

evaluate suicidal ideation one month and three months after discharge.

**Results** Considering suicide rates in other psychiatric wards, we retrospectively analyzed in our mood disorder unit the inpatient suicide rate of the last 3 years. In this period, we admitted 1794 patients. The suicide rate has been cumulatively of 0.17% (4 patients): 0.16% in 2014, 0.16% in 2015, and 0.19% in 2016. In the same period, outpatient suicide rate has been of 0.39%; 57.14% of outpatient suicides happened within three months after discharge.

**Conclusions** Hospitalization and discharge are critical circumstances for psychiatric patients. Evaluation of risk factors will contribute to explain our ward suicide rate and hopefully to reduce it in the future.

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#### EV1484

### Suicidal ideation expressed in online video diaries: New form of sharing intention to die

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**Introduction** Suicide risk is increasing among all population groups, and no effective prevention method has been established due to high variability of risk factors.

**Objectives** To (1) determine risk factors in people, who video-streamed unsuccessful suicide attempt, and (2) assess whether screening video blog websites is an effective suicide prevention.

**Methods** Participants ( $n=24$ , 14M and 10F, age range=19 to 53) with past history of suicidal attempts were recruited online to participate in encrypted video qualitative interview. Three scales assessed suicidal tendencies and Internet addiction: Columbia–suicide severity rating (C-SSRS), suicide assessment five-step evaluation and triage (SAFE-T), validated Internet addiction scale of own design. Reported data are mixed quantitative and qualitative measures.

**Results** Participants were stratified into two age categories (students vs. working professionals), and all were determined to be addicted to Internet. Each group engaged in minimum 15 suicides ideation-related postings, prior to attempting suicide. Young participants typically posted impulsive, quick messages capturing distress caused by peers and family conflicts; seeking short-time recognition was evidenced by eliciting more “likes” and “comments” for each post. Working professionals posted less, but each video was lengthier and messages were emotional, usually ending in tearful summary of life events leading up to suicidal thoughts. While students expressed anger with “the system” as motivation to die, working professionals had financial problems and trouble forming long-lasting friendships.

**Conclusion** People of all age groups increasingly document intention to die via blog video posts. These messages can be captured by prevention professionals who can reach out to troubled students and working adults.

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

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#### EV1485

### Suicidal intent in people with major depression

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**Background** Depression is most common underlying contributor among cases of attempted/completed suicide. There is dearth of information regarding suicidal intent among people with depression and its relationship with hopelessness among Indians.

**Objective** To evaluate and describe the intent of suicide in people with depression among north Indian population.

**Methods** This cross-sectional single point, study was performed at the department of psychiatry, King George's Medical University, Lucknow, India. Cases were in the age group of 18–60 years with major depressive disorder as per DSM-IV TR criteria. Following tools e.g. Hamilton depression rating scale (HRS), Beck's hopelessness scale (BHS) and suicide intent questionnaire (SIQ) were used for assessment.

**Results** Suicidal intent was observed among 68.1% ( $n=49$ ) of study sample ( $n=72$ ). There was no significant ( $P>0.05$ ) association of suicidal intent with socio-demographic factors except domicile status. Suicidal intent was common among people with moderate to severe depression and those with hopelessness. The hopelessness was present among 70.8% of subjects.

**Conclusion** Suicidal intent is prevalent among people with major depression. Intervention at initial stage of suicidal intention would of importance for successful preventive measure. This emphasizes the need for evaluation of suicidal intent in cases of depression.

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

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#### EV1486

### Implementation of the national register of suicide attempts as a preliminary strategy for the prevention of suicides in Poland

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Studies show that suicide attempts are a major independent predictor of suicide. Only in some countries of the world, there are national registers of these behaviors. Poland is among the countries where suicide prevention is at the stage of implementation of these strategies. One is the initial diagnosis of the prevalence of suicidal behavior (SB) in selected populations. The aim of the study was to assess the prevalence of SB in Poland on the basis of available databases, including data such as age, sex and mental disorders and the analysis of differentiation of selected indicators of SB.

**Material and methods** We analyzed available registers of completed suicides (CS) and suicide attempts (SA), carried out under reporting of the central statistical office (CSO, in the general population, based on death certificates), Police Headquarters (PH, the number of reported SB in the country) and the Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology in Warsaw (IPiN, the number of SB in all psychiatric institutions) and the department of adolescent psychiatry in Łódź (SB among hospitalized youth).

**Results and conclusions** Reported data on dissemination of SB in Poland are incomplete, which may affect the reliability of the assessment of the effectiveness of implemented strategies for the prevention of suicides. The aim should be to create a central register of SB, which will not only gather a well-defined data but also monitor how it is obtained.