

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.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

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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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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