

definition of stalking, because it can result from many different motivations and constellations of psychopathological symptoms.

**Objective** The authors provide an overview of the current state of stalking, i.e. dangerous persecution as a new crime in Slovakia. They describe the characteristics of stalkers (persecutors), victims and their interaction in their forensic psychiatric practice.

**Method** Search in author's expert reports were conducted on stalking. Analysis of motivations, mechanisms of persecutions and analysis of psychopathological symptoms and mental disorders in stalkers and their victims were made.

**Results** Stalkers and their victims are a heterogeneous group with different psychopathology and mental disorders including personality disorders and psychosis. The authors document general principles of forensic psychiatric assessment of stalkers as crime offenders.

**Conclusion** Stalking is problem also in forensic psychiatric practice also in Slovakia. Stalkers who suffer from mental disorders require adequate diagnostic and psychiatric treatment also in forced setting.

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

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#### EV689

### Poor quality of mental health assessment reports in UK family courts: A 'call to action'

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**Introduction** Prof. Jane Ireland found that 65% of assessment reports sampled from UK family courts were 'poor' or 'very poor'.

**Objective** The presentation raises international awareness of the problem and explains the contextual factors that contribute to malpractice.

**Aims** The paper highlights typical deficiencies in family court assessments and forensic processes in order to reduce the risk of unsafe custody rulings.

**Method** Due to the paucity of published academic literature 'ad hoc' Internet searches were utilised to collect source material and identify advocates. A range of conferences, seminars and continued professional development (CPD) events revealed the background for some of the persistent problems.

**Results** The suppression of the trauma-centric approach to mental health issues and its re-emergence are central to understanding the trajectory and how to improve professional practice.

Organised Ritualised Crime Abuse Networks (ORCANs) seem to be at work infiltrating institutions that are supposed to uphold law and order.

Inadequate psychometric instruments appear to beguile some mental health professionals into wrong diagnosis and testimony.

**Conclusion** The standard of UK family court assessments must improve. Scrapping 'forced adoption' legislation that drives the 'child snatching' culture in UK social services department would benefit society including citizens from abroad whose governments vocally criticise the removal of their children through clandestine UK 'child protection' procedures.

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#### EV690

### Prevalence and nature of mental disorders among young offenders in custody and community: A meta-analysis

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**Introduction** Prevalence studies show that nearly 80% of young offenders present psychiatric comorbidity. Juvenile offenders are at 3 times higher risk of being diagnosed with a psychiatric disorder. Recent systematic reviews have mainly focused on youth in detention neglecting youth in the community. Females and ethnic minorities have been overlooked in the literature in spite of the increasing rates of psychiatric disorders striking these groups.

**Objective** To perform a meta-analysis on the prevalence rates of various mental disorders including depression, psychosis, PTSD, conduct disorder, ADHD, learning disabilities and personality disorders among young offenders. Self-harm and suicidal behaviour are examined too.

**Aims** To compare the prevalence of psychiatric disorders among young offenders across custody and community and to emphasise on gender, age, and ethnic variations.

**Methods** Relevant studies have been identified with computer-assisted searching and scanning of reference lists. Prevalence of mental disorders based on gender, age and ethnicity along with potential moderating factors are extracted from the included studies. Meta-regression is performed to test covariates that might have contributed to differences in prevalence rates across studies.

**Results** After searching the relevant literature, 99 studies were determined to be eligible for data extraction.

**Conclusions** Young offenders with ongoing mental health problems comprise a vulnerable group within forensic psychiatric services that needs special attention. More prevalence studies should be conducted to improve mental health provision. Ethnic, gender, and age variations across young offenders should be addressed and turn interventions into a tailored process that responds to the young person's particular treatment needs.

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#### EV692

### Results of forensic assertive community treatment in Belgium after 33 months

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**Introduction** Forensic adaptations of assertive community treatment (ACT) remain understudied in Europe, whereas promising results emerge from the United States. There is a need for research into the effectiveness of ForACT outside the United States, as Europe differs greatly in terms of organisation of mental health and judicial system.

**Objective** Investigating effectiveness of forensic adaptations of ACT in the area of Flanders, Belgium. Outcome measures are divided into forensic, like arrests or incarcerations, and non-forensic, like admissions and length of stay.