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PREVALENCE OF VIOLENT COMMITTED ACTS BY INPATIENTS IN FORENSIC SETTING DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY -IN KOSOVA

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The aim: In this study we evaluated the prevalence of committed acts in the group of male inpatients in forensic setting with major mental disorder and past history of aggressive behavior in community.

Methodology: In the study we included 80 male inpatients , 41 of them have meet DSM-IV criteria for Personality Disorder , 28 were psychotic, 11 were Drug/alcohol abusers .Past aggressive history was collected from patient interviews and reviews of clinicalforensic records and collateral source of documents.

Results: The inpatients were adults with mean age  $35,22\pm 10,50$  in Schizophrenia spectrum disorders group and the mean duration of the illness was  $11,7\pm 9,48$ , Personality disorders group with mean age  $31,35\pm 9,85$  and mean duration of illness  $10,70\pm 8,34$  , Drug/alcohol abusers with mean age  $19,1\pm 8,6$  and mean duration of illness  $4,5\pm 2,6$ .Personality disorder and Drug/alcohol abuser group of inpatients offenders were more prevalent on homicide acts 40%, and threatening 35%, while Schizophrenia spectrum disorder inpatients were more prevalent in domestic violence 49,2 % ,threatening acts committing with 33,3 % and homicide prevalence 7,9 %.

Conclusion: The studies until now showed that the prevalence of Schizophrenia in the homicide offenders is around 6%. Despite this, the prevalence of Personality disorder or of Drug/alcohol abuse is higher: 10% to 38% respectively. Our results showed the same results with prevalence of Schizophrenia spectrum disorder in homicide with 7,9 % , and respectively Personality disorder with homicide prevalence 40%.