

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.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1671>

EV689

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

R. Kurz

Cubiks, IPT, Guildford, United Kingdom

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.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1674>

EV690

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

M. Livanou*, V. Furtado, S. Singh

University of Warwick, Warwick Medical School Division of Mental Health and Well-being, Coventry, United Kingdom

* Corresponding author.

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.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1675>

EV692

Results of forensic assertive community treatment in Belgium after 33 months

T. Marquant^{1,*}, K. Goethals^{2,3}

¹ CAPRI collaborative Antwerp Psychiatric Research Institute, forensic psychiatry, Antwerp, Belgium

² Collaborative Antwerp Psychiatric Research Institute, CAPRI University of Antwerp, Antwerp, Belgium

³ Mental Health Care Westelijk Noord-Brabant, Halsteren, the Netherlands

* Corresponding author.

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.