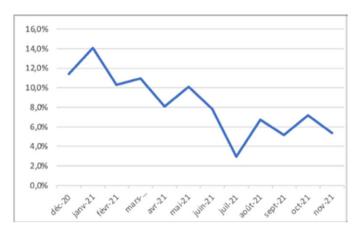**Image:**

Conclusions: According to our comparative study and the literature, admissions to the CAP ED increased significantly during the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, especially for suicidal ideations and suicide attempts. The urgent hospitalisations are eight times higher during the period 2020-2021.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0940

Factors associated with first suicide attempt vs. re-attempt in children and adolescents: A systematic review and meta-analysis

S. Abascal-Peiró[1]*, A. Alacreu-Crespo[2], I. Peñuelas-Calvo[3], B. Ezquerra-de la Cruz[1], L. Jiménez-Muñoz[4], E. Baca-García[5] and A. Porras-Segovia[6]

[1]Psychiatry, Hospital Universitario Rey Juan Carlos, Madrid; [2]Psychology and Sociology, Area of Personality, Assessment and Psychological Treatment, University of Zaragoza, Teruel; [3]Psychiatry, Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre; [4]Psychiatry, Jimenez Diaz Foundation Health Research Institute (IIS); [5]Psychiatry, Autonomous University of Madrid, Madrid, Spain and [6]Psychiatry, Imperial College, London, United Kingdom
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1220

Introduction: Suicide among children, adolescents and young adults is a major health problem, as it represents the fourth leading cause of death among people aged 15-29 (WHO, 2022). A recent study showed that the years of potential life lost (YPLL) due to suicide in 2018 were 1,344,552, which is very close to the 1,591,487 YPLL caused by COVID-19 in the year 2020 (Porras-Segovia et al, 2021). In the recent years, there is a growing interest in suicide prevention research in differentiating attempter profiles in terms of lifetime suicide attempts. Specifically, studies suggest that there may be meaningful differences concerning risk factors between patients with a history of one versus multiple suicide attempts. Multiple attempters (MA) show more suicidal ideation, depressive symptoms and hopelessness than single attempters (SA) (Esposito et al, 2003; Goldston et al, 1998).

Objectives: We aimed to answer the question 'What are the factors associated with attempting suicide for the first time and are they different from the factors associated with re-attempting suicide in children and adolescents?'

Methods: We conducted a systematic literature search in four databases. Article selection and data extraction according to a predefined protocol, including bias risk assessment, were performed by independent peer reviewers. Due to the different way to present data in the studies effect sizes were pre-calculated to standard mean differences (SMD). Random effects model was used to calculate the pooled effect size for all meta-analysis. Publication bias was assessed using funnel plots.

Results: 14 studies were included in the systematic review, and 13 in the meta-analysis. Original articles used in the meta-analysis included a total of 4286 participants of whom 1579 were multiple suicide-attempters and 2707 single suicide attempters.

MAs showed significantly higher proportion of anxiety disorders (SMD = 0.387, 95%CI [0.09, 0.68], p < 0.022), alcohol abuse disorder (SMD = 0.382, 95%CI [0.07, 0.70], p < 0.036) and substance abuse disorder (SMD = 0.526, 95%CI [0.21, 0.84], p <0.013) than SAs. Mean depression severity was higher among MAs than SAs (SMD = 0.515, 95%CI [0.17, 0.86], p < 0.011). MAs showed higher impulsivity (SMD = 0.28, 95%CI [-0.03, 0.60], p < 0.068) and aggressiveness (SMD = 0.688, 95%CI [0.42, 0.96], p < 0.00) than SAs. Hopelessness (SMD = 0.482, 95%CI [0.06, 0.91], p < 0.03) and suicidal ideation (SMD = 0.399, 95%CI [0.34, 0.46], p < 0.007) was significantly higher in MA.

Conclusions: On the basis of the current results, multiple attempters may represent a distinct patient population in terms of being a more severe clinical profile. This can provide the basis of stronger suicide prevention and vigilance programs focused in this suicidal phenotype.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0941

Analysis of self-esteem and body image in affective psychotic disorder with onset in adolescence

S. Susana Perez* and I. Martin-Herrero

Psychiatry, Los Arcos del Mar Menor Universitary Hospital, murcia, Spain
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1221

Introduction: In schizoaffective disorder, treatment with atypical antipsychotics is a first-line treatment option associated with treatment with mood stabilizers. One of the associated adverse effects is weight gain, which is sometimes associated with a deterioration of self-image and greater psychosocial impact.

Objectives: 1. To assess the personal perception and psychosocial adjustment in patients with affective psichotic disorder onset of symptoms in adolescence in current treatment with oral or IM aripiprazole. 2. To determine if there is variation in self-perception in patients with oral treatment compared to patients with long-term injectable treatment

Methods: Patients with affective psichotic disorder onset in adolescence come to consultation. Retrospective data collection: 9 months. Cross-sectional assessment with E-PICA scale. SPSS21.0.

Results: 33 patients, 60% women (mean 38.6 years) and 40% men (40.46 years). Men consulted for psychiatric symptoms earlier and their diagnosis is earlier than in women (men: onset 16.8 years, ASD diagnosis 27.15; women: symptoms onset 20.5 years, diagnosis 37.1 years).

