Objectives: To explore whether the EHDS could streamline cross-border reporting of causes of death for epidemiological and research purposes.
Methods: We analyzed data from the Luxembourg Ministry of Health, the National Statistics Institute, and Regulation n° 2025/327 on the EHDS.
Results: The EHDS will provide research access and explicitly includes death registries among eligible data sources. However, no centralized European database is foreseen. Instead, the regulation focuses on creating interoperable electronic patient files accessible across the EU. It remains unclear whether "cause of death" will be treated as part of medical history or classified within civil registration, which may restrict systematic cross-border data use.
Conclusions: While the EHDS represents a major step toward cross-border medical data exchange, it is not yet designed to ensure accurate classification of transnational deaths, nor to integrate this information automatically. Nonetheless, the regulation allows for the future inclusion of additional categories of patient data. Advocacy is therefore needed to ensure that suicide deaths are counted consistently, regardless of where they occur.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP390

Associations between suicidal ideation, depression and substance use in university students

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Introduction: Suicidal ideation is a multifactorial and concerning phenomenon among university students, especially in contexts marked by academic challenges, emotional vulnerability, and substance use.
Objectives: This study aimed to identify the prevalence of suicidal ideation and its association with depression and substance use among Brazilian university students.

Table 1. Multivariate logistic regression models for factors associated with suicidal ideation among university students.

Variable	Model 1 aOR (95% CI)	p-value	Model 2 aOR (95% CI)	p-value
Depression (present)	24.6 (12.9 – 46.8)	< 0.001	43.34 (5.57 – 337.01)	< 0.001
Tobacco (moderate/high risk)	2.7 (1.43 – 5.24)	0.002	2.73 (1.05 – 7.06)	0.038
Alcohol (moderate/high risk)	2.3 (1.4 – 3.9)	< 0.001	1.06 (0.42 – 2.66)	0.895
Illicit drugs (moderate/high risk)	1.58 (0.89 – 2.80)	0.11	0.98 (0.41 – 2.38)	0.981

Model 1 – adjusted for sex, sexual orientation, and religion. Model 2 – adjusted for sex, sexual orientation, religion, depression, and use of tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drugs.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study with a convenience sample composed of students from a multicampus university located in five municipalities in the state of Goiás, Brazil. Participants were undergraduate students aged 18 years or older. Data collection was conducted at the beginning of each academic semester through, self-administered online questionnaire, applied at three time points (Feb/2021, Jul/2021, and Feb/2022). Suicidal ideation was assessed using item 9 of the *Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9).* Depression was measured using the total PHQ-9 score, with a cutoff point of ≥10. Substance use was assessed using the *Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST)*, with participants classified as low or moderate/high risk based on their scores. The study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee (protocol no. 4.434.811).
Results: The sample consisted of 1,271 university students, predominantly women, heterosexuals, single individuals and white. The prevalence of suicidal ideation was 10.14%. The prevalence of depression was 33.4%, with a significant association with suicidal ideation (27.8%; $p < 0.001$). Bivariate logistic regression indicated a higher likelihood of suicidal ideation among women (OR = 2.61; $p < 0.001$), sexual minority students (OR = 3.49; $p < 0.001$), and those with moderate/high-risk alcohol consumption (OR = 2.43; $p < 0.001$). Depression showed the strongest association, with a 29.3-fold increase in the odds of suicidal ideation ($p < 0.001$). In the multivariate analysis (Model 2) depression (aOR = 43.34; $p < 0.001$) and moderate/high-risk tobacco use (aOR = 2.73; $p = 0.038$) remained significantly associated with suicidal ideation.
Conclusions: Suicidal ideation showed high prevalence and was associated with depression and tobacco use. The findings underscore the importance of implementing institutional strategies for mental health screening and care.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP391

Psychopathological Predictors of Suicidal Intentions in ICU Patients and a Multimodal Preventive Psychotherapeutic Framework

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Introduction: Suicidal behaviour is a major public health issue, yet its occurrence in somatic intensive care units (ICUs) remains understudied. ICU patients often face extreme physical stress, psychological trauma, and social isolation, which can trigger suicidal ideation, even in the absence of prior mental illness.
The combination of chronic somatic disease, perioperative stress, and impaired cognitive-emotional regulation increases vulnerability to suicidal thoughts and behaviours. Despite this, targeted