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We are witnessing increased divorce rate, and consequently the need to resolve problems related to child custody. According to some data, every third marriage results in disintegration. The child often becomes an object and tools in resolving this complex issue.

Family environment is a natural environment of a child, one of the crucial factors in process of child's socialization. Basic generator of named socialization is a family atmosphere conditioned by predominant feelings in domestic relations. These relations are realized within the mother-child-father triangle adjoined by other members of the family. The evolution of civilization leads to changes in behavior and concept of human rights.

Divorce proceeding itself is one of the rights of both parents, i.e. adult members. From legal point of view, position of minors is passive, defensive. Therefore, divorce may be presented as exercising divorce rights consumed by adults. The most dramatic conflict in divorce proceeding is so called child custody, used by the parents as figurehead for exercising rights on their child.

During the course of exercising parental rights, there are some parents where we can identify a competence and confrontation of equal rights or conflict of individual parental rights.

An expert being summoned to the court in divorce proceeding, related to issues of child custody is most frequently a psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker by its vocation, and seldom, pedagogue or psychotherapist.

Family, school and society are somewhat similar to the palace- if you take away a stone from its foundation, everything starts to collapse.

P0114

Prisons as hospitals

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Deficiencies in the delivery of community mental health services in developed countries have been adduced as the reason for the large number of mentally ill in prisons. The large number of mentally ill persons found in prisons in many countries that have different mental health systems, however, could be an indication that system delivery may not be the only reason for this phenomenon. It may be that the "balloon theory" whereby it has been sustained that as mental hospitals beds decrease, prison beds increase and vice-versa will have to be reconsidered. In this presentation, data indicating the flow of mental patients into prisons in several countries will be reviewed. This type of data, however, tends to be statistical aggregates that will need to be contrasted with theoretical considerations and case reviews of mentally ill inmates in order to demonstrate that a relationship between mental illness and crime does exist at different levels of interaction. Such a relationship may be a more fundamental reason for mentally ill persons ending up in prisons than systemic service delivery concerns.

P0115

Psychiatric disorders among foreign nationals in Marrakech

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The city of Marrakesh is the first capital of the tourism in Morocco, because of its cultural and patrimonial wealth. Since these last years, Marrakech displays a rise important of the rate of occupation of its tourist lodging establishments, the French tourism occupies an important community.

In the same way, we noticed, an increase of the number of the foreign nationals hospitalized to the mental hospital Ibn Nafis of Marrakech from where the interest of this retrospective study in order to determine the context of hospitalization, the clinical profile and factors of starting point of the psychiatric illness.

We carried out a retrospective study on a sample of 63 patients between 2000 and 2007, 80% of them were hospitalized; the mean age was 39 years. The two third of these patients met to Marrakech for a tourist journey, 46 % were French, and 12,7% were German. Most these patients were treated; in to pay them of residence for a chronic psychiatric illness. The causes of relapse were a stop of treatment or consumption of cannabis.

Some problems of legal order, culture, language and adaptation to a different environment have been met, making difficult in charge procedures of repatriation.

P0116

Meaning of child abuse in social and judicial practice

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The aim of an investigation is to study the correlation between abuse and leaning to aggressive violent crimes among the children and adolescents.

Material and Methods: 350 adolescents, who passed across the inspection at the State Center of Social and Judicial Psychiatry of V.P. Serbsky during 2001-2005years, were examined with complex clinical psychopathological, psychopathological and instrumental diagnostic methods. The mean age of the patients composed 16,7 years old.

Results: An investigation showed that 60% of adolescents had commit aggressive violent actions against personality, 86% of that number murdered and inflicted hard body damage with lethal outcome, 12% had commit sexual crimes. The analysis of microsocial factors testifies that more than 80% of underage delinquents were brought up in problem families in the circumstances of emotional deprivation, on this 55% of them were exposed physical and psychological violence, and 30% of crimes against sexual untouchableness had been commit by victims of sexual violence and abuse in the past.

Conclusion: The continual concatenation of violence and cruel deal the child go through in socially problem family lead to abnormal personal development, disturbance of socialization and formation of deviant or delictent behaviour and require the further elaboration and working of an adequate medical, social and psycho-correctional programs of rehabilitation of children in difficult vital situations.

P0117

The use of the level of service inventory-revised in a Swiss offender population

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The Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) was developed by Andrews and Bonta in 2001. It consists of static and dynamic variables and provides information about an offender's risk of recidivism and about the need for treatment and supervision.

In the past, most validation studies analyzed rather short follow-up periods and focused on non-violent offenders serving short sentences. Studies that investigated the predictive validity for offenders serving long-term sentences found a moderate performance.

