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Introduction A growing number of studies investigating the relationship between violence and problems in child psychiatry. Consistent findings have been verified in studies related to aggressive behavior, antisocial and post-traumatic stress disorder with the violence against children. The financial costs associated with child abuse and neglect, including future lost earnings and expenses with mental health treatments were estimated at \$ 94 billion US in 2010. The abuse and child neglect can cause permanent changes in the body's response to stress, with profound changes in the brain development.

Methods Consisted of an exploratory study of character quantitative and qualitative, with document design. Records of children and adolescents who stayed in the shelter from 2011 to 2015 were surveyed. In order to collect data was used input and shutdown records used for shelter.

Conclusions Unlike Brazil and the rest of the world's data, the leading cause of institutionalization in this work in the town of Mafra, was neglect rather than abuse. Perhaps for the under-reporting of abuse cases. This, coupled with the fact that there are no typically physical findings associated with sexual abuse, made the detection more difficult. This paper alerts the importance to increase our ability to identify all child abuse experiences, for protecting our children. Not only sexual abuse, but also physical abuse could benefit from strategies to enhance detection.

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EW0143

Addiction and violence among people with severe mental illnesses: An updated literature review

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Introduction Violence has important relevance for the criminal justice and health care systems especially forensic psychiatry. Previous studies reported the relation between violence, mental illness and substance abuse. We purpose to investigate the association between addiction and violence among people with severe mental illness through a review of literature.

Method we conducted a Medline and Pubmed literature search of studies published between "2000 and 2015", combining the terms "psychotic disorders", "addiction" "substance use disorder".

Results The studies published showed that much of the excessive violence observed in patients with severe psychiatric disorders is due to co-morbid substance use. Increasing violence associated with substance use disorders in these patients had same level than that observed among subjects without severe psychiatric disorders. Increasing violence in subjects with substance use disorder but without severe mental disorders was higher than in patients with only severe mental disorders. In fact, mental disorders could increase the risk of installing on substance use disorders, and therefore increase the risk of partner violence. Among the substances used, if alcohol is frequently identified as a consumer risk for the emergence of violence among subjects with severe psychiatric disorders, stimulants could be causing more violence than alcohol.

Conclusions Severe mental illnesses are associated with violence. However, most of the excess risk appears to be mediated by substance abuse co-morbidity. This finding improves the need of prevention of substance use disorders and emphasizes the fact that patients with severe mental disorders are more often victims than perpetrators of violence.

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EW0144

Experiences of young offenders and health-care professionals involved in transitions from forensic adolescent mental health services: A qualitative study

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Introduction Transitions from child and adolescent mental health services to adult mental health services have been quite troublesome for young people in the UK. There is strong evidence throughout the literature that long waiting lists and rigid adult services criteria hamper dramatically transitions across services. Little knowledge exists about transitions from forensic adolescent services to adult services.

Objectives To interview health-care professionals and young offenders in transition of care from forensic child and adolescent mental health services in England.

Aims This study aimed to bridge the current literature gap in regards to transitions across forensic services and the complexities resulting from disruptive care.

Methods This study adopted a prospective design to identify young offenders referred to adult services over a six-month period. We utilized semi-structured interviews. Health-care professionals were interviewed about their transition views and perspectives. Young offenders were followed-up within a month of their transition and were interviewed.

Results The numbers of transitions within forensic settings are much lower compared to those of general transitions across mental health services in England. Transition delays were a repetitive theme across interviews due to lack of bed availability, especially in medium secure hospitals, and poor multi-agency communication. Commissioning determines age boundaries along with transfer destination for each service.

Conclusions Ineffective liaison among different sectors might impact adversely young people and hallmark their long-stay in the system. Therefore, continuity of care within forensic services should be looked warily along with the role of policy shaped by commissioning. Multiple transitions can repeatedly traumatize young people moving across services.

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EW0145

Social determinants, which encourage the criminal desistance in young people in conflict with the law

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Introduction Previous studies about young people in conflict with the law (YPCL) have a tendency to focus on the risk factors that contribute to trigger antisocial criminal behavior. Instead, this study aims to research the social determinants that encourage the criminal desistance: understood as a gradual process taking place in the periods of absence of crime and desire to abandon the criminal activity.