

## EPP0717

**Arson and Schizophrenia: A Case Report and Review of Literature**G. Gill<sup>1\*</sup>, S. Rothman<sup>2</sup>, G. Yadav<sup>1,2</sup> and P. Riess<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>Bronx Care health System, Psychiatry, Bronx, United States of America and <sup>2</sup>BronxCare Health System, Psychiatry, New York, United States of America

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**Introduction:** Firesetting is a behavior, arson is a crime, and pyromania is a psychiatric diagnosis. Arson is a criminal act in which a person or group of persons willingly and maliciously sets fire or aid in firesetting to cause harm to property, people, and infrastructure. The likelihood of an arson offender having schizophrenia is 20 times greater than that in the general population. Here, we describe the case of a male in his 50's, a first-time arsonist, who suffered from schizophrenia since his late teens prior to the onset of random firesetting behavior.

**Objectives:** To understand the association between Arson and Schizophrenia.

**Methods:** A case report, as well as a review of the literature, was conducted.

**Results:** The patient is a male in his 50's carrying a diagnosis of Schizophrenia with over 50 inpatient hospitalizations. He was observed standing on the threshold of a neighbor's apartments where he allegedly set fire to a pile of clothing. These charges are based upon allegations that he attempted to set fire to a 14-storey apartment building. At the time of his assessment, he was floridly psychotic. He was found not fit to stand trial. He was restarted on Clozapine and Depakote which is the medication he had the most success with.

**Conclusions:** Literature shows that Arson and firesetting behaviors are quite commonly seen in patients with mental disorders. Arson often has sequelae that negatively impact the community. The strong correlation between firesetting behavior and mental disorders needs extensive, detailed collaboration between psychiatry, legal expertise, and fire services.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

## EPP0718

**Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors and violent crime: do SSRI's kill or cure?**S. Snee<sup>1\*</sup> and S. Petrykiv<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>GGZ Westelijk Noord Brabant, Psychiatry, Halsteren, Netherlands and <sup>2</sup>GGZWNB, Psychiatry, Halsteren, Netherlands

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**Introduction:** SSRI's are consistently associated with violent events in the adult population. However, the causality between SSRI use and violent behaviour was never found. Several recent studies draw the attention to this hypothesis while they were inspired by several mass murderers in the United States.

**Objectives:** A literature research on studies exploring the association between SSRI use and violent behaviour.

**Methods:** The authors performed a literature search (1966–2020) using PubMed and Embase to review studies where a possible link between SSRI's and violent behaviour in adults was assessed.

**Results:** 94 studies were identified, of which 6 studies were included. There is no association between the use of SSRI's and violent behaviour in the general population. However, an increased hazard of violent behaviour was observed in young man and those with a history of violent crime.

**Conclusions:** Overall, SSRI treatment is safe in the general population. Certain subgroups can, however, be vulnerable to aggressive flare-ups, especially during on-treatment period and the first 12 weeks after drug discontinuation. Therefore, careful monitoring throughout these critical periods is strongly recommended.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** SSRI; violent behaviour

**Promotion of Mental Health / Prevention of Mental Disorders**

## EPP0719

**The relationship between mothers' attachment style, mindful parenting, and perception of the child**B. Szabó<sup>1\*</sup> and M. Miklósi<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>Eötvös Loránd University, Department Of Developmental And Clinical Child Psychology, Budapest, Hungary and <sup>2</sup>ötvös Loránd University, Department Of Developmental And Clinical Child Psychology, Budapest, Hungary

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**Introduction:** Maternal attachment style plays a major role in the intergenerational transmission of psychopathology. Previous studies indicated that a secure attachment style is associated with higher levels of mindfulness and a higher quality of the parent-child relationship.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to explore the relationship between the mothers' attachment style, mindful parenting, and perception of the child.

**Methods:** Data was collected from 144 non-clinical mothers, who have a child below the age of 3 years. Mothers completed self-report questionnaires including the following scales: a demographic questionnaire, Attachment Style Questionnaire (ASQ), Interpersonal Mindfulness in Parenting Scale (IMP), and the Mothers' Object Relations Scale (MORS-SF). Mediation analyses with Mothers' Object Relations Scale warmth and invasion subscales as dependent variables, mother's attachment style as an independent variable and, mindful parenting as a mediator were conducted.

**Results:** In mediation analysis, the direct effects of the mothers' attachment style on the perception of the child were not significant. However, indirect effects through mindful parenting were significant; higher levels of mindful parenting were associated with higher levels of MORS-SF warmth and lower levels of MORS-SF invasion.

**Conclusions:** These findings suggest that attachment styles are related to the perception of the child through mindful parenting.