**Results:** Sum of anxiety cluster of HDRS-17 scale (items 9, 10, 11) correlated positively ($p<0.02$) with LE and α1-PI values, as well as with theta1 (4-6 Hz) and theta2 (6-8 Hz) SP in EEG leads of the right hemisphere. In turn, α1-PI values correlated negatively and LII values correlated positively with alpha3 (11-13 Hz) SP in majority of EEG leads.
**Conclusions:** The data obtained confirm the contribution of neuroinflammation to clinical conditions, especially to anxiety level, and to EEG pattern in depressive female adolescents with suicidal attempts. The study supported by RBRF grant No.20-013-00129a.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.
**Keywords:** suicidal attempts; neuroinflammation; Adolescents; quantitative EEG

## EPP0376

## Reflections, impact and recommendations of a co-produced ecological momentary assessment (EMA) study with young people who have experience of suicidality and psychiatric inpatient care

L. Dewa[1]*, S. Pappa[2], L. Mitchell[1], M. Hadley[1], J. Cooke[1] and P. Aylin[1]

[1]Imperial College London, School Of Public Health, London, United Kingdom and [2]West London NHS Trust, West London Nhs Trust, London, United Kingdom
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.649

**Introduction:** Patient and public involvement (PPI) in suicide research is ethical, moral and can deliver impact. However, inconsistent reporting of meaningful PPI, and hesitancy in sharing power with people with experience of suicidality (i.e.co-researchers) in research makes it difficult to understand the full potential impact of PPI on the research, researchers and co-researchers.
**Objectives:** To describe how our ecological momentary assessment (EMA) study, examining the sleep-suicide relationship in young psychiatric inpatients (aged 18-35) transitioning to the community, has been co-produced, whilst reflecting on impact, challenges, and recommendations.
**Methods:** We built on our experience of co-produced mental health research to conduct meaningful PPI in our study. Young adults with experience of psychiatric inpatient care and suicidality were appointed November 2020 to work across all research stages. Reflections on challenges, recommendations and impact have been collected throughout.
**Results:** Three young people became co-researchers. Researcher and co-researcher reflections indicated establishing and maintaining safe environments for open discussion, and continued communication (e.g.WhatsApp group) were vital to effectively share power and decision making. Safeguarding and support requirements for both co-researchers (e.g.individualised strategy) and researcher (e.g.clinical supervision) were particularly evident. To date, the co-produced recruitment poster, research documentation, and research article have demonstrated significant impact.
**Conclusions:** This is the first EMA study focused on suicide-sleep during transitions to be co-produced with young people with experience of suicidality. Co-producing suicide research is intensive, time-consuming, and challenging but makes a significant impact to the research, researchers, and co-researchers. We expect our learning will directly influence, and help others produce, meaningful co-produced suicide research.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.
**Keywords:** Ecological Momentary Assessment; Suicide; Transition; sleep

## EPP0377

## Nonsuicidal self-injury, psychiatric disorders and pathological internet use among adolescents

G. Mészáros[1,2]*, D. Győri[3,4], L.O. Horváth[5,6], D. Szentivanyi[4,5] and J. Balazs[6,7]

[1]Semmelweis University, Faculty Of Medicine, Department Of Psychiatry And Psychotherapy, Budapest, Hungary; [2]Semmelweis University, Mental Health Sciences School Of Ph.d, Budapest, Hungary; [3]Eötvös Loránd University, Doctoral School Of Psychology, Budapest, Hungary; [4]Eötvös Loránd University, Institute Of Psychology, Budapest, Hungary; [5]Pedagogical Assistance Services, -, Budapest, Hungary; [6]Eötvös Loránd University, Institute Of Psychology, Department Of Developmental And Clinical Child Psychology, Budapest, Hungary and [7]Bjørknes University College, -, Oslo, Norway
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.650

**Introduction:** Previous studies underline the importance of internalising disorders as risk factors of nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI), meanwhile only a few research draw the attention to the role of externalising disorders. The possible association between NSSI and pathological internet use (PIU) is also understudied.
**Objectives:** The purpose of this study was: 1) to investigate the frequency of NSSI among adolescents with different psychopathology and in different internet user groups of adolescents, 2) to understand the mediator role of psychiatric disorders between NSSI and PIU.
**Methods:** Adolescents were enrolled from a clinical (Vadaskert Child Psychiatric Hospital, Budapest, Hungary) and a school based population (high schools in Budapest, Hungary). The used measurements were: Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), Deliberate Self-Harm Inventory, Young Diagnostic Questionnaire for Internet Addiction, Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview Kid.
**Results:** There was significant difference in the frequencies of NSSI in SDQ subgroups ($U=2127.000$; $z=-6.170$; $p<0.001$). There was also significant difference in NSSI frequency between normal- and pathological internet users ($U=2020.000$; $z=-2,501$; $p<0.017$ $p=0.012$). According to the mediator model there was no direct association between PIU and NSSI, however it was mediated by different psychiatric disorders (affective disorders, anxiety disorders, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, conduct disorder, opposition defiant disorder, psychoactive substance abuse/dependence, psychotic disorders, suicidal behavior).
**Conclusions:** The results strengthen that both internalising- and externalising psychopathology are associated with NSSI. Moreover this study underlines the importance of careful screening and treating of comorbid disorders with PIU, which can have a role in the prevention of NSSI and suicide as well.

https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.649 Published online by Cambridge University Press