

P02-81 - EEG IN FORENSIC POPULATION - PREVENTION OF CRIMINAL RECIDIV

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Introduction: Evaluation the patients with various psychiatric diagnoses with criminal behavior with EEG registration. Aims of investigation are as follows:

1. To define the importance for the difference between the EEG changes at the patients with criminal behavior and the patients from the control group;
2. To examine the relationship between the EEG findings of the patients with criminal behavior and the diagnostic entities according to ICD - 10.

Material and methods: In this paper we shall present a simple prospective analysis of 158 EEG investigations made on patients examined at the Psychiatric Hospital in Demir Hisar for a period of 24 months, which are with aggressive and criminal behavior.

Results and discussion: In men normal EEG found (69.44%) prevails in relation with abnormal EEG found (30.56%). There was the significant difference between normal and abnormal EEG found and the diagnoses in hospital patients. There was the significant difference between EEG found in hospital patients and its criminal factor. The difference between the means age (37.73 god.) of patients in control group with abnormal EEG found and the mean age of patients with normal EEG found is significant. In patients (32.28%) in examiner group was registered abnormal EEG found more significant than in patients in control group (9.49%).

Conclusion: There was significant difference between EEG found in patients in control and examiner group. Suggested measures: More easily diagnosis providing of psychiatric disorders with aggressive and criminal behavior, with help of EEG method, and hereby would be facilitated the psychiatric expertise.

Keywords: EEG, forensic population.