

**Article: 1817****Topic: EPV35 - e-Poster 35: Suicidology and suicide prevention****Eudor-a: a Naturalistic, European Multi-centre Clinical Study of Edor Test in Adult Patients with Primary Depression**

**M. Sarchiapone**<sup>1</sup>, M. Iosue<sup>1</sup>, M. Amore<sup>2</sup>, E. Baca-Garcia<sup>3</sup>, A. Batra<sup>4</sup>, S. Bauer<sup>5</sup>, D. Cosman<sup>6</sup>, P. Courtet<sup>7</sup>, G. Di Sciascio<sup>8</sup>, P. Girardi<sup>9</sup>, R. Gusmão<sup>10</sup>, W. Kaschka<sup>11</sup>, T. Parnowski<sup>12</sup>, Z. Rihmer<sup>13</sup>, P. Saiz<sup>14</sup>, J. Thome<sup>15</sup>, A. Tingström<sup>16</sup>, M. Wojnar<sup>17</sup>, P. Zeppegno<sup>18</sup>, L.H. Thorell<sup>19</sup>, C. Holmberg<sup>19</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Molise, Campobasso, Italy ; <sup>2</sup>Department of Neuroscience DINOGMI, University of Genoa, Genoa, Italy ; <sup>3</sup>Department of Psychiatry, Fundacion Jimenez Diaz University Hospital, Madrid, Spain ; <sup>4</sup>Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Hospital Tuebingen, Tuebingen, Germany ; <sup>5</sup>Department of Psychiatry, Landeskrankenhaus Rankweil, Rankweil, Austria ; <sup>6</sup>Department of Clinical Psychology and Mental Health, Iuliu Hatieganu University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Cluj-Napoca, Romania ; <sup>7</sup>Department of Psychiatry and Medical Psychology, University Hospital of Montpellier, Montpellier, France ; <sup>8</sup>Department of Psychiatry, University of Bari, Bari, Italy ; <sup>9</sup>Department of Psychiatry, Sapienza University, Rome, Italy ; <sup>10</sup>Department of Psychiatry, Egas Moniz Hospital, Lisbon, Portugal ; <sup>11</sup>Zentrum für Psychiatrie Südwürttemberg, Zentrum für Psychiatrie Südwürttemberg, Ravensburg, Germany ; <sup>12</sup>II Klinika Psychiatryczna, Instytut Psychiatrii i Neurologii, Warsaw, Poland ; <sup>13</sup>National Institute of Psychiatry and Addictions, National Institute of Psychiatry and Addictions, Budapest, Hungary ; <sup>14</sup>Department of Psychiatry, University of Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain ; <sup>15</sup>Klinik und Poliklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitätsmedizin Rostock, Rostock, Germany ; <sup>16</sup>Department of Psychiatry, Lund University, Lund, Sweden ; <sup>17</sup>First Psychiatric Clinic, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland ; <sup>18</sup>Department of Psychiatry, "Amedeo Avogadro" Piemonte Orientale University, Novara, Italy ; <sup>19</sup>EMOTRA AB, EMOTRA AB, Göteborg, Sweden

Introduction: Previous findings suggested that electrodermal hyporeactivity has a high sensitivity (up to 97%) and high raw specificity (up to 98%) for suicide.

**Aim: To evaluate prevalence, sensitivity and specificity of electrodermal hyporeactivity for suicide and suicide attempt, with and without death intent and with violent method or not, in adult patients with a primary diagnosis of depression.**

Methods: At each study site at least 100 patients with a primary diagnosis of depression, also in remission, will be recruited. Depressive symptomatology will be evaluated through the Montgomery-Asberg Depression Scale. Previous suicide attempts will be registered and the death intent of the worst attempt will be rated according to the first eight items of the Beck Suicide Intent Scale. The risk of suicide will be assessed according to rules and traditions at the centre. The EDOR Test (ElectroDermal Orienting Reactivity) will be performed. Two fingers are put on gold electrodes. Through headphones a moderately strong tone is presented now and then during the test. Sensors located within the electrodes are able to register the electrodermal response to those tones, measuring the skin conductance (i.e. electrodermal activity from sweat gland activity). Each patient will be followed up for one year for actions of intentional self-harm that require medical care and for suicide. The death intent will also be rated.

Expected results: It is expected that the EDOR test detects a previously unknown neuropsychological dysfunction that is independent of the depressive state and can predict suicidality with a high sensitivity and specificity.