

### SAL03. Gene–environment interplay in relation to emotional and behavioural disturbance

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The conceptual and methodological issues involved in the study of gene–environment correlations (rGE) and interactions (GxE) are discussed in historical context. Quantitative genetic findings are considered with respect to rGE and GxE in relation to emotional and behavioural disturbance. Key conceptual and substantive implications are outlined in relation to both genetic and environmental risk mediation, with a brief note on evolutionary considerations.

### SES03. AEP Section Forensic Psychiatry – Forensic psychiatry a subspecialty of psychiatry

*Chairs:* N. Nedopil (D), P. Cosyns (B)

#### SES03.1

Definitions and boundaries of forensic psychiatry

L. Carpel. *Israel*

No abstract was available at the time of printing.

#### SES03.2

Forensic psychiatry is an integral part of general psychiatry

H. Gordon. *South London & Maudsley NHS Trust, London, UK*

There is no universally acceptable definition of forensic psychiatry. One of its key focus is the relationship between criminality and mental disorder. However in some countries, including Britain, forensic psychiatrists deal not only with criminal offences but also antisocial behaviour not necessarily resulting in a court appearance. Indeed it may be arbitrary whether or not psychiatric patients have a criminal record. Assessment and treatment of mentally disordered offenders and those requiring similar services are based on the same principles which apply in general psychiatry. The paper will outline some historical trends in the development of forensic psychiatry in its relationship to general psychiatry and other related fields.

#### SES03.3

Forensic psychiatry as a subspecialty of psychiatry

P. Silfen\*. *University of Bar Ilan and Tel Aviv, Israel*

Psychiatry faces a common problem with other medical specialties: the diversity and the complexity of the subject matter. Psychiatrists are obliged to make great effort in order to be updated. According to our experience the quantity of the data does not allow us to be familiar with the new information. Psychiatrist show clear preferences concerning topics in which they are interested.

This differentiation created sub-specialty categories as biological psychiatry, geriatric psychiatry, forensic psychiatry, etc. The came to the conclusion that forensic psychiatry is not only a special body of knowledge based on solid clinical experience, but a different way of thinking, integrating the medical and the legal aspects.

Forensic psychiatry receives widespread popularity in professional circles. In order to deserve this support we must establish ourselves as a subspecialty, which includes apart from clinical forensic psychiatric activities, research training and education programs.

#### SES03.4

The German approach to the subspecialty "Forensic Psychiatry"

H. Sass. *Germany*

No abstract was available at the time of printing.

#### SES03.5

Training and education in forensic psychiatry – examining the Israeli model

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In spite of increasing demand for forensic psychiatric services in Israel, there is a debate regarding the need for a specific subspecialty. Still, major advances in legislation and ongoing trends towards legalization of procedures, yielded an extensive need for a specific expertise. The lack of a formal syllabus by the Israeli Medical Association has resulted during the last decade vast voluntary initiatives to meet increasing demands for professional education and training. These initiatives resulted the establishment of the Israeli Society for Forensic Psychiatry – a highly active organization with seventy-eight members, organization of several conferences each year, annual bi-national and multinational meetings. A biannual academic course in forensic psychiatry was erected by Tel Aviv University School of Medicine, combined with practical practice. (So far, about fifty students graduated). Reality points at a genuine need for a specific subspecialty in forensic psychiatry. Our presentation shall examine the newly emerging Israeli model of this "de-facto" subspecialty, with additional suggestions based on accumulated experience derived from the high demands imposed upon Israeli psychiatrists.

### SES04. AEP Section Psychopharmacology – Modern clinical psychopharmacology – focus on drug metabolism and pharmacogenetics

*Chairs:* C. Nordin (S), P. Baumann (CH)

#### SES04.1

Drug metabolism of nortriptyline and consequences of metabolic drug effects

C. Nordin\*. *Linköping University Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Psychiatry, Sweden*

Nortriptyline (NT) is biotransformed into Z- and E-10-OH-NT. The principal metabolic pathway is by the cytochrome P450 enzyme CYP2D6 (high affinity), but part of the E-hydroxylation is