

P-661 - INSIGHT AND COGNITION INTERRELATIONSHIP IN FORENSIC SAMPLE WITH HISTORY OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR

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In this prospective study we evaluated insight and cognitive performance of 83 male inpatients in Forensic setting -Clinic of Psychiatry in Prishtina with past history of violent and aggressive behavior in community . We are focused on the relationship between insight and cognition in forensic community inpatients as clinical variables and all complexities regarding impairment of those both mental functions on mentally disordered patients who committed criminal offences which relationship until now remains unclear.

The aim: To evaluate and analyze relationship between insight and cognitive performance in this group of inpatients .

Methodology: In the study we included 83 male inpatients , 63 of them meet the ICD-10 criteria of Schizophrenia spectrum disorder and 20 of them meet the ICD- criteria of Personality Disorder. We assessed insight and cognitive functioning of all subjects using SUMD for insight assessment and MMSE test respectively WAIS to asses cognitive functioning .

Results: Showed no significant correlation between poor insight and cognitive dysfunction , except in subcategory of insight variable awareness of social consequences of violent behavior ,which resulted with significant $P < 0.01$ ($r = -.338$) in Schizophrenia disorders group of inpatients . That relationship was not find in Personality disorder group.

Conclusion: Poor insight was associated significantly with cognitive dysfunction symptoms in Schizophrenia spectrum disorders in subcategory of unawareness of social consequences , although no direct relationship between cognitive dysfunction and other impaired insight components in schizophrenia group was find.