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Gender diversity set a new paradigm in terms of challenge and study for mental health. The analysis includes everything from basic parameters such as shed prejudices and preconceptions, to question old concepts rooted yet even from the proposed DSM, understanding gender diversity not just in terms of behaviour, choices or sexual conditions but from the integration of this in cognition and social inclusion, and finally understand that the nosological processes become in fact they do not have their origins in the diversity of gender, and that this per se does not constitute a pathology. The main issues addressed are the social marginalization, the problems of co-existence, discrimination, external and internal positioning for their conduct, election or sexual and gender perceptions and ways of adaptation are implemented, in addition to nosological processes current mental health, which are influenced but not because of the above. The population Trans in penitentiary system frequently mental health care for problems such as substance abuse, convivial and adaptive circumstances, being achieved in most cases a specific record of the particular problems and behavioral system that allows the convivial adaptation, with the limiting variables that negatively influence (discrimination, marginalization, etc). The binary logic in the current psychopathology as well as society and culture in general prevents nosological analyze processes of these patients regardless of their behavior, sexual choice or self-perception of gender. They should consolidate new paradigms of psychopathological analysis to achieve a more comprehensive understanding of the nosological processes in these patients to achieve effective therapeutic targets.

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EV0561

A study of the impact of child and adolescent abuse on personality disorders in adult women

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Introduction Researches on female offenders have indicated a high degree of psychiatric morbidity amongst women. Since the rates of female criminality are rising it would appear important to conduct the study of the relationship between criminal behaviour and psychiatric diagnoses in female offenders.

Objectives The main purpose of this investigation is to find out origins of crimes in women and to reveal the influence of child and adolescent maltreatment on personality disorders in adult women.

Methods Clinical psychopathological, psychological, statistical.

Results A cohort of 24 females with diagnosis of personality disorders was examined. All of them had committed crimes of violence. In the majority of the sample women had a previous history of psychiatric admissions (child psychiatric hospitals, adolescent units). The retrospective review revealed that the majority of women in their childhood were exposed to emotional, physical and sexual abuse in their families. Our results point that maltreatment may distort personality formation and social adjustment and contribute to behavior problems, negative relation to socialization and criminal behavior in adulthood.

Conclusion The study revealed that psychiatric disorders in childhood and adolescence are predictive of adult criminality in females. This findings may be used as prognostic indicators of development of aggression in female forensic patients.

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False memories, false innocence belief syndrome (FIBS) and ‘mind control’

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Introduction Child sexual abuse allegations are extremely tricky matters to deal with as situations can range from ritual violence at one extreme to complete fabrication by vested interests at the other. A level headed approach is required that does not fall into the trap of categorizing all early childhood memories as ‘false memories’ while also being alert to possible ‘mind control’ coaching of false allegations.

Objectives The presentation covers the origins of the false memory syndrome group and the implantation of false memories that is seemingly practiced by vested interests.

Aims Child custody and criminal cases are frequently decided based on testimony of mental health professionals who routinely appear to be poorly informed and blatantly biased.

Methods A review of articles in the BPS publication ‘The Psychologist’ uncovered a large amount of materials written by advocates of the BFMS prompting further research.

Results There appears to be a multitude of articles written by BFMS associates in The Psychologist. Furthermore, instances of BPS ‘censorship’ are disconcerting. On top of this, concerns have been raised in the US about the ethics of Elizabeth Loftus—the academic ‘darling’ of the false memory movement. Finally cases have come to light where false memories were seemingly implanted by vested interests to ‘snatch’ children into authority care.

Conclusions The mine field of child sexual abuse needs to be tackled with an even-handed manner considering the full range of possibilities in assessment.

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How to interview terrorists? A forensic psychiatrist experience

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Introduction Because of their intrinsic characteristics, forensic interviews with terrorist suspects are perhaps one of the most challenging interviews forensic psychiatrists and psychologists will experience.

Objectives This work presents a theoretical and practical framework for understanding terrorist individual psychology and effective interviewing techniques. It will show how the psychopathology of the terrorist, as well as social factors, have to be integrated in the preparation of the interview and in the interviewing process itself.

Methods Forty-eight incarcerated Middle Eastern terrorists (1 women and 47 men) have been interviewed. These terrorists were involved – directly or indirectly – in several attacks claimed by Al-Qaeda or ISIS. Verbal communications were evaluated through questions and key points related to personality disorders described

in the DSM-V. Non-verbal communications were analyzed through modalities such as facial expressions, eye contact, and body gestures.

