

Methods: A male patient with a prior history of alcohol, cannabis and cocaine abuse acutely developed psychotic-like symptoms (persecutory delusions, psychomotor retardation, social withdrawal) and attempted to commit suicide. He was admitted to our psychiatric hospital, and he denied illicit drug use during the last 5 months.

Results: The patient was treated with quetiapine monotherapy, progressively titrated up to 600mg o.d. As a routine procedure and because of his personal history of drug abuse, he has been subjected to a urine drug test, which revealed positive results for tricyclic antidepressants. Due to uncertainty whether he abused tricyclic antidepressants prior to this admission, a second test was ordered after two weeks of quetiapine monotherapy and close inpatient monitoring, which was also positive for tricyclic antidepressants.

Conclusions: Quetiapine has a three-ringed chemical structure which shares similarities with tricyclic antidepressants. *in vitro* tests proved cross-reactivity of quetiapine and tricyclic antidepressants with some commercially available immunoassays. However it is not clear if the cross-reactivity is due to quetiapine or its active metabolites. In any case, the interpretation of a urine test positive for tricyclic antidepressants should take into account the possibility of such cross-reactivity with quetiapine, especially in cases of suspected drug overdose when the urine test is used to deduct the possible offending drug. Moreover, this cross-reactivity might be exploited in cases of suspected non-adherence to quetiapine treatment.

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EPV0862

The assessment of decision-making ability in the forensic evaluation of capacity for civil conduct in patients with schizophrenia

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Introduction: Patients with schizophrenia often require civil capacity assessments when participating in civil activities. The primary focus of the assessment involves evaluating patients' understanding of the issues at hand, their awareness of potential choices and the corresponding outcomes, and their ability to make decisions after considering the advantages and disadvantages. As such, the ability to make decisions is the fundamental neuropsychological mechanism underlying civil activities.

Objectives: This study systematically reviewed existing research on decision-making ability in patients with schizophrenia.

Methods: Both major international and Chinese databases were systematically searched. Relevant studies were summarized in aspects of the assessment, neuropsychological mechanisms, and neurobiological mechanisms of decision-making ability in patients with schizophrenia.

Results:

1. The most frequently employed experimental paradigms in studies focusing on economic decision-making include the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) and the Game of Dice Task (GDT).

Patients with schizophrenia performed significantly worse on the IGT compared to healthy individuals, often overestimating immediate gains and losses while failing to learn from the frequency of wins. There are relatively few studies utilizing the GDT, and the findings are inconsistent across studies.

2. Cognitive domains related to the decision-making ability in patients with schizophrenia could be executive function, verbal memory, and working memory. Psychiatric symptoms related to the decision-making ability include diminished motivation, lack of interest, depressive symptoms, and negative symptoms. Moreover, emotion plays a critical role in decision-making behaviors. Decision-making ability can also be influenced by medication and the overall severity of the illness; however, some studies found no association between decision-making ability and psychiatric symptoms, the illness stage, or medication usage.
3. Imaging studies consistently indicate that the prefrontal cortex is a critical brain region associated with decision-making abilities. Brain areas such as the orbitofrontal and ventromedial prefrontal cortex, amygdala, frontoparietal cortex, medial prefrontal cortex, dorsomedial prefrontal cortex, bilateral thalamus, and the left dorsal anterior cingulate cortex may play a role in decision-making processes in patients with schizophrenia. Nonetheless, some research found no association between decision-making ability and the functioning of the dorsomedial prefrontal cortex.

Conclusions: Deeply exploring the neuropsychological and neurophysiological mechanisms behind decision-making ability can help the understanding of the decision-making behavior of patients with schizophrenia in civil activities and can benefit forensic evaluation of civil capacity.

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EPV0863

Outpatient compulsory observation and treatment by a psychiatrist: Russian perspective

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Introduction: Outpatient compulsory observation and treatment by a psychiatrist (OCOTP) is, according to Russian Law, a coercive measure of medical nature. It was put into effect in 1997 and may be assigned by the court to persons suffering from mental disorders who have committed criminal offenses. Forensic psychiatric examination is a mandatory condition for the court to make a decision.

