

$d = .50$ ) and the total BDHI score ( $p = .003$ ,  $d = .42$ ). Interestingly, in the group with higher PCL-R scores no significant reduction of self-assessed hostility via BDHI was observable during therapy.

**Conclusions:** We identified a significant correlation between psychopathy and aggression, especially regarding facets three, four, and the sum score. Only the interpersonal facet correlated with the change in aggression during treatment in prison. In the group with higher psychopathic traits, no change in aggression was achievable during therapy. Thus, in the aspect of aggression and hostility, our data suggest that higher psychopathic traits may be viewed as a complicating factor for successful therapy.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0521

### The Romanian forensic psychiatry system related to the admission of patients- aspects of the criminal law

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**Introduction:** In the Romanian forensic psychiatric and legal system, the legislation allows people diagnosed with mental disorders and who have committed a crime, without discrimination, to come under the Criminal Code, thus applying the safety measure of medical hospitalization. Although it is a complex measure, which requires increased attention in its application, any omission on the part of the authorities could lead to the violation of various human rights. The role of this measure is to improve the mental state of perpetrators, who represent, both for them and for society, an important danger. Approaching from this perspective we can say that this legal framework defines and limits the circumstances in which this measure can be produced to prevent the violation of human rights.

**Objectives:** The objective of this presentation was to carry out an analysis of the applying criteria for the safety measure of medical hospitalization, as well as the procedural aspects, in the national institutions where the perpetrators serve their sentences, called “psychiatric and security hospitals”

**Methods:** In this way, in our research we wanted to discover the most frequent pathologies blamed to be the cause of crimes and determined the application of these measures.

**Results:** All the results were evaluated and integrated according to the objective of this study.

**Conclusions:** In parallel with this analysis, we wanted to identify the main aspects that make the activity difficult and also to be able to offer the possibility of creating some solutions to improve the forensic psychiatric and legal system.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0522

### Stigma Associated with Mental Illness: Perspectives of Judges and Lawyers in Lebanon

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**Introduction:** Legal professionals frequently encounter forensic mental health issues in the criminal justice system. These issues can significantly impact the outcome of cases, making it essential to understand the attitudes and perceptions of these experts towards mental illness. Despite a high number of individuals with mental illness in prisons, the availability of forensic mental health services is limited. While prior research has shown widespread stigma towards mental illness, there hasn't been a study assessing the attitudes of judges and lawyers.

**Objectives:** This study aims to investigate the stigma related to mental health among Lebanese legal professionals.

**Methods:** An online questionnaire was sent to judges and lawyers practicing in Lebanon. The survey included a section on demographics and personal data with the following scales: Reported and intended behavior scale (RIBS) which measures mental health stigma-related behavior and Perceived devaluation and discrimination scale (PDD) measuring the extent to which a person believes that most people will devalue or discriminate against someone with a mental illness.

**Results:** A total of 215 participants, with a mean age of 38.69 and a mean 13.16 years of experience, completed the questionnaire. Most were female (62.8%) and worked as civil attorneys (47.4%). Only a minority received instruction on mental health or mental health law during training (10.7% and 8.8%). About a quarter believed their education on mental health issues was sufficient (27%). Participants with positive attitudes (RIBS) were more likely to have a family member with a mental illness ( $p$  value = .001), feel comfortable handling cases involving mental health ( $p$  value = .001), and have lived with someone with a mental illness ( $p$  value = .007). Feeling adequately educated about mental health issues was associated with lower perceived stigma (PDDs,  $p$  value = .021). No significant associations with stigma scores were found for factors like age, gender, occupation, years of experience, contact with a mental health professional, taking psychotropic medications, disclosing personal mental health issues to friends or co-workers, receiving education on mental illness or mental health law, or working with individuals with mental health issues.

**Conclusions:** The findings imply that enhancing mental health education and awareness within the legal profession could be a key strategy to reduce stigma and improve the overall treatment of individuals with mental health issues within the criminal justice system in Lebanon.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared