

Conclusions: Judgment concept and its components will enable mutual understanding and construct a common basis of working alliance and common knowledge for both medical and law people.

P0121

Some clinicosocial features of PTSD

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The aim of this investigation was to determine the most criminogenic obligatory and facultative groups of symptoms, responsible for the violent behaviour of combatants with battle PTSD.

Subjects and Methods: a group of 305 male subjects aged 20–43 y.o. participated in military operations and exhibited ICD-10 specified symptoms was studied. Of this group 174 subjects committed different personal crimes after their return into the peaceful society.

Results: In subjects, manifested violent behaviour, PTSD was dominated by symptoms of intrusion (the repeated experience of stress situation) in the form of obsessive ideas, fantasies and reminiscences; in dreams and nightmares; in situations associated with stress experience as well as the symptoms of hyperexcitation (irritability, inclination to conflicts, unstable mood). Moreover, combinations of these symptoms with feeling of “psychologically toxic guilt; including the guilt for the cruelty at war, the fault for those who had to stay at war, and the guilt for those who fell in battle. In combatants without violent manifestation in time of peace PTSD was determined by the symptoms of the “escape” against the background of vegetative and psychosomatic disorders associated with rudimentary unstable symptoms of intrusion and hyperexcitation.

Conclusion: The revealed qualitative personal disorders may be considered as predisposing factors or the reasons of the combatant’s socially dangerous behaviour.

P0122

Relationship between intelligence and ability to fake good on amoralistic measures

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Background and Aims: The aim of this study was to assess how intelligence factors influence the ability of subjects to show themselves in socially desirable manner while being assessed by some psychological instruments.

Method: The sample consisted of 80 subjects (40 non-psychotic patients and 40 graduate high school students) to whom the test Amoral 15 (measuring antisocial tendencies within three general factors of amorality: amorality which rise from impulsivity, frustrations and brutality) was administered in two different situations - with the standard instruction (E1) and with the instruction to fake (E2). The (E1-E2) difference is taken as an objective measure of ability to fake good. For measuring intelligence we administered Ravens Matrices.

Results: Results showed that not all of the subjects are able to present themselves in socially desirable manner even when they are told to do so. Namely, 25% of subjects worsened their result while

50% of them showed the same result which they reached under the standard instruction (E1). Another 25% subjects improved their results but not in the way which can jeopardize the rank of subjects who are at the bottom on the Amoral-15 scale. The results showed that there is no significant Pearson’s correlation between showing in socially desirable manner and intelligence which means that intelligence does not influence the ability of subjects to estimate what tests are actually measuring.

Conclusions: Further research is needed, particularly the impact of personality dimensions related.

P0123

Psychogenia in modern classification of mental disorders

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The scientific standard of clinical term, concept and type of disorders are very important in the development teaching of psychogenia. The same mental reactions can provoke different clinical pictures at different people. On the other hand, a different mental injury can result in similar on clinical pictures of syndromes.

In native psychiatry the distinction of psychogenia be on clinical level. All disorders ascribed to psychogenia illness if action of mental injury is provoke its. These disorders divided by nervous and reactive conditions. The most psychogenia study in forensic-psychiatric clinic, they often develop in situation «delict – arrest – judicial inquiry – forensic-psychiatry evaluation – justice – expectation of punishment». A follow psychogenias disorders are distinguished. Acute reactive psychosis: psychomotor excitement and braking, psychosis of fear, speaking muddle and reaction «short closeness». Under acute psychosis: depression, paranoid, hallucinosis, delirious similar fantasy, Ganzer’s syndrome and false dementia, regress of psychic.

According to the ICD-10, psychogenia ascribe to different types of disorders: psychotic and neurotic levels. Forensic-psychiatrist experts are interested in disorders of psychotic level, as decision of questions of responsibility accused make difficult. We distinguished Ganzer’s syndrome, disorders of plural personality, muddle, twilight consciousness.

P0124

The homicide phenomenon: The role of mental illness

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Background and Aims: The homicide phenomenon is a complex phenomenon that enhances Man complexity. This study aims to contribute to a better understanding of this phenomenon and its protagonists.

Methods: Data were collected from clinical records of a Forensic Psychiatry Unit (Magalhaes Lemos Hospital) using a specific clinical protocol, being selected those with “homicide or homicide attempt” as the motive for evaluation.

