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The profile of the mentally incompetent patient of the local health unit of Guarda, Portugal

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Forensic psychiatry, as a specific branch of psychiatry, is the medical science that approaches mental illness and its relation with law enforcement. In this regard, medicine and justice converge in the contact with individuals that, due to the alleged assumption of acting under the effects of a psychiatric disease, have a disturbing behaviour and infringe the laws of Society. The objective of this research project, which has a retrospective nature, is to delineate the profile of the mentally incompetent patients of the Local Health Unit of Guarda, Portugal, resorting to the reports of mental faculty's examinations of, at least, 30 individuals. With this methodology, we will be able to study the characteristics of selected individuals who have committed some sort of criminal offences but are not subject to prosecution, namely with regard to the specific personal and family data, psychiatric background, diagnostic formulations, applied legal concepts, among others. Statistical analysis was carried out using the Microsoft Excel tool. The main goal of the study is to provide to the Psychiatry Department of the Local Health Unit of Guarda an analytical instrument that characterizes the respective mentally incompetent population and may, essentially, contribute positively to the contextualization and accomplishment of the future assessments on mental faculties of the individuals who are involved in judicial proceedings.

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Matricide versus patricide in one Croatian psychiatric forensic inpatient unitI. Pedisic^{1,*}, K. Radic², N. Buzina², V. Jukic²¹ *General Hospital, Sibenik, Department of Psychiatry, Sibenik, Croatia*² *University Psychiatric Hospital Vrapče, Department of Forensic Psychiatry, Zagreb, Croatia*

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Introduction Parricide (referring as parental homicide) is a rare event among homicides, yet challenging and intriguing from psychiatric point of view. Still, literature concerning parricide is sparse and most studies concern small or heterogenous samples or anecdotal cases.

Objective To analyze differences in parricide offenders among forensic psychiatric inpatients at the university psychiatric hospital Vrapče's centre for forensic psychiatry.

Aims To test some differences between parricide offenders with regard to specific type of parricide.

Methods Available retrograde data of 50 years forensic inpatients ($n = 430$). We identified parricide cases of matricide and patricide included.

Results The analysis included a total of 22 parricide offenders. All parricide offenders were male adults. Matricide was more prevalent than patricide (13 vs. 9). Matricide offenders were in average younger when committed crime, had more prevalence of psychotic disorders and earlier onset of symptoms in comparison with patricide group.

Conclusion We identified differences and similarities between these two parricide offenders groups. It is important to expand

research further including different types of motives and family dynamics regarding the type of parricide victim.

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EV700

Psychiatric symptoms paraneoplastic and legal obligation to combination therapyM.D. Piqueras Acevedo^{1,*}, I. Martínez Pérez², M.R. Raposo Hernández³, A.L. González Galdámez⁴, A. Belmar Simó⁵, A. Gil Sánchez⁶, M.E. Piqueras⁷, C. Garcia Briñol⁸, I. Bello Pombo⁹, A. Busaileh Salas¹⁰, A. Navarro¹¹, C. Alshail Lopez Blanco¹², J.M. peñalver¹³¹ *Hospital Santa Lucía, psychiatry, Cartagena, Spain*² *Residencia Psicogeriátrica Virgen del Valle, Residencia Psicogeriátrica, Murcia, Spain*³ *Centro de trabajo: CSM de Cartagena, Centro de trabajo: CSM de Cartagena, Cartagena, Spain*⁴ *Hospital General Universitario Santa Lucía, Hospital General Universitario Santa Lucía, Cartagena, Spain*⁵ *CSM de Cartagena, CSM de Cartagena, Cartagena, Spain*⁶ *CSM MOLina, CSM MOLina, Murcia, Spain*⁷ *CSM Alberca, Murcia, Spain*⁸ *Hospital General Universitario Santa Lucia, Hospital General Universitario Santa Lucia, Cartagena, Spain*⁹ *CSM deCartagena, Cartagena, Spain*¹⁰ *Hospital Universitario Santa Lucia, Hospital Universitario Santa Lucia, Cartagena, Spain*¹¹ *Centro de trabajo: Hospital Universitario Santa Lucia, Centro de trabajo: Hospital Universitario Santa Lucia, Murcia, Spain*¹² *Profesión: Médico no psiquiatraCentro de trabajo: Centro de Salud Cartagena Oeste, Profesión: Médico no psiquiatraCentro de trabajo: Centro de Salud Cartagena Oeste, Murcia, Spain*¹³ *Hospital Universitario Santa Lucía, Hospital Universitario Santa Lucía, Cartagena, Spain*

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Women 49-year-old with a history of left mastectomy for breast Ca. The patient is brought to the emergency by his family for disorderly conduct compatible with manic phase and psychotic symptoms by delirious speech mystical-religious content refusal of the patient to be evaluated by any medical decision and abandoned chemotherapy. Initial screening is performed from the emergency department of organic pathology (TAC without findings and normalcy in other PC). At the beginning of involuntary admission income that is corroborated by the commission judicial, a request of the family and given the history of abandonment IC Oncology treatment is performed as a result of which it is found that the onset of the psychiatric clinic communicates matches the decision to abandon treatment; after reassessment of the clinical status of the patient and recommendation by her oncologist to resume treatment with RT to court new authorization for further diagnosis and initiation of treatment after assessment by forensic and judge is granted a week tests requested. After screening of limbic encephalitis but positive AC. SD income it is maintained and combined treatment is performed. At discharge, the patient is stable DP vs. psychopathology with good controls over concomitant breast disease.

Results The need for medical treatment in organic pathology is justified even against the will of the patient in the context of rep-
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