The use of ILD aripiprazole is observed in 54%, with a similar proportion in both sexes (men 53%, women 55%). In patients with oral aripiprazole, scores were obtained: mild psychosocial impact in 18%, all of them women; moderate impact 18% and severe impact in 9% of cases. While the results with ILD treatment: mild impact in 30% and moderate impact in 24% of cases, not observing severity scores in aripiprazole ILD.

Conclusions: We observed a better body perception and self-esteem in women diagnosed with schizoaffective disorder and with long-term injectable aripiprazole treatment, assessing the psychosocial impact as mild. In men, the impact is greater, being observed more frequently in men with oral treatment. Continuity of follow-up and future studies will be necessary to determine other associated factors, as well as comparison with the use of other treatments.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0942

Biomarkers of oxidative stress and inflammation in urine samples of extremely preterm newborns and their association with risk for autism at age 6 months

T. Bollain Muñoz[1*], J. Merchán-Naranjo[1], B. Almansa[2], C. Chafer[2], M. Bento[2], D. Blanco-Bravo[3], A. Garcia-Blanco[2] and L. Pina-Camacho[1]

[1]Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Institute of Psychiatry and Mental Health, Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañon, CIBERSAM, IiSGM, School of Medicine, Universidad Complutense, Madrid; [2]Neonatal Research Group, Health Research Institute La Fe, University and Polytechnic Hospital La Fe, Valencia and [3]Neonatology Service, Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañon, IiSGM, School of Medicine, Universidad Complutense, Madrid, Spain
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1222

Introduction: Extremely preterm birth (defined as birth before 28 weeks' gestational age) has been associated with risk of developing autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in infancy. The underlying physiopathological pathways that condition the emergence of ASD on these kids remains unknown, although there is increasing evidence that oxidative stress and inflammation play an important role.

Objectives: We investigated the association and the predictive value of marker levels with the primary outcome (risk for ASD at age 6 months, defined as presence of two or more clinical ASD "red flags" at this age), and with other demographic and clinical variables.

Methods: In a sample of N= 68 extremely preterm newborns, we collected urine samples from birth up to first week of life (T1= birth, T2=24-72 hours, T3=day 7), and analysed levels of biomarkers of oxidative stress and inflammation, and assessed risk for ASD at age 6-months. Through liquid chromatography mass spectrometry, we obtained levels of lipid peroxidation, DNA and protein oxidation metabolites, alongside levels of inflammation markers.

Results: Compared to those with no risk for ASD, patients at risk for ASD showed significantly higher levels of 14(RS)-14-F$_{4t}$-NeuroP at 24-72 hours of life (d=1.296, p=.018) and significantly lower levels of total isoprostanes at 24 hours of life (d=1.161, p=.048). In patients at risk for ASD, levels of 14(RS)-14-F$_{4t}$-NeuroP decreased significantly over time from 24-72 hours (T2) to day 7 of life (T3), p=.032.

Conclusions: In summary, we obtained a panel of urine biomarkers potentially predictive of early risk for ASD in extremely preterm newborns.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Comorbidity/Dual Pathologies 03

EPP0943

Influence of smoking reduction on depressive and anxiety symptoms and quality of life in smokers with type 2 diabetes: a study focusing on the role of gender

K. Tzartzas[1*], A. Chappuis[2] and C. Clair[1]

[1]Département des Policliniques (DDP), Unisanté - Centre de médecine générale et de santé publique and [2]Unil, Lausanne, Switzerland
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1223

Introduction: There is a complex relationship between smoking, mental health and diabetes. On one side, there is a bidirectional relationship between tobacco and depression: smokers are more at risk to suffer from depression compared with non-smokers and smoking cessation is associated with mood improvement. Moreover, persons with depressive disorders may be particularly vulnerable to nicotine addiction and are less likely to quit smoking. On the other side, a strong association is observed between depression and diabetes. Gender and sex have also been described as influencing the associations between these different pathologies.

Objectives: Our aim was to determine if and how this relationship exist in a population with diabetes and to assess the impact of smoking reduction on depressive, anxiety symptoms and a health assessment score. We tried also to highlight the potential differences that we find between men and women.

Methods: Data were collected from a randomized controlled trial evaluating the 1-year efficacy of smoking cessation interventions in a population of smokers with type 2 diabetes. PHQ-9, GAD-7 and SF12 scores were used to assess depressive, anxiety symptoms and health assessment. We used STATA to perform data analysis.

Results: 48 participants were recruited in this study. Women represent 60,4% of the population and men 39,6%. The mean age was 61,9 years old (SD 9.93). The mean depression, anxiety and health assessment scores were 4.1 (SD 4.55), 3.4 (SD 4.83) and 3.0 (SD 0.69) respectively. There were no significant differences between women and men scores. Women tended to have higher depression and anxiety scores, whether they reduced their consumption or not. Men who decreased their smoking consumption (reducers) tended to have better mental health scores than women at baseline. In both genders, we found a trend toward improvement in depressive, anxiety and health assessment scores of participants