

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.886>

EV0557

Intergenerational transmission of antisocial personality disorder: Maternal role and its declination

E. Di Giacomo^{1,*}, M. Clerici²

¹ PhD program in Neuroscience, Doctorate School of the University of Milano-Bicocca, Psychiatric Department, S. Gerardo Health Care Trust-Italy, Milan, Italy

² University of Milano Bicocca, School of Medicine and Surgery, Monza, Italy

* Corresponding author.

Antisocial personality disorder is a well-established disease which features space from cruelty to lack of empathy and remorse. Its etiology has been deeply analyzed both for genetic and environmental implications. The role of family context has been underlined throughout the whole psychopathology as an explanation to the etiological conflict between nature and nurture. Even if this conflict seems to be apparently solved, it is still possible to ponder about family implications in terms of causes and consequences. In the antisocial field, maternal role may offer interesting and surprising food for thought. Even if it is commonly believed an intergenerational transmission of aberrant behaviors, particularly in terms of learning behaviors and lack of empathy assimilation, it exists a side part of maternal pathological expression that may play a role in the intergenerational transmission and it is extremely difficult to be detected. Female declination of this disorder may be expressed also through somatic implications and complaints, leading to the hypothesis of a self-reflection of the lack of consideration for other's needs, which is distinctive. It is of extreme importance, particularly in terms of prevention, to consider and identify these connotations of the disorder to be able to try to interrupt the cycle of transmission through generations.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.887>

EV0558

Paranoia: When criminology predicts vocational prognosis

B. Ghajati*, G. Sahar, B. Imen, R. Rim

Razi Hospital, Forensic Psychiatry Department, Tunis, Tunisia

* Corresponding author.

Patients with paranoia have always been a group of exiting but daunting patients for mental health professionals. Indeed, the risk of a violent acting out with important aggressive discharges confers to these patients an elevated dangerousness potential. If various criminological aspects of violence in paranoia have been described, their link to functional prognosis of patients have been seldom addressed.

Aim To determine if criminological details of violence acts in paranoia patients predict their functional prognosis.

Methods A retrospective, descriptive and analytic study have been conducted, based on a chart consult. Twenty-three patients with paranoia (i.e. Chronic delusional disorder jealousy or erotomania in DSM IV) patients have been included. These patients have been hospitalized in the forensic psychiatry department of Razi hospital of Tunis (Tunisia), between 1995 and 2015, after not being held by reason of insanity, according to article 38 of the Tunisian Criminal Code.

Results Delusional disorder types were: jealousy (17), persecution (4), erotomania (1) and claim (1). The majority were married

(18), undereducated (17), with irregular work (13). Forensic acts were uxoricide (15), attempted murder (5), violence against people (2) and destruction of public properties (1). Patients used bladed weapon in most of the cases (13), in the victim's residence (19), with premeditation in (17) of the crimes. Only 5 patients worked regularly after discharge.

Conclusion If our results expose further data concerning potential dangerousness of patients with delusional disorders, they also highlight the marginalized situation of these patients when released back into society.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.888>

EV0559

Forensic neuropsychiatry and neurocrimen applied to the study of violent, criminal and corrupt behavior

G.N. Jemar^{1,*}, I. Ramiro², G. Bartoli², M. Ezequiel²

¹ Hospital Jose Tiburcio Borda, Guardia Medica, Ciudad Autonoma De Buenos Aire, Argentina

² Sociedad Argentina De Trastornos De La Personalidad Y Psicopatias, Docencia, Buenos Aires, Argentina

* Corresponding author.

Objectives – Define the scope of the study of Forensic Neuropsychiatry inherent in violent, criminal and corrupt behavior psychopathological processes;

– characterize to Neurocrimen;

– describe the neurobiological underpinnings of violence;

– analyze the corrupt behavior as a derivation of cognitive bias and distorting processes that lead to social maladjustment;

– propose therapeutic tools addressing violent, criminal and corrupt behavior.

Development Violent, criminal and corrupt behavior currently occupy an enormous preponderance in terms of distorting behaviors collevan degradation of the harmonic organization of social convivencia frequently appear in the media presented under the judicative and moral value, preventing a comprehensive analysis of this issue. We intend dilucidar under this scenario if these behaviors have a neurobiological basis, or if we neuropathological arguments that lead us to interpret any of these processes in terms signosintomatológicos, and therefore be liable to approach from mental health. For this analysis we implement knowledge from cognitive neucociencia, specifically forensic neuropsychology and neuropsychiatry, the neurocrimen and neuroderecho.

