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## 25th European Congress of Psychiatry ePoster viewing part 4

### e-Poster Viewing: Forensic psychiatry

EV0548

#### Psycho-social factors associated with maternal neonaticide

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Current research presents five case studies of maternal neonaticide in Georgia. Participants were under the age of thirty, with incomplete secondary education, unemployed, dependent on their families' low income, living in the rural areas of Georgia. In three cases, participants resided with their family of origin. They were not married or in a relationship with the father of the child. They described their families and communities as conservative, holding strong cultural/religious beliefs against premarital sexual relations/childbirth out of wedlock. They lacked problem solving and coping skills, avoided making decisions concerning the pregnancy by concealing it. This being their first pregnancy, they gave birth alone followed by panic and fear of detection, committed neonaticide and hid the body of the infant. None of them had a prior criminal record. In the remaining cases, participants were married, lived with their spouses and children, had financial hardships. Both reported psychological and physical abuse from their spouses. One of them had a prior criminal offense for possessing controlled substances. The motive for neonaticide was an unwanted child due to an extramarital affair and threat of financial abandonment from extended family. In both cases, infants suffered fatal injuries. All participants reported lack of social support and emotional neglect from family members. These results are in line with international research, suggesting that certain patterns among these mothers are shared. Psychosocial factors associated with neonaticide should be utilized in the process of planning and implementing preventive strategies in health, social and legal frameworks.

*Disclosure of interest* The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.878>

EV0549

#### Hardly manageable forensic case, as a result of unsuitable legal and psycho-social factors

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The court may impose a measure of mandatory psychiatric treatment in custody in a health care institution on a perpetrator who has committed offense while in a state of mental incompetence or substantially diminished mental capacity. An offense should be punishable by imprisonment of at least 3 years and is necessary to avoid a serious danger. Implementation of this measure can be difficult if surrounded by unsuitable psycho-social circumstances. Patient N.N, Albanian, 22-years-old, was born in Kosovo and raised in Germany. During this period, he only visited Kosovo 2–3 times. A few weeks before admission in the Institute (year 2014), he came in Kosovo willingly, to escape a prison sentence in Germany. Due to a fight, he was arrested and because of resistance that he showed, in the court – psychiatrist proposes mandatory psychiatric treatment. In admission was quiet, but after being told the rules of the Institute, he started to become aggressive, refusing to speak and eat. After refusal, his medical condition deteriorates. After “therapeutic weekend”, we saw improvement. The Court approved the doctor's proposal to change the measure. The measure must be appropriate for the patient in order not to cause more harm than good.

*Disclosure of interest* The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

*Further reading*

Kosovo, Penal Code.

Law on Mental Health.

Law on Kosovo Health.

Internal Regulation of Kosovo Forensic Psychiatry Institute.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.879>

EV0550

#### Evaluation of elder physical abuse

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*Background* In the society we belong to, elders are the target of abuse which is many times generated by the social cultural

0924-9338/