and Younger age of same subjescts seems caused by a different treatment's Strategy with brief selective Admissions. Furthermore lesser Involonary Admission seems due to best knowledge of every patients. The most of Theese were indeed already known by Ambulatory Outpatient Mental Health Service.

Keywords: Trends in Psychiatric Patients Admissions; Admission; Patients; epidemiology

EPP0667

Antipsychotic medication and the elderly

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Introduction: In recent years, the use of antipsychotics (AP) has been widely debated for reasons concerning their efficacy and safety in the elderly.
Objectives: We aimed to assess the prescription of AP in the elderly subjects.
Methods: We led a retrospective and descriptive study. We extracted all patients aged 65 years or older who consulted the psychiatric outpatient unit at the Hedi Chaker hospital in Sfax – Tunisia between January 1 and December 31 2019 and who were treated with AP. General, clinical and therapeutic data were collected from medical records.
Results: The mean age of patients was 71,7 years. Medical conditions were observed in 53,1% of them. The reasons for consultation were behavioral disturbances (34,4%), insomnia (18,8%) and memory impairment (15,6%). The main retained diagnoses were dementia (40,6%), mood disorders (28,1%), delusional disorder (15,6%). The indications for prescribing antipsychotics were disruptive behavior (59,4%) and delirium/hallucinations (34,4%). Laboratory examinations and electrocardiogram were performed respectively in 46,8% and 15,6% of cases. AP treatment was prescribed in 90,6% of cases right from the first consultation. Atypical AP were prescribed in 56,2% of cases. Adverse effects were noted in 18,7% of patients. The average time to get a response was 7.3 weeks
Conclusions: The use of AP in the elderly requires an individual assessment, case by case; particular caution is recommended.
Conflict of interest: No significant relationships.

EPP0668

Social factors and suicidal ideation in adulthood

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Introduction: In recent years, it has been possible to corroborate that people's social environment is a key aspect in the study of suicide risk.
Objectives: The aim of this study is to assess the relation between suicidal ideation and social factors (loneliness, social support, trust, participation and cohabiting) in a representative sample of the Spanish adult population, comparing the effect according to sex different age groups (18-49, 50-64, ≥65 years).
Methods: Cross-sectional study of a representative sample of the Spanish population (n = 4,217) conducted between 2011 and 2012. Loneliness was assessed using the UCLA Loneliness Scale. Social support was assessed using the OSLO-3 Social Support Scale, and participation scale and trust. Data were analyzed using logistic regression models adjusting for sex, sociodemographic and health variables (lifestyles, depression, and multimorbidity).
Results: Prevalence rates of suicidal ideation were higher in young and middle-aged adults. In the middle-aged groups, loneliness is significantly associated with suicidal ideation in both women and man. Among man, cohabiting and trust were identified as a protective factors of suicidal ideation. Among women, only social support was identified as a protective factor. In the older adult's group, trust acted as a protective factor of suicide ideation among women. For man was the social support. Among younger adults, cohabiting was identified as a protective factor in man.

Table 2. Adjusted logistic regression models for the association between social variables and suicidal ideation, by age and gender

	Younger adults (18-49 years)				Middle-aged adults (50-64 years)				Older adults (>65 years)			
	Women		Men		Women		Men		Women		Men	
Variables	OR (95% CI)	P value	OR (95% CI)	P value	OR (95% CI)	P value	OR (95% CI)	P value	OR (95% CI)	P value	OR (95% CI)	P value
Cohabiting												
No	*		*		*		*		*		*	
Yes	0.63 (0.19-2.02)	0.431	**0.03 (0.00-0.32)**	**0.003**	0.85 (0.38-1.93)	0.706	**0.22 (0.10-0.47)**	**<0.001**	0.84 (0.27-2.57)	0.760	0.52 (0.09-3.12)	0.474
Loneliness	1.01 (1.0-1.03)	0.110	1.02 (0.99-1.04)	0.172	**1.02 (1.00-1.03)**	**0.001**	**1.03 (1.02-1.04)**	**<0.001**	0.99 (0.98-1.02)	0.947	1.01 (0.98-1.03)	0.263
Social support	0.98 (0.95-1.01)	0.312	0.99 (0.95-1.03)	0.648	**0.97 (0.95-0.99)**	**0.004**	0.98 (0.96-1.00)	0.180	0.99 (0.98-1.02)	0.983	**0.96 (0.94-0.99)**	**0.015**
Trust	0.97 (0.94-1.00)	0.094	0.98 (0.94-1.05)	0.932	0.97 (0.94-1.00)	0.056	**0.96 (0.93-0.99)**	**0.023**	**0.97 (0.94-0.99)**	**0.001**	0.93 (0.87-1.00)	0.070
Participation	**1.04 (1.00-1.08)**	**0.031**	0.97 (0.92-1.02)	0.276	0.99 (0.96-1.02)	0.533	0.99 (0.97-1.02)	0.932	0.99 (0.96-1.03)	0.745	1.00 (0.96-1.04)	0.977

Note: *Adjusted for gender, age, educational level, smoking, alcohol consumption, 12-month major depressive disorder and number of chronic conditions; in bold, significant associations; 95% CI= 95% Confidence interval.

Conclusions: Due to the different results involving social factors and suicidal ideation according to age and sex, we highlight the importance of studying social factors for the detection of specific needs among the Spanish adult population.

Keywords: Suicidal ideation; age-related differences; loneliness; social support

EPP0668a

Prevalence of different types of online behavior and internet addiction among adolescents in central siberia: Gender and age aspects

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Introduction: Adolescent online behavior is an urgent public health problem in different countries of the world due to the possibility of developing Internet addiction.
Objectives: To study the prevalence of different types of online behavior and Internet addiction in Siberian adolescents, depending on gender and age.
Methods: During the period from January to May 2019, 2950 adolescents aged 11-18 years living in the urban area of Central Siberia