

EV701

The biopsychosocial paradigm in the assessment of mental health of older persons

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The vulnerability of patients of late age in psychiatry increases the professional and ethical requirements to the quality of psychiatric and forensic psychiatric help. It must account for the clinical and dynamic features of mental disorders in old age, biopsychosocial determinants of their formation, be based on a conceptual approach and a comprehensive understanding of the involution processes. To identify biopsychosocial determinants of mental disorders in old age and (or) involving patients to the forensic psychiatric examination, we examined 235 late age patients in criminal and civil cases. Revealed: «non-dement» mental disorders – with 45.5%, psychosis – with 7.7%, dementia – with 46.8%. The results of biopsychosocial determinants of involution are determined as follows: biological: sensory and motor deprivation, multicomorbid somatic neurological pathology, specific syndromes and disorders if late age, dementia; socio-psychological: termination of labor activity, living alone and loneliness, problematic relationship with children because of housing disputes and alcohol; legal: conclusion and contestation of legal civil acts, participation in criminal proceedings as victims and defendants, legal illiteracy, legal controversy, lack of legal protection; victimological: physical (assault, abuse), psychological (threats of commitment into social security institutions, involuntary commitment to a psychiatric hospital and examination by a psychiatrist, hold in the psychiatric hospital), financial violence (fraud with housing for older people and deception, manipulation during conclusion of civil-legal acts), violation of rights of older person (unlawful deprivation of legal capacity).

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EV702

When a man loves a woman: A case of erotomania in the 21st century

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Introduction Erotomania, or De Clerambault's Syndrome, was first described in 1921. However, cases of Insane Love were long known before. Presently, this condition is classified as a delusional disorder typically affecting women. However, in forensic samples, most of these reports relate to men with violent behaviour, associated to harassing or stalking of a woman.

Objective To present the case of a man, diagnosed with Erotomania and literature review of similar cases.

Aim To bring awareness to the infrequent diagnosis of this condition in males and the legal implications this condition may have.
Methods Consultation of the patient's clinical process and published articles focusing on Erotomania in men.

Results A 50-year-old man was referred from Court for persistently stalking a woman on the past few years. He revealed erotomaniac and persecutory delusions, believing these accusations were all part of a scheme to restrain his alleged relationship. There was a clinical improvement during hospitalization and treatment with antipsychotics. Due to the legal process in court, a forensic examination was also performed.

Conclusions On the follow-up, the patient remained stabilized. He would not verbalize any delusional content, and calmly deny any inadequate behaviour. However, some of his stalking attitude remains. As many of these patients, we believe his delusion is still

present, although his behaviour is more controlled with treatment. Recognizing the characteristics and course of this disorder in our patients, grants a better chance of intervention and attentiveness towards the legal implications that may arise.

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EV704

The relationships of clinical, socio-demographic and criminal factors in a sample of forensic psychiatric patients

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Introduction The relationship between clinical factors and both psychosocial and criminal history characteristics among forensic psychiatric patients entering treatment in Lithuania has not been well explored.

Aims The aims and objectives of this presentation are:

- to overview the clinical, socio-demographic and criminal factors in a Lithuanian sample of forensic psychiatric patients;
- to demonstrate which factors were significant to violent criminal behaviour;
- to address some main concerns and issues of risk assessment processes.

Methods Data were collected from 325 forensic psychiatric patients' files in one forensic psychiatric hospital in Lithuania. A sample consisted of 36 (11%) females and 289 (89%) males. The average age of patients was 41.7 years (SD = 14.0).

Results Psychosis was the most common psychiatric diagnosis. The substance abuse problem was common in this population as well. The results of the logistic regression show that increase in patients' substance abuse and their age was significantly associated with violent offending.

Conclusions The study stressed an urgent need for further research of forensic patients in Lithuania.

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EV705

Delirium, hallucinations and criminal liability

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Introduction The relationship between psychotic motivation and the genesis of medico-legal acts is well documented in the literature. Delirium and hallucinations, in particular, have been widely reported in this context.

Objective The aim was to identify socio-demographic, clinical, and criminological profile of patients hospitalized for forensic acts committed in psychotic context.

Methods We conducted a descriptive retrospective study, including 7 patients committing a forensic act in psychotic context, selected among all patients hospitalized after a judgement of dismissal (Tunisian law), in psychiatry department, Hedi Chaker

university hospital, Sfax, Tunisia. Socio-demographic and clinical data were collected through patients' observations.

