

Results Two hundred and twenty nine incidents of head banging were recorded, occurring approximately every three days in each service. The prevalence of the behaviour between individual patients varied widely, ranging from one to 38 incidents within one year. Women and patients with intellectual disability appeared more likely to engage in head banging. Qualitative incident reports indicated that head banging was associated with mental distress, anger, and psychotic experiences.

Discussion Head banging occurs frequently in forensic services, and has documented associations with traumatic brain injury in affected individuals, thus negatively impacting progress through the care pathway and treatment outcomes. Further research should investigate short and long term management strategies and treatment approaches, in order to minimise harm.

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EV0554

The prevalence of obesity among forensic intellectual disability inpatients

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Background Inpatient mental health settings have been described as “obesogenic” environments, due to factors including psychotropic medication, high calorie food, restricted physical activity and sedentary lifestyles. No research has investigated obesity among forensic intellectual disability inpatients, despite this populations’ increased risk. Therefore, this paper aims to evaluate the prevalence and correlates of overweight and obesity on, and during admission.

Method The weight and body mass index data of 46 inpatients (15 women and 31 men) within a specialist intellectual disability forensic service was examined for the study.

Results Only six patients (13%) were a normal weight at admission, whereas 40 (87%) were overweight or obese. During their admission, 28 (61%) gained weight (average 11.8 kg), and one (2%) maintained. However, 17 patients (37%) lost weight (average 6.2 kg), though 16 remained in overweight/obese categories. There was no correlation between length of stay and weight/BMI.

Conclusions The majority of patients were overweight or obese on admission, and approximately 60% gained weight during their admission. Women appeared at greater risk of obesity. There was no relationship between length of stay and weight. This is potentially due to the high prevalence of obesity on admission and the impact of previous admissions on weight. The results highlight the need for effective weight management interventions with this population.

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The phenomenon of serial killers from the perspective of the seven deadly sins

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Objectives The aim of this paper is to make a comparative study on serial killers from different countries and link them to one of the traditional seven deadly sins in the Judeo-Christian culture.

Methods Firstly, it was necessary to define each different deadly sin and establish its behavioural correlate. This was achieved thanks to a questionnaire designed to measure the interrate agreement within a sample population. Once the categories were defined (pride, lust, envy, sloth, wrath, gluttony and greed), 30 serial killers from America and Europe were analyzed in order to determine the sin behind their motivation to commit a crime. The evaluation was based on the Coding Guide – Serial Killers Research Project – created by the unit of analysis of criminal behavioural (University of Salamanca, Spain). Afterwards, an ex post facto descriptive non experimental study was carried out to find out the relation between the serial killer’s own characteristics and the deadly sin linked to their motivation.

Results/conclusions The results show a clear predominance of pride, lust and greed as the main motivations within the study sample. As well as some possible dependency relations between killers’ motivations and some other variables, which could be helpful when applied to the offender profiling field like sex or personality.

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Serial killers: Relation between childhood maltreatment and sexual relations with the victims

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Introduction Serial killer’s (SK) familiar relations often present a disorganized adherence characterized by the paternal absence and the excessive maternal coldness or over-protection. This familiar diagram, joined to mistreatment situations, could generate different antisocial conducts in the child because of the vacancy of a significant strong figure.

Objectives To study, in the SK, the relation between having suffered childhood mistreatment and the sexual aggression to the victims before killing them.

Method A study is realized between the variables of childhood mistreatment and sexual aggression to the victims. The data has been extracted from 100 protocols of SK with different nationalities elaborated by the unit of analysis of criminal behavioral (University of Salamanca, Spain).

Results The results show a significant relation between both variables.

Conclusions It can be confirmed that the SK who have suffered childhood mistreatment sexually attack their victims before killing them while those who did not experiment it during their childhood do not realize that conduct.