Conclusions Violent, criminal and corrupt behavior have a neurobiological support in statistical terms that allow us to infer distortionary neurobiological processes that result in changes in adaptation to social life. Many of these neurobiological aspects may be characterized in terms neuropathological and, therefore, make some of these behaviors in symptoms and signs. These findings implanted the need to revise legal conclusions static, although still insufficient to transform legal medical paradigms, but we require constant analysis and case by case ratification thereof.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.889>

EV0560

Mental health care practice in transgender persons deprived of liberty

G.N. Jemar^{1,*}, S. Mariana Edith², D. Maria Mercedes²

¹ Hospital Jose Tiburcio Borda, Urgencias, Ciudad Autonoma De Buenos Aires, Argentina

² *Sociedad Argentina De Trastornos De La Personalidad Y Psicopatias, Docencia, Buenos Aires, Argentina*

* *Corresponding author.*

Gender diversity set a new paradigm in terms of challenge and study for mental health. The analysis includes everything from basic parameters such as shed prejudices and preconceptions, to question old concepts rooted yet even from the proposed DSM, understanding gender diversity not just in terms of behaviour, choices or sexual conditions but from the integration of this in cognition and social inclusion, and finally understand that the nosological processes become in fact they do not have their origins in the diversity of gender, and that this per se does not constitute a pathology. The main issues addressed are the social marginalization, the problems of co-existence, discrimination, external and internal positioning for their conduct, election or sexual and gender perceptions and ways of adaptation are implemented, in addition to nosological processes current mental health, which are influenced but not because of the above. The population Trans in penitentiary system frequently mental health care for problems such as substance abuse, convivial and adaptive circumstances, being achieved in most cases a specific record of the particular problems and behavioral system that allows the convivial adaptation, with the limiting variables that negatively influence (discrimination, marginalization, etc). The binary logic in the current psychopathology as well as society and culture in general prevents nosological analyze processes of these patients regardless of their behavior, sexual choice or self-perception of gender. They should consolidate new paradigms of psychopathological analysis to achieve a more comprehensive understanding of the nosological processes in these patients to achieve effective therapeutic targets.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.890>

EV0561

A study of the impact of child and adolescent abuse on personality disorders in adult women

M. Kachaeva^{1,*}, S. Shport², E. Nuckova³, D. Afzaletdinova¹, L. Satianova¹

¹ *Serbsky National Research Centre for Social and Forensic Psychiatry, forensic psychiatric, Moscow, Russia*

² *Serbsky National Research Centre for Social and Forensic Psychiatry, Scientific Secretary, Moscow, Russia*

³ *Serbsky National Research Centre for Social and Forensic Psychiatry, psychological department, Moscow, Russia*

* *Corresponding author.*

Introduction Researches on female offenders have indicated a high degree of psychiatric morbidity amongst women. Since the rates of female criminality are rising it would appear important to conduct the study of the relationship between criminal behaviour and psychiatric diagnoses in female offenders.

Objectives The main purpose of this investigation is to find out origins of crimes in women and to reveal the influence of child and adolescent maltreatment on personality disorders in adult women.

Methods Clinical psychopathological, psychological, statistical.

Results A cohort of 24 females with diagnosis of personality disorders was examined. All of them had committed crimes of violence. In the majority of the sample women had a previous history of psychiatric admissions (child psychiatric hospitals, adolescent units). The retrospective review revealed that the majority of women in their childhood were exposed to emotional, physical and sexual abuse in their families. Our results point that maltreatment may distort personality formation and social adjustment and contribute to behavior problems, negative relation to socialization and criminal behavior in adulthood.

Conclusion The study revealed that psychiatric disorders in childhood and adolescence are predictive of adult criminality in females. This findings may be used as prognostic indicators of development of aggression in female forensic patients.

The study is supported by the Russian Fund of Fundamental Investigations 6-06-00314

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.891>

EV0562

False memories, false innocence belief syndrome (FIBS) and ‘mind control’

R. Kurz

Cubiks, IPT, Guildford, United Kingdom

Introduction Child sexual abuse allegations are extremely tricky matters to deal with as situations can range from ritual violence at one extreme to complete fabrication by vested interests at the other. A level headed approach is required that does not fall into the trap of categorizing all early childhood memories as ‘false memories’ while also being alert to possible ‘mind control’ coaching of false allegations.

Objectives The presentation covers the origins of the false memory syndrome group and the implantation of false memories that is seemingly practiced by vested interests.

Aims Child custody and criminal cases are frequently decided based on testimony of mental health professionals who routinely appear to be poorly informed and blatantly biased.

Methods A review of articles in the BPS publication ‘The Psychologist’ uncovered a large amount of materials written by advocates of the BFMS prompting further research.

Results There appears to be a multitude of articles written by BFMS associates in The Psychologist. Furthermore, instances of BPS ‘censorship’ are disconcerting. On top of this, concerns have been raised in the US about the ethics of Elizabeth Loftus—the academic ‘darling’ of the false memory movement. Finally cases have come to light where false memories were seemingly implanted by vested interests to ‘snatch’ children into authority care.

Conclusions The mine field of child sexual abuse needs to be tackled with an even-handed manner considering the full range of possibilities in assessment.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.892>

EV0563

How to interview terrorists? A forensic psychiatrist experience

S. Leistedt

Forensic Mental Health Hospital Les Marronniers, Forensic Department, Tournai, Belgium

Introduction Because of their intrinsic characteristics, forensic interviews with terrorist suspects are perhaps one of the most challenging interviews forensic psychiatrists and psychologists will experience.

Objectives This work presents a theoretical and practical framework for understanding terrorist individual psychology and effective interviewing techniques. It will show how the psychopathology of the terrorist, as well as social factors, have to be integrated in the preparation of the interview and in the interviewing process itself.

Methods Forty-eight incarcerated Middle Eastern terrorists (1 women and 47 men) have been interviewed. These terrorists were involved – directly or indirectly – in several attacks claimed by Al-Qaeda or ISIS. Verbal communications were evaluated through questions and key points related to personality disorders described