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THE ROLE OF PSYCHOSOCIAL TREATMENT IN DECREASING OF FUTURE VIOLENCE BEHAVIOR RISK IN FORENSICALLY TREATED PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS

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The main aim of this study was to establish to what extent psychosocial treatment as a part of complex, multicomponent forensic treatment has an influence on decreasing of the future violence behavior risk in population of forensic psychiatric patients. We examined 13 patients treated on Department of Forensic Psychiatry of Psychiatric Hospital Rab in Rab, Croatia. 9 of them were males and 4 of them females, 25-60 years of age, all of them were compulsory hospitalized because of committed criminal act connected with violent behavior. All of them have diagnosis of schizophrenic group of diseases with different duration of forensic treatment (from few months to few years). During 2010. all of them participated in psychosocial programme workshops once a week, for 6 months.

Methods: Violence Risk Screening-10 (V-RISK-10), subjective measure of the programme chairman performed in the beginning and in the end of the programme. The Aggression Questionnaire and Daily Spiritual Experience Scale as self-assessment scales were performed in the end of the programme. Results point on decreasing of V-RISK-10 results in the end of the programme in all participants. Interested observation was that mentioned results and those on self-assessment scales were not always been correlated positively. We also proved negative correlation between aggressivity and spirituality. As a conclusion, we have indications to believe that is real to expect that combining psychosocial treatment with targeted psychopharmacological interventions could lead to decreasing the risk of future violent behavior in forensically treated psychiatric patients.