

S08-01 - COCHRANE REVIEWS OF PHARMACOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS FOR ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER (ASPD)

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Introduction: ASPD has a prevalence of 2-3% in the general population but rates in prison have been reported as 50% to 75%. ASPD is associated with significant psychiatric and medical comorbidity, high offending rates, poor psychosocial adaptation and premature death. Outcomes are poor. There is little consensus regarding the most effective intervention for the condition.

Aims and objectives: To conduct systematic literature reviews to identify randomised controlled trials for either pharmacological or psychological interventions for ASPD.

Methods: Systematic literature reviews (Cochrane reviews).

Results: For the review on psychological interventions only 11 studies could be included with a total of 411 participants, but only five reported data separately for the subgroup of ASPD. Nine of the studies looked at participants with substance misuse problems who also suffered from ASPD. Only three types of interventions were effective (contingency management, CBT and a specific programme for those convicted for driving whilst intoxicated). These interventions showed positive results for substance misuse related outcomes but not for any others behaviours or symptoms. For the pharmacological review 10 studies were identified, anticonvulsants were the most commonly used drugs with some evidence of effectiveness on aggression, however, study quality was poor.

Conclusions: Despite the considerable personal and societal consequences of ASPD, very little research is carried out with regards to interventions in this patient group and subsequently the evidence base to support any interventions is extremely limited.