

and group therapy as well as multilevel interventions to further family advocacy and the fight against stigma and discrimination will be presented and discussed.

Special attention will be given to new roles and responsibilities arising from the historical challenge of the UN-Convention on the Rights of persons with disabilities for mental health professionals, users of services as well as relatives and friends including changes in national guardianship laws, new rights to patient autonomy as well as new entitlements for support for living in the community including the right to family life, reasonable accommodation and supported decision-making.

**Conclusion** Current developments with regard to needs and rights of users of services and their families and friends urgently warrant attention and common efforts in Trialogue and other participatory approaches.

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## **Symposium: When forensic-psychiatric care becomes a matter of culture: Challenges of trans-cultural psychiatry in forensic settings**

S031

### **Working with traumatized immigrants with a PTSD diagnosis**

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Germany has always been an important host country for asylum seekers. Although recently an increasing number of investigations about mental health of specific migrant groups have been published in Germany, there is a paucity of research concerning mental health of traumatized asylum seekers. The aim of the presentation is to present study results which describe socio-demographics, types and frequency of traumatic experiences, psychiatric diagnoses, suicidality and time to access to mental health care in traumatized asylum seekers who applied to an outpatient department of a clinical center with high expertise in transcultural psychiatry and psychotherapy in Hannover, Germany. The study shows that most of the traumatized asylum seekers had experienced multiple pre-migratory traumatic events, had unfavorable post-migratory conditions, had PTSD and depressive disorders as diagnoses, and had high suicidality and late access to mental health care. This is indicative of the mental health situation of asylum seekers in Germany in general. Ways of dealing with this challenge for the mental health care system and options for clinical management will be presented.

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S032

### **Pathways to violent extremism and risk assessment of terror detainees**

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**Introduction** Violent extremism has become an important challenge for forensic professionals in prisons. In Belgium, cities like Brussels and Antwerp saw the rise of recruitment hotspots for violent extremism and foreign fighters. Prisons are well-known places

where radicalization occurs. Belgium has the most foreign fighters that left to fight in Syria in Europe. Subsequently, incarcerations of radicalized men and women rose for joining terrorists groups. These events have triggered a need to train psychosocial services in prisons into understanding radicalization and the risk assessment of terror detainees. Mental illness in contrast, is known to be rare amongst violent extremists, and risk assessment as well as advising on reintegration will need specific tools for psychosocial services to advise on reintegration.

**Aims** The current presentation aims at showing insight into pathways towards violent extremism and introduce risk assessment of terror detainees.

**Methods** We assembled literature on follow-up and pathways that lead to radicalization and even to violence extremism. Radicalization is not new, whether it stems from religious, political or other motives. This resulted in important literature on different trajectories towards radicalization.

**Results** We will give an overview of the pathways towards violent extremism (Dean, Moghaddan, Bjorgo) and on risk assessment tools (VERA-2, Pressman)

**Conclusions** Radicalization happens stepwise in different ways and leads to different types of violent extremists. Pivotal points follow a cognitive opening in the minds of people that might push and pull people towards radicalization and violence. Cases will be used to describe the different types and pathways.

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S033

### **Role of detention in the process of radicalization**

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Role of detention in the process of radicalization and opinions about detention regime and approach for the prevention of radicalization in jail.

Following the terrorist attacks in Paris and Brussels, more attention is being paid to the factors, which play a role in the radicalization process of some Western youth. It was found that a large number of radicalized youth have a history of detention and that often this period of detention played a key role in radicalization. As a psychiatrist working in a prison with a high security department where many suspects of terrorism are incarcerated stay, I was asked to advise on the detention regime and on the way of dealing with difficult inmates. In this presentation I would like to elaborate on the elements during detention which determine the process of radicalization of certain prisoners, based on the current knowledge about the radicalization process and on the knowledge about the background of radicalized individuals in combination with own observations and findings about the detention regime in prisons.

**Disclosure of interest** Nils Verbeeck.

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