

prevention of HIV infection in higher-risk individuals. The United States approved tenofovir + emtricitabine for PrEP in 2012; this is under review in several European countries, Canada, and Australia, and is already prescribed off-label in many. Additionally, studies have shown that treatment with ARV medications to an “undetectable viral load” greatly reduces the risk of further transmission by persons already infected with HIV, called “treatment as prevention” (TasP). As of September 2015, WHO recommends early ARV treatment for all persons with HIV, and consideration of PrEP for men who have sex with men. This paper reviews findings from the PrEP studies (especially iPrEx, iPrEx Ole, IPERGAY, and PROUD) and TasP, and looks at their impact on LGBT and HIV+ communities, with relevance for mental health providers.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.983>

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The association of bullying with suicide ideation and attempt among adolescents with different dimensions of sexual orientation

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Introduction Sexual minority youth are at increased risk for bullying and suicide, but they are heterogeneous in their sexual orientation dimensions (attraction, behavior and identity).

Objective To compare the association of bullying and suicide parameters between (1) heterosexually identified students without same-sex attractions or behaviors (2) heterosexually identified students with same-sex attractions or behaviors and (3) non-heterosexually identified students.

Methods The Quebec Youth Risk Behavior Survey was a self-report questionnaire given to 1852 students 14–18 years old.

Results The heterosexually identified students without same-sex attraction or behavior, and no bullying, was our reference group. When these students had bullying, the likelihood of suicidal ideation was double, but their likelihood of suicide attempts was the same. For non-heterosexually identified students, those with no bullying were twice as likely, and those with bullying were four times as likely to have suicidal ideation. When these students had no bullying, they were not more likely to have suicide attempts, but they were almost three times as likely when they had bullying. Heterosexually identified students with same-sex attraction or behavior were never more likely on any of the suicide measures.

Conclusion This study was the first to show that adolescents with a non-heterosexual identity will have a disproportionately greater likelihood in their suicide parameters when subject to bullying, than heterosexually identified students with or without same-sex attraction or behavior, suggesting that these latter two dimensions were non-contributory to suicide risk. The significance of identity as a predictor of suicidal ideation and behavior will be discussed.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.984>