

000). And the incidence of suicides in Finno-Ugor males achieves 177 cases per 100 000 of the population. Taking into account the comparable social conditions of both peoples living the cause of greater suicidal activity of the Finno-Ugor largely depends on their ethnocultural peculiarities. Among them are historically founded traditions and patient attitude to the suicide, as well as such a trait of national psychology as high sensitivity.

### FC08.03

#### PECULIARITIES OF SOCIALLY DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR OF THE MENTALLY ILL IN MODERN RUSSIA

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The comparative study of socially dangerous acts (SDA) committed by the mentally ill in different periods of Russian society development showed significant changes in their nature and structure. Findings of forensic psychiatry evaluations for 1984 and 1999 were studied. It was found that nowadays violence against the personality has become to prevail in the SDA structure - 37% of all cases. In comparison with 1984 their share in the SDA structure increased thrice. It is significative of the progress of severe offences committed by the mentally ill and reflects insecure social situation in the country in which the least socially protected people, including the mentally ill, especially suffer.

### FC08.04

#### IMPACT OF DEPRESSION, IMPULSIVITY AND RECENT LIFE-EVENTS IN FIRST-TIME AND REPEAT SUICIDE ATTEMPTS

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**Background:** Many studies have reported an association between chronic depression, impulsivity, and repeated suicidal behavior. It is also frequently assumed that the impact of life-events tends to decrease with the number of suicide attempts.

**Aims of the Study:** We identified biographical, psychological and socio-environmental factors associated with suicide behavior in a psychiatric emergency unit. Our hypothesis was that repeat suicide attempters when compared to first-time attempters have a comparable amount of recent life-events, but are more depressed and are more chronically impulsive.

**Design:** We prospectively evaluated 200 subjects referred to our psychiatric emergency unit immediately after their suicide attempt. All subjects had a standardised evaluation of demographic, social, psychiatric history, actual and/or previous suicide attempts characteristics, recent life-events, severity of depression and anxiety, suicide intention, trait- and state-impulsivity.

**Results:** Medication overdose was used by the majority of patients (92%) and 61% had an history of suicide attempt. Repeated attempts were more severe than first ones, and more frequently associated with physical abuse and mood disorders in the past. Numbers, repartition and psychological impact of life-events occurring in the month before the admission were equivalent in the two groups. On the other hand subjective but not objective suicide intent level was higher in repeat attempters, as were depression, anxiety, trait- and state-impulsivity scores ( $p < 0.001$ )

We conclude that depression severity and impulsivity were the best predictors of recurrence of suicidal behavior. Taking into account that repeat suicide attempters had a comparable amount of

recent lifeevents, these results reinforce the hypothesis of a lack of coping with stress and of serotonin-related dysfunction in suicidal behavior.

### FC08.05

#### ADHD AS A RISK FACTOR FOR SEXUAL DELINQUENCY

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(a) The intention of this study was to examine the implications of ADHD in sexual delinquents.

(b) During a forensic-psychiatric assessment we presented the Wender-Utah-Rating-Scale (WURS) and the I<sub>7</sub> by Eysenck to 93 male delinquents, who had committed a sexual offense.

(c) A criminal record was found in 54% of the sample. 23% of the delinquents had been previously convicted for the same offense. We found a high inverse correlation between the age of the onset of delinquency and the WURS sum score ( $r = -.524$ ). The prevalence of ADHD was 27% with a persistence rate of 43% resp. 11.5% of the total sample. We also found a significant interdependency between previous convictions and the retrospective diagnosis of ADHD. This was more prominent when a previous sexual offense could be found in the criminal records (Fisher's ET  $p = 0.021$  resp. 0.012). A currently higher impulsivity without evidence for ADHD during childhood and adolescence did not play a significant role in these interactions.

(d) These results illustrate the fact, that the diagnosis of ADHD is an important vulnerability factor for sexual delinquency, esp. when there is a persistence into adulthood. This demonstrates the need for an early therapeutical intervention.

### FC08.06

#### MENTALLY DISORDERED OFFENDERS IN BRITAIN: CURRENT PRACTICE AND FUTURE PROPOSALS

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**Aims:** To describe current service provision for mentally disordered offenders in the U. K., contrasting the differences in practice for offenders diagnosed with personality disorder compared with those diagnosed with mental illness and to consider the impact of proposed legislative changes on patient care.

**Methods:** Data will be presented from a cohort of 150 consecutive referrals to maximum secure psychiatric hospital and 150 consecutive referrals to medium secure psychiatric hospital.

**Results:** Differences between services offered for patients diagnosed with personality disorder and those diagnosed with mental illness will be presented.

**Discussion:** The British government have proposed new legislation to address the gaps in service provision between mentally disordered offenders diagnosed with personality disorder and those diagnosed with mental illness. Detention under this new legislation is to be on the grounds of potential risk to others instead of the current criteria of treatability of the disorder. The proposals have been criticised by professional and patient representatives as a legislative framework for indefinite detention of individuals disguised as medical care. Implications for potential appeals to the European Court of Human Rights will be discussed.