

were noted in terms of substance and alcohol abuse and the involuntarily admitted period.

P0138

Influence of personal features at fulfilment affective delicts

A. Oulyanenko. *Department of Psychogenia and Personality Disorders, Serbsky Research Centre for Social and Forensic Psychiatry, Moscow, Russia*

The research problem was the analysis of influence of personal features on behavior of affective offences surveyed during fulfilment. 80 men in the age of from 18 till 50 years which are accused of murder and passed forensic-psychiatric expertise have been surveyed. Into the first group has entered 45 people with prevalence passive features of the person. In an initial stage (1-4m) a disputed situation with the victims had as a rule family-household character, at patients the lowered background of mood, the tendency to avoiding the conflict, occurrence of isolation. At a following stage (1-3 m) at patients changes of a mental condition of a neurotic level that was shown in significant decrease in a background of mood with prevalence of depression, alarm, sensation of a hopelessness, feeling of own inferiority, fixing on the developed situation.

In the remote period after fulfilment of an offence at patients the given group various expressivenesses on a degree depressive frustration, with suicide ideas and tendencies were marked.

Into the second group has entered 35 people with prevalence active features of the person. The offence in the given group was not preceded with long disputed attitudes with victims, the behavior patients was not beyond a habitual stereotype of reaction of the person on the conflict and in a greater degree has been caused by refusal of a victim to concede to requirements, less often offensive actions from victims. In the remote period after fulfilment of an offence at small number patients depressions were marked.

P0139

Do the validation scales really measure the socially desirable responses?

I. Perunicic¹, D. Florikic¹, D. Lecici Tosevski^{1,2}, G. Knezevic³.
¹ *Institute of Mental Health, Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro*
² *School of Medicine, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro*
³ *Department of Psychology, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro*

Background and Aims: The aim of our study was to investigate what are the real objectives of the validation scales.

Method: The sample consisted of 80 subjects (40 non-psychotic patients and 40 graduate high school students) to whom the Amoral-15 scale measuring antisocial tendencies was administered in two different situations - with the standard instruction (E1) and with the instruction to fake the responses (E2). The difference between E1 and E2 was taken as a measure of the ability to fake well. We correlated differential score (E1-E2) with the validation scales (the mix of Marlow-Crown and Eysenck's L scale from the EPQ). NEO-PI-R was administered under standard instruction to measure basic personality dimensions.

Results: Results indicated no significant correlation between the ability to fake good and the scores on validation scales. In some items we found negative correlation which means that subjects who better present themselves in social desirable way have lower scores on the validation scales. By Hierarchical regression analyses we found that

about 40% of variance on validity scales could be explained by Emotional Stability, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness and not by ability to fake food.

Conclusion: Socially desirable answers are serious problem in personality assessment and cannot be solved by giving the validation scales because these scales are measuring the basic personality dimensions and not the ability to fake good.

P0140

Brain cell membrane motion-restricted phospholipids in patients with schizophrenia who have seriously and dangerously violently offended

B.K. Puri¹, S.J. Counsell¹, G. Hamilton², M.G. Bustos³, I.H. Treasaden³.
¹ *MRI Unit, Imaging Sciences Department, MRC CSC, Imperial College London, Hammersmith Hospital, London, UK*
² *Department of Radiology, University of California, San Diego, School of Medicine, San Diego, CA, USA*
³ *Three Bridges Medium Secure Unit, Imperial College London, West London Mental Health NHS Trust, Middlesex, UK*

Background and Aims: This study directly assessed, for the first time, whether, as expected under the membrane phospholipid hypothesis of schizophrenia, there was a change in brain cell motion-restricted membrane phospholipids in vivo in male forensic patients with schizophrenia who had seriously and violently offended (homicide, attempted murder, or wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm) while psychotic, by quantification of the broadband resonance signal from 31-phosphorus neurospectroscopy scans.

Methods: Cerebral 31-phosphorus magnetic resonance spectroscopy was carried out in 15 male patients with schizophrenia who had seriously and violently offended (homicide, attempted murder, or wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm) while psychotic and in 12 age- and sex-matched normal control subjects. Data were obtained using a 1.5 T Marconi Eclipse system with a birdcage quadrature head coil dual-tuned to proton (64 MHz) and 31P (26 MHz). T1-weighted magnetic resonance images were acquired for spectral localization. Spectra were obtained using an image-selected in vivo spectroscopy sequence (TR = 10 s; 64 signal averages) localized on a 70 x 70 x 70 mm³ voxel.

