2 private clinics inside the slum. Among 24 traditional healers, 20 were male and all the four female traditional healers had no formal education. The 19 faith based healers (9 madrasa teachers and 10 Imam & muajjin) provide healing practice (Jhar-fook/ panipara/ tabiz/ Tadbir etc.). The community health workers of different NGOs work in the slum however, many organizations did not had their official set up in the slum. Moreover, during the service delivery mapping, we found no established mental health service in korail.
Conclusions: GIS based service delivery mapping helps us in a deeper understanding of the community and to design and implement real-life mental health solutions.

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EPV0993

Suicidality and ADHD: which factors may influence the suicidal behavior?

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Introduction: Patients with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) are at a higher risk of suicidal behavior. Impulsivity, emotional dysregulation, and co-existing mental health conditions contribute to this risk. Early identification and comprehensive support are vital in mitigating these issues.
Objectives: The aims of our study are to characterize which factors promote suicide attempt in patient with ADHD.
Methods: Our study is conducted on patients (>18 years) referred to the adult ADHD outpatient service of the Psychiatric Clinic of Ancona (Università Politecnica delle Marche, Italy). The Diagnostic Interview for ADHD in adults (DIVA 5.0) was used for diagnosing ADHD. The following rating scale were administered: Temperament Evaluation in Memphis, Pisa and San Diego (TEMPS-M), Coping Orientation to the Problems Experiences-new Italian version (COPE-NVI), Temperament and Character Inventory-Revised (TCI-R).
Results: 76% (n=170) of all screened patients were diagnosed with ADHD in adulthood. 7.3% (n=12) of patients with ADHD attempted suicide. A significant higher frequency of suicide attempts was observed in those with borderline personality disorder as a comorbidity (p=0.004), in those with other psychiatric comorbidities (p=0.031), in those who are receiving treatment from the pathological addiction outpatient service (p=0.011), and in those who use stimulants (p=0.018) or opioids (p=0.019). A multivariate linear regression was observed between number of suicidal attempt (R^2=0.357; F(5,52)=5.779; p<0.001) and TCI-R transpersonal identification subscale (B=0.022; p=0.021), TCI-R harm avoidance subscale (B=-0.008; p=0.001), TCI-R impulsiveness subscale (B=0.023; p=0.012), TCI-R disorderliness subscale (B=-0.024; p=0.045) and COPE-NVI turn to religion subscale (B=-0.033; p=0.005). A logistic regression analysis was performed to ascertain the effects of all types of TCI-R subscale, on the likelihood of enacting suicide attempts. The logistic regression model was statistically significant, ▫▫ 2(1)=4.210, p=0.04. The model explained 14% (Nagelkerke R2) of the variance in patients with ADHD who committed suicide and correctly classified 90.3% of cases. Enacting a suicide attempt was significantly predicted TCI-R pure-hearted conscience subscale (exp(B)=0.843, p=0.062).
Conclusions: Comorbidities, addiction treatment, substance use, and personality traits significantly influence the likelihood of suicidal behavior. In addition, it is highlighted that impulsivity, lack of responsibility and caution, those who feel a strong connection with nature and the universe, being rigid, not having transcendental-oriented coping strategies, and being opportunistic are factors promoting suicide in patients with ADHD.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0994

Association between wrist pain and occupational stress among sewing machine operators

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Introduction: Given the specific characteristics of their work positions, sewing machine operators (SMOs) represent a vulnerable population to musculoskeletal symptoms such as wrist pain in the leather and footwear sector.
Objectives: This study aims to assess the association between wrist pain and occupational stress among SMOs.
Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among SMOs working in a shoe and leather factory. Data collection was carried out using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews through a pre-established questionnaire. This questionnaire consisted of socio-demographic and professional data. We also assessed occupational stress using the validated French version of Job Content Questionnaire of Karasek.
Results: The average age of SMOs (n = 145) was 35.2 ± 9.9 years, with extremes ranging from 18 to 59 years. A female predominance was noted (sex ratio of 0.25). The average seniority in the current position was 14.4 ± 9.9 years. More than half of the population had high psychological demand, low decision latitude and low social in respectively 53.2%, 97.1% and 67.6%. Among SMOs, 76.3% had wrist pain. In bivariate analysis, wrist pain was positively associated to low decision latitude (p=0.033, OR=2.49, 95%IC [1.11-5.59]. Moreover, it was positively associated to professional seniority (p=0.014).
Conclusions: This study highlights a significant prevalence of wrist pain among SMOs in the leather and footwear sector. It can be exacerbated by various factors, including occupational stress. Addressing these factors is essential for enhancing both the health and productivity of this vulnerable workforce.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0995

Associations between leadership styles and psychological distress among nurses

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