

basis of positive emotions. COGNITIVE - understanding (awareness) of one's own capabilities for solving a problem. OPERATIONAL - solving a problem based on an assessment of the "I" and an understanding of their capabilities.

Conclusions: The identification of three stages of the formation of reflexive skills, as prevention of adolescent suicide, makes it possible to develop an effective training program for adolescents at risk in the Centers for psychiatric and psychological assistance.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: reflection; Suicide; teenagers

EPV1588

Ingestion of Alcohol-Based Hand Sanitizer: A case report

T. Gutierrez Higuera^{1*}, F. Calera Cortés², B. Hernández Gajate², E.D. Servin López², S. Sainz De La Cuesta Alonso¹ and S. Vicent Forés³

¹Hospital Reina Sofia Córdoba, Psychiatry, Córdoba, Spain; ²Reina Sofia University Hospital, Psychiatry, Córdoba, Spain and ³Hospital Reina Sofia Córdoba, Psychiatry, Córdoba, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2177

Introduction: Alcohol-based hand sanitizers containing ethanol or isopropanol are being used in order to prevent person-to-person transmission during the COVID-19. Early signs and symptoms of this ingestion include nausea, vomiting, headache, abdominal pain, blurred vision, loss of coordination, and decreased level of consciousness. After hand sanitizer ingestion we have to suspect about methanol poisoning, monitoring the start of anion-gap metabolic acidosis, seizures, and blindness is essential. Treatment includes supportive care, acidosis correction, and the administration of an alcohol dehydrogenase inhibitor. In severe cases hemodialysis may be required.

Objectives: To present a case of an 29-year-old woman who was taken to the emergency department after voluntary ingestion of alcohol-based hand sanitizer in a suicide attempt. To describe the most common side effects of hand sanitizer ingestion and the literature review.

Methods: Clinical case presentation and literature review of similar cases.

Results: A 29-year-old woman, with diagnosis of borderline personality disorder and previous suicide attempts was taken to the emergency department after 3 hours of voluntary ingestion of an unknown quantity of alcohol-based hand sanitizer. Initial laboratory findings showed laboratory a blood methanol concentration of 66 mg/dL, with an anion gap of 30 mEq/L, arterial blood pH of 7.2, serum bicarbonate concentration of 12 mEq/L. Patient complained of abdominal pain and nervousness.

Conclusions: Most common signs and symptoms of alcohol-based hand sanitizer ingestion include nausea, vomiting, headache, abdominal pain, blurred vision, loss of coordination, and decreased level of consciousness. Treatment includes supportive care, acidosis correction, the administration of an alcohol dehydrogenase inhibitor and sometimes may be required.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: hand sanitizer; ingestion; emergency; Suicide

EPV1589

Specialized Treatment applied for suicide prevention

J. Jaber

Clínica Jorge Jaber, Saúde Mental, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2178

Introduction: Suicide can be defined as a deliberate act performed by the individual, whose intention is the death, in a conscious, intentional, even if ambivalent way, using a means that he believes to be lethal. They are also part of what we usually call suicidal behavior: thoughts, plans and attempted suicide.

Objectives: Prevention is a critical step in treating suicidal behavior. Create strategies to reduce and treat the ideation, planning and suicide attempt.

Methods: Based on a large increase in the number of people who present ideas, plan and attempt suicide, the Clinic created techniques for the treatment of inpatients: Life Appreciation Group, Groups applying Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Group Dynamics, Lectures, Art Therapy and Physical activities.

Results: The actions are developed by a multidisciplinary team that is divided by applying the various techniques and participating in all the proposed activities.

Conclusions: Patients who remained hospitalized fully complying with the suggested treatment and left with medical discharge had full benefit, unlike some cases of patients removed by the family against our indication.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV1590

Incidence rates of suicide attempts and self-harm in Europe. What can we learn? A systematic review and meta-analysis

S. Jakobsen^{1*}, E. Christiansen¹, P. Andersen², J. Lauritsen³ and E. Stenager⁴

¹University of Southern Denmark, Department Of Regional Health Research, Odense M, Denmark; ²University of Southern Denmark, Department Of Public Health, Esbjerg, Denmark; ³Odense University Hospital, Department Of Orthopedics And Traumatology, Odense, Denmark and ⁴The Region of Southern Denmark, The Department Of Psychiatry, Aabenraa, Denmark

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2179

Introduction: Definitions used for suicide attempts and self-harm have been discussed for many years and is used differently in European countries, sometimes even interchangeably. Therefore, it is difficult to compare relevant rates across nations.

Objectives: This study aims at estimating the rate of suicide attempts and self-harm in chosen European countries in the more recent years when distinguishing between applied definitions.

Methods: A systematic search for relevant articles published between 2010-2020 will be performed in databases such as PubMed, Embase, PsycINFO, and Web of Science. Only articles in English or Danish will be included. Data will be collected for all age groups above 15 years of age. The prevalence of suicide attempts and self-harm will be calculated by a random effect model. Subgroup analyses will be performed to compare the rates according to age.

Results: from the performed systematic review and meta-study will be presented at the conference.

