latency for the first entry of an open arm (latency 1st visit) and time until subjects reach the end of an open arm (latency endexploration).

Statistical analyses were carried out using IBM SPSS Statistics 23.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA) and R software (R version 4.0.2). Pearson correlation was performed to assess associations between psychopathic traits and measures of anxiety-related constructs.

Results: Reduced levels of anxiety were associated with higher psychopathic traits. This was reflected in a correlation between the PPT sum score and all measures of anxiety-like behavior on the EPM (time on open arms: R = .29, p < 0.001; number of entries to open arms: R = .32, p < 0.001; latency 1st visit: R = -.29, p < 0.001; latency endexploration: R = -.30, p < 0.001). Psychopathic traits were also negatively correlated with subjective levels of anxiety on the EPM (R = -.23, p = 0.004). Sensation seeking (SSSV) (R =.33, p < 0.001) but not general levels of acrophobia (ACQ) (R = -.13, p = 0.11) were moreover associated with psychopathic personality traits.

Conclusions: In light of the ongoing discussion, our results demonstrate a correlation between psychopathic personality traits and anxiety-related behavior in a non-clinical sample. This supports the theory of a lack of fear in psychopathy and may influence risky and potentially harmful behavior in this population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0850

Profile of forensic patients hospitalized in psychiatry

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Introduction: The question of violence and dangerousness is a central subject in psychiatry, since it is a source of stigmatization for many patients and represents a major element of medical, legal and social care. Violence being defined as: "the deliberate use or threat of deliberate use of physical force or power against oneself, against another person or against a group or community, which results in or is very likely to lead to trauma, death, moral damage, maldevelopment or deficiency". The violent character of the mentally ill was among the precursors to the discussion around the first therapeutic measures for the mentally ill. A better knowledge of the risk factors for the passage to a violent act in mental disorders is therefore necessary for the development of therapeutic and preventive strategies.

Objectives: The objective of our work is to determine the socio-demographic, clinical and criminological characteristics of forensic patients and to seek the predictive factors of violence in these patients.

Methods: This is a retrospective study spread over 10 years on a series of forensic patients who were hospitalized at the Ar-razi psychiatric hospital in Salé (Morocco). The collection of data was carried out from clinical observations, psychiatric expertise and an exploitation sheet.

Results: Numerous studies have defined subgroups of patients at risk. Factors such as positive symptoms, poor treatment compliance, and comorbidities such as substance use disorders or antisocial personality traits have been described as predictive of violence.

Conclusions: The prevention of medico-legal acts must take into consideration these associated factors, in particular early management of the disorders, improvement of therapeutic observance and family care.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0851

Criminal behaviors and substance abuse in psychiatric patients

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Introduction: People with mental illness are overrepresented throughout the criminal justice system. In Italy, an ongoing process of deinstitutionalization has been enacted: the Judicial Psychiatric Hospitals are now on the edge of their closure in favor of small-scale therapeutic facilities (Residenze per l'Esecuzione delle Misure di Sicurezza - REMS). Law 81/2014 prescribes that a patient cannot stay in a REMS for a period longer than a prison sentence for the same index offense. Therefore, when patients end their duty for criminal behaviors, their clinical management moves back to outpatient psychiatric centers. Elevated risks of violent behavior are not equally shared across the spectrum of psychiatric disorders. In the past several years, multiple studies in the field of forensic psychiatry confirmed a close relationship between violent offenders and comorbid substance abuse.

Objectives: In order to broaden the research in this area, we analyzed sociodemographic, clinical and forensic variables of a group of psychiatric patients with a history of criminal behaviors, attending an outpatient psychiatric service in Milan, with a focus on substance abuse.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional single center study, conducted in 2020. Seventy-six subjects with a history of criminal behaviors aged 18 years or more and attending an outpatient psychiatric service were included. Demographic and clinical variables collected during clinical interviews with patients were retrospectively retrieved from patients' medical records. Appropriate statistical analyses for categorical and continuous variables were conducted.

Results: Data were available for 76 patients, 51,3% of them had lifetime substance abuse. Lifetime substance abuse was significantly more common in patients with long-acting injectable antipsychotics therapy, >3 psychiatric hospitalizations, history of previous crimes and economic crime (Table 1). Additionally, this last potential correlation was confirmed by logistic regression.