Results: There was no significant difference in the broad resonances between the two groups, with the mean (standard error) percentage broadband signal for the patients being 57.8 (5.6) and that for the control subjects 57.7 (6.0). The phosphomonoesters and phosphodiester narrow signals also did not differ between the groups.

Conclusion: Our data suggest that the membrane phospholipid hypothesis of schizophrenia may not apply to the subgroup of schizophrenia patients who have seriously and violently offended.

P0141

Audit of prescribing of PRN (pro re nata) medications

H. Reddy. *Marlborough House, Milton Keynes, UK*

Aim: To ascertain the level of compliance of present documentation of PRN medication with national and local standards of good practice.

Objective: To inform changes to current practice where room for improvement is identified.

Methodology: Data collection form was designed based upon the standards found in the local prescribing policy

Audit was carried out on all inpatients on Chafron and Marlborough House

3 month time period August to October 2006

The medication records of 19 patients were viewed

All PRN medication was included in the audit.

Results against standards:

Not more than 1 medicine from any BNF therapeutic category should be prescribed as a PRN at any one time: 2 patients did not meet this standard

100% Compliance to standards

The following 7 standards achieved 100% compliance:

Legible prescription

Written in black ink

Dose recorded

Method recorded

Signature recorded

Start date recorded

Time given recorded, where applicable.

Recommendations

Increased prescribing practice training for medical staff (doctors).

This is covered by pharmacist staff at induction.

Re-audit in 6 months.

P0142

Forensic psychiatry and the use of virtual reality and attention control technologies in dealing with sex offenders

P. Renaud^{1,2,3}, J. Proulx^{1,4}, J.L. Rouleau⁴, J.P. Fedoroff⁵, J. Bradford⁵. ¹Institut Philippe-Pinel de Montréal, Montréal, QU, Canada, ²Université Du Québec En Outaouais, Montréal, QU, Canada ³Hexagram: Institut de Recherche, Création En Arts Et Tech, Médiatiques, Montréal, QU, Canada ⁴Université de Montréal, Montréal, QU, Canada ⁵Forensic Programme, Royal Ottawa Hospital, Ottawa, ON, Canada

Our presentation will address the question of the potentialities of virtual reality and video-oculography (eye movement recording) in forensic assessment and treatment of sex offenders (see figure 1). We will focus specifically on using synthetic 3D virtual environments to elicit subjective, behavioral and physiological responses as diagnostic indices. We will demonstrate how video-oculography combined with virtual reality can help to overcome major limitations affecting standard procedures such as penile plethysmography and polygraphy. We will illustrate our methodological concepts with data and video documents coming from assessment sessions of sex offenders' sexual preferences. Finally, we will demonstrate the prototype of an interactive device allowing clinicians to embody virtual characters depicting features of victims in order to interact in virtual immersion with pedophiles.

References:

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P0143

Homicide and psychosis: Criminological particularities of schizophrenics, paranoiacs and melancholics. A review of 27 expertises

S. Richard-Devantoy, B. Gohier, A.S. Chocard, J.B. Garre. *Departement de Psychiatrie Et Psychologie Medicale, CHU, Angers Cedex, France*

Introduction: The media coverage of a few homicides committed by psychotic obviously raises questions about the dangerous and violent nature of the mentally ill. Firmly rooted in the collective consciousness is the popular idea that someone who kills an unknown person in the street is mentally ill. On the contrary the epidemiological data are reassuring; only 15% of such murders are committed by the seriously mentally ill (schizophrenia, paranoia, melancholia).

Aim: Typing and comparison of murders committed by schizophrenic, paranoiac and melancholic persons.

Method: We consulted and analysed 268 expertises from two psychiatrists. This retrospective study shows several types of pathological murder (schizophrenia, paranoiac delirious disorder, affective disorder: melancholia and hypomania).

Results: From these 268 cases of homicide examined, 27 murderers were psychotic.

Ten of these were young, single, jobless, male paranoid schizophrenics: they drank little alcohol. Most of them have criminal history. They knew their victim (family, friends).

Nine others were paranoiac, for the most part male, older, married, family men, without psychiatric or criminal record. They murdered their wife or husband or neighbour. Alcoholic consumption is often involved. Schizophrenic and paranoiac murderers often have an emotional temper.

On the contrary, melancholic murderers are mostly female, aged around 30, married, family women, drinking little alcohol. Two third of them have psychiatric depressive record and had bipolar troubles and attempted suicide. Their murders are more often premeditated. They know the victim: child or partner. Suicide often follows the murder.

Keywords: Homicide, schizophrenia, paranoiac delirious disorder, affective disorder