

tigated for the suspected cases of dementia and diagnosed whether the cases had dementia. The 1985–2001 surveys were conducted in a similar way, and, therefore, data from the 1985–2014 surveys were used in the analysis.

**Results** The prevalence of dementia in Toyama prefecture increased from 4.7% in 1985 to 15.7% in 2014. Using the age and sex-specific prevalence of dementia in the 2014 survey, the projected number of dementia is approximately 4.8 million (prevalence rate: 14.1%) in 2015, 6.1 million (16.7%) in 2025, and 7.2 million (19.2%) in 2035. Using the age and sex-specific prevalence of dementia as estimated by linear regression models, the projected number of dementia is approximately 4.7 million (13.9%) in 2015, 7.1 million (19.5%) in 2025, and 9.7 million (25.8%) in 2035.

**Conclusions** The number of dementia in Japan could double in the next 20 years, which corresponds to 1 in 4 elderly people.

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

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## Forensic psychiatry

### EW267

#### Long-stay in high and medium secure forensic psychiatric care – Prevalence, patient characteristics and pathways in England

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**Introduction** Forensic psychiatric services are costly and highly restrictive for patients. Clinical experience and the limited research available indicate some patients stay for too long in these settings. A proportion of patients may, however, require long-term (potentially life-long) secure forensic psychiatric care but their needs may not be met by existing service provision designed for faster throughput.

**Objectives** We conducted a national, multi-centre, cross sectional study exploring the prevalence of long-stay and characteristics of long-stayers in high and medium secure forensic psychiatric care in England.

**Aims** (1) Estimate the prevalence of long-stay in secure settings in England (length of stay over 5 years in medium secure care or 10 years in high secure care); (2) describe the characteristics, needs and care pathways of long-stay patients. Develop recommendations following the exploration of international models for this patient group.

**Methods** We employed a mixed-methods approach including the analysis of administrative data, case file reviews, patient interviews, consultant questionnaires, interviews with clinicians and commissioners and a Delphi survey.

**Results** Twenty-five percent ( $n=401$ ) of our sample were experiencing long-stay. This patient group has a heterogeneous set of characteristics and needs relating to their diagnosis, offending history, risk and therapeutic need and have experienced a variety of care pathways through secure care.

**Conclusions** We found a greater number of long-stay patients than originally estimated with a set of characteristics and needs that are arguably different to that of the general forensic population, therefore calling for a specific care pathway and service provision for this patient group with a greater focus on autonomy and quality of life.

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

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### EW268

#### Legal problems and substance use among HIV-infected patients

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**Introduction** There are many studies of HIV-infected patients where have found higher prevalence of substance use disorders than in general population. Moreover some factors, like presence of legal problems, substance abuse and HIV are also frequently related with poorer clinical results.

**Objectives/aims** The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship between substance consumption and presence of legal problems among HIV-infected patients.

**Methods** Our study is a cross-sectional case-control survey. Cases were defined as HIV-infected patients who referred presence of legal problems in a sociodemographic questionnaire. Controls were defined as HIV-infected patients who denied presence of legal problems. Both groups were interrogated about illegal substance use (cocaine, heroin, cannabis, stimulants or benzodiazepines) and alcohol problematic use during previous year. Logistic regression was employed as statistical analysis. Results were adjusted for age, gender and race.

**Results** Our sample was compound by 63 patients: 44 controls and 19 cases. A statistical signification was found between illegal substance use variable and presence of legal problems ( $P=0.003$ ) but not with alcohol problematic use. The condition of illegal substance use during previous year increased the risk to have legal problems 5.353 times. Another important result was found in gender, the condition of male increased the risk to have legal problems 2.32 times than female condition.

**Conclusions** In our sample, substance use (cocaine, heroin, cannabis, stimulants or benzodiazepines) during previous year was related to have more legal problems. Gender, specifically male condition, also was linked with more risk to have legal problems.

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### EW269

#### When residents are assaulted

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**Introduction and objective** Description through a survey of physical aggressions suffered by Spanish Medical Trainees of all specialties.

**Methods** We developed a survey through an online platform that was distributed to all Spanish trainees of all medical specialties.