

destined to REMS. Longer hospitalizations exert a large burden on DSM-5 and impact the general health of patients, exposing them to a higher risk of adverse events. Further studies are needed to confirm our findings and to develop better strategies for the management and care of offender patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0627

Resilience for Juvenile Recidivists Versus One-Time Offenders in Argentina

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Introduction: Resilient potential of 100 young male offenders (aged 16-17), in Buenos Aires was assessed using a translated and revised version of the Resilience Scale (RS) of 14 items (Wagnild, 2009). Data on family criminality, school achievement and socioeconomic status was also obtained for both groups. The greater the resilient potential the greater the opportunity of not to reoffend irrespective of being controlled by key risk factors.

Objectives: 1-Do repeat offenders have lower resilient potential than one-time offenders? 2. If a relationship between resilience and repeat offending does exist, is this explained by family criminality, low school achievement or low socioeconomic status?

Methods: Psychosocial interviews with each participant were conducted by the named author, under strict judicial conditions considering privacy in all cases, based on informed consent, with the condition of maintaining the concealed identity of the participants. In all cases it was clarified that youth participation was voluntary.

Results: Table 1.

M (SD) M (SD) t d p

Age 16.20 (0.41) 16.45 (0.50) 2.70 0.66 0.008

Resilience M (SD) M (SD) t d p

Factor I 29.92 (7.25) 63.45 (4.92) 27.16 5.41 <0.001

Factor II 7.37 (1.95) 16.59 (1.87) 24.13 11.33 <0.001

Total Resilience 37.29 (8.67) 80.09 (6.49) 27.82 5.59 <0.001

Risk Factors % % chi d p

Family Criminality 44.9 3.9 20.81 1.03 <0.001

Low School Achievement 98.0 11.8 71.31 3.15 <0.001

Low Socioeconomic Status 42.9 11.8 10.73 0.69 0.001

Table 2. Independent Predictors of Repeat Offending Variables β p

Criminality in the family 2.994 <0.001

Low school achievement 5.886 <0.001

Low socioeconomic status (SES) -1.727 <0.001

Note. All comparisons $p < .001$.

Conclusions: Taking into account the lack of studies on resilience in juvenile offenders in both national and international research the findings of the present study provide an important contribution in the field of juvenile offending, particularly in the view of further interventions aimed at the prevention and rehabilitation in the near and long term of juvenile offenders in Argentina.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0628

Epidemiological, clinical, and forensic approach to a series of defendants examined in criminal psychiatric expertise

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Introduction: The transgression of the law can be a deliberate act by a lucid adult, but it can also be the result of a deficiency in judgment and discernment due to lack of age or insanity. Psychiatric expertises are more and more solicited in the penal field with the objective of identifying the causal link between mental illness and the criminal act.

Objectives: The objective of this work was to give an overview of the subjects expertised, the offences and the pathologies encountered through the report of a psychiatric expertise activity in criminal law.

Methods: It is a retrospective descriptive study carried out on the criminal psychiatric expertises made for a forensic act in the psychiatric department of Mahdia during the period from January 1, 2003 to March 30, 2022.

Results: In total, we collected 101 defendants. The average age of our study population was 35 ± 12.07 years. The majority of our study sample was male (98%), from an urban area (50%). 46.6% had primary education and only 11.2% had higher education.

The defendants were single in 57.8% of the cases, and almost half (45.7%) had no occupation. Two-thirds of the accused (61.2%) had experienced emotional deprivation at a young age. The problematic use of psychoactive substances was found in 10.3%, as well as alcohol consumption in 46.6%. Moreover, 39.7% of the patients had a personal psychiatric history and 19% had been incarcerated at least once. The forensic acts were mostly against people (62.9%) dominated by physical aggression (33.6%) followed by homicide or its attempt in 19% of the cases.

The majority of patients were not related to their victims (62.1%). The nosographic diagnosis found was a personality disorder in 32.75% of cases, followed by schizophrenic disorders in 22.4% of cases.

Conclusions: Psychiatric expertise is a useful, complex and noble clinical act. Determining the predictive factors of a possible acting out allows to specify the objectives of interventions aiming at limiting the acts of violence, hospitalizations and incarcerations of patients suffering from mental disorders.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0629

Prevalence of Treatment Resistant Psychoses in a Complete National Forensic Mental Health Service: A Dundrum Forensic Redevelopment Evaluation Study (D-FOREST)

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