

tigated for the suspected cases of dementia and diagnosed whether the cases had dementia. The 1985–2001 surveys were conducted in a similar way, and, therefore, data from the 1985–2014 surveys were used in the analysis.

Results The prevalence of dementia in Toyama prefecture increased from 4.7% in 1985 to 15.7% in 2014. Using the age and sex-specific prevalence of dementia in the 2014 survey, the projected number of dementia is approximately 4.8 million (prevalence rate: 14.1%) in 2015, 6.1 million (16.7%) in 2025, and 7.2 million (19.2%) in 2035. Using the age and sex-specific prevalence of dementia as estimated by linear regression models, the projected number of dementia is approximately 4.7 million (13.9%) in 2015, 7.1 million (19.5%) in 2025, and 9.7 million (25.8%) in 2035.

Conclusions The number of dementia in Japan could double in the next 20 years, which corresponds to 1 in 4 elderly people.

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Forensic psychiatry

EW267

Long-stay in high and medium secure forensic psychiatric care – Prevalence, patient characteristics and pathways in England

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Introduction Forensic psychiatric services are costly and highly restrictive for patients. Clinical experience and the limited research available indicate some patients stay for too long in these settings. A proportion of patients may, however, require long-term (potentially life-long) secure forensic psychiatric care but their needs may not be met by existing service provision designed for faster throughput.

Objectives We conducted a national, multi-centre, cross sectional study exploring the prevalence of long-stay and characteristics of long-stayers in high and medium secure forensic psychiatric care in England.

Aims (1) Estimate the prevalence of long-stay in secure settings in England (length of stay over 5 years in medium secure care or 10 years in high secure care); (2) describe the characteristics, needs and care pathways of long-stay patients. Develop recommendations following the exploration of international models for this patient group.

Methods We employed a mixed-methods approach including the analysis of administrative data, case file reviews, patient interviews, consultant questionnaires, interviews with clinicians and commissioners and a Delphi survey.

Results Twenty-five percent ($n=401$) of our sample were experiencing long-stay. This patient group has a heterogeneous set of characteristics and needs relating to their diagnosis, offending history, risk and therapeutic need and have experienced a variety of care pathways through secure care.

Conclusions We found a greater number of long-stay patients than originally estimated with a set of characteristics and needs that are arguably different to that of the general forensic population, therefore calling for a specific care pathway and service provision for this patient group with a greater focus on autonomy and quality of life.

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EW268

Legal problems and substance use among HIV-infected patients

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Introduction There are many studies of HIV-infected patients where have found higher prevalence of substance use disorders than in general population. Moreover some factors, like presence of legal problems, substance abuse and HIV are also frequently related with poorer clinical results.

Objectives/aims The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship between substance consumption and presence of legal problems among HIV-infected patients.

Methods Our study is a cross-sectional case-control survey. Cases were defined as HIV-infected patients who referred presence of legal problems in a sociodemographic questionnaire. Controls were defined as HIV-infected patients who denied presence of legal problems. Both groups were interrogated about illegal substance use (cocaine, heroin, cannabis, stimulants or benzodiazepines) and alcohol problematic use during previous year. Logistic regression was employed as statistical analysis. Results were adjusted for age, gender and race.

Results Our sample was compound by 63 patients: 44 controls and 19 cases. A statistical signification was found between illegal substance use variable and presence of legal problems ($P=0.003$) but not with alcohol problematic use. The condition of illegal substance use during previous year increased the risk to have legal problems 5.353 times. Another important result was found in gender, the condition of male increased the risk to have legal problems 2.32 times than female condition.

Conclusions In our sample, substance use (cocaine, heroin, cannabis, stimulants or benzodiazepines) during previous year was related to have more legal problems. Gender, specifically male condition, also was linked with more risk to have legal problems.

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EW269

When residents are assaulted

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Introduction and objective Description through a survey of physical aggressions suffered by Spanish Medical Trainees of all specialties.

Methods We developed a survey through an online platform that was distributed to all Spanish trainees of all medical specialties.

