

EPV0542

The phenomenon of “processual transformation” as an indicator of the vulnerability of patients of late age in forensic psychiatry

P. Liubov

Department of gerontopsychiatry, Moscow Research Institute of Psychiatry - branch of the V. Serbsky National Medical Research Center for Psychiatry and Narcology, Moscow, Russia, Moscow, Russian Federation

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1869

Introduction: Demographic ageing in the world population is accompanied by increased negative social trends towards elderly persons, age discrimination, cruel treatment and violence.

There is an increase in crimes against the elderly related to fraud with their property, physical violence by children because of claims on the property of their parents.

We observe a growing number of property transactions committed under the influence of fraud, deceit, difficult life circumstances.

There is an increasing number of elderly, deprived of legal capacity.

Objectives: In order to identify the biological, socio-psychological, legal and victimological determinants we examined 235 patients of late age who underwent forensic psychiatric examination in a criminal and civil process.

Methods: Revealed: «non-dementia» mental disorders - in 45.5%, psychosis - in 7.7%, dementia - in 46.8%.

Results: Patients can simultaneously and consistently participate in criminal and civil process in the status of accused, victims, plaintiffs, defendants, people in respect of whom the incapacity is determined.

The reasons for initiating these cases were often interrelated, the result of a long-term family conflict, often related to the disposal of property.

Conclusions: Such a change in the processual status of patients was characteristic of the late age, reflected their victimization.

This phenomenon was called “processual transformation”.

The probability of “processual transformation” imposes special requirements on the quality of examination of patients of later age. They should be as objective and reliable.

Since the previous expert opinions may affect the subsequent expert opinions in other processes. This phenomenon are legal determinants that can have a disadaptive effect on the late age.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0543

Examining the operationalizability of findings from homicide investigations

R. Nathan^{1*}, R. Caplan² and M. Gill-Mullarkey³

¹Research, Cheshire and Wirral Partnership NHS Foundation Trust;

²Research, Cheshire and Wirral NHS Partnership NHS Trust, Chester

and ³Adult Social Care, Lancashire County Council, Preston, United Kingdom

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1870

Introduction: Investigations into health and social care services offered to people who have died by suicide or who have committed

a homicide have the potential to facilitate improvements in future practice. Such improvements are, however, dependent on the operationalizability of the recommendations of these investigations. Operationalizability in this context means the potential of the recommendations to alter the thinking/actions of practitioners involved in the areas of practice to which the recommendations relate. Critically, the proposed learning must make sense to practitioners in a multiplicity of single instance episodes of practice when the future is unknown. Although common content themes identified by investigations have been reported, no study has yet specifically examined how the framing of recommendations in investigation reports affects their operationalizability.

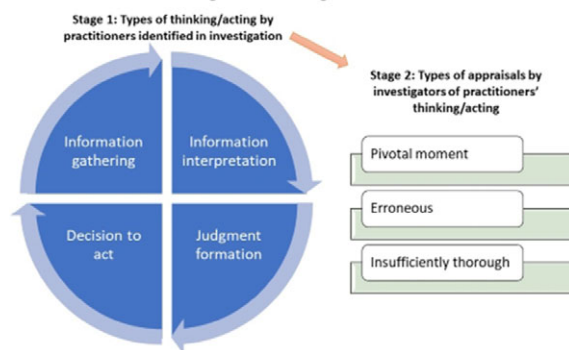
Objectives: Primary objective: to pilot a novel approach to the thematic analysis of investigations into serious incidents which focuses on the operationalizability of recommendations for day-to-day practice. Secondary objective: to explore the operationalizability of the specific recommendations arising from a recent UK review of child homicides.

Methods: A publicly available UK national review of child homicides by parents under social care services was subjected to a two-stage thematic analysis (firstly, to identify the types of thinking/acting that were scrutinised; and secondly to characterise the ways in which these thoughts/actions were appraised). The frame of reference for the thematic analysis was that of a practitioner involved in typical instances of practice where there is uncertainty about outcomes (i.e. real-life practice).

Results: Stage 1 - Four types of thinking/acting were identified: (i) information gathering, (ii) interpretation, (iii) judgement formation, and (iv) decision to act (figure 1). Stage 2 - The thoughts/actions were appraised according to three key themes: (a) occurrence of thoughts/actions at a pivotal moment, (b) erroneousness of thoughts/actions, and (c) thoroughness of thoughts/actions.

Image:

Major themes identified in two-stage thematic analysis examining operationalizability of findings from investigations of homicides



Conclusions: With regard to the specific report analysed, the recommendations were found to have differing degrees of operationalizability. For instance, examples of ‘erroneous thinking/acting’ were more readily applicable to future practice (since they can be operationalised in terms of general principles). However, the notion of ‘pivotal moments’ is less useful, since the labelling of moments as ‘pivotal’ is dependent on a knowledge of the outcome and therefore would not have been readily identified contemporaneously in these cases (or, by extension in future similar cases prior