not show any externalized bleeding. Biological tests revealed the prothrombin time (PT) was <10% with an isolated and unexplained fall in vitamin K-factors. The etiological investigation was negative. Later, the patient admitted attempted suicide by taken 4 rodenticide packages orally three days prior admission to hospital. The initial treatment with intravenous vitamin K almost daily is effective. An improvement in PT (35%) and vitamin K-dependent factors was observed after one week of treatment. A normalization of hemostasis disorders was obtained after two weeks of treatment.

Conclusions: It is imperative to suspect rodenticide intoxication in patient with schizophrenia with an isolated and an explained deficiency of vitamin K dependent factors. The particularity of this intoxication lies in the dangerous and prolonged side effects making the curative treatment difficult and long.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Suicide; schizophrenia; rodenticides; coagulopathy

EPV0696

Alendronate overdose/intoxication: Suicidal attempt in a case report

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Introduction: Alendronate is a nitrogen-containing bisphosphonate that inhibits osteoclastic bone resorption. Lethal dose (LD50) was approximately 626mg/kg in male rats, and 552mg/kg in female.

Signs and Symptoms of overdose clammy skin, CNS depression, dysphagia, hiccups, miosis, respiratory depression, seizures and wheezing. Supportive therapy and monitor of urine flow, calcium and phosphorous level is essential for the management of voluntary overdose.

Objectives: To present the case of a 76-year-old woman who made a suicide attempt by ingestion of 8 tablets of 70 mg of alendronate. To describe the treatment of alendronate poisoning and the follow-up parameters for the control of complications.

Methods: Clinical case presentation through retrospective review of clinical notes and non-systematic literature review.

Results: A 76-year-old woman was taken to the emergency department after voluntarily ingesting 8 alendronate tablets (70 mg per tablet) 1 hour ago reporting "suicidal thoughts". After clinical evaluation, gastric lavage, administration of activated charcoal, and IV ranitidine were used. After 24-hour observation and after psychiatric evaluation, the patient was discharged.

Conclusions: Hypocalcaemia, hypophosphataemia and upper gastrointestinal adverse reactions, such as upset stomach, heartburn, oesophagitis, gastritis, or ulcer, may result from oral overdose. In case of overdose with alendronate, milk or antacids should be given to bind alendronate. Giving milk or antacids, to bind the bisphosphonate and minimize absorption, has been suggested for oral overdose. Due to the risk of esophageal irritation, vomiting should not be induced and the patient should remain fully upright. For decontamination is recommended activated charcoal and gastric lavage.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: alendronate; Suicide; Intoxication; Treatment

EPV0697

<https://cpaper.ctimeetingtech.com/epa21/submission/edit>

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Introduction: During the last 15 years, an ideation-to-action framework has been proposed that has prompted the development of several models that account for the transition from ideator to attempter. Previous research on one such model, the Integrated Motivational Volitional Model of Suicide (IMV), suggests it accurately distinguishes between suicide ideators and attempters. However, no study has examined the utility of the model with a psychiatric sample of depressed suicide ideators and attempters.

Objectives: To address this gap in previous research, this study examines the ability of the IMV to distinguish between depressed adult suicide ideators with and without a history of suicide attempt presenting to the emergency department.

Methods: After providing informed consent and with the approval of the appropriate institutional review board, 68 adults presenting to the Emergency Department were recruited to participate in the study. Ideators and attempters were compared on sociodemographics, severity of depression/hopelessness/current suicide ideation, and volitional factors including, access, planning, exposure to family suicide, impulsivity, pain tolerance, fearlessness about death, and mental imagery of death. Group differences were evaluated