

and the male trends were reversed by October 2020. The total number of patients treated for violent suicide attempts increased significantly ($p < 0.05$) during the first two years of the pandemic (Image 2). There was a slight increase in violent attempts in men and a small decrease in women, but these changes are not statistically significant.

Image:

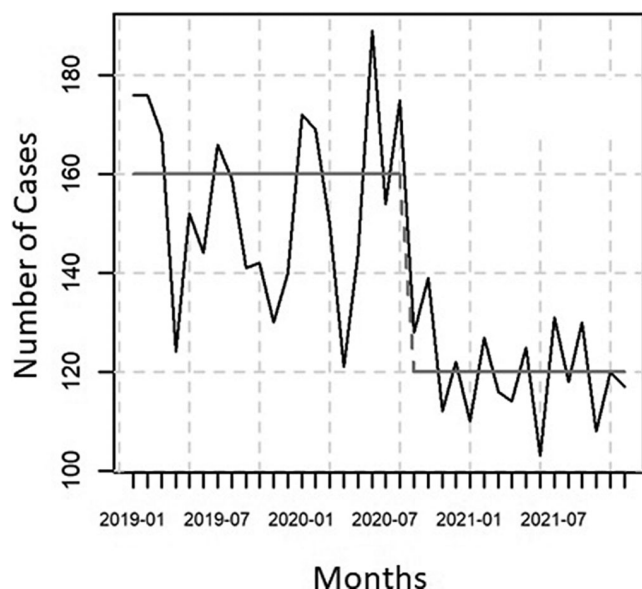
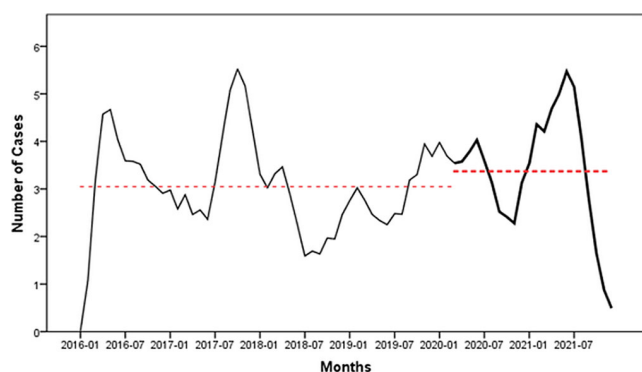


Image 2:



Conclusions: We hypothesize that those who tried to end their life through non-violent drug use were less inclined to seek assistance because they were concerned about being hospitalized during the COVID-19 outbreak. The surge in violent attempts is striking, as it correlates with the rise in suicide fatalities documented in Hungary during the initial year of the outbreak. Our data was obtained from two prominent public hospitals in Budapest, enabling us to conduct a more concentrated and thorough examination of the circumstances in the capital.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0075

Suicidal thoughts and behaviors (STB) among psychiatric emergency patients at the emergency unit of a university hospital in Belgium (UZ Leuven). A twenty year perspective using cross-sectional data.

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Introduction: Suicidal thoughts and behaviors (STB) are a serious public health problem. Suicide prevention programs have been established over the years, but many people who are suicidal do not seek treatment, and when they do, they end up in low-threshold sectors such as the Emergency Department in general hospitals. Previous studies about STB at the ED are mostly narrative, rather than a data-driven approach and limited in sample size.

Objectives: This study describes the prevalence and evolution over time of suicidal ideation (SI) and suicidal attempts (SA) in terms of sociodemographic, clinical and service use variables of the psychiatric patient referred to the Emergency Department of the University Hospital Gasthuisberg (Leuven, Belgium) over a 20 year period. **Methods:** During a 20 year period (2002-2022), all patients with a psychiatric referral to the Psychiatric Emergency Department (PED) of the University Hospital Gasthuisberg (Leuven) were included ($N \sim 18,000$). We use descriptive statistics to summarize the data set, focusing on STB in terms of sociodemographic, clinical and service use variables.

Results: Around 1/10 patients presents with SA; another 1/5 with SI. Despite several reforms, SI and SA have remained relatively stable over the years. Notably, there is a higher prevalence of referrals for females in both SI and SA compared to males. However, there has been a notable increase in male SA cases over time. In the age group 36-49, both sexes exhibit the highest percentages of SI and SA cases, with exception for women in SI, where the age category 18-25 has the most referrals. Approximately one-third of male patients referred with STB have never accessed outpatient care, underscoring a critical gap in mental health services for this demographic.

Conclusions: Despite several reforms in mental health care, the PED remains a major entry point into mental healthcare for large proportions of STB patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Addictive Disorders

EPP0076

Alcohol and Sedative Use Disorders in the Lebanese Population: Role of Sleep and Psychiatric Factors

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