Results The mean age was 37.7 years. Sex-ratio (M/F) was 6. The criminological act was an attack in 57.1% and homicide in 42.9% of cases. It was committed on the outside in 42.9% of cases. The tool was a bladed weapon in all cases. The victim was a family member in 71.4% of cases. The context was a delirium in 71.4% (theme: 80% persecution, 20% jealousy; mechanism: 40% hallucinatory, 60% interpretative) and hallucinations in 42.9% of cases. Among our patients, 57.1% were indifferent and 28.6% regretted the act. Psychiatric diagnosis was: schizophrenia 57.1%; delusional disorder 28.5% and brief psychotic disorder 14.2%. Personality disorder was reported in 28.6% of patients.

Conclusion The acting out in a psychotic moment in patients with mental illness remains the most formidable event, causing sometimes the problem of criminal liability. Control of attendance at psychotherapy and psychotropic treatment are preventive and curative necessary measures to avoid crossing the dangerous acts.

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EV706

Continuities and discontinuities between psychopathy and narcissism among male offenders

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Introduction A heated and longstanding debate exists as to whether psychopathy and narcissism represent two distinct, albeit overlapping, constructs, or two different labels for the same concept. However, relatively scant attention has been dedicated to this issue in offender populations, which are likely to present elevated levels of both psychopathy and narcissism. Furthermore, the picture is complicated by the multidimensional nature of both constructs.

Objective We sought to explore the associations among psychopathy facets and pathological narcissism dimensions, comparing an offender sample with community participants.

Aims To highlight similarities and differences in clinically relevant and sub-clinical levels of psychopathy and narcissism dimensions, as well as in pattern of associations between them.

Methods A sample of male offenders incarcerated in Italian jails, and a sample of community-dwelling men, were administered the Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (SRP-4; Paulhus et al., 2015) and the Pathological Narcissism Inventory (PNI; Pincus et al., 2009).

Results As expected, levels of both narcissism and psychopathy were significantly higher in the offender sample. Narcissism and psychopathy were only partly related, with correlations ranging from low to moderate in size, and differential pattern of associations between selected dimensions emerged consistently with theoretical models and in line with prior studies.

Conclusions Psychopathy and narcissism are two separate syndromes, which share similar aspects but also present distinct features and this is likely to explain their partial overlap. Future studies should take a closer look at how facets of psychopathy and narcissism relate across different samples (e.g., also examining female offender samples).

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EV707

Dealing with shame – the 'Psychopathic Way': Preliminary investigation for a new developmental framework of psychopathic traits

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Although individuals with psychopathic traits are deemed as immune to emotional experiences, in recent years, some authors have advanced the hypothesis that a pervasive pattern of emotion dysregulation may characterize the developmental trajectories leading to a psychopathic personality structure. Shame has been proposed as crucial emotions to understand psychopathy. It has been argued that people, who often experience shame feelings during their childhood, may develop adaptive strategies to cope with them, which lead to maladaptive strategies to regulate shame feelings in adulthood. These maladaptive strategies may explain the increased likelihood for these individuals to violence when feeling ashamed. Whether these mechanisms may also explain the presence of high psychopathic traits remains a clinically valid theoretical hypothesis, which lacks empirical support.

Objective To investigate whether maladaptive strategies to cope with shame feelings were associated with psychopathic traits.

Aims To examine the association between four maladaptive shame coping were positively related with psychopathic traits.

Methods A sample of male offenders incarcerated in Italian jails completed the Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (Paulhus et al., 2015) and the Compass of Shame Scale (Elison et al., 2006).

Results As hypothesized, maladaptive shame regulation strategies did predict psychopathic traits in the offender sample examined. Specifically, significant and meaningful associations occurred between avoidance and attack other coping styles and psychopathic traits.

Conclusions The present study is among the first in providing evidence of a possible relationship between maladaptive strategies to cope with shame feelings and psychopathic traits, and such link can be informative to tailor treatment programs for these hard-to-treat patients.

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Genetics & molecular neurobiology

EV709

Differential binding of CREB, USF, and c-Myc to the calreticulin human specific -220C may be linked with the evolution of higher brain functions in human

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Introduction We have previously reported a human-specific nucleotide in the promoter sequence of the calreticulin (CALR) gene at position -220C, which is the site of action of valproic acid.