Results and Discussion: The sample was mainly formed by men (94.4%M vs. 5.6%F), with an average age of 37.78 years-old (sd +13.63), mostly single (n=25; 53.2%) and unemployed (n=24; 44.4%). The majority of the individuals were detained in a prison

facility (n=35; 64.8%). Thirteen of the victims were first degree relatives to the murderers. Homicide was consumed in 29 cases and in 25 of them it was a failed attempt. Twelve individuals (22.2%) were under suspicion of drug abuse (mainly alcohol) at the moment of the crime. The murderers percentage with psychiatric surveillance was 40.7% (n=22); 90.7% (n=49) had a psychiatric diagnosis and 27.8% (n=15) had a Psychotic Disorder. There were found a significant number of individuals with mental retardation and personality disorder. The conclusion of psychiatric forensic evaluation was “criminal responsibility” in thirty individuals (55.6%). Twenty individuals were considered “not criminally responsible” and psychiatric treatment and security measures were proposed.

Conclusions: The homicide act of the individuals proposed for Forensic Psychiatric evaluation seems to be an isolated phenomenon that appears mostly in individuals with mental illness, often those having alcohol abuse or dependence.

Keywords: homicide, psychopathology

P0125

Challenges for a new service to meet the needs of mentally ill offenders

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Background and Aims: The Community Forensic Mental Health (CFMHT) was set up in late 2005 as part of a regional development to address the needs of mentally ill offenders in Northern Ireland and to provide a seamless service to clients coming through the Medium Secure Unit in Belfast.

The CFMHT developed vision and mission statements.

Vision: To improve the mental health and well-being of people with mental disorders, to ensure equal access to services in the least restrictive environment. To minimise offending behaviours, maintain the individual’s safety and that of the community, thus enabling this group of people to reintegrate into society.

Mission: To provide a holistic approach to meet the needs of people with mental disorders who are at serious risk of engaging in offending behaviours, thereby reducing the risk in the community.

Method: The Northern Trust CFMHT took part regionally in drawing up agreed protocols and functions between Mental Health and Criminal Justice, which has been sent to Heads of Service. This document describes how a CFMHT will function at four levels of intervention.

Level 1 – a one-off specialist consultation with the Community Mental Health Team.

Level 2 – in-depth risk assessment/ management plan with the referring team retaining responsibility.

Level 3 – agreed period of shared responsibility with referring team.

Level 4 – CFMHT taking full responsibility for duration of need.

Conclusions: There are plans to develop a base where therapies will be carried out, allowing for a safe environment for interviewing and assessing.

P0126

Forensic toxicology of 16,937 suicides in Sweden 1995-2005 indicates that the increased use of antidepressants caused the decrease in suicide

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Background and Aims: Accumulating evidence supports the hypothesis that antidepressant treatment prevents suicide. Most of this evidence consists of studies demonstrating decreases in suicide in parallel with increased use of antidepressants in different populations. Since ecological studies cannot establish causality, this individual-based study, analyzing temporal patterns in the toxicology of all suicides in Sweden 1992-2005, aimed at testing the hypothesis that the substantial decrease in suicide during the period was caused by the increased use of antidepressants.

Methods: During the eleven years, 16,937 suicides, and 33,426 controls (natural or accidental deaths) were investigated by toxicological screening. The annual numbers of detections of antidepressants, zolpidem, zopiclone, tramadol, and dextropropoxyphene were analysed in suicides and controls.

Results: The annual number of suicides decreased by 332 cases (18.6 %). The expected number of antidepressant positive suicides, as determined only by their increased use in controls, was 741. If the decrease in suicide was caused by antidepressants, the expected number of suicides with antidepressants in toxicology should be reduced with 332 cases i.e. 409. If the decrease in suicide was not caused by antidepressants the expected number of positive cases should be reduced by 18.6 %, i.e. 603. The observed number was 420, indicating causality. The other drugs were detected as expected if they had not caused the decrease in suicide.

Conclusion: This controlled individual-based naturalistic study indicates that the increased use of antidepressants was the cause of the decrease in suicide previously demonstrated in ecological studies. Definite conclusions cannot be drawn, however.

P0127

Forensic psychiatric practice in the Czech Republic involving child and adolescent sexual abuse or assault

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During recent years laws in the Czech Republic have changed to protect child and adolescent rights according to the standards of the European law.

In psychiatric forensic practice we are more often dealing with demands of the court concerning evaluation in sexual abuse cases.

We can divide these cases into the types which occur most frequently:

1. The abuse of the child by one of the parents
2. The abuse of a child by an older child or an underage adolescent
3. The abuse of an underage adolescent by an older adolescent

Our study describes the methods used during the evaluation process. An example of such a method is the presentation of anatomical dolls.

Our findings include the following characteristics of the evaluated cases:

- ad1.
 - the age of the child is usually 3-4 years
 - parents are divorcing
 - the investigation concerning child abuse is often used in custody battles