EW0861

The impact of trait emotional intelligence and resilience on suicidal behavior in university students

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Introduction　Suicidal ideation has repeatedly been reported as a predecessor of suicidal behavior. Several neuropsychological parameters have been associated with suicidal ideation. Emotional intelligence (EI) and resilience, which play an important role in the emergence of psychiatric disorders may also be related with suicidality.

Objectives　The main objective of this study was to investigate the relationship of trait EI and resilience with suicidal ideation. Moreover, we hypothesized that EI and resilience would be correlated with each other and that they were moderating variables between stressful life events and suicidal ideation.

Methods　A total of 277 male and female students without current psychiatric diseases were recruited per online questionnaire asking for lifetime and 4-weeks suicidal ideation and demographic data and containing the Resilience Scale of Wagnild and Young, the Connor Davidson Resilience Scale and, for the measurement of trait EI, the Self-Report Emotional Ability Scale. Additionally, we applied the Social Readjustment Rating Scale to assess stressful life events.

Results　We found significant negative correlations between lifetime and in part 4-weeks suicidal ideation and intrapersonal trait EI as well as resilience. Trait EI and resilience were interrelated. There was no significant moderating effect of trait EI or resilience on the relationship between SRRS score and suicidality.

Conclusion　Assessing EI and resilience as trait factors might be helpful in the prospective identification of suicidal individuals.

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

EW0862

Comparative analysis of suicidality in two Bulgarian regions

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Introduction　Suicidality is still an understudied problem in Bulgaria especially on a subnational (regional) level.

Objectives　To collect data on suicidality in two major regions of Bulgaria with a population over 250,000 each (Plovdiv and Pleven) for a six years period (2009–2015).

Aims　To analyze demographic, health-related and other characteristics associated with suicidal behavior as well as motives and methods of suicide.

Methods　Data were extracted from relevant documentation (medical records, public health reports, etc.) and statistically processed upon collection.

Results　Majority of suicide victims were males between 45 and 64 years while most suicide attempts occurred among 18–29 years old females.

Leading method of suicide was hanging, followed by jumping from high places and use of firearm.

Prevailing suicidal motives were psychotic symptoms, serious somatic illnesses and family problems. Depression accounted for 25% of all suicide cases and in another 25% motivation could not be identified because of insufficient data.

The proportion of unemployed among suicide committers was not significantly higher than that of employed and retired.

Conclusions　Severe mental disorders are a major trigger of suicidal behavior.

Personal relationships should be targeted by suicide prevention interventions.

Somatic illnesses are increasingly important suicide risk factor driven by the ongoing process of population aging.

Frontline healthcare professionals should be trained to explore underlying suicidal motives and actively probe for depression in each case of suicidal behavior.

Unemployment related suicide risk is most likely mediated through an adaptation crisis mechanism induced by the abrupt change of social status.

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

EW0863

Risk factors for multiple suicidality in Hungary

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Introduction　Suicide rate in Hungary is among the highest in the European Union (2015: 18.9/100,000 inhabitant). Although there is no national registration system of suicide attempts in Hungary, according to previous studies Hungarian Romas have three times higher suicide attempt rate than non-Romas.

Objectives　The aim of this study was to explore socio-demographic and mental health risk factors of multiple suicide attempts in Hungary.

Methods　A total of 1547 suicide attempts were assessed via retrospective data analysis using patient records. Data on socio-demographic variables, psychiatric diagnoses, methods and reported reasons of suicide attempts were investigated. Binary logistic regression analyses were performed to identify potential risk factors for multiple suicide attempts.

Results　The ratio of multiple attempters were 37.7% in the sample, with a Roma predominance (Roma: 51.8%, non-Roma: 34.8%, $\chi^2_{(1)} = 27.64$; $P < 0.001$). Of the potential factors examined, Roma ethnicity (OR: 2,03; CI: 1.53–2.70; $P < 0.001$), economic inactivity (OR: 1.7; CI: 1.36–2.18; $P < 0.001$), mood disorders (OR: 1.58; CI: 1.25–1.99; $P < 0.001$), personality disorders (OR: 2.09; CI: 1.45–3.01; $P = 0.00$), organic mental disorders (OR: 1.76; CI: 1.01–3.07; $P = 0.44$) and mistreatment as reported reasons (OR: 3.95; CI: 1.17–13.32; $P = 0.02$) were found as significant risk factors of multiple suicide attempts.

Conclusion　National registration of suicide attempts would be necessary for a more thorough analysis. Beside the more advanced treatment of mental health disorders, increased efforts in prevention are recommended with a special focus of low SES groups and Roma ethnicity. The specific background factors in Roma ethnic group should be further examined.