S842 **E-Poster Viewing** 

**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<sup>1</sup>\* and Y. Babyshkina<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ural State Medical University, Psychiatry, Psychotherapy And Narcology, Yekaterinburg, Russian Federation and <sup>2</sup>Ural 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

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 populace. 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<sup>1\*</sup>, I.D.L.M. Santos Carrasco<sup>2</sup>,

P. Marqués Cabezas<sup>2</sup>, A.I. Segura Rodríguez<sup>2</sup> and G. Medina Ojeda<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Hospital San Pedro, Psychiatry, Logroño, Spain and <sup>2</sup>Hospital Clínico Universitario, Psychiatry, Valladolid, Spain

\*Corresponding author.

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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 refered not to be feeling identified with his body for a long time. He rejected his sexual characteristics. After his mental evaluation, he was refered to Endocrinology Service. He had been prescribed with testosterone. Three days after starting the treatment, he maked anattempt of suicide with medication. The patient had not presented previous suicide attempts or ideation. With the withdrawal of the testosterone, the suicidal behaviour dissapeared.

Conclusions: Due to the association of testosterone and suicidal behavoiur, 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<sup>1</sup>\*, I. Santos Carrasco<sup>1</sup>, C. De Andrés Lobo<sup>2</sup>, C. Vallecillo Adame<sup>3</sup>, T. Jiménez Aparicio<sup>3</sup>, G. Guerra Valera<sup>1</sup>, M. Queipo De Llano De La Viuda<sup>1</sup>, A. Gonzaga Ramírez<sup>1</sup> and O. Martin-Santiago<sup>4</sup>

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

\*Corresponding author.

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**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