

Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust, Cherry Orchard House, Tamworth, UK

**Background:** Single Point of Access (SPA) has been developed as a way of facilitating access to adult and older adult's community mental health services across South Staffordshire. Requests for assessments under the Mental Health Act 1983 are triaged and processed through SPA during working hours (09:00-17:00) Monday to Friday.

**Aim:** To explore the activity associated with these requests and to describe emerging trends.

**Methods:** Retrospective study of data regarding requests for assessment under the Mental Health Act 1983 in a SPA since its creation 2 years ago. Outcome of the request, outcome of the assessment, profession of the requester, and age and gender of the referred person has been collected.

**Results:** 343 requests were made since October 2005. 184 were male and 159 female. 264 were under 65 years of age. 92 were managed without the need to complete a formal assessment. From the 251 assessments carried out, 46 remained in the community, 41 were admitted informally and 164 were admitted under Section.

**Conclusion:** There appears to be little difference between gender and number of requests. Formal admissions appear to decrease since SPA has been in place. Trends will need to be explored against the introduction of the Mental Health Act 2007.

## P0110

Medical confidentiality versus disclosure: Ethical and legal dilemmas  
V.I.O. Agyapong, R. Kirrane, R. Bangaru. *Department of Psychiatry, Connolly Hospital, Dublin, Ireland*

A case is described of a forty year old single man who made incriminating admissions about multiple perverse sexual practices during a psychiatric assessment including exhibiting in public places and putting a four year old girl's hand in his trousers for sexual stimulation. In common practice with other professional men, a doctor is under a duty not to disclose, without the consent of his patient, information which he has gained in his professional capacity other than in exceptional circumstances. When groups of adolescent and adult patients were asked whether they would seek medical care or divulge personal information without a promise of confidentiality, many said no. We discuss issues of medical confidentiality and the dilemma that sometimes face clinicians, when they feel obliged, in the public interest, to disclose information they have gained in confidence. Breach of confidences can have deleterious consequences; particularly for the doctor–patient relationship and failure to disclose in some situations could have serious implications for the well-being of the wider society. We draw comparison from cases in several jurisdictions and conclude that all doctors should be aware of the basic principles of confidentiality and the legal framework around which they are built. Doctors should not hesitate to discuss problem areas with their legal advisors before decisions are made regarding disclosure.

## P0111

Mental disorder in Greek male prisoners

G.A. Alevizopoulos<sup>1</sup>, M.D. Skondras<sup>2</sup>, N.P. Kalogrias<sup>3</sup>.  
<sup>1</sup>University of Athens, Faculty of Nursing, Athens, Greece  
<sup>2</sup>Ministry of Justice, Korydallos Central Prison, Athens, Greece  
<sup>3</sup>Ministry of Justice, Department of Forensic Sciences, Athens, Greece

The aim of the present study was to determine the prevalence of mental disorder among male prisoners in Greece and to examine possible association between psychiatric disorders and the criminal history of the subjects. A randomly selected sample of 495 convicted prisoners was investigated, with structured psychiatric instruments. Psychiatric disorder was diagnosed in 45.06% of the sample. The main diagnoses were personality disorder 15.96%, substance misuse 14.54%, depression 4.44%, neurosis 3.64% and psychosis 2.63%.

Offenders were also classified according to the type of offense with which they were charged, in three major crime categories: non-violent, violent, and drug related crimes. Non-violent crimes represented 40.7% of all investigated criminal records, followed by drug related crimes 30.3%, and violent crimes 28.0%. Concerning the association between psychiatric diagnosis and criminal records personality disorders was significantly related to violent crimes  $p < 0.05$ . There was also significant relation between substance misuse and drug related crimes  $p < 0.05$ . Depression was also correlated to drug related crimes  $p < 0.05$ . No other mental disorder related significantly to any crime category investigated.