Objectives: To provide an overview of (1) the purposes of OCOTP, (2) the differences between OCOTP and outpatient mandatory psychiatric treatment, (3) the basis for judicial decisions to order and terminate OCOTP, the duration of OCOTP, and its effectiveness.

Methods: An analysis of scientific publications and professional literature on the topic and my own practical experience as a forensic

psychiatrist who recommended such a measure to the court, and the treating psychiatrist who carried it out in a mental institution.

Results: OCOTP may be imposed by the court (1) in relation to defendants found NGRI, who committed socially dangerous acts primarily in a state of “temporary mental disorder”, (2) following completion of compulsory inpatient treatment of an insane person, (3) as a preventive measure in conjunction with punishment when the offender is found guilty but has a mental disorder that can be treated on an outpatient basis. OCOTP is ordered for an indeterminate period, and the court considers its extension or termination annually.

Conclusions: OCOTP is an evolving concept and the topic of discussion in professional literature.

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EPV0864

Training Police Officers how to Interact effectively with those who have Autism

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Introduction: There is growing awareness of the need for Police Officers to develop skills to assist those who have Autism. The development of skills is essential for a positive outcome, be it managing an emergency call out, making an arrest or interviewing a victim of crime. This is being championed by the development of co-responder teams which consist of a Police Officer and a Mental Health Professional who are dedicated to responding to emergency calls that may have a mental health component. These teams report a high rate of call outs involving those with Autism and frequently request further training in the area.

Objectives: To develop a training pilot study in Ireland which could be expanded to an international cohort of Police Officers and co-responder teams in the United States.

Methods: We were invited to train a small group of Irish Police Officers. We used the opportunity to obtain feedback which we then used to identify common training needs and used to improve the presentation. This was then delivered to the Framingham Police, Boston, USA and a group of co responder trainees. Feedback was again sought and used to improve the presentation to better address the needs of the group. A presentation was delivered to a conference for those who co-ordinate co-responder teams in Law Enforcement, Universities and Colleges in the United States and feedback sought.

Results: In the initial training to Irish Police Officers, feedback demonstrated improvement with significant *p*-values in all domains examined with questions e.g. ‘I understand the common difficulties those with Autism experience’ and ‘This training will help me in my day to day work’. The feedback from the conference

demonstrated significant interest and engagement in the training with questions e.g. ‘The program maintained my interest’ and ‘The presenters responded to the questions and needs of the attendees’.

Conclusions: There is growing recognition of the need for Police Officers to have the skills to recognise, communicate with and support those with Autism. Our program has demonstrated a need and interest of Police Officers and co-responder teams for training in this area. We have also demonstrated effectiveness of the training using feedback from the attendees.

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EPV0865

Significance of forensic perpetrators with diagnosis of dementia

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Introduction: Although criminal behavior is not expected in the elderly, especially those diagnosed with dementia, it is important to keep in mind the potential forensic significance of dementia. Also it is especially important to focus attention on the participation of people with dementia in the legal process, given that their cognitive impairments may impair their ability to participate in the judicial process, as well as their capacity to protect their rights and interests.

Objectives: The aim of the study is to provide an overview of the forensic meaning of dementia and the assessment of persons with a diagnosis of dementia in a legal context.

Methods: For the purpose of the research, a review of relevant studies in the PubMed database was performed, related to the field of forensic psychiatry of offenders diagnosed with dementia and criminal behavior of the elderly.

Results: During the forensic assessment of people with dementia, it is important to assess their cognitive impairment, for which purpose various psychological tests and diagnostic processing are applied in addition to diagnosing other comorbid diagnoses, especially depression or the existence of a psychotic disorder. In dementia, an important criminogenic factor can be the use of alcohol, along with the potential for committing violent crimes.

Conclusions: Depending on the severity of cognitive impairment and the existence of psychotic symptoms or a delirious state, the legal capacity of people with dementia can be significantly impaired. It is important to assess the need for security measures of psychiatric treatment, as well as the possibility of participating in the court process with regard to cognitive impairment. It is also necessary to pay attention to the protection of the rights and interests of people with dementia, as well as the ability to reason.

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