Conclusions: The conclusion will be presented when results have been analysed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: suicide attempt; self-harm; Prevalence; Definition

EPV1593

Suicidal risks in state of alcoholic drunkenness

L. Baranskaya^{1*} and Y. Babyshkina²

¹Ural State Medical University, Psychiatry, Psychotherapy And Narcology, Yekaterinburg, Russian Federation and ²Ural State Medical University, Psychiatry, Psychotherapy Fnd Narcology, Yekaterinburg, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2180

Introduction: The last two decades have seen the timeliness of studying the connection between suicides and drunkenness

Objectives: To evaluate the significance of suicidal risk factors in patients who had committed suicides while being under the effect of alcohol so as to be able to forecast suicidal risks and prevent suicides within this group

Methods: The authors have carried out an analysis of medical documentation of suicides committed in the Sverdlovsk region. The data on suicides has been taken from forensic expertise acts. The following factors have been taken into account: age, gender, social status of suicide victim, supplementary somatic pathology, and concentration of alcohol in the victim's blood

Results: Alcoholic addiction is a behavioral indicator of suicidal risk. The level of suicidal activity in persons with the syndrome of alcoholic addiction is much higher than within the general population. The age of 25-49 is the peak of suicidal attempts among patients with chronic alcoholism. Genuine suicides prevail during the first stage of chronic alcoholism. The patients are inclined to demonstrate pathological suicidal reactions to social misplacement that show themselves in the form of conflicts within the family and at work. In addition to genuine suicidal attempts made by males in the state of abstinence

Conclusions: The results received confirm the role of the alcoholic factor in the formation of suicidal behavior and have the aim of elaborating new forms and methods to help prevent suicides committed in the state of alcoholic drunkenness

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV1594

Testosterona and suicide

L. Gallardo Borge^{1*}, I.D.L.M. Santos Carrasco², P. Marqués Cabezas², A.I. Segura Rodríguez² and G. Medina Ojeda²

¹Hospital San Pedro, Psychiatry, Logroño, Spain and ²Hospital Clínico Universitario, Psychiatry, Valladolid, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2181

Introduction: Testosterone is an anabolic androgenic steroid hormone involved in brain development, reproduction, and social behavior. Several studies have shown that testosterone can cause impulsivity in humans. This impulsivity could modify the mood and increase the risk of suicidal behaviour.

Objectives: Testosterone is an anabolic androgenic steroid hormone involved in brain development, reproduction, and social behavior. Several studies have shown that testosterone can cause impulsivity in humans. This impulsivity could modify the mood and increase the risk of suicidal behaviour.

Methods: Clinical case and literature review.

Results: A 33-years male (biological female), single, gypsy ethnicity, with an 11-years daughter. Psychiatric history of one admission in a hospitalization unit. Diagnosed of depressive disorder and personality disorder NOS. Intermittent follow-up in Mental Health consultations. 8 years later, he consulted due to gender dysphoria. He referred not to be feeling identified with his body for a long time. He rejected his sexual characteristics. After his mental evaluation, he was referred to Endocrinology Service. He had been prescribed with testosterone. Three days after starting the treatment, he made an attempt of suicide with medication. The patient had not presented previous suicide attempts or ideation. With the withdrawal of the testosterone, the suicidal behaviour disappeared.

Conclusions: Due to the association of testosterone and suicidal behaviour, we consider that is important to pay attention to people who have just started the androgenic treatment in order to avoid a high risk of suicide. In the same way, we should focus on evaluating the hostility, impulsivity and irritability in patients strongly related to suicidal behaviour.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Suicide; Impulsivity; Transgender; Testosterone

EPV1595

Psicosis and suicide risk: who, when and why

J. Gonçalves Cerejeira^{1*}, I. Santos Carrasco¹, C. De Andrés Lobo², C. Vallecillo Adame³, T. Jiménez Aparicio³, G. Guerra Valera¹, M. Queipo De Llano De La Viuda¹, A. Gonzaga Ramírez¹ and O. Martín-Santiago⁴

¹Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valladolid, Psychiatry, Valladolid, Spain; ²Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valladolid, Psiquiatría, VALLADOLID, Spain; ³Hospital Clínico Universitario, Psiquiatría, Valladolid, Spain and ⁴HOSPITAL CLINICO UNIVERSITARIO DE VALLADOLID, Psychiatry, Valladolid, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2182

Introduction: Suicide rates in people diagnosed with a psychotic disorder can be up to 50 times higher than in the general population, with the lethality of attempts being significantly higher in this group, compared to people diagnosed with other psychiatric disorders. Furthermore, it is known that being male is associated with more serious suicide attempts and higher rates of completed suicides.

Objectives: To reflect on the increased risk of suicide associated with psychotic disorders.

Methods: Case report and literature review.

Results: Case report 40-year-old male, recently diagnosed with Schizophreniform Disorder and currently with persistent positive symptoms. He was admitted to our psychiatric hospitalization unit due to a voluntary overdose of almost 100 tablets (antihypertensives, antiarrhythmics, and benzodiazepines) and alcohol. He admits taking the pills with the aim of committing suicide. Literature review: - Around 10% of people diagnosed with schizophrenia commit suicide. - In young patients diagnosed with schizophrenia, suicide is the leading cause of death. - Between 15 and 65% of