

definition of stalking, because it can result from many different motivations and constellations of psychopathological symptoms.

Objective The authors provide an overview of the current state of stalking, i.e. dangerous persecution as a new crime in Slovakia. They describe the characteristics of stalkers (persecutors), victims and their interaction in their forensic psychiatric practice.

Method Search in author's expert reports were conducted on stalking. Analysis of motivations, mechanisms of persecutions and analysis of psychopathological symptoms and mental disorders in stalkers and their victims were made.

Results Stalkers and their victims are a heterogeneous group with different psychopathology and mental disorders including personality disorders and psychosis. The authors document general principles of forensic psychiatric assessment of stalkers as crime offenders.

Conclusion Stalking is problem also in forensic psychiatric practice also in Slovakia. Stalkers who suffer from mental disorders require adequate diagnostic and psychiatric treatment also in forced setting.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV689

Poor quality of mental health assessment reports in UK family courts: A 'call to action'

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Introduction Prof. Jane Ireland found that 65% of assessment reports sampled from UK family courts were 'poor' or 'very poor'.

Objective The presentation raises international awareness of the problem and explains the contextual factors that contribute to malpractice.

Aims The paper highlights typical deficiencies in family court assessments and forensic processes in order to reduce the risk of unsafe custody rulings.

Method Due to the paucity of published academic literature 'ad hoc' Internet searches were utilised to collect source material and identify advocates. A range of conferences, seminars and continued professional development (CPD) events revealed the background for some of the persistent problems.

Results The suppression of the trauma-centric approach to mental health issues and its re-emergence are central to understanding the trajectory and how to improve professional practice.

Organised Ritualised Crime Abuse Networks (ORCANs) seem to be at work infiltrating institutions that are supposed to uphold law and order.

Inadequate psychometric instruments appear to beguile some mental health professionals into wrong diagnosis and testimony.

Conclusion The standard of UK family court assessments must improve. Scrapping 'forced adoption' legislation that drives the 'child snatching' culture in UK social services department would benefit society including citizens from abroad whose governments vocally criticise the removal of their children through clandestine UK 'child protection' procedures.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his declaration of competing interest.

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EV690

Prevalence and nature of mental disorders among young offenders in custody and community: A meta-analysis

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Introduction Prevalence studies show that nearly 80% of young offenders present psychiatric comorbidity. Juvenile offenders are at 3 times higher risk of being diagnosed with a psychiatric disorder. Recent systematic reviews have mainly focused on youth in detention neglecting youth in the community. Females and ethnic minorities have been overlooked in the literature in spite of the increasing rates of psychiatric disorders striking these groups.

Objective To perform a meta-analysis on the prevalence rates of various mental disorders including depression, psychosis, PTSD, conduct disorder, ADHD, learning disabilities and personality disorders among young offenders. Self-harm and suicidal behaviour are examined too.

Aims To compare the prevalence of psychiatric disorders among young offenders across custody and community and to emphasise on gender, age, and ethnic variations.

Methods Relevant studies have been identified with computer-assisted searching and scanning of reference lists. Prevalence of mental disorders based on gender, age and ethnicity along with potential moderating factors are extracted from the included studies. Meta-regression is performed to test covariates that might have contributed to differences in prevalence rates across studies.

Results After searching the relevant literature, 99 studies were determined to be eligible for data extraction.

Conclusions Young offenders with ongoing mental health problems comprise a vulnerable group within forensic psychiatric services that needs special attention. More prevalence studies should be conducted to improve mental health provision. Ethnic, gender, and age variations across young offenders should be addressed and turn interventions into a tailored process that responds to the young person's particular treatment needs.

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EV692

Results of forensic assertive community treatment in Belgium after 33 months

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Introduction Forensic adaptations of assertive community treatment (ACT) remain understudied in Europe, whereas promising results emerge from the United States. There is a need for research into the effectiveness of ForACT outside the United States, as Europe differs greatly in terms of organisation of mental health and judicial system.

