

Neuropsychiatric comorbidity was noted in 25.4%. The diagnoses retained at the time of the expertise were: intellectual disability (47%), followed by psychosis and dementia with similar percentages of 21%. The duration of the evolution of the symptoms in our population varied between 1 year and 60 years with an average of 22.56 years.

The request for guardianship was made by the siblings in 40.8% of cases, followed by the ascendants in 21.1%.

All the assessments took place at the hospital on a pre-arranged appointment and were formulated in French language.

**Conclusions:** The knowledge of the specificities of the different Tunisian laws governing guardianship is essential and the meticulous drafting of expert reports requires adapted training, which should be included in the basic training modules for psychiatrists.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0538

### FORENSIC NEUROFEEDBACK AND PREFRONTAL WORKOUT, A SURVEY

I. S. Lancia<sup>1</sup>, G. M. Festa<sup>1,2\*</sup>, M. E. Candia<sup>1</sup> and L. M. Colone<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Interdisciplinary Institute of Higher Clinical Education (IAFeC) and <sup>2</sup>Pontifical Faculty of Educational Sciences «AUXILIUM», Rome, Italy  
\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** The logic behind the neuropsychological rehabilitation of the impulsive criminal is to treat the behavioral manifestations of these individuals as the product of a real pre-frontal syndrome, capable of causing deficits in the planning of behavior, in self-regulation, in the inhibition of impulsiveness and more generally in social and interpersonal skills. With the term prefrontal workout, literally “prefrontal workout” Eagleman (2011) refers to a real form of rehabilitation intended for subjects characterized by strong impulsive tendencies. Neurofeedback is used in prefrontal training. This technique mainly uses electroencephalography (EEG) and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) as indicators of brain function.

**Objectives:** The premise of prefrontal training is that through rehabilitation, and therefore repeated practice, the frontal areas of our brain can be trained in order to improve the “control” of subcortical circuits and limbic areas responsible for impulsive and potentially destructive behavioral forces. Although this rehabilitation proposal does not specifically concern deviant individuals, it is intended for subjects with impulsive tendencies and difficulty in repressing a stimulus-seeking behavior, skills that fall within the category of frontal functions.

**Methods:** It is possible that similar strategies can also be used effectively against deviant individuals, working to improve their ability to inhibit a behavioral tendency and reinforcing everything with real-time feedback. There is a very high incidence of attention deficit, hyperactivity disorder and related symptoms among people convicted of crimes, and a great many criminal acts involve impulsive behavior or loss of emotional control such as anger. Better control of behavior and emotions are among the most commonly reported outcomes of neurotherapeutic treatment.

**Results:** Research and clinical experience also demonstrate the positive effects of neurofeedback with alcohol and drug abuse and depression, both common accompaniments of criminal behavior ( Fielenbach S. 2019; Margarita R. 2016; Konicar L. 2015).

**Conclusions:** Certainly, research in this field is at a preliminary stage, and the limitations of these techniques are numerous. There are, for example, several doubts about which is the best strategy for the patient to use to control mental activity and inhibit, for example, the search for the substance to which one is addicted. Although promising, the literature highlights sometimes conflicting results: in this regard, see the meta-analysis by Cortese and colleagues (2016) and the document published by Youcha and colleagues (2008).

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## EPV0539

### Barriers and facilitators to help-seeking for mental health problems in prison: A qualitative interview study with incarcerated males in Northern Norway.

L. Solbakken<sup>1,2\*</sup> and R. Wynn<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Clinical Medicine, UiT The Arctic University of Norway and <sup>2</sup>Division of Substance Use and Mental Health, University Hospital of North Norway, Tromsø, Norway

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** The prevalence of mental disorders is considerably higher among incarcerated individuals than in the general population, but this burden is not matched by a proportional use of mental health services. Studies have found that incarcerated males are reluctant to seek help for mental health problems. Gaining knowledge of factors that influence incarcerated individuals to access or avoid professional help for mental health problems is important for tailoring interventions to address the mental health needs of this population. Promoting mental health service utilization among people in prison has the potential to reduce prison suicide rates and increase institutional functioning, thereby providing safer conditions for peers and staff, promoting rehabilitation, and reducing recidivism upon release.

**Objectives:** This study explores personal, interpersonal, and systemic aspects that motivate incarcerated individuals to approach or avoid seeking help for mental health problems. While prior studies have primarily focused on barriers to help-seeking, this study also sheds light on facilitators for seeking professional help for people in prison.

**Methods:** Individual in-depth interviews were conducted with sixteen incarcerated males from three prisons in Northern Norway. The data analysis was inspired by Grounded Theory.

