

² *Sociedad Argentina De Trastornos De La Personalidad Y Psicopatias, Docencia, Buenos Aires, Argentina*

* *Corresponding author.*

Gender diversity set a new paradigm in terms of challenge and study for mental health. The analysis includes everything from basic parameters such as shed prejudices and preconceptions, to question old concepts rooted yet even from the proposed DSM, understanding gender diversity not just in terms of behaviour, choices or sexual conditions but from the integration of this in cognition and social inclusion, and finally understand that the nosological processes become in fact they do not have their origins in the diversity of gender, and that this per se does not constitute a pathology. The main issues addressed are the social marginalization, the problems of co-existence, discrimination, external and internal positioning for their conduct, election or sexual and gender perceptions and ways of adaptation are implemented, in addition to nosological processes current mental health, which are influenced but not because of the above. The population Trans in penitentiary system frequently mental health care for problems such as substance abuse, convivial and adaptive circumstances, being achieved in most cases a specific record of the particular problems and behavioral system that allows the convivial adaptation, with the limiting variables that negatively influence (discrimination, marginalization, etc). The binary logic in the current psychopathology as well as society and culture in general prevents nosological analyze processes of these patients regardless of their behavior, sexual choice or self-perception of gender. They should consolidate new paradigms of psychopathological analysis to achieve a more comprehensive understanding of the nosological processes in these patients to achieve effective therapeutic targets.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.890>

EV0561

A study of the impact of child and adolescent abuse on personality disorders in adult women

M. Kachaeva^{1,*}, S. Shport², E. Nuckova³, D. Afzaletdinova¹, L. Satianova¹

¹ *Serbsky National Research Centre for Social and Forensic Psychiatry, forensic psychiatric, Moscow, Russia*

² *Serbsky National Research Centre for Social and Forensic Psychiatry, Scientific Secretary, Moscow, Russia*

³ *Serbsky National Research Centre for Social and Forensic Psychiatry, psychological department, Moscow, Russia*

* *Corresponding author.*

Introduction Researches on female offenders have indicated a high degree of psychiatric morbidity amongst women. Since the rates of female criminality are rising it would appear important to conduct the study of the relationship between criminal behaviour and psychiatric diagnoses in female offenders.

Objectives The main purpose of this investigation is to find out origins of crimes in women and to reveal the influence of child and adolescent maltreatment on personality disorders in adult women.

Methods Clinical psychopathological, psychological, statistical.

Results A cohort of 24 females with diagnosis of personality disorders was examined. All of them had committed crimes of violence. In the majority of the sample women had a previous history of psychiatric admissions (child psychiatric hospitals, adolescent units). The retrospective review revealed that the majority of women in their childhood were exposed to emotional, physical and sexual abuse in their families. Our results point that maltreatment may distort personality formation and social adjustment and contribute to behavior problems, negative relation to socialization and criminal behavior in adulthood.

Conclusion The study revealed that psychiatric disorders in childhood and adolescence are predictive of adult criminality in females. This findings may be used as prognostic indicators of development of aggression in female forensic patients.

The study is supported by the Russian Fund of Fundamental Investigations 6-06-00314

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.891>

EV0562

False memories, false innocence belief syndrome (FIBS) and ‘mind control’

R. Kurz

Cubiks, IPT, Guildford, United Kingdom

Introduction Child sexual abuse allegations are extremely tricky matters to deal with as situations can range from ritual violence at one extreme to complete fabrication by vested interests at the other. A level headed approach is required that does not fall into the trap of categorizing all early childhood memories as ‘false memories’ while also being alert to possible ‘mind control’ coaching of false allegations.

Objectives The presentation covers the origins of the false memory syndrome group and the implantation of false memories that is seemingly practiced by vested interests.

Aims Child custody and criminal cases are frequently decided based on testimony of mental health professionals who routinely appear to be poorly informed and blatantly biased.

Methods A review of articles in the BPS publication ‘The Psychologist’ uncovered a large amount of materials written by advocates of the BFMS prompting further research.

Results There appears to be a multitude of articles written by BFMS associates in The Psychologist. Furthermore, instances of BPS ‘censorship’ are disconcerting. On top of this, concerns have been raised in the US about the ethics of Elizabeth Loftus—the academic ‘darling’ of the false memory movement. Finally cases have come to light where false memories were seemingly implanted by vested interests to ‘snatch’ children into authority care.

Conclusions The mine field of child sexual abuse needs to be tackled with an even-handed manner considering the full range of possibilities in assessment.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.892>

EV0563

How to interview terrorists? A forensic psychiatrist experience

S. Leistedt

Forensic Mental Health Hospital Les Marronniers, Forensic Department, Tournai, Belgium

Introduction Because of their intrinsic characteristics, forensic interviews with terrorist suspects are perhaps one of the most challenging interviews forensic psychiatrists and psychologists will experience.

Objectives This work presents a theoretical and practical framework for understanding terrorist individual psychology and effective interviewing techniques. It will show how the psychopathology of the terrorist, as well as social factors, have to be integrated in the preparation of the interview and in the interviewing process itself.

Methods Forty-eight incarcerated Middle Eastern terrorists (1 women and 47 men) have been interviewed. These terrorists were involved – directly or indirectly – in several attacks claimed by Al-Qaeda or ISIS. Verbal communications were evaluated through questions and key points related to personality disorders described