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Qualification of danger on the part of patients with mental disorders in Russia

Y.S. Savenko, L.N. Vinogradova. *Independent Psychiatric Association of Russia, Russian Research Center for Human Rights, Moscow, Russia*

Fifteen year experience in courts on civil and criminal cases as experts and specialists allows speaking of regular campaign of rudely loose interpretation of danger on the part of persons with mental disorders.

In 1992 Law on Psychiatric Care stipulated three generally accepted type of danger. Dominating in Russia supporters of police psychiatry at first tried to equal their importance, later on tried three times to remove from the notion “direct danger” definition “direct”, and since 2006 they have begun to interpret “direct danger” without taking into account this definition. Qualification of danger in forensic-psychiatric practice has begun to wider beyond the limits of own psychiatric criteria in the direction of risk of repetition of actions and deeds, which in their turn have been loosely in a rude way interpreted in legal practice as criminal ones. In the most evident way it was manifested since introduction into legislation in 2006 the notion “prophylactics of terrorism” as it was in old times in the article “for slander on Soviet power”. Several concrete examples show that in order to avoid mistakes it is necessary to understand “social danger” only in the framework of own professional competence, i.e. only in “clinic-psychopathological sense” by which “social danger” is not limited and to which it is not equal. “Degrees of potential danger considering an accomplished deed”, which on well ground are not measures by clinic-psychological evaluation overstep the limits of professional competence of the psychiatrist and their qualification is illegitimate for him.

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The relationship between adult romantic attachment and compliance

J.F. Sigurdsson¹, L.B. Lydsdottir¹, H. Olafsdottir¹, G.H. Gudjonsson². ¹ *Psychiatric Division, Landspítali University Hospital, Reykjavik, Iceland* ² *Department of Psychology (PO 78), Institute of Psychiatry, de Crespigny Park, London, UK*

Introduction: Compliance has been mainly researched in the context of custodial interrogation and peer pressure to commit offences. In the present study compliance was studied in relation to adult romantic attachment. It was hypothesized that the relationship between compliance and romantic attachment would be strongest with maladaptive attachment and lowest with secure attachment.

Methods: 377 pregnant women attending clinics for pregnant women at Primary Health Care Centres completed the Gudjonsson Compliance Scale (GCS), the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales (DASS), the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, and the Multi-item measure of adult Romantic Attachment consisting of Anxious and Avoidant dimensions (and additional quadrant framework consisting of Secure, Preoccupied, Dismissing, and Fearful attachment types).

Results: Compliance was significantly related to both Anxious and Avoidant attachment after controlling for self-esteem, anxiety and depression. A further analysis showed that compliance was highest among the Fearful type and lowest among the Secure type.

Discussion: The findings suggest that compliance is an important factor in relation to maladaptive adult romantic attachment.

P0146

Characteristics of morbidity and criminality of patients treated at Center of Forensic Psychiatry, Special Psychiatric Hospital Gornja Toponica 2003-2005

S.M. Stanojkovic¹, S.S. Vladejic¹, S.D. Vladejic². ¹ *Center of Forensic Psychiatry, Special Psychiatric Hospital, Gornja Toponica, Nis, Serbia* ² *Neuropsychiatric Ward, Military Hospital, Nis, Serbia*

Center of Forensic Psychiatry at the Special Psychiatric Hospital Gornja Toponica is conducting all legal forms of security measures: security measure of obligatory psychiatric treatment, security measure of obligatory treatment of alcoholics, security measure of obligatory treatment of substance - dependent patients and protection measures of obligatory treatment of alcoholic and substance - dependent patients.

This study included all patients treated at the Center for the period 2003.- 2005., 170 total. Aim of the study was to determine whether there is a statistically significant difference in nosology of psychiatric disorders, concerning the form of the measure and to determine connection between diagnosis and the form of security measure. Authors tried to establish connection between diagnosis and criminogene activity and compare results with the results reported up to now.

Results of the study implicate that obligatory psychiatric treatment, measure of unlimited duration, is connected to patients with psychotic disorders. Other kinds of measures are issued towards the patients with alcohol dependence or non- alcohol substance dependence, but most of them have DSM IV Axis II diagnosis of Personality Disorder or even psychotic disorder of DSM IV Axis I.

There is a percentage obvious, statistically significant difference, in criminogene activity concerning the diagnosis and form of security measure. The status of the psychiatric patients is discussed, regarding their social and legal rights.

P0147

The role of factor factor “situation” as applied to diminished responsibility

I.M. Ushakova, S.V. Vasyukov. *Serbsky National Research Centre for Social and Forensic Psychiatry, Moscow, Russia*

Background and Aim: The Criteria of diminished responsibility still are not defined. The aim of research is determination of the factor “Situation” for specification of the criteria of diminished responsibility.

Materials and Methods: Cohort of 300 patients were studied by clinical psychopathological methods.

Results: So, all kinds of mental disorders of non-psychotic level can be considered as a medical criterion of diminished responsibility, especially in the cases when the role of the factor “Situation” is minimal. For impartial point of view we offer to use an estimation of social adaptation.

Even if the role of the factor “Situation” is minimal, we have to analyze it especially in the cases of group crimes of mentally retarded and infantile patients because of such their characteristics as suggestiveness and striving for self-affirmation in referent group.

When patient commit a crime during traumatic situation, his psychic disorders become a basis of various pathological mental states which can influence on ability of voluntary regulation of behavior. Among these states are various affective disorders from depressions to dysphoria, emotional instability, acute affective outbreaks in

a patients with personality disorders in frameworks of mental retardation, organic disease, remission of schizophrenia.

