

The Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) was developed by Andrews and Bonta in 2001. It consists of static and dynamic variables and provides information about an offender's risk of recidivism and about the need for treatment and supervision.

In the past, most validation studies analyzed rather short follow-up periods and focused on non-violent offenders serving short sentences. Studies that investigated the predictive validity for offenders serving long-term sentences found a moderate performance.

The purpose of the present study was to show whether the LSI-R is predictive for recidivism of offenders in Switzerland and whether it qualifies for short-term prognosis (one year) as well as long-term prognosis (seven years).

The sample consisted of 107 violent and sex offenders. Follow-up time was seven years.

The ROC-analyses showed a moderate predictive validity for recidivism within one year (AUC=0.66) and a good predictive validity for recidivism within seven years (AUC=0.78).

The results suggest that the inclusion of dynamic items does not necessarily limit the predictive validity of an instrument to short follow-up periods or to specific criminal justice systems or cultural settings.

### P0118

Pharmacogenetic of DTNBP1 and HSP70 variations in the bipolar acute treatment with mood stabilizers

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We previously reported an association of Dysbindin gene (DTNBP1) variants with Bipolar Disorder I (BPI) patients (Pae, C. U., A. Serretti, et al. (2006)). This paper extends previous results investigating the possible role of DTNBP1 variants on response to acute mood stabilizer treatment. Moreover, we recently reported positive association results of heat-shock -70 family proteins (HSP70) and genetic variations and antidepressant response (Pae, C. U., A. Serretti, et al. (2007)). Since evidence stands for a possible involvement of chaperone activity in Bipolar Disorder pathophysiology, a pharmacogenetic approach was used to investigate the role of HSP70 on acute antimanic effect. A sample of 45 BPI were treated for an average of 36.52 ( $\pm$ 19.87) days with mood stabilizers (lithium, valproate, carbamazepine), evaluated using the Clinical Global Impression (CGI) scale and the Young Mania Rating Scale (YMRS) and genotyped for their DTNBP1 variants (rs3213207 A/G, rs1011313 C/T, rs2005976 G/A, rs760761 C/T and rs2619522 A/C) and HSP70 variants (rs2227956 C/T, rs2075799 A/G, rs1043618 C/G, rs562047 C/G, rs539689 C/G). No association was found between the investigated variations and response to mood stabilizer treatment even considering possible stratification factors. The small number of subjects is an important limitation to our study, nonetheless, Dysbindin and HSP 70 seem not to be involved in acute antimanic efficacy.

### P0119

Parricide in the region of Belgrade: Descriptive analysis

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**Introduction:** Parricide is murder of parents by their children. This kind of murder is rare, approximately 2 % of all homicides. It is associated with severe mental disorders which makes this phenomena interesting for psychiatric and forensic exploration.

**Objective:** The aim of the study was to describe sociodemographic and psychopathological characteristics of committers and victims and to investigate the act itself.

**Method:** All homicide autopsy records from 1991-2005, performed on Institute of Forensic Medicine, Medical School, University of Belgrade, were examined (948 cases). Only cases of parricide (33) were included in further analyses. Study was retrospective and descriptive statistic was used.

**Results:** In the region of Belgrade, rate of parricide in all homicides was 3.5% (0-9 cases per year). In average, parricide committers were: 31.2 $\pm$ 11.9 years old, 87.8% male, 60.6% with psychiatric symptoms (most common schizophrenia, alcohol dependence, personality disorder etc), while victims were: 63.7 $\pm$ 11.9 years old, 54.5% male, 21.2% with diagnosis of mental illness. Most used tools were: 48.5% edgeless object, 30.3% weapon, 15.2% knife. Although clear motives were difficult to obtain, we recorded possible motives: in 42.4% parental abuse, 30.3% child abuse; 9.1% benefit and 18.2% unknown.

**Conclusion:** Subjects with severe mental illness are more likely to be parricide committers. Specific features of their psychopathology, differences in the course of the illness, compliance and many other risk factors should be explored further on in order to recognize and prevent fatal outcome.

### P0120

The concept of judgment in medico-legal context

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Assessment of judgment in mentally ill patients has a central role in court appointed evaluation, especially when criminal responsibility is in debate.

Psychiatry and law view judgment differently. The law system aims to reach clear conclusions of right or wrong, guilty versus non-guilty. This leads to restriction of judgment concept, converting it to the investigation of social knowledge.

In psychiatry, judgment is not a bipolar issue, but a wider and more complex concept, involving analytic thinking, social-ethical action tendencies and insight. In clinical practice these components are inter-related and dynamically effect each other. Impairment of judgment can be expressed by insult of each of these mental groups.

**Method:** Clinical vignettes illustrate the dynamic inter-relation between the different components of judgment and the importance of judgment evaluation in criminal law.

**Results:** Clinical material confirmed our basic hypothesis, that judgment can be considered as preserved when all three components are intact or when only one is impaired, though not sufficient to effect the other two. When two components are impaired, it inevitably leads to insult of the third component and to judgment impairment as a whole, resulting in criminal irresponsibility. In cases of severely ill mental patients, where all three components of judgment are impaired, the individual lacks criminal responsibility even when no clear connection between psychotic production and behavior can be proved.

**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 interest 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