

**Table 1.**

	Lifetime substance abusers (N=39)		Proportion Difference N	P-value %		
	N	%				
<b>Depot administration</b>						
Yes	11	(28,9%)	0	(0%)	28,9%	0,02
<b>Hospitalizations</b>						
Four or more	25	(64,1%)	5	(33,3%)	30,8%	0,04
<b>Economic crime</b>						
Yes	15	(40,5%)	1	(6,7%)	33,8%	0,02
<b>Previous crimes</b>						
Yes	17	(51,4%)	2	(13,3%)	38,1%	0,02

**Conclusions:** Data emerging from this survey provide new information about offenders in an Italian mental health service with a focus on lifetime substance abuse in these patients. Our preliminary results should be confirmed in larger sample sizes.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0852

### One year snapshot: antipsychotic use in institute of forensic psychiatry of kosovo

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**Introduction:** The use of antipsychotics in the treatment of the mentally ill represents a complex modality, especially in specialized institutions such as the Institute of Forensic Psychiatry of Kosovo. Current best practices are summarized in clinical guidelines, which nevertheless recognize the importance of individualizing treatment. In literature there is the scarcity of knowledge on the effectiveness of pharmacological treatment within a forensic psychiatric population.

**Objectives:** To understand the features of the use of antipsychotics in IPFK as a prerequisite for increasing the quality and adequate treatment in psychiatric institutions in Kosovo.

**Methods:** It is a retrospective study. The files of 100 patients admitted to IPFK for evaluation and treatment in 2021 were analysed. The age ranged from 18 to 71 years (Mage=36.33; SD=12.66). General demographic data, types of antipsychotics, their doses, their combinations were looked at. Data analysis was processed with SPSS 26 and Microsoft Excel 2016.

**Results:** 43% of patients were not prescribed any antipsychotic drugs. 38% used one antipsychotic, 16% used 2 antipsychotics at the same time and 3% used three types of antipsychotics. 12% of patients used four types of psychotropic drugs (antipsychotic,

anxiolytic and mood stabilizer), 12% were on three types of psychotropic drugs, 42% did not use any type of medication. No side effects were noted. Only one case of refusal of therapy was recorded. The doses of the drugs used are within the recommended therapeutic limits. Most of the antipsychotics used were of the second generation. In 44% of cases they received Risperidone, in 17% of cases Haloperidol, in 14% of cases Olanzapine, in 5% of cases Clozapine and in only 1% Aripiprazole.

**Conclusions:** Antipsychotic medication is the main method of treatment in IPFK, based on the specifics of the cases. The impression of overuse of several antipsychotics at the same time requires deeper professional consideration in order to avoid chemical restraint as a management method.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0853

### A long trip toward REMSs (Residenze per l'esecuzione delle misure di sicurezza): critical issues and perspectives in admitting patients to the Italian forensic psychiatric system

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**Introduction:** REMSs (Residenze per l'Esecuzione delle Misure di Sicurezza, which roughly translates into Facilities for the execution of security measures) are psychiatric residential facilities introduced in Italy following the discontinuation of Forensic Psychiatric Hospitals, a process started between 2012 and 2014 and concluded in 2017. REMSs are forensic psychiatric communities, focusing on treatment and rehabilitation, managed exclusively by the Italian NHS. They host psychiatric patients, who have committed crimes, but are not sent into the ordinary jail circuits because judged as mentally impaired and socially dangerous, with the aim that of stabilizing and treating psychiatric symptoms and that of their gradual social re-insertment. After the closure of psychiatric hospitals in 1978, the overcoming of forensic psychiatric hospitals is the big new thing happening in Italy when it comes to mental health. The introduction of REMSs has spotlighted how much is needed a care program used as a prevention tool, putting the mentally impaired with a social danger profile back into their dignity as human beings. Notwithstanding, after 10 years from its greenlight, some remarkable issues about REMSs system are at hand, starting from long waiting lists, which triggers the double risk of illegal jail detention of the mentally impaired; or leaving free without containment socially dangerous subjects.

**Objectives:** Purpose of the present study is to offer an overview of the Italian REMSs system, focusing on its critical issues such as waiting lists to be admitted and treating prospects for improvement.

**Methods:** Our work involves a research review on literature on REMSs, forensic psychiatric services and admitting procedures.