

EPV0785

The influence of child and adolescent maltreatment on personality disorders and criminal activity in adult women

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Introduction: 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 13 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 behaviour problems, negative relation to socialization and criminal behaviour in adulthood.

Conclusions: The study revealed that psychiatric disorders in childhood and adolescence are predictive of adult criminality in females and also revealed the risk of girls who are victims of maltreatment to become a perpetrator in adulthood. This findings may be used as prognostic indicators of development of aggression in female forensic patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: crime; women; victims of maltreatment; personality disorder

EPV0784

Maladjustment of pressure settings of a programmable shunt valve by electromagnetic door locks in Forensic Psychiatry – a case report

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Introduction: Maladjustments and failures of programmable ventriculo-peritoneal shunts have been reported in patients encountering powerful electromagnetic fields, e. g. MRI.

We describe the case of a 53-year old man treated for hydrocephalus with a programmable Codman-Hakim shunt valve. During his hospitalization in Forensic Psychiatry, the patient's valve pressure setting changed randomly despite frequent reprogramming and surveillance.

Objectives: Maladjustments and failures of programmable ventriculo-peritoneal shunts have been reported in cases in which patients have encountered powerful electromagnetic fields, e.g., MRI. Through a case, this study shows easy maladjustment of a Codman-Hakim programmable valve also by small magnetic fields from everyday life.

Methods: A 53-year old man presented with periventricular hydrocephalus due to aqueductal stenosis. The patient was treated with a left ventriculo-peritoneal Codman-Hakim programmable shunt valve. During his hospitalization in Forensic Psychiatry, the patient's valve pressure setting changed randomly, presumably by walking through electromagnetically controlled doors of a hospital ward. With a test dummy, changes in pressure settings were tracked.

Results: Both - pressure settings of the patient's Codman-Hakim programmable valve as well as pressure settings of a new valve - were unwantedly modified simply by walking through standard doors in a hospital ward.

Conclusions: Thus already weak magnetic fields (< 200 mT) might cause changes in the pressure settings of programmable shunt valves and therefore lead to maladjustment. Patients should be informed and pay attention to using everyday life's devices, like rod magnets or mobile phones.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: maladjustment; Codman-Hakim programmable shunt valve; magnetic field; case report

EPV0785

Epidemiological and clinical aspects of psychiatric disorders in Tunisian prisons

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Introduction: The estimation of the percentage of mentally ill among prisoners and of the most severe psychiatric disorders has been the subject of few studies in Tunisia.

Objectives: To study in a general way the extent of psychiatric disorders among prisoners. To describe the socio-demographic and judicial characteristics of prisoners. To describe the clinical, evolutionary and therapeutic characteristics of the main psychiatric disorders.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional and descriptive study, carried out over a period of 4 months (February 2021-May 2021) on one hundred and twelve inmates of the civil prison of Mahdia followed in psychiatry. Data were collected using a pre-established questionnaire. It is made up of 30 items.

Results: The prevalence of mental disorders in prison was 9.03%. The descriptive study revealed an average age of 37.57 years, a

majority having a single marital status (62.5%), the professional activity before imprisonment were workers in 61.6%, a history of imprisonment more than twice in 62.5% of cases and 50.89% declared having been victims of physical acts, psychological or sexual abuse during their childhood. Murder, armed robbery, drug trafficking and rape were the most frequent offenses with respective rates of 25.2; 17.07; 13.82 and 9.75%. Anxiety was noted in 53.57% of cases, of the respondents, depressive syndrome was in 28.57% of cases, schizophrenia was reported in 18, 75% of cases and substance-related disorders were noted in 21.42% of cases.

Conclusions: Longitudinal studies should, in the coming years, try to understand the impact of imprisonment on the onset and evolution of psychiatric disorders.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Prevalence; Psychiatric Disorder; Prison; penitentiary psychiatry

EPV0786

Psychiatric autopsy in two cases of assessment testamentary capacity

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Introduction: In Romania, in accordance with current law, “the will is the unilateral, personal and revocable act by which a person named testator disposes, in one of the forms required by law, for the time when he will no longer be alive”. The increasing complexity of modern financial and family structures has led to an increase in testamentary disputes, a fact reflected by the large number of forensic examinations in civil cases.

Objectives: Mental capacity are the majore concerns in the many of issues in elders but the great challenge is its retrospective evaluation, when the patient no longer exists. We focuse on the testator’s mental capacity at the time the will was written.

Methods: We present two cases of will contestation in post mortem, in which the testator’s age was 65, respectively 70 years at the time of executing the will.

Results: In the first case the testator dies one month after he signed the will, the cause of death was cardiorespiratory arrest; cervical neoplasm; In the second case the testator dies two years after he signed the will. In both cases the patients did not have a history of neuropsychiatric disorders in the family doctor’s records. The circumstances of the production of a will, including the mental state of the testators and the true wishes of the testators were reconstructed using a psychiatric autopsy, based on the documents provided.

Conclusions: The complexity and subtlety of the problems reflected in these cases highlights the need to go beyond traditional criteria and assess situation-specific factors.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Testamentary capacity; Mental Capacity; Will contestation; Psychiatric autopsy

EPV0787

Socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of the perpetrators of sexual assaults assessed at the psychiatric department of Mahdia

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Introduction: Sexual assault constitutes a major problem in Tunisian society. There is no definitive typology of the characteristics of those who sexually assault. The great diversity of sexual assault behaviors and the different underlying motivations do not allow us to describe a typical profile of the sexual assailant. There may be cognitive, personality trait, lifestyle, and pathway distortions involved in the etiology and maintenance of deviant sexual behaviors.

Objectives: To establish the socio-demographic and clinical profile of the perpetrators of sexual assault appraised in the psychiatric service of Mahdia.

Methods: This is a descriptive retrospective file-based study on all subjects assessed at the Taher Sfar Mahdia psychiatric department for sexual assault during the period from January 01, 2010 to December 31, 2020.

Results: Our sample consisted of 18 interviewed subjects. The median age was 40 years with extremes of age of the accused ranging from 30 to 61 years. The entire population is male. He was essentially of average socio-economic level. A psychiatric diagnosis was retained in 50% of the perpetrators of sexual assault: bipolar disorder (27.7%), schizophrenia (11.1%), antisocial type personality disorders (5.5%) and mental retardation (5.5%). Indecent assault was the most common assault followed by rape. The minors were victims in 33.3% of the cases Among those arrested, 72% were considered responsible for their acts and only one is considered irresponsible.

Conclusions: The studies having focused on the characteristics of the sexual aggressors concluded with a profile of the young man, single and badly inserted which does not constitute in any case a typical profile.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: expertise; forensic psychiatry; SEXUAL ASSAULT; Indecent assault

EPV0789

Challenges of ageing in prisons and forensic psychiatric settings

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Introduction: There is a current trend towards an increase in the number of elderly prisoners due to the increase in life expectancy and the change in the attitude of society and the judicial system. The