Conclusions: INQ-15-I provides a valid measure of the interpersonal needs among Italian university students by indirectly investigating suicidal risk factors. It also suggest specific clinical intervention areas in suicide prevention. Thus it may be included in suicide risk assessment protocols in Italy.

Keywords: Thwarted belongingness; Suicide; Interpersonal-psychological theory; Perceived burdensomeness

EPP1403

Suicidal behaviour in huntington disease

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Introduction: Huntington Disease (HD) is a genetic, progressive neurodegenerative disorder. Its clinical features include motor dysfunction, cognitive impairments, and psychiatric symptoms. The association between HD and suicide is well documented, and the risk of suicide in HD is higher than in patients with other neurological diseases.
Objectives: We aim to review the literature regarding suicidal behaviour in HD.
Methods: We performed an updated review in the PubMed database using the terms "suicide", "suicidal behaviour" and "Huntington Disease". The included articles were selected by title and abstract.
Results: The most relevant risk factors associated with suicidality in HD are depression, anxiety, and aggression, so the presence of psychiatric diagnoses should be closely monitored. No consistent results have been found regarding gender. Evidence for periods of elevated risk of suicidal behaviour in HD is mixed and the data on specific pharmacological interventions for alleviating suicidal ideation in HD is scarce.
Conclusions: Patients with HD are at a high risk for suicide. This risk is further increased when a comorbid psychiatric disorder is present. It is important for the practicing psychiatrist to be aware of this association to correctly manage patients with HD, thus helping prevent suicidal behaviour.

Keywords: Huntington Disease; Suicide

EPP1404

Factors for suicide attempt recurrence among patients with borderline personality disorder

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Introduction: The prevalence of borderline personality disorder (BPD) is significant, ranging from 0.5% to 5.9% in the general population. This personality disorder is associated with high rates of suicide attempt and for suicide attempt recurrence.
Objectives: Review recent studies of predictors of suicide attempt and for suicide attempt recurrence in patients with borderline personality disorder.
Methods: This is a literature review via Medline and Sciences Direct. The database was searched using the combination of the keywords "borderline" with "suicide", "borderline personality disorder" with "suicide", "borderline personality disorder" with "suicide attempts" "borderline personality disorder" with "suicide recurrence".
Results: Recently it has been shown that BPD has a greater correlation with suicidal behavior than that of characterized depressive disorders. Several studies have shown that suicidal behavior in patients with BPD was associated with the coexistence of antisocial personality disorder, depression, hostility, impulsivity, a high number of suicide attempts and a first suicide attempt at a young age. Recently it has been established that the predictors of suicidal recidivism are the high number of suicide attempts, the female sex and single life status.
Conclusions: Special attention should be paid to predictive factors for suicide attempt and for suicide attempt recurrence in the clinical evaluation of patients with borderline personality disorder, especially in suicidal crisis.

Keywords: Borderline personality disorder; Suicide; prevalence; predictive factors

EPP1405

The role of emotion dysregulation in the relationship between narcissism and suicide

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Introduction: Suicide attempts and suicidal ideation are peculiar aspects of several cluster b disorders, including Narcissistic Personality Disorder. Similarly, difficulty in regulating negative affects can play a role in the relationship between narcissist features and suicidal ideation. To date, it is still unclear which facet of narcissism is more related to the desire to die and which other factors are involved in this relationship.
Objectives: To offer preliminary empirical evidences concerning the relationship between narcissism, emotion regulation and suicide ideation.
Methods: We administered Pathological Narcissism Inventory (PNI), Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS) and Beck Scale for Suicidal Ideation (BSI) to a sample of individuals with Suicide ideation (n= 68) and a sample of community participants (n=140).
Results: Controlling for age and gender, we found that BSI scores correlated significantly with the vulnerable dimension of narcissism, but not with the grandiose one, and with all DERS dimensions. Nevertheless, emotion dysregulation moderates the relationship between vulnerable narcissism and suicidal ideation.

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