

EPV0542

The phenomenon of “processual transformation” as an indicator of the vulnerability of patients of late age in forensic psychiatry

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Introduction: Demographic ageing in the world population is accompanied by increased negative social trends towards elderly persons, age discrimination, cruel treatment and violence.

There is an increase in crimes against the elderly related to fraud with their property, physical violence by children because of claims on the property of their parents.

We observe a growing number of property transactions committed under the influence of fraud, deceit, difficult life circumstances.

There is an increasing number of elderly, deprived of legal capacity.

Objectives: In order to identify the biological, socio-psychological, legal and victimological determinants we examined 235 patients of late age who underwent forensic psychiatric examination in a criminal and civil process.

Methods: Revealed: «non-dementia» mental disorders - in 45.5%, psychosis - in 7.7%, dementia - in 46.8%.

Results: Patients can simultaneously and consistently participate in criminal and civil process in the status of accused, victims, plaintiffs, defendants, people in respect of whom the incapacity is determined.

The reasons for initiating these cases were often interrelated, the result of a long-term family conflict, often related to the disposal of property.

Conclusions: Such a change in the processual status of patients was characteristic of the late age, reflected their victimization.

This phenomenon was called “processual transformation”.

The probability of “processual transformation” imposes special requirements on the quality of examination of patients of later age. They should be as objective and reliable.

Since the previous expert opinions may affect the subsequent expert opinions in other processes. This phenomenon are legal determinants that can have a disadaptive effect on the late age.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0543

Examining the operationalizability of findings from homicide investigations

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Introduction: Investigations into health and social care services offered to people who have died by suicide or who have committed

a homicide have the potential to facilitate improvements in future practice. Such improvements are, however, dependent on the operationalizability of the recommendations of these investigations. Operationalizability in this context means the potential of the recommendations to alter the thinking/actions of practitioners involved in the areas of practice to which the recommendations relate. Critically, the proposed learning must make sense to practitioners in a multiplicity of single instance episodes of practice when the future is unknown. Although common content themes identified by investigations have been reported, no study has yet specifically examined how the framing of recommendations in investigation reports affects their operationalizability.

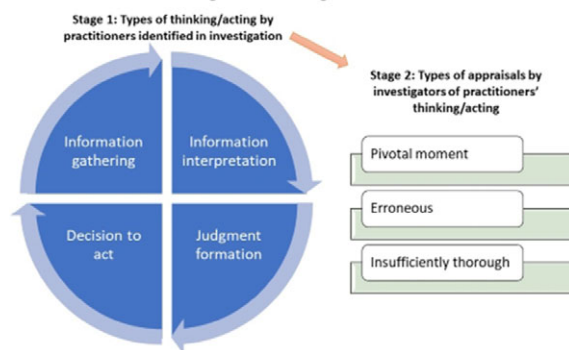
Objectives: Primary objective: to pilot a novel approach to the thematic analysis of investigations into serious incidents which focuses on the operationalizability of recommendations for day-to-day practice. Secondary objective: to explore the operationalizability of the specific recommendations arising from a recent UK review of child homicides.

Methods: A publicly available UK national review of child homicides by parents under social care services was subjected to a two-stage thematic analysis (firstly, to identify the types of thinking/acting that were scrutinised; and secondly to characterise the ways in which these thoughts/actions were appraised). The frame of reference for the thematic analysis was that of a practitioner involved in typical instances of practice where there is uncertainty about outcomes (i.e. real-life practice).

Results: Stage 1 - Four types of thinking/acting were identified: (i) information gathering, (ii) interpretation, (iii) judgement formation, and (iv) decision to act (figure 1). Stage 2 - The thoughts/actions were appraised according to three key themes: (a) occurrence of thoughts/actions at a pivotal moment, (b) erroneousness of thoughts/actions, and (c) thoroughness of thoughts/actions.

Image:

Major themes identified in two-stage thematic analysis examining operationalizability of findings from investigations of homicides



Conclusions: With regard to the specific report analysed, the recommendations were found to have differing degrees of operationalizability. For instance, examples of ‘erroneous thinking/acting’ were more readily applicable to future practice (since they can be operationalised in terms of general principles). However, the notion of ‘pivotal moments’ is less useful, since the labelling of moments as ‘pivotal’ is dependent on a knowledge of the outcome and therefore would not have been readily identified contemporaneously in these cases (or, by extension in future similar cases prior

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%)