**Results:** The majority of participants shared positive personal perspectives related to professional help-seeking, whereas the barriers were predominantly perceived to be of an interpersonal and systemic nature. Aspects that encouraged help-seeking were: regarding mental health treatment as necessary for successful rehabilitation, sufficient knowledge of when and how to contact mental health services, support from peers, having a higher ranking

in the prison hierarchy, health services that are out-reaching, and prior positive experiences with professional help. The barriers to professional help-seeking were: lack of information about when and how to access mental health services, challenges with the self-referral system, perceived unavailability of services, confidentiality issues, and a prison climate that favoured a tough appearance.

**Conclusions:** The participants appeared to be more positive to seeking professional help for mental health problems than reported in previous studies with incarcerated individuals. Interpersonal and systemic aspects were emphasized by the participants as barriers to accessing mental health services; some participants even perceived these services to be unavailable to them. The results are relevant for designing interventions to promote help-seeking for mental health problems among people in prison.

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### EPV0540

#### Fatal pulmonary embolism related to anti-psychotics: forensic implications. About four autopsy cases with review of the literature

M. Kacem\*, W. Bouali, Y. Mahjoub, S. Brahim and L. Zarrouk  
Psychiatric department, Taher Sfar Hospital of Mahdia, Mahdia, Tunisia

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** The association between the intake of antipsychotic drugs and the occurrence of thromboembolic complications is widely described in the literature. The occurrence of this complication may call into question the medical responsibility of the attending physician.

**Objectives:** The objective of this work is to describe the pathophysiological mechanisms involved in the occurrence of thromboembolic complications in a patient under antipsychotic treatment, whether or not associated with physical restraint and to discuss the forensic implications.

**Methods:** Our study is retrospective on cases of fatal pulmonary embolism, discovered at autopsy, in connection with the taking of antipsychotics. The autopsies were carried out in the Department of Forensic Medicine of the Tahar Sfar University Hospital in Mahdia. The cases were collected over a period of 04 years. A review of the literature was carried out. We only selected articles published until February 2021 and dealing with cases of patients on antipsychotics, diagnosed with pulmonary embolism by performing a chest CT scan or during an autopsy.

**Results:** 915 autopsy cases were performed during the study period. Twenty cases of pulmonary embolism, discovered at autopsy, were collected. Four cases were related to the taking of antipsychotics (incidence 0.004%), including two men and two women, aged between 25 and 52 years. They were all on antipsychotic treatment for at least 5 years, with the exception of one case who was put on 3 antipsychotics, 7 days before his death, with indication of physical restraint.

After analysis of the memorial data, the external examination and the autopsy, the results of additional examinations, the death was attributed, in the 4 cases, to a massive fibrino-cruoric pulmonary embolism.

A selection of 45 studies regarding thromboembolic complications associated with taking antipsychotics, was included in the final review.

**Conclusions:** The reported cases provided additional evidence on the involvement of antipsychotics in the occurrence of thromboembolic complications. Psychiatrists should be careful when prescribing these treatments. The establishment of therapeutic guidelines, taking into account the thromboembolic risk factors, becomes essential, in order to avoid the occurrence of a complication which could engage both the vital prognosis of patients and the responsibility of the physician.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

### EPV0541

#### What does a Peer Support Worker do in a Forensic Mental Health Clinic for Addicted Offenders?

P. Walde\* and B. Völlm

Forensic Psychiatry, Rostock University Medical Center, Rostock, Germany

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** Peer support work can be an effective way to support patients and their participation in psychiatric treatment. Unlike in general psychiatry there is less experience with peer support work in forensic mental health inpatient settings. Characteristics different from general psychiatry, e.g., regarding patient structure and background, might lead to different tasks of peer support workers and subjects of conversation.

**Objectives:** We aim to present an overview of tasks and conversation topics of a peer support worker in a forensic mental health setting for addicted offenders during an 12 month period. We address tasks on regular and irregular basis and the most frequent conversation topics.

**Methods:** We used the anonymized work documentation about weekly working activities and conversation notes of the peer support worker to extract information. Extracted data were thematically analyzed and clustered into themes for tasks and conversation topics.

**Results:** Results reveal several recurring and routine tasks, like joining ward rounds and changes of shift or leading a recovery patient group along with one-to-one conversations with patients according to their request. These topics were expanded by irregular tasks like group discussions for special occasions, e.g., after incidents. During one-on-one conversations, patients addressed topics, e.g., about their substance use history, thoughts and issues about their therapy or ways to achieve their goals in the future.

**Conclusions:** Peer support is a well-accepted offer that can contain various different tasks in groups and in one-on-one settings as well. Although the peer support worker is seated on one ward, there are many requests from other wards, too. There also exists a broad range of conversation topics, some might be also present in general psychiatric wards and others that might be more unique to forensic settings. The broad range of tasks and acceptance of peer support make it necessary to provide corresponding resources like peer support staff and payment.

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