

ticipants who consented (women aged 18 or over, in their third pregnancy trimester) were initially assessed for maternal depression using the Edinburgh Post-Natal Depression Scale (EPDS), with one of the questions on the EPDS being on SI. Participants who met the study criteria, were further assessed regarding socio-demographic factors, perceived social support, social adversity and isolation.

**Results** The rate of SI in this group of women was 8.1%, with baseline interview results suggesting that women with SI being significantly more likely to be aged 20 or less, have experience of severe life events and being less likely to have social support.

**Conclusion** This area of research is key to understanding SI in British Pakistani women, to better develop culturally sensitive interventions for use within this group.

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

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#### EW604

### Characteristics of individuals who use alcohol at the time of attempting suicide

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**Objective** The aim of this study was to analyze the clinical characteristics of individuals who used alcohol at the time of attempting suicide.

**Methods** We divided 143 individuals who attempted suicide by consuming drugs into two groups on the basis of their blood alcohol concentration level: drinker group ( $n = 79$ ) and non-drinker group ( $n = 64$ ). We compared epidemiological characteristics and suicidal behavior between the groups by using the Suicidal Intent Scale (SIS) and the Risk Rescue Rating Scale (RRRS). In addition, we administered the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) and the Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation–II (APACHE–II) to evaluate the medical lethality of the individuals who attempted suicide. We used Student's  $t$ -test, Pearson's correlation analysis, and multiple linear regression to analyze the data.

**Results** The drinker group scored lower on the SIS's planning subscale than the non-drinker group did ( $P = 0.022$ ). The drinker group's blood alcohol concentration levels were negatively correlated with the rescue potential of their suicidal attempt ( $P = 0.031$ ) and the APACHE-II score ( $P = 0.003$ ). Higher blood alcohol concentration levels predicted poorer medical outcomes measured by the APACHE-II ( $P = 0.004$ ).

**Conclusion** Our findings support the notion that alcohol use increases suicidal impulsivity, decreases rescue potential, and worsens medical outcomes. Therefore, suicide prevention programs need to include education and counselling about the risks associated with alcohol use.

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

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#### EW605

### Ethnic Immigrant suicide in a Canadian psychiatric service: A case series from 1966–1997

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**Introduction** Suicide is a major public-health problem in Canada. Data from 'Statistics Canada' suggests that there was a 10% increase in suicide rate between the years 1997 and 1999. Studies have found substantial differences in suicide rates (and patterns) amongst ethnic immigrants compared to Canadian-born individuals.

**Aim** The aim of the study was to investigate whether ethnic-immigrant patients differed from Canadian-born patients in their social, demographic, psychiatric and historical associations.

**Methods** All registered patients ( $n = 276$ ) known to have completed suicide from 1966–1997 constituted the study sample. Data were extracted from the written case audits, autopsy and toxicology reports, and medical records.

**Results** Of the 276 known cases of suicide, 11 were Afro-Caribbean, 24 were Eastern European, 14 were Asian and 215 were Canadian-born patients. The ethnic-immigrant groups were broadly comparable to the Canadian-born group in terms of the social, demographic, psychiatric and background historical factors (except that the latter had a higher prevalence of alcohol and substance misuse). There were no significant differences between different ethnic immigrant groups themselves.

**Conclusions** The most salient implication of the findings are that social, psychiatric and historical associations of mentally ill patients who complete suicide are common across different ethnic immigrant groups, and as such a universal approach to mental health promotion, early identification and treatment would be similarly applicable to patients belonging to all groups.

**Keywords** Suicide; Ethnicity; Immigrants; Canada

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

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#### EW607

### Association between immigration status and inpatient psychiatric admission after attempted suicide: Results from a hospital-based observational study

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**Introduction** Acute suicidality or a condition after attempted suicide frequently leads patients to both voluntary or involuntary inpatient admission. Emergency room psychiatrists decide whether such patients can be treated on an outpatient basis.

**Objectives** To identify if immigration status is associated with the decision whether a patient needs a hospital admission.

**Aims** To detect social determinants of hospital-based health resource uses.

**Methods** A cross-sectional study including data from 323 patients treated in a general hospital's emergency room after a suicidal attempt during year 2014.

**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.

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

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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.

**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.

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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.