

EV0577

Correlation between socio-demographic factors and profile of the rapist in Bulgaria

M. Stoimenova-Popova^{1,*}, L. Tumbey¹, P. Chumpalova¹, I. Veleva¹, A. Todorov¹, V. Valtchev², P. Popov³

¹ Medical University–Pleven, Faculty of Public Health–Psychiatry and Medical psychology, Pleven, Bulgaria

² National Sports Academy, Biochemistry and Physiology, Sofia, Bulgaria

³ Ministry of Health, National Center Addictions, Sofia, Bulgaria

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Sexual abuse is of great public and high degree of public danger.

Objectives The aim of this study was to evaluate the influence of specific socio-demographic factors among sex crime offenders.

Material The subjects of study are 66 individuals in total, testified by expert psychiatrist and subsequently charged by law as of December 2010, up until today.

Methods Patient record, providing information about different socio-demographic factors. Retrospective research of the available medical documentation. A statistician conducts data research analysis, using specialised software statistical packages for Statistics.

Results The highest percentage of the participants are from the age groups between 15–24 and 45–54 years old. Both age groups consist of 18 people (27%). The two groups with the lowest percentage of sex offenders are the ones between 25–34 –6 (9%) and above 64–6 (9%). The biggest share have secondary education–26 (40%), followed by those with elementary education–24 (36%). The smallest percentage are those with higher education – 2 (3%). There is no statistically significant correlation between the research sample and their residence–34 (51%) live in a city and 32 (49%) – In a village. There is also not a significant difference in their ethnical origins. The biggest percentage of sex offenders have been raised by both parents – 54 (82%).

Conclusions Sex offenders represent an exceptionally heterogeneous group, our study did not find significant correlation of socio-demographic factors and the profile of the rapist.

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EV0578

Personality type of homicide offenders based on psychiatrist expert reviews

P. Szilágyi

Szent János Hospital Budapest, Psychiatric Department, Budapest, Hungary

Despite the relatively prudent regulations and dissuasive punishments worldwide, the number of homicide offenses are not decreasing. In my study those psychiatrist expert opinions were reviewed, which were created in closed homicide cases in the institute of forensic medicine of Debrecen over five years from 2007.

The subject of my study was that what kinds of personalities these crime offenders have, and whether they were in a pathological mental state while committing the crime. The majority of the offenders were from the most active age group between 20 and 40, for the victims, however, the opposite can be said, as the most common homicide acts were committed against the older age group, because due to their age they are less able to defend themselves than the truly active age group. Out of 25 committers, 9 had psychiatric treatment in its antecedents – mostly suicidal intentions or attempts, alcohol dependence or depressive episode. Among

the cases examined, antisocial personality disorder was only made probable in 42% of the perpetrators; however, it was not qualified as restrictive factor in neither case. 43.5% of the offenders were under the influence of alcohol at the time of committing the act, and 58.3% had no criminal record before.

The public believes about the homicide offenders that only people with abnormal mental condition can commit them – however, based on the reviewed psychiatrist expert opinions, the limitation of imputation ability can rarely be established professionally. Milder or more severe limiting factor were established in only 12% of the offenders.

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EV0579

Forensic psychiatric expertise of patients with anti-social personality

M. Turki*, N. Charfi, M. Maalej Bouali, J. Ben Thabet, N. Zouari, L. Zouari, M. Maalej

Hedi Chaker university hospital, psychiatry “C” department, Sfax, Tunisia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Epidemiological studies in the general population confirm the indisputable link between criminological dangerousness and mental disorders especially anti-social personality, which increase clearly the prevalence of violent behavior.

Aim To dress socio-demographic, clinical and medico-legal profile of offenders, with anti-social personality, in forensic psychiatric examination.

Methods It was a retrospective study of a series of 195 patients with antisocial personality (DSM-IV). They were examined, during the period, from 2009 to 2013, on the occasion of a penal expertise in the department of psychiatry C in the Hedi Chaker university hospital, Sfax, Tunisia.

Results The mean age of patients at the offense moment, was 29.58 years, with a sex ratio of 26.85. Among them, 66.2% were single, 49.2% had a primary school level and 41% had no profession. Between the patients, 58.5% lived in urban area and 38.5% in a high crime area. Addictive behaviors were reported in 80% of cases. Self-injury behaviors were noted in 33.8% of offenders. Psychiatric histories were reported in 66.2%, and 25.6% of patients have been already hospitalized in psychiatry department. 64.1% had already committed forensic acts, and 36% had been imprisoned at least once. The current offense was: homicide 16.9%; sexual offense 9.2%; violence 18.5%; theft 30.2%. The offense was related to impulsivity (40%) or utilitarian purpose (39%).

Conclusion A young single man with no profession, a limited educational attainment and a history of impulsive behaviors, such is the profile most frequently encountered among offenders with anti-social personality. Interventions for reducing forensic behavior should focus on those social and clinical characteristics.

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EV0580

Demographic and criminal data among psychiatric patients in Greece

G. Tzeferakos^{1,*}, M. Papagiagi², C. Papageorgiou³, P. Bali¹, A. Douzenis¹

¹ University of Athen, Medical School, 2nd Department of Psychiatry, Attikon General Hospital, Athens, Greece

² University Hospital of Larissa, Department of Psychiatry, Larissa, Greece

³ University of Athens, Medical School, 1st Department of Psychiatry, Aeginition Hospital, Athens, Greece

* Corresponding author.

Introduction To our knowledge, a limited number of studies address criminality among psychiatric patients as depicted in legal files.

