

EPP0710

Alcohol use disorder as a risk factor for violent offending in a sample of female forensic-psychiatric inpatients

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Introduction: Female gender is associated with a lower risk for aggressive behaviour and violent offending. Well established risk factors for aggressive behaviour are alcohol and other substance use, but previous studies focused mainly on male offenders and the general population. However, for therapeutic and prognostic reasons it is important to understand pathways to female offending.

Objectives: To examine a sample of female forensic-psychiatric inpatients regarding the association of alcohol (AUD) and other substance use disorders (SUD) with violent offending (homicide, assault, robbery).

Methods: We conducted a retrospective cohort study of 334 female patients discharged before 01.01.2019 from a secure psychiatric hospital in Germany.

Results: In total, 72% of the patients with AUD committed a violent crime, leading to admission to secure psychiatric treatment. In comparison a statistically significant lower rate (19%) of the SUD group was convicted of violent offending. Over 70% of the participants with AUD had a family history of AUD, and over 83% experienced physical violence in adulthood. We found no group differences (AUD vs. SUD) regarding aggressive behaviour during inpatient treatment.

Conclusions: According to our results, AUD compared to other SUD, is a significant risk factor for violent offending in women. A family background with AUD and a history of physical abuse might function as a risk factor for both: developing an AUD and violent offending. The comparable rates of aggression in both groups during inpatient treatment suggest that abstinence is a protective factor.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: female offending; violence; Treatment; alcohol

EPP0709

Prisoners with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder: Co-morbidities & Service Pathways

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Introduction: Effective diagnostic and treatment pathways for ADHD are needed in prison settings due to the high prevalence of ADHD and comorbidities in the prison population.

Objectives: In this presentation, we will describe two studies conducted in separate London prisons in England. In the first study, the aim was to identify prisoners with ADHD with a focus on describing comorbidity. In the second study, using QI (quality improvement) methodology, the aim was to measure the practicability and effectiveness of a specialist ADHD diagnostic and treatment pathway for prisoners.

Methods: Two studies were carried out in two separate prisons in London. Firstly, data were collected to understand the prevalence of ADHD and the comorbidities. The second study used quality improvement (QI) methodology to assess the impact of a diagnostic and treatment pathway for prisoners with ADHD.

Results: Of the prisoners, 22.5% met the diagnostic criteria for ADHD. Nearly half of them were screened positive for autistic traits, with a higher prevalence of mental disorders among prisoners with ADHD compared to those without. The QI project led to a significant increase in the number of prisoners identified as requiring ADHD assessment but a modest increase in the number of prisoners diagnosed or treated for ADHD.

Conclusions: Despite various challenges, an ADHD diagnostic and treatment pathway was set up in a prison using adapted QI methodology. Further research is needed to explore the feasibility of routine screening for ADHD in prison and examine at a national level the effectiveness of current ADHD prison pathways.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: adhd; Prisoners; Quality Improvement; Service Pathways

EPP0710

Frailty in Secure Forensic Mental Health Settings: A Study from Dundrum Hospital, Ireland.

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Introduction: Frailty is defined as a clinical syndrome that encompasses a combination of decreased physiological reserve and low resistance to stressors. There is an association between mental illness and frailty among elderly cohorts. Frailty is also associated with obesity and smoking. There are high rates of treatment resistant schizophrenia among patients in secure forensic services. Patients with schizophrenia have high rates of morbidity and early mortality.

Objectives: The primary aim of this study was to examine the rates of frailty present in a complete cohort of forensic in-patients.

Methods: An assessment using Fried Frailty criteria was offered to all in-patients (n=95) in Ireland's National Forensic Service, which included measures of walking speed, grip strength, low physical activity and exhaustion. Demographic details and details pertaining to diagnoses and medications were also gathered.