

**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