

P-674 - FORENSIC ASPECTS OF SUICIDE BEHAVIOUR OF SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS

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Background and aim: The combination auto - and the heteroaggressive tendencies is actual problem for diagnostics of schizophrenia and choice of medical measures as preventive maintenance of crimes. The aim of research is definition of clinical, social, and personal factors of heteroaggressive actions of schizophrenic patients with autoaggressive behavior as the base of perfection of diagnostics, forensic-psychiatric estimation and preventive maintenance of patients with both forms of disorders.

Material and methods: We studied the cohort of 97 men at the age from 19 till 63 years old, divided into 2 groups . The first (basic) group is 54 patients of a schizophrenia committed auto - and heteroaggressive actions and second (control) 43 patients committed only heteroaggressive actions.

Results: Autoaggressiveness in a cases of schizophrenia is important for:

- 1) diagnostic process,
- 2) forensic-psychiatric assessment,
- 3) clinical and social prevention of autoaggression in future. This clinical disorders defines by two mechanism - psychotic or non-psychotic (mostly pseudopsychopatic).

The correlation is revealed between following signs: The first severe autoaggressive episode and subsequent crime with heteroaggression. Dominating situational factors of autoaggression and direction of crime on relatives. A leading syndrome (the psychotic and not psychotic register) and situative provocation of autoaggression, and also exogenic factors like alcohol intoxication; Episodes of autoaggression and severe aggressive crimes which often reflect stability of mechanisms and motives of behavioral disorders.

Thus, the forensic estimation of schizophrenic patients who committed crimes has to consider all clinical, social, situational factors also data about heteroaggression in the past.