

questions in psychiatric practice are manifold: tensions between respect for autonomy versus care and protection from harm, problems with coercive therapy and capacity for judgement etc. To receive more information, the Committee on Ethical Issues conducted a survey on “Ethics in psychiatric practice” to collect information from inpatient treatment settings of individual wards in psychiatric hospitals Europe-wide on following topics:

- Experiences and practices addressing ethical conflicts and malpractice from the personal perspective of health care workers in these settings
- Identification and engagement with violence
- Measures for the reduction of restraints and coercion (violation of the autonomy of patients)

In this talk, the preliminary results of this survey will be presented and discussed.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

W0004

The World Network of Psychiatric Trainees’ Human Rights Curriculum Initiative

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Abstract: Dr. Pereira-Sanchez, Founder and Executive Director of the World Network of Psychiatric Trainees (WNPT) and responsible for the WNPT Human Rights Curriculum Initiative, will present an overview of the same, which aims at understanding the current state of human rights education for psychiatric trainees across the world and at partnering with relevant organizations to develop international standards on the topic. The talk will highlight pilot results and achievements of the initiative and invite feedback, discussion, and further collaboration.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

W0005

“Alcohol use and suicide in Lithuania: proximity shouting out loud”

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Abstract: In the recent past, the standardized suicide mortality rate (SMR) in Lithuania was more than double the global SMR and nearly one and a half higher than in the EU. Herewith Lithuania has high male-to-female SMR ratios e.g., at 7.1 in 2016. Autopsy studies in Lithuania revealed that approximately two thirds of men and one third of women who died by suicide had a blood alcohol concentration level above 0.04 g/dL. Although suicide is a complex phenomenon, heavy alcohol use has been considered as it’s

important risk factor though the relationship was never systematically studied before in Lithuania. Experts have suggested that gender differences in excessive alcohol consumption can explain the gender disparity in suicide mortality and linked tackling the harmful use of alcohol as an opportunity for suicide prevention. Alcohol control policies may cause immediate effect on excessive alcohol consumption at both the population and individual-level and may be capable of impacting suicide mortality rates by altering alcohol use patterns at both domains. Implementation of alcohol taxation policy in Lithuania provided an opportunity to evaluate it’s impact on suicide mortality in a country comparable to other high income countries with a comparable health care and medical education systems.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

W0006

Suicidality and self-injury behaviours due to the use of Novel Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

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Abstract: Over the past twenty years a large number of new psychoactive substances (NPS) have entered and modified the recreational drug scene. Their intake has been associated with health-related risks, especially so for vulnerable populations such as people with severe mental illness, who might be at higher risk of suicidality or self-injurious behavior. The consumption and frequent poly-consumption of NPS result in death, suicide, serious self-injury behaviours as well as adverse effects on medical and mental health. Hence, the talk will deal with current data on suicidality and self-injury behaviours due to the use of NPS, particularly considering the suicide and self-injury risk due to the NPS intake among vulnerable people with preexisting severe mental illness.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

W0007

The experience of suicidal patients with inpatient nursing care

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Abstract: Worldwide, suicidal patients are treated in residential care. The used interventions and support systems during inpatient care are important in suicide prevention. Nurses are asking for guidelines on how to provide care for suicidal depressed patients. The aim of this study is to explore useful processes during the nursing care for suicidal patients. These processes are identified by exploring the suicidal patient’s experiences with nursing care. We have developed a category system of helpful processes and