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EV0557

Intergenerational transmission of antisocial personality disorder: Maternal role and its declination

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Antisocial personality disorder is a well-established disease which features space from cruelty to lack of empathy and remorse. Its etiology has been deeply analyzed both for genetic and environmental implications. The role of family context has been underlined throughout the whole psychopathology as an explanation to the etiological conflict between nature and nurture. Even if this conflict seems to be apparently solved, it is still possible to ponder about family implications in terms of causes and consequences. In the antisocial field, maternal role may offer interesting and surprising food for thought. Even if it is commonly believed an intergenerational transmission of aberrant behaviors, particularly in terms of learning behaviors and lack of empathy assimilation, it exists a side part of maternal pathological expression that may play a role in the intergenerational transmission and it is extremely difficult to be detected. Female declination of this disorder may be expressed also through somatic implications and complaints, leading to the hypothesis of a self-reflection of the lack of consideration for other's needs, which is distinctive. It is of extreme importance, particularly in terms of prevention, to consider and identify these connotations of the disorder to be able to try to interrupt the cycle of transmission through generations.

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EV0558

Paranoia: When criminology predicts vocational prognosis

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Patients with paranoia have always been a group of exiting but daunting patients for mental health professionals. Indeed, the risk of a violent acting out with important aggressive discharges confers to these patients an elevated dangerousness potential. If various criminological aspects of violence in paranoia have been described, their link to functional prognosis of patients have been seldom addressed.

Aim To determine if criminological details of violence acts in paranoia patients predict their functional prognosis.

Methods A retrospective, descriptive and analytic study have been conducted, based on a chart consult. Twenty-three patients with paranoia (i.e. Chronic delusional disorder jealousy or erotomania in DSM IV) patients have been included. These patients have been hospitalized in the forensic psychiatry department of Razi hospital of Tunis (Tunisia), between 1995 and 2015, after not being held by reason of insanity, according to article 38 of the Tunisian Criminal Code.

Results Delusional disorder types were: jealousy (17), persecution (4), erotomania (1) and claim (1). The majority were married

(18), undereducated (17), with irregular work (13). Forensic acts were uxoricide (15), attempted murder (5), violence against people (2) and destruction of public properties (1). Patients used bladed weapon in most of the cases (13), in the victim's residence (19), with premeditation in (17) of the crimes. Only 5 patients worked regularly after discharge.

Conclusion If our results expose further data concerning potential dangerousness of patients with delusional disorders, they also highlight the marginalized situation of these patients when released back into society.

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EV0559

Forensic neuropsychiatry and neurocrimen applied to the study of violent, criminal and corrupt behavior

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Objectives – Define the scope of the study of Forensic Neuropsychiatry inherent in violent, criminal and corrupt behavior psychopathological processes;

– characterize to Neurocrimen;

– describe the neurobiological underpinnings of violence;

– analyze the corrupt behavior as a derivation of cognitive bias and distorting processes that lead to social maladjustment;

– propose therapeutic tools addressing violent, criminal and corrupt behavior.

Development Violent, criminal and corrupt behavior currently occupy an enormous preponderance in terms of distorting behaviors collevan degradation of the harmonic organization of social convivencia frequently appear in the media presented under the judicative and moral value, preventing a comprehensive analysis of this issue. We intend dilucidar under this scenario if these behaviors have a neurobiological basis, or if we neuropathological arguments that lead us to interpret any of these processes in terms signosintomatológicos, and therefore be liable to approach from mental health. For this analysis we implement knowledge from cognitive neucociencia, specifically forensic neuropsychology and neuropsychiatry, the neurocrimen and neuroderecho.

Conclusions Violent, criminal and corrupt behavior have a neurobiological support in statistical terms that allow us to infer distortionary neurobiological processes that result in changes in adaptation to social life. Many of these neurobiological aspects may be characterized in terms neuropathological and, therefore, make some of these behaviors in symptoms and signs. These findings implanted the need to revise legal conclusions static, although still insufficient to transform legal medical paradigms, but we require constant analysis and case by case ratification thereof.

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Mental health care practice in transgender persons deprived of liberty

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