## P0112

Significance of abnormal sexual behaviour for early diagnostics of schizophrenia

A.A. Tkachenko, N.B. Bolshakova, E.V. An. *Serbsky Centre for Social and Forensic Psychiatry, Moscow, Russia*

Many authors have described early signs of abnormal sexuality as predictors of endogenous psychotic disorders, or their premonitory, initial or manifest symptoms. Differences in clinical presentation of abnormal sexual behaviour (ASB) in different nosologic forms have been discussed.

103 persons that committed sexual crimes were examined during a complex forensic sexologic and psychiatric evaluation to compare a clinic presentation of sexual disorders in different mental disorders (MD). Clinical psychopathological and sexological methods were used. MD was diagnosed primarily during the psychiatric evaluation in 82 cases (79.1%). 26 persons had schizophrenia and schizotypal disorders (F20-F21 in ICD-10, group 1), 35 had MD due to brain damage and dysfunction (F06-F07, group 2), 21 had disorders of adult personality and behaviour (F60-F61, group 3). Diagnostic criteria of ICD-10 (F65) and The Scale of Sexual Dysontogenesis were used to assess the elements of ASB.

Statistic analysis showed that the chance for ASB to precede the clinical presentation of MD is higher in the group 1 (26.9%). ASB emerged later or simultaneously with MD in groups 2 (88.6%, 5.7%) and 3 (80.9%, 14.3%).

Modern schizophrenia pathogenesis theories relate emerging of primary negative alterations to pathology of brain systems that modulate functions of the frontal cortex. Early ASB may be attributed to involving limbic and prefrontal structures into the primary pathologic neurofunctional process. These structures participate in forming of sexual behaviour and primary gender identification. Thus, ASB is a marker of increased risk of endogenous MD and can be used for early diagnostics of the disorders.

## P0113

Expertise opinion in divorce proceeding and child custody

D. Arandjelovic<sup>1</sup>, M. Petrovic<sup>3</sup>, J. Vrucinic<sup>2</sup>, P. Mistic<sup>1</sup>.  
<sup>1</sup>Forensic Psychiatric Centre, Specialized Psychiatric Hospital, Gornja Toponica, Nis, Serbia and Montenegro  
<sup>2</sup>The Centre for Geriatric

*Psychiatry, Specialized Psychiatric Hospital, Gornja Toponica, Nis, Serbia and Montenegro*<sup>3</sup> *The Centre for Mental Health, Specialized Psychiatric Hospital, Gornja Toponica, Nis, Serbia and Montenegro*

We are witnessing increased divorce rate, and consequently the need to resolve problems related to child custody. According to some data, every third marriage results in disintegration. The child often becomes an object and tools in resolving this complex issue.

Family environment is a natural environment of a child, one of the crucial factors in process of child's socialization. Basic generator of named socialization is a family atmosphere conditioned by predominant feelings in domestic relations. These relations are realized within the mother-child-father triangle adjoined by other members of the family. The evolution of civilization leads to changes in behavior and concept of human rights.

Divorce proceeding itself is one of the rights of both parents, i.e. adult members. From legal point of view, position of minors is passive, defensive. Therefore, divorce may be presented as exercising divorce rights consumed by adults. The most dramatic conflict in divorce proceeding is so called child custody, used by the parents as figurehead for exercising rights on their child.

During the course of exercising parental rights, there are some parents where we can identify a competence and confrontation of equal rights or conflict of individual parental rights.

An expert being summoned to the court in divorce proceeding, related to issues of child custody is most frequently a psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker by its vocation, and seldom, pedagogue or psychotherapist.

Family, school and society are somewhat similar to the palace- if you take away a stone from its foundation, everything starts to collapse.

