P02-524

FAMILY AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF SEXUAL ABUSES M.P. Novakovic¹, V. Despotovic², Z. Naskovic², R. Novakovic³, O. Stevanovic⁴ ¹University East Sarajevo, ²Centre of Mental Health, ³Nova-Medic, Private Ginecologic-Opstretric Clinic, ⁴Gymnasium Filip Visnjic, Bijeljina, Bosnia-Herzegovina The aim of the study is family and psychopathological analysis of the sexual abuse in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period 01. January 1999. to 31. December 2009, as well as the increase of sexual violence which is more expressed through the level of violence. Methods: Experimental group consists of n=150 forensically processed people, who are under security measures and under treatment after the rape. The control group consists of n=150 forensically processed people after the recidivistic property delicts. The design is a multicentric longitudinal study of the sexual abudes acts. Results: Socio-demographic differences for the gender are highly significant: p>0.001, and broken family, migration, and diseases in family are of lower significance. EPQ test shows differences between groups - violent: M±SD = extroversion: 15.53 ± 7.55, neuroticism: 9.10 \pm 6.23, psychoticisms: 14.03 \pm 5.11, Lay -scale: 10.33 \pm 6.70, and recidivists: extroversion: 19. 11 ± 6.55 neuroticism: 6.55 ± 3.11, psychoticims: 9.10 ± 3.05, Lay -scale: 11.20 ± 6.60. BAI test has these significances - violent: numbness: 3.77 ± 0.77 tension: 2.05±0.78 uncontrolness: 1.62±0.85, and recidivists: neurosis: 1.91±0.71, fear: 1.60 ± 0.85 and sweating: 1.85±0.60 with significance P< 0.01. PIE in violent has increased values of destruction and aggression, and in recidivists exploration and conformism. Conclusion: The destruction score is high in violators in psychological tests, which results in the following psychopathological content: immaturity, personality disorder, post-traumatic conditions. Recommendations in the treatment of violators and recidivists also have forensic

significance, except for expertise.