

P-663 - FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC VALUE OF DYNAMIC ASPECTS OF SCHIZOTYPAL DISORDERS

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Aim and background: Forensic psychiatric assessment of schizotypal disorder still is very difficult because the most of symptoms belongs to personality disorders and subpsychotic level. Some of them belong to the "strange» ("odd") personality disorders, and some - to sluggish forms of schizophrenia. Despite their endogenous nature , the criteria of forensic evaluation of schizophrenia are not correct for these cases.

Material and methods: For the aim to determine clinical criteria for forensic psychiatric evaluation of schizotypal disorder 67 patients were examined with clinical and psychopathological methods. They suffered from various forms of schizotypal disorder (pseudopsychopathic (32), pseudoneurotic (13) schizophrenia, schizotypal personality disorder (22).

Results: We found that in 22 cases mental condition of patients could be interpreted as stable, in 17 — with signs of activity of the endogeneous process, in 30 cases there was stabilization phase. Stable condition was typical for patients with schizotypal personality disorder. The signs of growing activity of the process were dominated in the cases of psychopathic manifestations (autism, the difficulties of contact with people, rude selfishness, the paradox of emotions and behavior), and positive symptoms (neurotic depression and atypical chronic hypomania with a predominance of obsessive and phobic disorders). Phase of stabilization characterized of progressive reduction of positive symptoms and formation of residual states.

Conclusion: Thus, the definition of the phase of schizotypal disorder (dynamic aspect) may be one of the criteria for a forensic psychiatric evaluation of these conditions.