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Patricide, matricide: A comparative study among Tunisian patients with psychotic disordersB. Ghajati^{1,*}, S. Ghezaiel², R. Chebbi², I. Berrahal², R. Ridha²¹ Razi Hospital, Tunis, Tunisia² Razi Hospital, Forensic psychiatry, Tunis, Tunisia

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Parricide is defined as the homicide of a father or mother by a biological or adopted child. In adults, it is generally associated to a psychotic condition. Scientific research on the subject, have been mainly interested in matricide, patricide or double parricide. Studies comparing authors of patricide to those of matricide are rare.

Objectives To compare socio-demographic and clinical profiles of patricide and matricide patients.

To compare modus operandi in matricide and patricide patients.

Methods A retrospective, descriptive and comparative study was conducted, based on medical charts' consult. Were included patients suffering from psychotic disorders (DSM-IV), hospitalized in the forensic psychiatry department of Razi hospital between 1995 and 2015, after not being held for insanity according to article 38 of Tunisian Criminal Code. Only patients who committed patricide or matricide were included.

Results Our sample included 26 patients (13 patricides; 13 matricides). There was non-significant differences between two groups concerning: instructional level ($P=0.277$), professional status ($P=0.387$) and marital status ($P=0.790$). Committers of patricide and matricide did not differ in terms of psychiatric diagnosis ($P=0.242$) and substance abuse ($P=0.550$). A significant difference was found between the two groups in terms of schizophrenia subtypes, patricide patients suffered from a disorganized schizophrenia whereas matricide patients suffered from paranoid subtype ($P=0.05$). Patricide was more frequently associated to a conflictual relationship between son and father ($P=0.05$). We did not record a significant difference in the crime weapon or its motivations.

Conclusion Our results helps draw a profile for parricide patients in order to help identify the ones at risk.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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Mentally ill patients who committed sexual and physical assaults: A study about 37 cases of expertise reports

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Introduction Several studies suggest the existence of a relationship between major mental disorders and crime. However, it is important to emphasize that violent behaviors do not affect all patients and that issues of criminality among mentally ill persons only represents a small proportion.

Aims The objective of this study is to establish the general and clinical profile of perpetrators of sexual and physical assaults.

Methods This is a retrospective study of the records of forensic psychiatric expertise, conducted in the psychiatry department of the University Hospital of Mahdia during the period from May 1st 2000 to May 31st 2013.

Results The general profile of the population the study was characterized by a mean age of 39 years, a sex ratio of 8.25, unemployment in 73% of cases and by the presence of a psychiatric personal history 54% of cases. Sexual and physical assaults accounted for 54.5% of cases. It was essentially in descending order:

assault and battery (65%), rape (16.2%) and incest (5.4%). As for the clinical profile, schizophrenia and epilepsy were recorded each in 13.5% of cases, major depressive disorder in 8.1% of cases, bipolar disorder in 5.4% and substance abuse in 5.4% of cases. A personality disorder was observed in 48.6% cases, essentially antisocial personality (55%). Comorbidity with addictive behavior was observed in 56.7% of cases.

Conclusion It is necessary to characterize a subgroup of patients with mental disorders, likely to commit violent crimes, in order to prevent acting out behaviors and adapt their management.

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EV685

Acute psychotic disorder and forensic acts: About 25 cases

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Background The aim of this study was to identify the socio-demographic status and clinical features of patients with acute psychotic disorder and who committed a medicolegal act, seek acute psychosis implicated and raise the characteristics of this medicolegal acts.

Methods We performed a retrospective study of 25 male patients with acute psychotic disorder. They were involuntary hospitalized in the medicolegal department of Razi, according to Article 29 of Law after committing a medicolegal act because of dementia within the meaning of article 38 of the Tunisian Penal Code.

Results It was about a young person, average age of 27.32 years, family cohesion was often present (80%), with forensic history (20%), violence history (20%) and substance abuse (40%), having a personality disorder (25%), having a precipitating factor (32%), having an acute psychotic episode (72%), repetitive acute psychotic episode (16%), a first manic episode (8%) and drug-related psychotic disorder (4%). They had committed by order of frequency serious physical assault (43.5%), attempted murder, assault and injury followed by attacks against property (40%). The victim was mostly a family member (40%), without determination, under the influence of toxic substances (16%) and motivated by delusions of persecution (51%). The acting out was recognized (68%). The majority was indifferent (92%) and does nothing (68%).

Conclusion The first-episode psychosis have a high-risk of acting out, early treatment may prevent some medicolegal acts. Preventing of acting out in the psychotic involves the identification of risk factors and an early treatment of mental disease.