## P0114

Prisons as hospitals

J. Arboleda-Florez. *Department of Psychiatry, Queen's University, Kingston, ON, Canada*

Deficiencies in the delivery of community mental health services in developed countries have been adduced as the reason for the large number of mentally ill in prisons. The large number of mentally ill persons found in prisons in many countries that have different mental health systems, however, could be an indication that system delivery may not be the only reason for this phenomenon. It may be that the "balloon theory" whereby it has been sustained that as mental hospitals beds decrease, prison beds increase and vice-versa will have to be reconsidered. In this presentation, data indicating the flow of mental patients into prisons in several countries will be reviewed. This type of data, however, tends to be statistical aggregates that will need to be contrasted with theoretical considerations and case reviews of mentally ill inmates in order to demonstrate that a relationship between mental illness and crime does exist at different levels of interaction. Such a relationship may be a more fundamental reason for mentally ill persons ending up in prisons than systemic service delivery concerns.

## P0115

Psychiatric disorders among foreign nationals in Marrakech

F. Asri<sup>1</sup>, F. Manoudi<sup>1</sup>, R. Chagh<sup>1</sup>, Z. Souirti<sup>2</sup>, I. Adali<sup>1</sup>, S. Boutabia<sup>1</sup>, S. Bououda<sup>1</sup>, I. Tazi<sup>1</sup>. <sup>1</sup> *Academic Unit of*

*Psychiatry Faculty of Medicine, Marrakesh, Morocco*<sup>2</sup> *Academic Unit of Neurology Faculty of Medicine, Fes, Morocco*

The city of Marrakesh is the first capital of the tourism in Morocco, because of its cultural and patrimonial wealth. Since these last years, Marrakech displays a rise important of the rate of occupation of its tourist lodging establishments, the French tourism occupies an important community.

In the same way, we noticed, an increase of the number of the foreign nationals hospitalized to the mental hospital Ibn Nafis of Marrakech from where the interest of this retrospective study in order to determine the context of hospitalization, the clinical profile and factors of starting point of the psychiatric illness.

We carried out a retrospective study on a sample of 63 patients between 2000 and 2007, 80% of them were hospitalized; the mean age was 39 years. The two third of these patients met to Marrakech for a tourist journey, 46 % were French, and 12,7% were German. Most these patients were treated; in to pay them of residence for a chronic psychiatric illness. The causes of relapse were a stop of treatment or consumption of cannabis.

Some problems of legal order, culture, language and adaptation to a different environment have been met, making difficult in charge procedures of repatriation.

## P0116

Meaning of child abuse in social and judicial practice

V.D. Badmaeva. *The State Center of Social and Judicial Psychiatry of V.P. Serbsky, Moscow, Russia*

The State Center of Social and Judicial Psychiatry of V.P. Serbsky

The aim of an investigation is to study the correlation between abuse and leaning to aggressive violent crimes among the children and adolescents.

**Material and Methods:** 350 adolescents, who passed across the inspection at the State Center of Social and Judicial Psychiatry of V.P. Serbsky during 2001-2005years, were examined with complex clinical psychopathological, psychopathological and instrumental diagnostic methods. The mean age of the patients composed 16,7 years old.

**Results:** An investigation showed that 60% of adolescents had commit aggressive violent actions against personality, 86% of that number murdered and inflicted hard body damage with lethal outcome, 12% had commit sexual crimes. The analysis of microsocial factors testifies that more than 80% of underage delinquents were brought up in problem families in the circumstances of emotional deprivation, on this 55% of them were exposed physical and psychological violence, and 30% of crimes against sexual untouchableness had been commit by victims of sexual violence and abuse in the past.

**Conclusion:** The continual concatenation of violence and cruel deal the child go through in socially problem family lead to abnormal personal development, disturbance of socialization and formation of deviant or delictent behaviour and require the further elaboration and working of an adequate medical, social and psycho-correctional programs of rehabilitation of children in difficult vital situations.

## P0117

The use of the level of service inventory-revised in a Swiss offender population

C. Danielsson, A. Rossegger. *Psychiatric/Psychological Service, Justice Department, Zurich, Switzerland*