In that survey, we ask residents if they ever have been physically assaulted, for how many times, the year of residence when it occurred, if they have in their hospital an aggression protocol, and if it included a specific topic for trainees. We also asked them about their feelings after they have been assaulted.

Results We collected 282 answers from the survey. We could observe that 12.9% of respondent trainees had been assaulted at least once. Fifty-one percent of times, it occurs during the first year of residency. Among assaulted residents, 25.5% were psychiatric trainees, and 44.4% were medical trainees, but no psychiatrist. Twenty-three percent were psychiatric trainees, and the 35% of them had been assaulted once. Only 25.2% of the residents knew the aggression protocol of their work center, but the majority (65.5%) did not know it. About how do they feel after being assaulted, most of them responded that they felt anxiety, helplessness, fear and they had even thought of leaving de residency or change it.

Conclusions Aggressions during the trainee period seems to be prevalent (12,9%). Most trainees don't even know if there is a aggression protocol in their hospitals, we think that a prevention and supporting guideline should be design for improve this prevalent situation.

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EW270

Abnormal amygdala functional connectivity during an fMRI expectancy task in pedophilia

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Introduction Pedophilia is a disorder where sexual preferences of adults are directed towards children. This disorder impacts society with 1–2 out of every 10 children being sexually approached by an adult, often resulting in prolonged negative psychological effects. Prior research reported structural and functional amygdala alterations in pedophilia. As the neurophenomenological model of sexual arousal suggests the importance of the amygdala in the emotional component, we focused on amygdala functional connectivity in pedophilia.

Aims To investigate amygdala functional connectivity (FC) modulated by expectancy and salient stimuli in pedophilic patients.

Methods Thirteen pedophilic patients and 13 matched healthy controls underwent a salience expectancy task in a 7T ultra high fMRI study. Subjects perceived pictures of naked adults and children. Half of the pictures were preceded by an expectancy cue. Participants were instructed to actively expect the picture depending on the cue. We conducted psychophysiological analysis (PPI) to examine amygdala FC changes in two amygdala sub-regions for child/adult stimuli during the expectancy

period and the visual stimuli consummation period using as seed regions the basolateral (BLA) and central nucleus of the amygdala (CeA).

Results Healthy controls, relative to patients showed significant stronger left CeA to right post-central gyrus FC during expectancy of adult > child picture. For picture condition (adult > child picture) we found significant stronger left CeA to left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex FC in patients compared to healthy controls.

Conclusion These findings add to the recent literature by indicating that amygdala dysfunctional connectivity is involved in development of deviant sexual behavior.

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EW272

Not just 'callous-unemotional': Psychopathic traits are associated with emotion dysregulation dimensions

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Introduction Historically, psychopathic individuals have mainly been described as characterized by pervasive callous-unemotional traits, with dramatic implications for clinical and forensic practices – such as the tendency to deem psychopathic individuals as untreatable. However, recent evidence with community samples have highlighted that psychopathic traits may be in fact related to emotion dysregulation rather than being the mere reflection of an underlying 'unemotionality'. Yet, it is no clear if this association extends to populations with more severe forms of psychopathy (i.e., offenders).

Objectives We wanted to replicate previous evidence of an association between emotion dysregulation and psychopathic traits in a sample of incarcerated offenders.

Aims To investigate the associations among emotion dysregulation dimensions and psychopathic traits, exploring similarities and differences between the Interpersonal-Affective and the Antisocial-Lifestyle facets of psychopathy.

Methods A sample of male offenders incarcerated in Italian jails completed the Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (SRP-4; Paulhus, Neumann, & Hare, 2015) and the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS; Gratz & Roemer, 2004).

Results In line with the expectations, emotion dysregulation dimensions did predict higher levels of psychopathic traits. Structural Equation Modelling revealed that selected dimensions of emotion dysregulation were associated with different facets of psychopathy.

Conclusions Based on our findings, we argue that psychopathic traits may be associated to a certain extent with emotion dysregulation, and thus a focus on improving emotion regulation skills may hold the promise to dampen the therapeutic pessimism when dealing with psychopathic offenders.

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