

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

ad 2.

- the sexual abuse occurs often at the places where there are groups of children together
- the sexual abuse is a part of bullying
- the diagnosis of the perpetrator is usually psychosexual infantilism

ad 3.

- the victim of sexual abuse is an underage adolescent of the opposite gender
- the perpetrator suffered by the other type of psychopathology in childhood
- the perpetrator is showing also other types of antisocial behavior
 - such as drug abuse

P0128

The cycle of violence - The risk of women who are victims of domestic violence to become a perpetrators

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Background and Aims: Domestic violence against women is a serious problem in Russia. The main purpose of this investigation was to find out origins of crimes of violence in women.

Methods: A cohort of 25 females was examined by psychiatrists and forensic psychiatrists. All women had committed murders. Details of background, psychiatric and offending history were extracted. Each item was assessed with the help of descriptive statistics.

Results: A research has been carried out on the basis of psychiatric and forensic psychiatric assessment of two groups of women who had a long history of violence by their husbands or partners. Clinical picture of their state was presented by depression, anxiety, low self-esteem, PTSD, drug abuse. The research has revealed two types of homicides. Women of the first subgroup displayed pathological altruistic motivation of murder of their children (4 females). Women of the second subgroup (21) had committed homicides of their husbands or partners whose violence towards women escalated in severity.

Conclusion: The research shows the necessity of domestic violence prevention by legal provisions and multidisciplinary research with participation of psychiatrists, psychologists, human rights advocates.

P0129

Influence of somatic disease on mental disorders in elderly

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Mental disorders in elderly are closely connected with different forms of somatic diseases.

Chronicle and prodromal disease, such as hypertensive disease, cardiovascular insufficiency and diabetes melitus, often cause different forms of vascular dysfunctions, especially vascular dementia. In such cases typical complications are insults and infarcts of cerebral brain. In case of oncological disease mental disorders were various. First of all oncological disease is a severe stress factor that caused depressive and anxiety disorders, accompanied by complete changing of behavior motivation. The main purpose of persons activity become an

intention to throw off an illness. Anxiety and depressive symptoms were closely connected with changing of somatic state, results of objective investigations, method of treatment. Level of social functioning in such cases decrease, firstly in relationship with spouses and relatives and employment. In late stages of oncological disease with symptoms of intoxication, cachexia and insufficiency of most internal organs delirium, not superimposed on dementia could developed. Also in genesis of such disorder a great role has operations with transfusion treatment and usage of narcotic analgesics and chronicle pain. Clinical picture are characterized by syndrome of impaired consciousness such as soporific state or coma, sometimes by cognitive dysfunction, insomnia, hallucinations. Duration of delirium is characterized by interchange of improve and degradation of mental state over a day. Social adaptation is decreased, such patients need care and custody. They couldn't make a proper decisions, dispose their property. Corrective assessment of somatic diseases may help to make prognosis of mental disorders and improve treatment.

P0130

Planning, implementing and managing a merger of psychiatric hospitals

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Israel's mental health services in general and its psychiatric hospitals in particular have been undergoing substantial structural change.

A specific instance of the changes is the merging of the Be'er Ya'akov, the Ness Tziona and the Israel Prisons Service mental health centers. This is the first such successful merger in Israel and has become a model for merging other mental health facilities. Directed by the Ministry of Health, the merger was protracted over many phases and highly complex consultations with the various service-provider bodies and the managements of the three institutions. Numerous steering committee meetings reviewed the merged center's operational model and long negotiations took place with the trades unions involved.

Selected clinical disciplines benefited from an extensive retraining program and both inpatient and outpatient services were reinforced with new specialist staff and other resources.

The merger was driven by structural, economic, therapeutic and ethical considerations, among them efficient resource use, increased cooperation within and between service systems, reinforcing and enriching human capital, providing a comprehensive response to consumer needs and optimal continuity of care.

The merger phases included: (a) establishing a unified management, (b) creating a new organizational structure (c) creating and implementing a new staff placement and mobility mechanism.

The presentation will set out the benefits of the merger to staff and clients, the structural outcomes, and the lessons learnt. The early experience of the merged center is offered for the benefit of other organizations considering a similar step.

P0131

Clinical manifestations of psychopathology revealed in the partially insane persons committed sexual offenses

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