

Systematic evaluations are necessary to accurately guide the legal authorities as well as planning treatment.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0871

### Stalking syndrome in clinical forensic psychiatry

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**Introduction:** This study is probably the first study on stalking conducted in the Republic of Serbia.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to examine the stalking experiences of a sample of persons who, according to the Court's judgment, were in need of treatment.

**Methods:** This retrospective study was conducted from January 2020 until January 2024 and included 46 persons on the measure of treatment treated at the Clinic for Mental Disorders "Dr Laza Lazarević" in Belgrade. All obtained data were from their medical records and based on the judgment of the Court. The data were processed using SPSS version 21 to produce mainly descriptive and inferential statistics. Difference were considered statistically significant if  $p < 0.05$ .

**Results:** The participants were mean age  $49.5 \pm 12.9$  years, and most of them 41 (89.1%) were men. The stalker was in most cases a male, he was unemployed (65.2%), unmarried (91.3%), lived with his parents (67.4%) in the city (91.3%). Stalkers were most often diagnosed with F22 (23.9%) and F23 (23.9%). The stalker with the diagnosis F22 most often pursued the desired partner (33.3%) and the stalker with the diagnosis F23 a person from the social environment (33.3%). After the treatment measure is completed, the stalker often repeats the same act (12.83%).

**Conclusions:** Stalking remains a major problem and insufficiently tested that must be taken seriously. It is best to look at stalkers as a heterogeneous group whose behavior can be motivated by various psychiatric illnesses, predominantly psychoses.

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## EPV0872

### A post-tragedy psychiatric approach to violence prevention and community healing

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**Introduction:** The world is increasingly burdened by complex, interwoven crises—economic, social, and political—and societies must examine and adapt their institutions to prevent and mitigate

violence. Developing countries such as Serbia are transitioning from a history of conflict and face many difficulties in this regard. Lingering stigma around mental health, limited resources, and collective societal trauma complicate the task of responding to incidents of violence. One of these is the recent school shooting which has, on the one hand, highlighted deficiencies in early identification and intervention for at-risk adolescents, and has, on the other hand, pointed out the potential role of forensic psychiatry in transforming both prevention and post-crisis mediation.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study will be to propose potential pathways to redefine the Serbian forensic psychiatric landscape, through delineating interdisciplinary interventions such as implementing community-based mental health education, expanding risk assessment protocols for youth, and providing prophylactic care for vulnerable populations.

**Methods:** Drawing on comparative data from international practices, this paper explores several potential culturally adapted forensic models, focusing on early intervention, trauma-informed care, and interdisciplinary collaboration.

**Results:** The dialogue between forensics and restorative justice could help define models for facilitating community healing, as well as enabling accountability and rehabilitation for patients. This paper proposes that changes in forensic psychiatry might facilitate the development of evidence-based frameworks directed at reducing future violent incidents, if applied in an communal, distributed model which includes social workers and other persons of interest. These interventions would be crucial in aligning Serbia's forensic practices with current socio-political dynamics, potentially fostering a more effective and scientifically informed approach to justice and rehabilitation.

**Conclusions:** Implementing a culturally adapted, interdisciplinary forensic psychiatric model in Serbia could provide a vital framework for violence prevention, community healing, and the integration of restorative justice practices.

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## EPV0873

### Debriefing after incidents and restrictive practices: a D-FOREST study

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**Introduction:** The Council of Europe's Model Mental Health Act places emphasis on the need for a 'debriefing' discussion with patients after incidents of restrictive practices to arrive at a common understanding concerning what happened and to consider future prevention strategies. For the patient, issues may arise that may be subjectively reinforcing or subjectively aversive and staff may feel that the incident has, or does not have, alienating consequences.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the consequences for the patient and for staff of incidents and use of subsequent