Objective Investigating effectiveness of forensic adaptations of ACT in the area of Flanders, Belgium. Outcome measures are divided into forensic, like arrests or incarcerations, and non-forensic, like admissions and length of stay.

Aims Investigating effectiveness of ForACT on forensic and non-forensic outcome measures as well as factors related to outcome. A third outcome is community tenure, which is the actual number of days divided by the potential number of days spent in the community.

Methods A controlled cohort study was designed over with first results at 33 months. The experimental group consists of a new ForACT team in the area of Flanders, Belgium ($n = 70$). Patients are admitted from prison, psychiatric hospitals or other community-based care. The control group consists of mentally ill offenders in community-based treatment after release from prison ($n = 56$).

Results Results on forensic measures and community tenure are promising in favour of the ForACT team. In contrast, clients are often, though shortly, readmitted into psychiatric residential care. Substance use emerges as the main reason for admissions.

Conclusions A local forensic adaptation of ACT reveals promising results on forensic outcome measures, yet suffers a large number of admissions.

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EV693

Peculiarities of mental status and criminal behavior in individuals under cannabinoid consumption

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Introduction Substance-related mechanism may be capable of promoting brain changes in high-risk individuals [1,2]. Cannabis use reported to be associated in long-term cognitive effects.

Aim To evaluate mental status and criminal behavior in individuals under cannabinoid consumption in forensic psychiatric assessment.

Methods A retrospective analysis was conducted of forensic psychiatry examination reports in psychoactive substance consumption cases ($n = 170$) in National Service of Forensic Psychiatry 2010–2014. Offenders, which were reported with cannabinoid consumption ($n = 57$) were assessed by socio-demographic characteristics, mental state, court order and outcome.

Results Eighty-six percent offenders with cannabinoid consumption in observed period were men. The age of offenders prevailed from 18 to 35 years with basic education; 57.9% of offenders consuming cannabinoids were single (Fig. 1).

A total of 36.8% of all crimes in research group were committed against property, 31.6% – an unlawful possession of psychotropic substances, 22.8% – committed against human health, 8.8% – against public order (Fig. 2).

Conclusions Impulse control deficiency and emotion disorders were prevalent among offenders under cannabinoid consumption; 17.5% were committed irresponsible, all of them due to comorbid psychiatric disorder. More likely to offend were men, aged 18–35 years, single, who had basic or lower education.

Responsibility in offenders under cannabinoid consumption

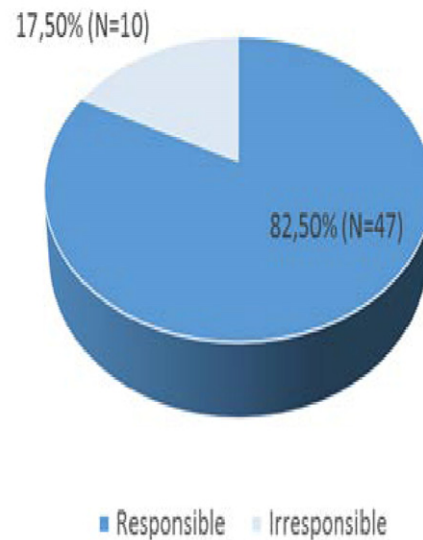


Fig. 1 Peculiarities of mental status.

Responsibility in offenders under cannabinoid consumption

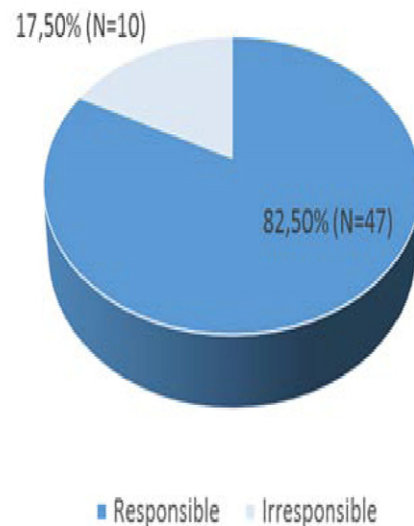


Fig. 2 Responsibility in offenders under cannabinoid consumption.

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