

(Jewish social workers). Finally, a larger number of clients was associated with greater use of CBT (among both Jewish and Palestinian social workers) and EST (among Jewish social workers). Among Jewish social workers, a higher proportion of Palestinian clients was associated with greater use of CBT, EST, and CCT. Palestinian social workers used CCT more frequently with their Palestinian clients, while they used it less with their clients belonging to all the other ethnic groups.

Conclusions.– The results obtained demonstrate that an incongruence exists between social workers' therapeutic beliefs and their practices. In addition, social workers tend to use different therapeutic interventions when working with clients belonging to different ethnic groups.

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Suicidology and Suicide Prevention - Part I

PW0517

The link between aggression and suicidality among adolescents

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Introduction.– The relation between personality traits and susceptibility to suicidality is excessively studied during the last decades. The role of such personality traits as hopelessness, neuroticism, and extroversion has been already established (Brezo, Paris & Tureck, 2016). However, more research is needed to investigate the role of aggression and anger in susceptibility to suicidality, especially among adolescents.

Objective.– The aim of present study is to investigate the extent of aggression among adolescents with suicidal behaviors.

Methods.– 23 girls (age range 13–17, $M_{age} = 14.5$), which performed suicidal attempts in the past and were diagnosed with conduct disorder, participated in the study. 20 healthy girls (age range 13–17, $M_{age} = 14.9$) also participated in the study. All adolescents completed the 29-item Buss–Perry Aggression Questionnaire (Buss & Perry, 1992).

Results.– Mann-Whitney *U*-test showed that girls with suicidal attempts had higher scores in Physical Aggression ($U = 142$, $P = .033$, $r = .325$), Anger ($U = 129$, $P = .014$, $r = .375$) and Hostility ($U = 88$, $P = .001$, $r = .526$), compared to their healthy peers.

Conclusion.– The study revealed a link between aggression, more characteristically hostility, and suicidality among female adolescents. These results are in line with previous research on positive links between aggression and suicidal behavior, as well as depression (also related to suicide), among adolescents (Benarous et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2012). Thus, the severity of aggression traits should be taken into account in diagnostics and treatment of adolescents with susceptibility to suicidality.

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PW0518

Investigating the role of childhood victimization in suicidal and self-injurious behavior among a sample of male inmates: A cross-sectional study

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Introduction.– Suicide and non suicidal self-injury (NSSI) are common among prisoners. The prevalence of mental illness and substance use disorder is higher in prison than in the community¹ and the risk of death by suicide inside the prison is about 3–6 times that of the general population². In addition prisoners have greater experiences of childhood trauma (CT), an exposition associated with suicidal behaviors³.

Objectives.– To examine associations among CT and life-time suicide attempt or NSSI.

Methods.– We enrolled 88 male inmates. The sample was divided, according to presence of life-time suicide attempts or NSSI, into two groups, compared for sociodemographic and clinic characteristics. History of CT was assessed with the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire Short Form (CTQ-SF)⁴. The presence of specific trauma (emotional, physical and sexual abuse; emotional and physical neglect) was determined by meeting a threshold of moderate maltreatment severity⁵.

Results.– Subjects with ($n = 25$) and without a history of suicide attempt or NSSI ($n = 63$) show a statistically significant association in the scores of all five subscales of CTQ-SF. After controlling for potentially confounders, dual diagnosis (OR:2.6, 95% CI: 1.1–3.9) and childhood physical abuse (OR:2.9, 95% CI: 1.2–4.6) was related to an increasing likelihood of suicide attempt or NSSI. The likelihood was higher among subjects with two or more CT (OR:6.2, 95% CI: 3.3–9.2) (Table 1).

Conclusions.– The findings could indicate the importance of considering the impact of co-occurring CT in terms of intervention on suicidal behaviors and NSSI mostly in prisoners with dual diagnosis.

Table 1 Factors associated with Life-time suicide attempt or NSSI: multiple logistic regression analyses.

Variable	Model 1		Model 2	
	OR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P
Age	.0 (-0 - 0)	0.901	-0 (-1 - 1)	0.691
Foreigner (yes/not)	0.4 (-1.1 - 1.9)	0.628	.1 (-1.8 - 1.9)	0.946
Incarceration (years)	-0 (-2 - 1)	0.651	-0 (-2 - 1)	0.718
Parental mental illness (yes/not)	.50 (-0.9 - 2.0)	0.491	-2 (-2.2 - 1.8)	0.831
Parental substance use (yes/not)	.4 (-1.2 - 2.1)	0.612	-.5 (-2.6 - 1.5)	0.612
Physical Abuse (yes/not)	2.9 (1.2 - 4.6)	0.001	-	-
Dual Diagnosis (yes/not)	2.6 (1.1 - 3.9)	<0.001	2.2 (.5 - 4.0)	0.012
One CT	-	-	2.6 (.6 - 4.5)	0.009
Multiple CT	-	-	6.2 (3.3 - 9.2)	<0.001

Disclosure of interest.– The authors have not supplied a conflict of interest statement.