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FORENSIC ASPECTS OF SCHIZOTYPAL PATIENTS

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Schizotypal disorder comprises a wide spectrum of schizophrenic disorders from personality to sub-psychotic disorders. As a result, psychiatric evaluation of this psychopathology is ambiguous and a challenge to forensic psychiatry. The other important side of the problem is the prevention of social aggression of these patients.

For the aim of investigation of these aspects a cohort of 82 patients was studied. All of them committed crimes and had been diagnosed "schizotypal personality disorder"(12), or "schizotypal disorder" (pseudopsychopatic (38), pseudoneurotic schizophrenia (13), schizophrenia with bare symptoms (16), schizophrenic reaction (3).

We found that the main criteria for the forensic psychiatric evaluation of schizotypal disorders include personal, social and clinical aspects. The patients with schizotypal personality disorder can demonstrate mostly integrity of cognitive sphere and singularity of emotions, also rather high level of social adjustment. The patients with mild forms of schizophrenia show pathology in sphere of thinking and emotions, social problems, so the psychiatric forensic conclusion can be different from irresponsibility. The main factors of criminal aggressive behavior of patients were pseudopsychopatic syndrome with disability of critical functions and brutish behavior pathology.