

Results: The sample included four female and one male subject, with BMI at baseline $42,81 \pm 5,66$. The results of BMI and EWL over time are described in Table 1. A significant statistical difference was found between BMI at baseline and at T6, T12, T24, and T36 ($p < 0,05$). EWL was higher at T12 (compared with T6), but not different from other measurements. PANSS scores at the baseline were $7,7 \pm 1,6$ for a positive domain, $8,7 \pm 2,3$ for a negative domain, and $19,2 \pm 6$ for general psychopathology, with no statistically significant differences during the follow-up.

	T0	T6	T12	T24	T36
BMI (Mean \pm SD)	42,81 \pm 5,66	29,70 \pm 1,47	27,9 \pm 1,56	28,53 \pm 2,94	30,20 \pm 3,28
EWL (Mean \pm SD)	-	72,72 \pm 7,8	82,93 \pm 9,92	81,11 \pm 11,96	73,18 \pm 14,12

Conclusions: Despite the small sample, bariatric surgery has been shown a safe and efficient refractory obesity treatment in patients with schizophrenia.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: bariatric surgery; obesity; schizophrenia

Suicidology and Suicide Prevention 01

EPP0372

Perceived Burdensomeness, Thwarted Belongingness and Fearlessness About Death in Italian university students: validation of the INQ-15 and the ACSS-FAD

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Introduction: The *Interpersonal Needs Questionnaire* (INQ-15) and the *Acquired Capability for Suicide Scale - Fearlessness About Death* (ACSS-FAD) have been introduced to evaluate the theoretical constructs posit by Joiner's Interpersonal Psychological Theory of Suicide (IPTS).

Objectives: The present study aimed to evaluate the psychometric properties of the INQ-15 (which measures Thwarted Belongingness, TB, and Perceived Burdensomeness, PB) and the ACSS-FAD (measurement of Fearlessness About Death, FAD, dimension of the acquired capability) in a population of Italian university students.

Methods: Since there was no Italian version of the ACSS-FAD, we have translated it through an accurate multistage procedure. ACSS-FAD and INQ-15 have been administered to a sample of 1,665 Italian university students. We analyzed the factorial structure of the INQ-15 and the ACSS-FAD, their reliability, criterion, convergent and discriminant validity.

Results: Principal Component Analysis confirmed a two-dimensional structure for INQ-15 and a one-factor structure for ACSS-FAD. Internal consistency reliability of the scales was good, respectively TB: $\alpha = .85$; PB: $\alpha = .90$; and FAD: $\alpha = .85$. The INQ-15 demonstrated concurrent associations with suicidal ideation, while the ACSS-FAD with a history of suicidal planning/suicide attempt. Convergent and discriminant validity were also in line with previous studies.

Conclusions: Both INQ-15 and ACSS-FAD appropriately capture the respective constructs, proving to be valid measures for the assessment of suicide risk factors among Italian university students according to the IPTS. The valuable psychometric properties of the two scales established with this study in the Italian context encourages their use to advance the clinical understanding and prevention of suicide.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Perceived burdensomeness; Thwarted belongingness; Fearlessness About Death; Suicide

EPP0373

Low level of perfectionism as a possible risk factor for suicide in adolescents with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder

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Introduction: Previous research highlighted that adolescents with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) are four times as vulnerable to suicidal behavior as the healthy population. Maladaptive perfectionism is also viewed as an important risk factor for suicide. Yet, there are no studies which focused on the relationship between perfectionism and suicide among adolescents with ADHD.

Objectives: The objective of the present study was to explore if perfectionism may be a risk factor for suicidal behavior in adolescents with ADHD.

Methods: The clinical group was recruited from outpatient clinics, while the non-clinical group was recruited from high schools around Hungary. The clinical group's inclusion criterion was ADHD diagnoses, while the non-clinical group required the absence of any current or past psychiatric treatment or diagnoses.

Results: In the ADHD group 88 adolescents participated, and 96 adolescents participated in the non-clinical group. There was no difference regarding the level of perfectionism in the groups, except one dimension of perfectionism, which is 'Organization'. The ADHD group had significantly higher level of suicidal behavior than the control group ($\chi^2(1) = 11.222, p < .001, V = 0.25$). Among the ADHD group adaptive perfectionism was significantly negatively correlated with suicidal behaviour.