

by Dysthymia (25%) was documented among infertile group while suicidality at 15% were significantly higher than other disorder ($Z = 3.80, p > .001$). No such cases of suicidality or Dysthymia was found among patients of control group. (fertile group).

Conclusions: Routine screening of suicidal risk and depression should be conducted for all patients undergoing IVF treatment. Infertility specialists should recognize psychiatric morbidity amongst infertile patients for subsequent referral and treatment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Infertility; Depression; suicide

EPP0172

Living on the edge: a review on potential risk factors for suicide in adult attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder

J. Miranda*, M. Barbosa, A. Tarelho and R. Guedes

Centro Hospitalar de Leiria, Department Of Mental Health And Psychiatry, Leiria, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by symptoms including inattention, hyperactivity and/or impulsivity that commonly persists into adulthood. Suicide is a major cause of death in adult ADHD (aADHD) patients. Suicidality is higher in these patients, in possible relationship to various clinical and socio-demographic factors.

Objectives: To review the current literature concerning potential risk factors for suicide in aADHD patients.

Methods: A research was made using the Medline database through the Pubmed search engine, with the following keywords: "adhd", "suicide", "risk factors".

Results: Comorbid psychiatric disorders (major depressive disorder, sleep disturbances, behavior disorders and addictive disorders) are powerful predictors of suicidal behavior in aADHD. Depression is the most frequent diagnosis among aADHD patients with previous suicide attempts. Subtype (mostly the combined type) and severity of ADHD were also associated with a higher number of prior suicide attempts. Impulsiveness, poor emotional self-regulation, recklessness, persistent hyperactivity, inability to relax, engagement in risk behavior (often found in ADHD), common personality traits in aADHD like low frustration tolerance, maladaptive coping and poor problem-solving, as well as interpersonal relationship problems, were associated with higher suicidality. Financial distress caused by unemployment is associated with higher suicidal behaviors. The suicidality is higher in females, mostly associated to self-concept, whereas in males is typically related to impulsivity.

Conclusions: Clinicians should be aware of the potential risk factors for suicide in aADHD patients because the early detection of these factors is fundamental to improve the patients' quality of life and could contribute to the design of more effective treatments.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Suicide; adhd; risk factors

EPP0173

Body attitudes and experienced early care and attachment relationships in suicidal adolescents.

E. Skvortsova¹, L. Pechnikova¹, E. Zhuykova², E. Sokolova¹, A. Ryzhov^{3*} and S. Kokorina⁴

¹Lomonosov MSU, Faculty Of Psychology, Moscow, Russian Federation; ²Russian State University for the Humanities, L.s. Vygotsky Institute Of Psychology, Moscow, Russian Federation; ³Lomonosov MSU, Department Of Psychology, Moscow, Russian Federation and ⁴G. E. Sukhareva scientific and practical center for mental health of children and adolescents of the Moscow department of Public Health, 3d Departement, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Both theoretical conceptualizations (M.&E. Laufers, E. Furman, J. Maltsberger, etc.) and empirical studies (I. Orbach) suggest an important role body image plays in the dynamics of adolescent suicidal attempts.

Objectives: To study the relationships between body image vulnerability and attachment attitudes concerning early care and current relationships.

Methods: Participants were 100 adolescents with suicidal behavior (46 with suicidal ideation only, 54 with suicide attempts) compared to 100 controls (12-17 years). Body attitudes were assessed with Body Investment Scale (BIS), perceived early care was assessed by Parental Bonding Inventory (PBI), current attachments experiences were assessed with Attachment Style Questionnaire (ASQ).

Results: Adolescents with suicidal manifestations scored significantly lower on BIS Body Care ($p < .001$), but higher on Comfort with Touch scales ($p = .05$). They did not differ significantly on Body Image and Body Protection scales. With regard to perceived early care, suicidal adolescents did score lower on all Care and Control PBI scales, in both paternal and maternal forms. For current attachments suicidal adolescents scored lower on Confidence ($p < .001$) and higher on Approval Need ($p < .05$) ASQ scales. Correlation analysis suggests, for both groups, stronger relationships of body attitude dimensions to current relationships than to perceived parental care, the former being more marked in clinical group, with Body Image scale being related to all ASQ scales ranging from $r = -.32$ to $r = .63$.

Conclusions: In current study only weaker tendency to care for body in suicidal adolescents was noted. However, in suicidal group the relationship between body image vulnerability and negative experiences of current attachments was stronger.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: adolescence; body image; attempted suicide

Anxiety Disorders and Somatoform Disorders 01

EPP0174

Anxiety disorders and age-related changes in physiology

J. Mutz^{1*}, T. Hoppen², C. Fabbri³ and C. Lewis¹

¹King's College London, Social, Genetic And Developmental Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; ²University of Münster, Institute Of Psychology, Münster, Germany and ³University of