Results Several verbal and nonverbal characteristics have been identified as common in all the interviewees.

Conclusions In a way to improve the quality and the quantity of the information gathering, it is suggested, especially with terrorists (but not only), to based the investigative and forensic interviewing on a personality-focused approach. Further studies are also needed to evaluate if terrorists have specific communication skills. Finally, this work proves that indirect assessment, such as consulting records, interviewing partners, family members or friends, is very important in the terrorist forensic assessment.

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Specifics of the implementation of the security measures of medical nature in the Republic of Serbia

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The medical security measures in the Republic of Serbia include:

- mandatory psychiatric treatment and confinement in a medical institution;
- mandatory psychiatric treatment at liberty;
- mandatory treatment of alcoholics and;
- compulsory Drug Addiction Treatment.

The aim of this presentation is to explain how the medical security measures are implemented in the Republic of Serbia. The methods used in this study are analysis and synthesis of the implementation of security measures in the Republic of Serbia based on many years of practical work in forensic centre for the implementation of security measures. By duration of medical security, measures may be twofold:

- of unlimited duration, when the offender is undergoing medical treatment and keeping in a medical institution, while there is a need for treatment, or until there is no threat to the environment (the length of time is difficult to determine, however, that the most common word on the permanent indefinite treatment and storage required special caution and detailed analysis of all the elements relevant for this decision).
- limited duration, where the duration of treatment is determined by the court and to no longer than three years as provided in the current The Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia.

The basis of every civilized society make the legal and moral norms governing the relations within the community, and thus regulate and protect their most essential element – the man – his physical and psychological integrity.

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EV0565

Incest in the Schizophrenic patient: Case report

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Introduction Incest may be defined as sexual relations between close blood relatives. Legally, incest and sexual aggression toward

minors are classified as a criminal behaviour. Tunisia is among the countries from which incest cases are rarely reported.

Objectives and method The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between the psychotic structure and incest, and to describe the individual, clinical, and criminal traits of the incestuous father through clinical observation.

Case report Mr T.G is 46 years old. He is married and has six daughters. His wife appears to be passive, and largely dependent on her husband. Mr T.G has had incestuous relationships, initially, with his two eldest daughters. The acts were followed by the mother's complicit silence and the non-denunciation of the daughters. Two years later, he starts an incestuous behavior with his third daughter. Incest took place in the context of delusion. The patient was convinced that he is responsible of his daughters' sexuality education. He develops an incoherent theory of purification with a tendency towards morbid rationalism. It is only after four years of insufferable paternal incestuous relationships that the third daughter filed a complaint to the police. A psychiatric expertise concluded that the accused is exempt from criminal responsibility.

Conclusion Incest is a multi-faceted phenomenon, which makes its approach, comprehension, and treatment quite complex. For a psychotic patient incest is a means to deny alterity by crushing other. It also allows him to find, in this complete power, control over his annihilation anxiety.

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EV0566

Substance use among male forensic patients

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There is a widespread use of substances abuse which might cause violence, suicide, interpersonal conflicts, lawsuits, psychiatric commitment, and even crimes. Psychiatrists are under increasing pressure to develop strategies to address the problem of co-existing criminal behaviour, addiction, and mental illness. The aim of this study was to examine the association between demographic profile, psychiatric symptomatology and substance use in forensic psychiatric inpatients, and to consider the treatment needs and opportunities for intervention among the same sample.

Methodology A retrospective study was done on patients admitted to the department for Forensic Psychiatry at the Razi Hospital from 1996 to 2016, initially jailed for detention and drug consumption and judged irresponsible by reason of insanity. Data were collected by record review.

Results Thirty-two patients were included in the study. Mean age was 27.81 years. Thirty-six percent of the participants were illiterate and 45% were single. More than half of the subjects (54%) had personal psychiatric history and 27, 27% had family history of psychiatric problems. About one third (31.81%) of participants had judicial background: 33% were arrested for public drunkenness, 44% were arrested for violence, and 22% were arrested for theft. Concerning the diagnosis, 45% were suffering from schizophrenia, 22.77% were diagnosed with personality disorder and 27.27% of them would not have any mental trouble. About 50% of the patients did not follow up with treatment.

Conclusion Addictive disorders are authentic psychopathological disorders. Effective treatment is hindered by the paucity of research on clinical application of treatment models for addictive disorders in this population.

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