

to any serious incident). This pilot demonstrates that the novel approach used is a feasible way to examine not just the content, but also the utility, of investigation recommendations.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0544

### Psychiatric and criminological profile of female inpatients in Tunisia

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**Introduction:** Studies of criminality among women are relatively poor because of its lower rate compared to men and its frequent association with mental illness.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study is to determine the characteristics of female offenders referred for forensic psychiatric examination.

**Methods:** We studied the medical files of all the offenders referred to the forensic psychiatry unit in the Razi hospital for an examination between January 2010 and October 2020.

**Results:** The number of people who have undergone a forensic psychiatric examination was 256. The offenders were female in 4.29% (11) of the cases. Their average age was 35 years with a range of 17-73 years. They were mostly single (54.5%) with no education (54%). Fifty four percent of the studied population were unemployed and 63% of them lived with their families.

One third of the studied population had a neurological history. Family history of psychiatric disorder was found in one case and only two had suicide attempts history.

Two women had personality disorder: a borderline and a histrionic personality disorder. An average number of one hospitalization was found in this group.

A criminal record was found in 47% of the cases with an average number of two offenses per person. The mean age of the first offense was 24 years old. The main crimes were: homicide (18.2%) and theft (18.2%).

Three offenders were found of intellectual disability, two of them personality disorders, one of schizophrenia, one of dementia and one of depression. No psychiatric disorder was found in the rest of the cases.

No drug abuse was found in this population.

**Conclusions:** The criminal and psychiatric profile of female inpatients differs from their male counterparts, which has important involvements in case management and validates the need of further searches in this field.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0545

### Criminal recidivism factors among offenders undergoing forensic psychiatric evaluation

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**Introduction:** Forensic studies often found high rates of major psychiatric and substance use disorders among inmates. These factors are linked to criminality in general, however, their involvement in recidivism among this population seems to be more important to determine.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study is to determine sociodemographic, psychiatric and forensic factors of criminal recidivism among prisoners

**Methods:** We studied the medical files of all the offenders referred to the forensic psychiatry unit in Razi hospital for an examination between January 2010 and October 2020 and we analyzed socio-demographic, psychiatric and forensic characteristics of this population.

**Results:** The number of people who have undergone a forensic psychiatric examination was 256. Three files were not usable due to lacking data. The offenders were men in 95.7% (242) of the cases. Male inmates were found to be more likely to be re-incarcerated ( $p=0.029$ ). The study showed that the level of education was an important factor in the recidivism of criminal acts ( $p=0.001$ ) whilst no impact of marital status and employment were found ( $p=0.848$ ;  $p=0.088$ ).

Family history of psychiatric illness was significantly higher among recidivist ( $p=0.022$ ).

Psychiatric factors associated with multiple convictions were the presence of a major psychiatric disorder ( $p=0.0013$ ), a personality disorder ( $p=0$ ) or a substance use disorder ( $p=0.025$ ).

The reason of conviction was linked with criminal recidivism as violent offense were factors of incarceration ( $p=0$ ) as well as the age at first conviction ( $p=0$ ) and the number of anterior incarcerations ( $p=0$ ).

**Conclusions:** Our study underlines that predictive factors of criminality in general are also involved in recidivism among prisoners which is useful in establishing strategies of secondary but also primary prevention of violent crimes in particular.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0546

### Specificity of homicide in tunisian women

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**Introduction:** Homicide is the most serious, radical and irreversible criminal act. It arouses a multitude of questions and fears. Committed by women, the homicide seems more unusual and weird.

**Objectives:** Our objective is to describe the circumstances of the homicide committed by Tunisian women

**Methods:** This study was retrospective and descriptive. It focused on the files of criminal psychiatric expertise and involved female accused subjects. We have collected all the criminal expert reports carried out over a period of 24 years (from January 1, 1998 to December 31, 2021)

**Results:** This study included 21 women who committed homicide. The majority of victims of homicide or attempted homicide (85.6%)

belonged to the family circle of the accused. Five women (23.8%) committed this act against their children and four women (19.1%) committed this act against their husbands. The means most used in homicide and its attempt were immolation (23.8%), strangulation (23.8%) and blows (23.8%).

