need to adopt more comprehensive approaches that focus on the personal narrative crisis and SCS, as current evidence suggests that SCS is a strong predictor of actual suicidal behavior within 1-2 months after discharge.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1962

Suicidal Ideation Among College Students: cross-sectional study

Z. Nesrine[1]*, I. Gassara[2], N. Smaoui[2], R. Feki[2], N. Charfi[2], J. Ben Thabet[2], L. Zouari[2], M. Maalej[2], M. Maalej[2] and S. Omri[2]

[1]pédopsychitrie and [2]psychiatrie C, hopital hedi chaker sfax, sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Suicidal ideation, encompassing thoughts, planning, and the desire for death, is a critical facet of the suicidal process, potentially leading to suicide attempts and completion. Understanding its prevalence and severity among college students is vital for preventive interventions.

Objectives: Our study aimed to estimate the prevalence and severity of suicidal ideation among college students.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional and analytical study among students from various faculties in Sfax between October 2022 and January 2023. Student recruitment occurred electronically through a Google Forms questionnaire, emphasizing anonymity and the study's scientific purpose. We utilized the Suicidal Ideation Attributes Scale (French Version) (SIDAS-FR) to identify and assess the severity of suicidal ideation.

Results: Our sample comprised 149 students, predominantly female (83,20%), with an average age of 26 years. Among them, 78,5% were single, and 81,9% lived with their families. Nearly half of the students were from the Sfax Faculty of Medicine, and 64,4% were in their 3rd cycle of education. The mean total score on the SIDAS scale was 1,21 +/- 3,84. Suicidal ideation was reported by 11,4% of participants, with 5,36% indicating moderate to high severity. Factors associated with suicidal ideation included psychiatric disorders (p=0,00), alcohol consumption (p=0,033), psychotropic medication use (p=0,001), and unsatisfactory intrafamily communication (p=0,036).

Conclusions: Suicidal ideation, a concerning issue, particularly among young people, demands focused attention in public health efforts. Understanding the associated factors is pivotal for prevention strategies, emphasizing the importance of mental health support and effective communication within families.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1963

Associated factors of suicide attempt among patients with major depressive disorder in Vietnam

S. Nguyen Thi Thu[1,2]* and T. Nguyen Dao Uyen[3]

[1]Psychiatry, University of Medicine and Pharmacy at HCM City; [2]Neuropsyatry, Nguyen Tri Phuong Hospital and [3]Family Medicine, University of Medicine and Pharmacy at HCM City, Ho Chi Minh city, Viet Nam

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Suicide attempt is a person's suicidal behavior that does not result in death and may or may not result in injury. Understanding the factors associated with suicide attempts in patients with major depressive disorder is important to predicting future suicide attempts.

Objectives: To identify the associated factors with suicide attempts in patients with MDD at the University Medicine Center in Vietnam.

Methods: This cross-sectional analytical study was conducted in the psychiatry clinic of the University Medical Center of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, from March to October 2023. Individuals aged 18 and more diagnosed with major depressive disorder as per DSM-5 TR were included. Exclusion criteria were current psychosis, severe intellectual disabilities, and acute medical illnesses.

Participants were interviewed using a questionnaire including sociodemographic criteria, clinical information, and the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS).

Results: We collected 151 participants. The average age of participants was 41.3±15.5 years, and they were predominantly female (78.8%) and living in urban areas (62.9%). Nearly four fifths (79.5%) of patients are currently in severe depression. The prevalence of suicide attempts in the lifetime and past 3-months were 7.9% and 5.3% respectively.

In univariate logistic regression analysis of sociodemographic factors and clinical features of depression associated with suicidal attempt among individuals with major depressive disorder, we found that young age (OR=0,91; p=0,004), single status (OR=0,09; p=0,002), early onset of illness (OR=0,91; 95% CI 0,85-0,97), and severe depression as measured by the total HDRS score (OR= 1,19; 95% CI 1,06-1,34). In particular, the risk of a suicide attempt was 72 times higher in patients with a history of self-harm (OR=72,22; 95% CI 13,71-380,49). There was no association between gender, area, education level, cohabitation status and employment status with lifetime prevalence of suicide attempts. After adjusting for covariates using a multivariable logistic regression model, only the severity of depressive episode and history of self-harm remained significantly associated with suicide attempts.

Conclusions: Suicide attempts were significantly high among patients of major depressive disorder in Vietnam. The severity of depression and previous self-harm was significantly associated with it. There is a need for more research and a better understanding of the associated factor with suicide attempts in this population which in turn could lead to the development and implementation of effective preventive interventions.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1964

Collaboration Between Nursing, Psycology and Psychiatry in an Intensive Outpatient Program for Suicidal Ideation

T. Bollain Muñoz[1], M. Valtueña Garcia[1], J. Sanchez Adsuara[1], M. L. Barrigón Estevez[1], R. Crespo Rubio[1] and I. Oliveira Amat[1]*

[1]HGUGM, Madrid, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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