The purpose of the present study was to show whether the LSI-R is predictive for recidivism of offenders in Switzerland and whether it qualifies for short-term prognosis (one year) as well as long-term prognosis (seven years).

The sample consisted of 107 violent and sex offenders. Follow-up time was seven years.

The ROC-analyses showed a moderate predictive validity for recidivism within one year (AUC=0.66) and a good predictive validity for recidivism within seven years (AUC=0.78).

The results suggest that the inclusion of dynamic items does not necessarily limit the predictive validity of an instrument to short follow-up periods or to specific criminal justice systems or cultural settings.

P0118

Pharmacogenetic of DTNBP1 and HSP70 variations in the bipolar acute treatment with mood stabilizers

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We previously reported an association of Dysbindin gene (DTNBP1) variants with Bipolar Disorder I (BPI) patients (Pae, C. U., A. Serretti, et al. (2006)). This paper extends previous results investigating the possible role of DTNBP1 variants on response to acute mood stabilizer treatment. Moreover, we recently reported positive association results of heat-shock -70 family proteins (HSP70) and genetic variations and antidepressant response (Pae, C. U., A. Serretti, et al. (2007)). Since evidence stands for a possible involvement of chaperone activity in Bipolar Disorder pathophysiology, a pharmacogenetic approach was used to investigate the role of HSP70 on acute antimanic effect. A sample of 45 BPI were treated for an average of 36.52 (\pm 19.87) days with mood stabilizers (lithium, valproate, carbamazepine), evaluated using the Clinical Global Impression (CGI) scale and the Young Mania Rating Scale (YMRS) and genotyped for their DTNBP1 variants (rs3213207 A/G, rs1011313 C/T, rs2005976 G/A, rs760761 C/T and rs2619522 A/C) and HSP70 variants (rs2227956 C/T, rs2075799 A/G, rs1043618 C/G, rs562047 C/G, rs539689 C/G). No association was found between the investigated variations and response to mood stabilizer treatment even considering possible stratification factors. The small number of subjects is an important limitation to our study, nonetheless, Dysbindin and HSP 70 seem not to be involved in acute antimanic efficacy.

P0119

Parricide in the region of Belgrade: Descriptive analysis

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Introduction: Parricide is murder of parents by their children. This kind of murder is rare, approximately 2 % of all homicides. It is associated with severe mental disorders which makes this phenomena interesting for psychiatric and forensic exploration.

Objective: The aim of the study was to describe sociodemographic and psychopathological characteristics of committers and victims and to investigate the act itself.

Method: All homicide autopsy records from 1991-2005, performed on Institute of Forensic Medicine, Medical School, University of Belgrade, were examined (948 cases). Only cases of parricide (33) were included in further analyses. Study was retrospective and descriptive statistic was used.

Results: In the region of Belgrade, rate of parricide in all homicides was 3.5% (0-9 cases per year). In average, parricide committers were: 31.2 \pm 11.9 years old, 87.8% male, 60.6% with psychiatric symptoms (most common schizophrenia, alcohol dependence, personality disorder etc), while victims were: 63.7 \pm 11.9 years old, 54.5% male, 21.2% with diagnosis of mental illness. Most used tools were: 48.5% edgeless object, 30.3% weapon, 15.2% knife. Although clear motives were difficult to obtain, we recorded possible motives: in 42.4% parental abuse, 30.3% child abuse; 9.1% benefit and 18.2% unknown.

Conclusion: Subjects with severe mental illness are more likely to be parricide committers. Specific features of their psychopathology, differences in the course of the illness, compliance and many other risk factors should be explored further on in order to recognize and prevent fatal outcome.

P0120

The concept of judgment in medico-legal context

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Assessment of judgment in mentally ill patients has a central role in court appointed evaluation, especially when criminal responsibility is in debate.

Psychiatry and law view judgment differently. The law system aims to reach clear conclusions of right or wrong, guilty versus non-guilty. This leads to restriction of judgment concept, converting it to the investigation of social knowledge.

In psychiatry, judgment is not a bipolar issue, but a wider and more complex concept, involving analytic thinking, social-ethical action tendencies and insight. In clinical practice these components are inter-related and dynamically effect each other. Impairment of judgment can be expressed by insult of each of these mental groups.

Method: Clinical vignettes illustrate the dynamic inter-relation between the different components of judgment and the importance of judgment evaluation in criminal law.

Results: Clinical material confirmed our basic hypothesis, that judgment can be considered as preserved when all three components are intact or when only one is impaired, though not sufficient to effect the other two. When two components are impaired, it inevitably leads to insult of the third component and to judgment impairment as a whole, resulting in criminal irresponsibility. In cases of severely ill mental patients, where all three components of judgment are impaired, the individual lacks criminal responsibility even when no clear connection between psychotic production and behavior can be proved.