much shorter than in general population. Patients with BD have 30 times higher suicide rate than the general population and 25–50% of these patients attempts suicide. About 15% of patients who attempted suicide eventually end their lives with completed suicide.

Aim The aim of our research was to distinguish personality features among bipolar patients with current depressive episode (BD-D) who attempted suicide.

Materials and methods The research was conducted among patients with depressive episode of BD (according to diagnostic criteria of ICD–10) who attempted suicide and had been admitted for hospital psychiatric treatment. For assessment of personality, we used the Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI, Cloninger R.) upon admittance. Our sample consisted of 31 ($n = 31$) patient who met the above mentioned criteria. All patients given their written informed consent. The statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 17.0.

Results In our sample, we found, higher scores on harm-avoidance (HA), significantly higher scores on novelty seeking (NS) with significantly lower scores on persistence (P), self-directedness (SD) and cooperativeness (C) scales of the TCI. The Mann–Whitney-U test was used to compare samples.

Conclusion In our sample, suicide attempts are associated with temperament and character dimensions. These results confirmed our initial hypotheses on existence of specific personality features among that group of suicidal patients with BD–D.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV1481
The ethno-cultural peculiarities of suicidal behavior in multinational Russia

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Introduction According to the data of 2015, suicide rate in Russia was 17.1 cases per 100,000 population. However, many aspects of the problem of suicidal behavior are not studied. This prevents the organization of the system of effective suicide prevention. In this regard, special attention deserves ethno-cultural factors, since they are essential to the moral and ethical attitude to the possibility of suicide and to potential willingness to formation of suicidal behavior.

Objective Study of the rate of suicide among different nations of Russia.

Methods Statistical analysis of suicide rate in constituent entities of the Russian federation from 2010 to 2015.

Results The specificity of suicide situation in Russia is that suicide rates in different ethnic groups of the population has the distinction of reaching 21: from 2.8 per 100,000 in the Republic of North Ossetia to 59.7 per 100,000 in the Altai Republic. This is due to cultural peculiarities of different ethnic groups, including the historically established their relationship to suicide. Taking in consideration these factors were elaborated the differential programs for suicide prevention. That has allowed to lower suicidal rate in Russia in 1.4 times for the last 5 years. That indicates the possible beneficial effects of the ethno-cultural approach in suicide prevention strategies.

Conclusion In planning programs suicide prevention in multi-national countries should take into account the ethno-cultural characteristics of the residing peoples.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

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EV1482
Suicides and road traffic deaths in Russia: A comparative analysis of trends

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Introduction It has long been recognized that there are difficulties in obtaining valid mortality rates for suicides. The evidence indicated that suicides are sometimes misclassified and "hidden" as accidental. Suicide by motor vehicle crash is a recognized phenomenon, leading to under-reporting of the actual number of suicides and inaccuracies in the suicides mortality statistics. Road traffic accident mortality and the suicides rates in Russia are both among the highest in the world. This phenomenon has attracted much attention in recent years, but remains poorly understood.

Aims The present study aims to test the hypothesis of the close aggregate level link between road traffic accident mortality and the suicides rates in Russia.

Methods Trends in sex-specific road traffic accident mortality and the suicides rates from 1956 to 2015 were analyzed employing a distributed lags analysis in order to assess bivariate relationship between the two time series.

Results The graphical evidence suggests that the trends in both road traffic accident mortality and the suicides for male and female seem to follow each other across the time series. The results of analysis indicate the presence of a statistically significant association between the two time series for male at lag zero. This association for female was also positive, but statistically non-significant.

Conclusions This study indirectly supports the hypothesis that many of road traffic accident deaths in Russia are likely to have been suicides. Alternatively, common confounding variables, including binge drinking and psychosocial distress, may explain positive aggregate-level association between the two time series.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

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EV1483
Suicide in depressed patients: Identifying a clinical risk profile

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Introduction Suicides that occur during psychiatric hospitalization are tragic events causing immense distress to relatives, peers, and physicians. Suicide risk is particularly high in patients with mood disorders.

Objectives To identify a clinical risk profile which can be predictive of suicide in patients undergoing a major depressive episode, hospitalized and within three months after discharge.

Methods We are going to include consecutively admitted depressed patients in San Raffaele Turro hospital (Milan), with a diagnosis of major depressive disorder or bipolar disorder, for a longitudinal prospective study. Demographical and clinical characteristics will be assessed. Barratt impulsiveness scale, aggression questionnaire, Hamilton psychiatric rating scale for depression, scale for suicide ideation, Columbia suicide severity rating scale will be administered to evaluate, respectively, traits of impulsiveness and aggression, severity of psychopathology and suicidal ideation. A follow-up program has been established to