

EV701

The biopsychosocial paradigm in the assessment of mental health of older persons

L. Pishchikova

Moscow, Russia

The vulnerability of patients of late age in psychiatry increases the professional and ethical requirements to the quality of psychiatric and forensic psychiatric help. It must account for the clinical and dynamic features of mental disorders in old age, biopsychosocial determinants of their formation, be based on a conceptual approach and a comprehensive understanding of the involution processes. To identify biopsychosocial determinants of mental disorders in old age and (or) involving patients to the forensic psychiatric examination, we examined 235 late age patients in criminal and civil cases. Revealed: «non-dement» mental disorders – with 45.5%, psychosis – with 7.7%, dementia – with 46.8%. The results of biopsychosocial determinants of involution are determined as follows: biological: sensory and motor deprivation, multicomorbid somatic neurological pathology, specific syndromes and disorders if late age, dementia; socio-psychological: termination of labor activity, living alone and loneliness, problematic relationship with children because of housing disputes and alcohol; legal: conclusion and contestation of legal civil acts, participation in criminal proceedings as victims and defendants, legal illiteracy, legal controversy, lack of legal protection; victimological: physical (assault, abuse), psychological (threats of commitment into social security institutions, involuntary commitment to a psychiatric hospital and examination by a psychiatrist, hold in the psychiatric hospital), financial violence (fraud with housing for older people and deception, manipulation during conclusion of civil-legal acts), violation of rights of older person (unlawful deprivation of legal capacity).

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EV702

When a man loves a woman: A case of erotomania in the 21st century

C. Rodrigues*, M. Andrade, V. Palma, C. Cardoso
Unidade Local de Saúde do Nordeste, Departamento de Psiquiatria e Saúde Mental, Bragança, Portugal

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Erotomania, or De Clerambault's Syndrome, was first described in 1921. However, cases of Insane Love were long known before. Presently, this condition is classified as a delusional disorder typically affecting women. However, in forensic samples, most of these reports relate to men with violent behaviour, associated to harassing or stalking of a woman.

Objective To present the case of a man, diagnosed with Erotomania and literature review of similar cases.

Aim To bring awareness to the infrequent diagnosis of this condition in males and the legal implications this condition may have.
Methods Consultation of the patient's clinical process and published articles focusing on Erotomania in men.

Results A 50-year-old man was referred from Court for persistently stalking a woman on the past few years. He revealed erotomaniac and persecutory delusions, believing these accusations were all part of a scheme to restrain his alleged relationship. There was a clinical improvement during hospitalization and treatment with antipsychotics. Due to the legal process in court, a forensic examination was also performed.

Conclusions On the follow-up, the patient remained stabilized. He would not verbalize any delusional content, and calmly deny any inadequate behaviour. However, some of his stalking attitude remains. As many of these patients, we believe his delusion is still

present, although his behaviour is more controlled with treatment. Recognizing the characteristics and course of this disorder in our patients, grants a better chance of intervention and attentiveness towards the legal implications that may arise.

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EV704

The relationships of clinical, socio-demographic and criminal factors in a sample of forensic psychiatric patients

A. Sileikaite^{1,*}, A. Germanavičius², I. Česniene³

¹ Rokiskis Psychiatry Hospital, Forensic Psychiatry, Vilnius, Lithuania

² Vilnius University, Psychiatry Clinic, Vilnius, Lithuania

³ Vilnius University, Department of General Psychology, Vilnius, Lithuania

* Corresponding author.

Introduction The relationship between clinical factors and both psychosocial and criminal history characteristics among forensic psychiatric patients entering treatment in Lithuania has not been well explored.

Aims The aims and objectives of this presentation are:

- to overview the clinical, socio-demographic and criminal factors in a Lithuanian sample of forensic psychiatric patients;
- to demonstrate which factors were significant to violent criminal behaviour;
- to address some main concerns and issues of risk assessment processes.

Methods Data were collected from 325 forensic psychiatric patients' files in one forensic psychiatric hospital in Lithuania. A sample consisted of 36 (11%) females and 289 (89%) males. The average age of patients was 41.7 years (SD = 14.0).

Results Psychosis was the most common psychiatric diagnosis. The substance abuse problem was common in this population as well. The results of the logistic regression show that increase in patients' substance abuse and their age was significantly associated with violent offending.

Conclusions The study stressed an urgent need for further research of forensic patients in Lithuania.

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EV705

Delirium, hallucinations and criminal liability

M. Turki*, N. Halouani, R. Naoui, I. Gassara, N. Hamza, J. Aloulou, O. Amami

Hedi Chaker University Hospital, Psychiatry Department, Sfax, Tunisia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction The relationship between psychotic motivation and the genesis of medico-legal acts is well documented in the literature. Delirium and hallucinations, in particular, have been widely reported in this context.

Objective The aim was to identify socio-demographic, clinical, and criminological profile of patients hospitalized for forensic acts committed in psychotic context.

Methods We conducted a descriptive retrospective study, including 7 patients committing a forensic act in psychotic context, selected among all patients hospitalized after a judgement of dismissal (Tunisian law), in psychiatry department, Hedi Chaker