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EV686

Stalking and its forensic psychiatric assessmentL. Izáková^{1,*}, I. André²¹ Comenius University Bratislava, Department of Psychiatry, Bratislava, Slovakia² University Hospital Bratislava, Department of Psychiatry, Bratislava, Slovakia

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Introduction Stalking, a dangerous persecution, gained attention because of persecution of celebrities by fans suffering by mental disorders. In psychiatry, there is no consensus about the exact

definition of stalking, because it can result from many different motivations and constellations of psychopathological symptoms.

Objective The authors provide an overview of the current state of stalking, i.e. dangerous persecution as a new crime in Slovakia. They describe the characteristics of stalkers (persecutors), victims and their interaction in their forensic psychiatric practice.

Method Search in author's expert reports were conducted on stalking. Analysis of motivations, mechanisms of persecutions and analysis of psychopathological symptoms and mental disorders in stalkers and their victims were made.

Results Stalkers and their victims are a heterogeneous group with different psychopathology and mental disorders including personality disorders and psychosis. The authors document general principles of forensic psychiatric assessment of stalkers as crime offenders.

Conclusion Stalking is problem also in forensic psychiatric practice also in Slovakia. Stalkers who suffer from mental disorders require adequate diagnostic and psychiatric treatment also in forced setting.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV689

Poor quality of mental health assessment reports in UK family courts: A 'call to action'

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Introduction Prof. Jane Ireland found that 65% of assessment reports sampled from UK family courts were 'poor' or 'very poor'.

Objective The presentation raises international awareness of the problem and explains the contextual factors that contribute to malpractice.

Aims The paper highlights typical deficiencies in family court assessments and forensic processes in order to reduce the risk of unsafe custody rulings.

Method Due to the paucity of published academic literature 'ad hoc' Internet searches were utilised to collect source material and identify advocates. A range of conferences, seminars and continued professional development (CPD) events revealed the background for some of the persistent problems.

Results The suppression of the trauma-centric approach to mental health issues and its re-emergence are central to understanding the trajectory and how to improve professional practice.

Organised Ritualised Crime Abuse Networks (ORCANs) seem to be at work infiltrating institutions that are supposed to uphold law and order.

Inadequate psychometric instruments appear to beguile some mental health professionals into wrong diagnosis and testimony.

Conclusion The standard of UK family court assessments must improve. Scrapping 'forced adoption' legislation that drives the 'child snatching' culture in UK social services department would benefit society including citizens from abroad whose governments vocally criticise the removal of their children through clandestine UK 'child protection' procedures.

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EV690

Prevalence and nature of mental disorders among young offenders in custody and community: A meta-analysis

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Introduction Prevalence studies show that nearly 80% of young offenders present psychiatric comorbidity. Juvenile offenders are at 3 times higher risk of being diagnosed with a psychiatric disorder. Recent systematic reviews have mainly focused on youth in detention neglecting youth in the community. Females and ethnic minorities have been overlooked in the literature in spite of the increasing rates of psychiatric disorders striking these groups.

Objective To perform a meta-analysis on the prevalence rates of various mental disorders including depression, psychosis, PTSD, conduct disorder, ADHD, learning disabilities and personality disorders among young offenders. Self-harm and suicidal behaviour are examined too.

Aims To compare the prevalence of psychiatric disorders among young offenders across custody and community and to emphasise on gender, age, and ethnic variations.

Methods Relevant studies have been identified with computer-assisted searching and scanning of reference lists. Prevalence of mental disorders based on gender, age and ethnicity along with potential moderating factors are extracted from the included studies. Meta-regression is performed to test covariates that might have contributed to differences in prevalence rates across studies.

Results After searching the relevant literature, 99 studies were determined to be eligible for data extraction.

Conclusions Young offenders with ongoing mental health problems comprise a vulnerable group within forensic psychiatric services that needs special attention. More prevalence studies should be conducted to improve mental health provision. Ethnic, gender, and age variations across young offenders should be addressed and turn interventions into a tailored process that responds to the young person's particular treatment needs.

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EV692

Results of forensic assertive community treatment in Belgium after 33 months

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Introduction Forensic adaptations of assertive community treatment (ACT) remain understudied in Europe, whereas promising results emerge from the United States. There is a need for research into the effectiveness of ForACT outside the United States, as Europe differs greatly in terms of organisation of mental health and judicial system.

Objective Investigating effectiveness of forensic adaptations of ACT in the area of Flanders, Belgium. Outcome measures are divided into forensic, like arrests or incarcerations, and non-forensic, like admissions and length of stay.