Among those charged with homicide or its attempt, seven (33.3%) presented a personality disorder, 14.3% a depressive disorder, 14.3% a moderate intellectual disability, 4.8% a schizophrenia and 4.8% mild intellectual disability.

**Conclusions:** This female criminality, in particular homicide, would find their explanations in different factors and the existence of a mental disorder at the origin of deviant behavior in women seems to be a significant factor in the determinism of such behavior. Much effort remains to be made to apply preventive measures.

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## EPV0547

### CRIMINOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS IN WOMEN

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**Introduction:** The female criminal phenomenon will gradually become a reality and the participation of women in criminogenic currents is clearly increasing. Tunisian society, like all other societies, has not escaped this phenomenon.

**Objectives:** Our objective is to describe the criminological and forensic characteristics of the expertized women.

**Methods:** This study was retrospective and descriptive. It focused on the files of criminal psychiatric expertise carried out in the psychiatry department "C" at the Hedi Chaker hospital in Sfax and involved female accused subjects.

We have collected all the criminal expert reports carried out over a period of 24 years (from January 1, 1998 to December 31, 2021).

**Results:** Out of a total of 864 criminal psychiatric expert opinions carried out over a period of 24 years, we collected 56 expert opinions in which the accused was a woman (6.48%).

Among the offenses committed, we identified 31 offenses against persons (55.4%) and 25 offenses against property (44.6%). Homicides represent 37.5% of offenses (N=21) and in second place are thefts (23.2%).

Twenty-seven offenses took place at the victim's home (48.2%) and 13 (23.2%) at the accused's home.

The offense was committed under the influence of a psychic disturbance (disorganization, delusional syndrome, psychic excitation, hallucinatory injunctions, cognitive deficit) in 30.4% of cases. Dementia in the legal sense was retained in 30.4% of cases.

**Conclusions:** Given the frequency of mental illness among accused women, it would be interesting to optimize their psychiatric care in order to fight against violent acts.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0548

### Psychological and sexological characteristics of rape perpetrators - first report

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**Introduction:** For many years, the crime of rape has been the focus of attention of numerous representatives of criminal law doctrines, psychologists and sexologists, and is also part of the considerations of courts and penitentiary centers.

Statistical reports made available by the police clearly indicate that in recent years the problem of sexual crime has been growing, especially crimes consisting in committing a forbidden act such as rape or sexual murder. However, complete and objective data on the prevalence of sexual offenses are very difficult to obtain. Data from the judiciary statistics reveal only a narrow part of the problem of rape.

**Objectives:** The project involves the analysis of the collected research results, the result of which will be the preparation of a report - a psychological and sexological profile - the characteristics of the convicts. The indicated analysis will be the result of research conducted in several penal facilities in the territory of Poland, including: Kraków, Warsaw, Poznań and others. on a research group comprising about 15% of the total number of prisoners for this crime.

**Methods:** The source of data on sexual offenders will be data obtained as a result of direct examinations of persons charged with rape, forensic psychiatric opinions, forensic psychological opinions and sexological opinions issued in their cases based on psychiatric and sexological tests commissioned by the court. The research material comes from the files of the perpetrators made available for the purposes of the study by the Central Board of the Prison Service. The authors of the project created a comprehensive perpetrator questionnaire containing a range of data including items on life line, origin, education, work, sexual preferences, sexual life, sexual initiation, psychiatric diagnoses and disorders of sexual preferences and personality.

**Results:** A preliminary review of the available material gives grounds to conclude that the data it contains is comprehensive and has enormous scientific value. The created tool (based on a comprehensive analysis of the material) by the research team also includes items on the course of the act itself, the method of searching for victims, the method of persuading or forcing victims to submit to sexual activities, the repetition of the act and, finally, the perpetrator's relationship to the criminal act committed by him. The final report will be presented at the EPA conference.

**Conclusions:** The presented report will allow to get to know the characteristic elements of the psychological and sexological profile is a necessary condition for developing an effective strategy of social rehabilitation interactions.

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