E.V. Makushkin, V.D. Badmaeva. *Serbsky National Reseach Centre for Social and Forensic Psychiatry, Moscow, Russia*

The aim of investigation is an improvement of complex psychologo-psychiatric expertise and diagnostical estimation of criminally relevant mental and behavioral disorders of adolescents commiting aggressive and violente offences.

Materials and methods: The 550 adolescents commiting homicides or another grave agressive-violent crimes against personality were examined by complex clinical psychopathological, pathopsychological and instrumental diagnostical methods. A middle age of the patients -16,8.

Results: In 37,3% of the patients organic personality disorders, in 35,4%- schizophrenia spectrum, in 21,3% - pathological formation of a character; in 6% -other nosological states were diagnosed. 67% of adolescents were the social orphans, severe relationships in families were authentic in 55% of cases, 32% were socially desadaptated, 56% revealed the risk of total desadaptation. In 58,5% of the sample different variants of abnormal mental development were presented.

Conclusion: An algorithm of estimation of agressive violent behaviour among the children and adolescents means a carrying out of complex phsychologo-psychiatric investigation in view of clinical psychopathological and psychological estimation of formation of agression in ontogenesis; dynamics of age development of crisis periods; the analysis of psychological, social and clinical components of agressive dehaviour, social functioning, estimation of behaviour and motivation of criminally significant period at fulfilment of socially dangerous act; analysis and synthesis of an expert research, instrumental diagnostic data with a formulation and substantiation of the expert judgement on criminal case (the proof of conclusions of expertise).

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Factors of adaptation of imprisoned in Russia

D.A. Malkin. *Serbsky Center for Social and Forensic Psychiatry, Moscow, Russia*

Background: The period of adaptation in the places of imprisonment is accompanied by the complex of experiencing as a «prison syndrome».

Aim of the study is to find out predictors of adaptation in prison.

Materials and method: A cohort of 70 inmates was studied by psychiatrists in prisons of Russia, all of them had committed crimes of violence.

Results: A ''prison syndrome'' reveals the state of depression, hopelessness, melancholy on a house and relatives with sense of guilt before them, disbelief in the forces, impossibility to find former status, passivity, apathy, decline of vital tone and drawings, sleep disorders, loss of interests. Factors of successfull (or unsuccessfull) adaptation could be divided into two groups: subjective and objective. Subjective are personality features: age, emotional reactivity, special features traits such as a resourcefulness, ability to manipulate by interests and necessities of people, physical force, vital experience, «experience» of criminal activity, amount of previous convictions and serving the punishments, participation in the former crimes, including the relation of condemned to prisons administration, to the educating measures, to the prisons mode, labour, studies and feature of conduct in the period of investigation, court. The objective factors are behaviours term on the sentence, article of the criminal law, belonging to the informal group, system of relations and microclimate in prison, physical and psychical health of condemned.

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Psychiatric services for undocumented immigrants in the USA

B. Ng. *Sun Valley Behavioral Medical Center, Imperial, CA, USA Department Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, CA, USA*

Background and aims: Immigrating to the USA is extremely frequent. Migrants come from different countries and different levels of society and some of them carry some form of mental illness. Imperial County has one of the 6 detention centers for the undocumented in the nation. Since 1996 this center has had the same psychiatric consultant to provide services to the detainees. This study was conducted to have better understanding of the clinical and social issues of this population.

Methods: Retrospective record review of all psychiatric consultations from 1996 to 2006. Statistical analysis with t-test and ANOVA.

Results: A total of 2480 psychiatric cases were reviewed. The majority were from Latin America, especially from Mexico (p<0.001), followed by individuals from Asia including the Middle East and very few from Europe, Africa and Canada. The most common diagnoses included psychotic disorders (related and non-related to drug use) and bipolar disorders. Level of education was usually low, and over a third of the population had a criminal history. Remarkable differences were found on individuals who were subject to deportation after legally living 20 years or more in the country versus those who were detained while attempting to illegally enter the country.

Conclusions: Migration from emergent to developed countries is common and controversial in our planet. In the USA this phenomenon is frequent and demands the concurrence of government, community, law enforcement and financial efforts. The debate as to what services should be provided to these individuals by the destination country must continue.

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Monitoring research on act on medical care and treatment for insane or quasi-insane persons who caused serious incidents in Japan

H. Noguchi [1], T. Oakada [1], A. Kikuchi [1], Y. Mino [1], M. Sano [2], F. Hisanaga [3], K. Yoshikawa [1]. [1] *Department of Forensic Psychiatry, National Institute of Mental Health, Kodaira, Tokyo, Japan* [2] *Department of Industrial Management and System Engineering, School of Science and Engineering, Waseda University, Shinjuku, Tokyo, Japan* [3] *Department of Psychiatric Rehabilitation, National Institute of Mental Health, Kodaira, Tokyo, Japan*

Objective: The Act on medical care and treatment for insane or quasi-insane person who have caused serious incidents in Japan went into effect in July, 2005. It is critical to understand the current situation and the issue concerning medical care in this legal system for revision of the Act five years later. Therefore, this research aims to evaluate and analyze the information comprehensively collected from designated inpatient medical institutions and outpatient medical institutions from a technical standpoint.

Method: The subjects of this research are 50 cases from designated inpatient medical institutions and 4 cases from designated outpatient medical institutions who have been registered as the subject of treatment under the Act. Static information at the time of the treatment starts and dynamic information, such as treatment evaluation usually created periodically in routine work, were the specific documentation for this research. From the information, variables required for analysis of improvement of medical care and operational situation of the Act were collected through the use of a database system.