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Disorders of self-regulation among epileptic offenders

M.V. Usukina, S.V. Kornilova, V.G. Bulygina. *The Serbsky National Research Centre for Social and Forensic Psychiatry, Department of Exo-Genous Mental Disorders, Moscow, Russia*

The aim of the study of 118 mail offenders with epilepsy diagnosis was to determine factors, witch of severe antisocial deeds. Some key characteristics of self-regulation were revealed by using standardized psychiatric interview and psychological tests.

In our study we assumed the cognitive paradigm, in witch self-regulation was considered to be cyclical conscious psychological process, which consisted of following phases: long-term planning, programming, modeling, evaluation. Self-regulation is also characterized by level of flexibility and intercon-nection/autonomy.

The typical variants of self-regulation disorders were:

- 1) disconnectedness within process, while the phases, themselves, were on high level of function-ing;
- 2) «disharmonious» profile of self-regulation with non-realistic planning and hyper function of pro-gramming;
- 3) low level of functioning of all phases of the process, with combination of sufficient evaluation abilities and lack of anticipating capacities.

In the first variant: aggressive manifestations could be related to the following factors. Specific for epilepsy personal treats increased the rate of negative attributions in a wide range of situations. Alcohol intoxication disrupted compensatory formed manners of self regulation and interpersonal relations.

In the second variant: epilepsy patients exhibited general cognitive morbidity and personal disorders. Negative symptoms in combination with suspiciousness and jealousy determined the evaluation even of neutral situations as hostile and threatened. This led to fixation of aggressive patterns as the common way of interaction.

In the third variant: criminal history and aggressiveness appeared much earlier than epilepsy manifestation. Such manner of self-regulation was more the result of preceding personal and conduct disorders, than the epilepsy outcome.

P0149

Validation and calibration of the VRAG in Switzerland

A. Villazan Rosales, A. Rossegger. *Psychiatric/Psychological Service, Justice Department, Zurich, Switzerland*

The Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG) was developed by Harris et al. in 1993.

Actuarial assessment instruments are typically generated using data from a training sample and are then applied to calibration samples. However, even slight differences in the composition of the samples can lead to different statistical models.

If an actuarial instrument is used in another country with a different legal system, culture and lan-guage, this problem is exacerbated. In the past, the predictive validity of the VRAG was confirmed for North America and for many European countries.

Our sample consisted of 107 violent and sex offenders released from a Swiss state penitentiary. Follow-up time was seven years.

The VRAG was predictive for general re-offending - independent of the inclusion of the PCL-R (Psychopathy Checklist-Revised; Hare, 1991) score. However, it failed to predict violent re-offending when the PCL-R score was excluded. Inclusion of the PCL-R score led to a significant - but low - result (AUC=0.62).

The calibration was acceptable for the model estimating any recidivism. In the case of violent recidivism, the calibration was poor.

It can be concluded that the VRAG can be used for risk assessment of offenders in Switzerland. However, the calibration of the risk categories should be adjusted to the base-rate of recidivism.

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Forensic patients: Sociodemographic variables and their correlation with institutional aggressive behavior

S.S. Vladejic ¹, S.M. Stanojkovic ¹, S.D. Vladejic ². ¹ *Center of Forensic Psychiatry, Special Psychiatric Hospital, Gornja Toponica, Nis, Serbia* ² *Neuropsychiatric Ward, Military Hospital, Nis, Serbia*

During the two - year research, conducted at the Center of forensic psychiatry at Special Psychiatric Hospital Gornja Toponica, from 2003 - 2005., following sociodemographic variables have been studied at in - mate forensic patients: age, origin (from town or village), education, duration of hospitalization, previous hospital treatments, previous criminal records and heredity.

Research included 170 in - mate forensic patients and 67 other psychiatric patients (that were divided in two control groups: control group of schizophrenic patients and control group of patients with alcoholism). During one - year period of follow - up, we investigated possible connection between some of quoted characteristics and violent behavior that took place during the hospitalization (institutionally).

Following statistic methods have been used: variance analysis (ANOVA test), Tamhane' s test of multiple comparation, univariate and multivariate logistic regression. Results of study show greater representation of patients with low educational level and village origin in group of forensic patients on hospital security measures (unlimited duration). Earlier aggressive behavior, criminal record and greater number of previous hospitalizations is represented widely at the group of forensic patients, compared with control groups. Following sociodemographic variables show significant correlation with institutional aggressive behavior: previous criminal record and low educational level, together with leading psychopathological syndrome. Other studied variables were not correlated with risks for aggressive behavior in this study.

P0151

Factors associated with antisocial behaviour in a sample of Romanian female offenders

G.N. Zarie ¹, M.I. Hategan ², V.V. Belei ³. ¹ *Ambulatory Service, Timisoara City Hospital, Timisoara, Romania* ² *Gataia Psychiatric Hospital, Timisoara, Romania* ³ *Department of Forensic Medicine, University of Medicine and Pharmacy V. Babes, Timisoara, Romania*

Background: The gravity of antisocial behaviour in women (ABW), can be associate with different psychosocial and psychopathological factors. The aim of our study is to determine such specific associations in a sample of Romanian female offenders.

Matherial and Method: This is an ongoing study concerning women incarcerated in four Romanian prisons. We are collecting data about their psycho-socio-familial and educational environment,