**Introduction:** Alagoas is one of the poorest states of Brazil and its HDI is the country’s worst.

**Objectives:** Present the epidemiological profile of suicides that occurred in the State of Alagoas from 2008 to 2018.

**Methods:** This research is epidemiological, descriptive and transversal. In this sense, data from the Universal Health System Informatics Department (DATASUS) were used to analyze the age range, marital status, race, sex, education and cause of death of the suicide victims.

**Results:** 1245 people committed suicide in Alagoas in the period of 10 years, they were 951 men (76%) and 294 women (24%). The main cause of death was self-harm caused by hanging, strangulation and suffocation (ICD X-70), occurring in approximately 67% of cases (836 people), followed by self-poisoning by drugs and medication (ICD X-64) 140 people, and pesticides (CID X-68) 92 people. The auto injuries caused by firearms (ICD X-72 to X-74) totalled 45 victims, while the self-inflicted injuries intentionally caused by precipitation from a high place (ICD X-80) totalled 38 victims. Most of those who took their lives were single (57%), brown (88%), had between 15 and 39 years old (55%) and did not have their education level informed (75%).

**Conclusions:** Thus, the present study demonstrated that there is a compromise of important statistical data on education level and there is the inexistence of data on family income and sexual orientation, which may help to understand the phenomenon of suicide in Alagoas. Despite all this, it was possible to identify a group of risk for suicide in the State: brown, single and young men.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Suicide; epidemiology; Brazil; causa mortis

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Suicide; postvention; psychiatry

**Introduction:** During their career and sometimes during their training psychiatrists have to deal with the suicide of patients and have also to help other colleagues and families to cope with the situation. Suicide postvention should be integrated in psychiatric training and better implemented in both psychiatric and community contexts.

**Objectives:** To discuss the concept of suicide postvention in Psychiatry. To discuss the importance of addressing suicide postvention in psychiatric settings including during specialized training of Psychiatry residents.

**Methods:** MEDLINE and PubMed databases searches for peer-reviewed studies, published in the last ten years, using combinations of the key-words suicide postvention and psychiatry. Selection of the relevant studies according to the study aims.

**Results:** The literature search retrieved a total of 44 papers. All the articles that didn’t refer to the studied topic were excluded. Relevant articles discussing suicide postvention were selected, comprising a total of 22 articles. The reviewed papers discuss different contexts and strategies of suicide postvention that will be explored and critically discussed.

**Conclusions:** Addressing the topic of suicide postvention and implementing support programs and training in this field is crucial to psychiatry trainees, psychiatrists and other mental health professionals that integrate multidisciplinary teams, patients and their families and also to the community as a whole. Future research in this field can help to improve suicide postvention across different settings.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Suicide postvention; psychiatry
Training in psychiatry

EPV0711

From the lecture theatre to your digital device: Reflections on the production of educational podcasts within undergraduate psychiatry training

J. Rahman*, A. Charalambous, L. Aled, X. Leonard, C. Parsons, G. Cole, G. Sharma, K. Skuse and M. Tran

Pyrland Ward, Somerset Foundation Trust, Taunton, United Kingdom

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2197

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted a need for engaging online resources to enrich psychiatry training for undergraduate medical students. Podcasting is a well-established digital communication platform utilised daily in a myriad of capacities, including education. A group of medical students were tasked with creating their own educational podcasts covering specific aspects of psychiatry.

Objectives: Each pair was set a sub-topic of psychiatry and utilised software to produce educational resources. The objective of this project was to reflect upon production as well as explore the efficacy of podcasting as a tool within undergraduate training.

Methods: The medical students conducted research and contacted experts within the field to contribute to their podcasts. The majority of the students then conducted reviews of the literature surrounding podcasting within medical education, which informed the production of their own podcasts. From this, it was discussed how this project could impact future practice, and indicated that podcasts may become crucial asynchronous learning tools in medical education.

Results: Literature review and first-hand experience of podcast production enabled the students to appreciate the advantages of podcasting and the potential for its widespread future applications. Their wider reading revealed that podcast-using study participants outperformed or matched their peers in assessments, and overwhelmingly enjoyed using podcasts over traditional teaching methods.

Conclusions: The use of podcasting can complement traditional psychiatry training and appeal to a generation of digital natives that prefer this learning style. Podcast production is also an excellent revision method, highlighting the advantages of peer-to-peer education in both learning and increasing engagement with psychiatry.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: podcasts; training; peer-to-peer; undergraduate

EPV0715

Bridging the treatment gap in India: Online training of psychologists in basic mental health services

A. Kapanee*, P. Sudhir and L. Suman

Clinical Psychology, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bengaluru, India

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2199

Introduction: The National Mental Health Survey of India 2015-16 (Gururaj et al., 2016) indicated a large treatment gap of 70-92% for mental disorders and a paucity of mental health specialists in the country. In order to address this treatment gap and develop human resources, the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bengaluru, India, with impetus from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India, launched the online course of Diploma in Community Mental Health for Psychologists.

Objectives: The course was designed with the objective of training individuals with a Master’s Degree in Psychology, in providing first-level psychological care in the community.

Methods: The course is a 3-month online programme comprising of approximately 25 hours of self-paced e-learning and 11 hours of live real-time interactive discussion via video conference. The course comprises of 6 modules, with an assessment at the completion of each module. Pre- and Post-Assessment is conducted to evaluate competencies achieved.