Objectives The objective of the present study was to provide demographic, psychiatric, legal/criminal data about psychiatric patients in Greece.

Methods Legal case files of 100 adult subjects, 90 male/10 female, 88 Greeks/12 foreigners were reviewed.

Results Seventy eight percent of the subjects had at least one psychiatric evaluation prior to the commitment of the crime. The main diagnoses at the time of the criminal act were: schizophrenia spectrum psychosis (18%), anti-social/borderline/mixed personality disorder (15%), substance use disorder (15%), alcohol use disorder (10%), depressive affective disorder (6%), mixed anxiety/depressive disorder (6%), bipolar disorder (5%), anti-social personality disorder/substance use disorder (5%), schizophrenia/substance use disorder (3%). In 11% the diagnosis was unknown. Eighty four percent of the crimes committed were homicides/attempted homicides, 6% assaults/(attempted) homicides, 3% property crimes/(attempted) homicides and below 3% assaults, property crimes, sexual offences, drug crimes. The weapon used was a knife/sharp object (42%) or a gun (40%). Perpetrator and victim were strangers in 25% of the cases, just acquaintances in 14%, had a professional relationship in 7%, their relationship was conjugal (15%), they were partners (13%) or relatives (7%). In persons with schizophrenia spectrum psychosis the victims were relatives/spouses in 41.2%, while in other diagnoses the respective percentage was 21.5% ($P=0.044$).

Conclusions In accordance to the international literature, there is a vast need for further research in order to improve forensic psychiatric services and prevent criminality among psychiatric patients.

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EV0581

Criminal insanity and psychiatric diagnoses in Greek penal cases

G. Tzeferakos^{1,*}, M. Papaliaga², C. Papageorgiou³, P. Bali¹, A. Douzenis¹

¹ University of Athens, Medical School, 2nd Department of Psychiatry, Attikon General Hospital, Athens, Greece

² University Hospital of Larissa, Department of Psychiatry, Larissa, Greece

³ University of Athens, Medical School, 1st Department of Psychiatry, Athens, Greece

* Corresponding author.

Introduction To our knowledge, few studies address the issue of criminal responsibility among psychiatric offenders. In Greece, articles 34 and 36 of the penal code regulate criminal insanity and diminished responsibility, respectively.

Objectives The objective of the present study was to provide psychiatric/legal data considering the appeal to articles 34/36 of the Greek penal code.

Methods Legal case files of 100 adult subjects, 90 male/10 female, 88 Greeks/12 foreigners were examined.

Results According to the first degree court, one defendant was found criminally insane, 29 with partial responsibility, while the rest were regarded as fully capable. The decisions of the court of appeal/the supreme court of appeal were 2 criminally insane, 36 partially responsible and 62, fully criminally responsible. The decisions were unanimous in 78% of the cases.

The most common diagnoses were schizophrenia spectrum psychosis (18%), antisocial/borderline/mixed personality disorder

(15%) and substance use disorder (15%). Court decisions of criminal insanity/diminished responsibility were higher when the perpetrator had an Axis I diagnosis (47.5%), significantly lower in cases of personality disorder (22.2%) and even lower in cases of substance use disorder (16.7%). In patients with prior hospitalizations the percentage of criminal insanity/diminished responsibility was 55.6%, significantly higher than in cases without (24.4%).

Conclusions Schizophrenia is the most common mental disorder correlated with offenders criminally insane/partially responsible, while a history of psychiatric hospitalization is a very strong positive predictive factor for the successful appeal of the aforementioned articles.

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EV0582

Agreement between psychiatric evaluations and court decisions concerning criminal responsibility

G. Tzeferakos^{1,*}, M. Papaliaga², C. Papageorgiou³, A. Douzenis¹, P. Bali¹

¹ University of Athens, Medical School, 2nd Department of Psychiatry, Attikon General Hospital, Athens, Greece

² University Hospital of Larissa, Department of Psychiatry, Larissa, Greece

³ University of Athens, Medical School, 1st Department of Psychiatry, Aeginition Hospital, Athens, Greece

* Corresponding author.

Introduction To our knowledge, a relatively small number of studies address the agreement between psychiatrists and court decisions concerning criminal responsibility among psychiatric offenders.

Objectives The objective of the present study was to examine the agreement between psychiatric evaluations and court decisions in Greek penal cases.

Methods Legal case files of 100 adult subjects, 90 male/10 female, 88 Greeks/12 foreigners were studied, and agreement was assessed by the κ (kappa) statistic.

Results Seventy eight percent of the subjects had had contact with psychiatric services before the commitment of the crime. The most common diagnoses were schizophrenia spectrum psychosis (18%), antisocial/borderline/mixed personality disorder (15%) and substance use disorder (15%). In 30% of the cases criminal insanity/partial responsibility was attributed in the first-degree court. The presence of a psychiatrist ($n=63$), attending, defense, prosecution or appointed by the court, significantly increased the possibility of such an attribution (41.3% versus 10.8%).

The highest agreement ($\kappa=0.780$) was observed between court's decision and the evaluation of the psychiatrist appointed by the court, in the 35 cases in which such an expert was present ($P<0.001$). Very significant agreement ($\kappa=0.805$) was observed between the decisions of second and first-degree courts ($P<0.001$). In 91% of the cases, the decisions remained unchanged.

Conclusions Criminal insanity/diminished responsibility, were attributed in 30% of the reviewed cases. The presence of a psychiatrist already at the first-degree court is a prerequisite for such an attribution, especially when, he is appointed by the Court.

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