

Conclusions: The suicide prevention program has been very successful as the press promotes of the telephone number for immediate relief. His survey highlighted the need to create a specific suicide treatment and prevention program.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keyword: suicide treatment

EPV1584

Antisuicidal (protective) factors in recovery from schizophrenia

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Introduction: Determination of antisuicidal factors (AF) in balance with risk factors for suicidal behavior (SB) is essential for treatment and prophylactic measures.

Objectives: Study AF in a sample of schizophrenic recovered patients (F.20, ICD-10) according to operational criteria R.P. Liberman et al. (2002).

Methods: The content analysis of published self-reports of a sample (n = 13) of Russian and foreign psychiatrists and clinical psychologists with psychotic experience was used as a part of a more extensive qualitative analysis of «wounded healers».

Results: In the history of > ½ (i.e., 7) ex-patients, repeated SPs (aborted suicides), as well as non-suicidal self-harm (e.g., self-cutting), were noted during the active period of the disease, and in four of them – during untreated psychosis. Following AFs can be distinguished in recovery state: clinical (absence of potentially suicidogenic residual depression or/and anxiety, according to criteria N.C. Andreasen et al. (2005) social (professional goals, coping with stigmatization), and existential (e.g., hope, gaining a whole Self).

Conclusions: AF is an important integral component of recovery in schizophrenia as a process of personality development despite a burden of severe mental disorders.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: schizophrenia; Recovery; self-reports; antisuicidal factors

EPV1586

A Multidisciplinary Approach to Suicide Prevention in an Outpatient Setting

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Introduction: The incidence of suicide is much higher in people with mental health disorders, estimating that up to 9 out of 10 people who commit suicide suffer from at least one of them. For this reason, suicide is considered by many authors as the most serious complication of psychiatric disorders. The literature and the experience of clinicians support the potential usefulness of specific measures and programs aimed at its prevention.

Objectives: Congruently, throughout the last decade, consecutive strategic mental health plans in the Autonomous Community of Madrid, Spain, have included suicide prevention plans among their priorities, setting the objective of reducing suicidal behavior in the population of Madrid by implementing practical measures in the healthcare system.

Methods: In the presented work we aim to summarize the multidisciplinary therapeutic process in the context of this program and the results obtained during its years of experience.

Results: Retiro Community Mental Health Treatment Center launched a specific program in 2013 to meet these objectives. This initiative, that received the name PRISURE (Spanish acronym for Suicide Risk Prevention Program in Retiro), is an outpatient intervention program for immediate care, as the first appointment is scheduled within a week after referral. Intensive, comprehensive and multidisciplinary care is provided for patients with moderate to severe suicide risk.

Conclusions: All professional categories that work in the Community Mental Health Treatment Center actively participate. In parallel with clinical performance, these professionals also carry out coordination tasks with other entities that are dedicated to suicide prevention, as well as with patients' and families' associations.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: suicide prevention; multidisciplinary approach; Outpatient program; community mental health center

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Formation of reflexive skills as prevention of suicidal behavior in adolescents

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Introduction: An important task of psychiatrists and psychologists is the prevention of suicidal behavior in adolescents.

Objectives: Highlighting the stages of the formation of reflexive skills for the development of training sessions on the prevention of adolescent suicide.

Methods: Analysis of the results of theoretical and empirical studies of reflection and suicide by psychiatrists and psychologists.

Results: Reflexive skills are a system of deliberate actions aimed at understanding and evaluating “I” and one’s own behavior. Theoretical analysis made it possible to distinguish three stages in the formation of reflexive skills. EMOTIONAL - evaluation of “I” as the