

E.N.Lapshina (2005) indicates 8% persons, who committed sexual offenses and were evaluated as partially insane (1). We have examined 60 such persons.

In 63% in such persons those or others were revealed the patho-characterological radicals in essence due to the development of schizoid (20%) and excited (37%) beginning from the childhood.

The signs of minimal cerebral dysfunction were observed more frequently in 25% at the childhood, and the syndrome of the scarcity of attention and the hyper-dynamic syndrome were included. Neurotic and neurosis-like disorders during the childhood were encountered in 62%. Subjects at the teenage period in 33% used narcotic substances and alcohol. The pathologic fantasizing of the aggressive-sadistic content, including of sexual nature, was encountered in 23%. Dromomania and the torture of animals they were encountered in an identical quantity (in 18%). The thefts within the framework of kleptomania subjects accomplished in 5% of the cases.

Nonparoxysmal affective disorders were represented in 78%. The affective fluctuations of mood, which are manifested by the periods of the increased mood with the disinhibition and by the periods of sub-depressions, were encountered in 67%. Depressive and sub-depressive states in anamnesis in 42% occurred.

Paroxysmal emotional disorders were revealed in 25%. In their number dysphoric paroxysms (20%) and paroxysmal anxiety states and fear were separated (5%). Epileptiform paroxysms were observed in 25% and included affective, vegetative, viscerovertebralis paroxysms, short-term losses of consciousness.

37% of subjects abused by alcohol. Abuse of narcotic and toxic substances was encountered in 30% of cases.

## P0132

Comparative analysis of forensic relevance of psychiatric classification systems in two periods (during 1968 and 1995)

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**Background and Aims:** Verification of forensic functionality of two psychiatric classification systems (ICD 8 and ICD 10), determination of similarities and differences between them, and evaluation of difficulties in subsuming particular psychiatric diagnoses into legal categories.

**Methods:** The retrospective method was used, based on comparison of the information from forensic psychiatric expertises made in the Center for forensic psychiatry, Vrapce Psychiatric hospital in Zagreb, in two periods: during 1968 and 1995, chosen at random up to the total of 300 expertises related to criminal law. The shortened version of standardized FPDS (Forensic Psychiatric Documentation System) questionnaire was used, which was modified for the purpose of the study and, due to the necessary reduction of the data for statistical analysis, the questionnaire was additionally shortened to the final version which consists of 51 items.

**Conclusion:** The basic hypothesis that there is a difference in the level of forensic functionality of the two classification systems compared in this study was only partially confirmed. The other hypothesis, that psychiatric classification system ICD-10 is more functional in forensic psychiatry than classification system ICD-8, is not completely confirmed either. The questionnaire can be also used in other similar studies for evaluation of forensic-psychiatric expertises. The results can be of help in everyday practice in forensic psychiatry, in the field of expertise and in the field of forensic psychiatric treatment.

## P0133

Principles of release from punishment for convicts with mental disorder in Russia

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**Background:** Convicted people with serious mental disorders are subject to release from punishment.

**Aim of Study:** To bring out criteria determining release from punishment because of mental disorder.

**Materials and Methods:** 81 convicted people were studied, who had been previously examined by psychiatrists in order to assess the possibility of release from punishment.

**Results:** According Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, if after committing crime a person develops a mental disorder that disables him either from realizing actual character and social danger of his behaviour (inaction) or from controlling it, is released from punishment, and a person already serving a sentence is released from further serving it. Such people are referred to a compulsory psychiatry treatment.

80% of convicted people released from punishment because of mental disorder were diagnosed with schizophrenia, 8% - with dementia, 7% - with organic mental disorders, 5% had a different diagnosis.

**Psychiatrists assess the following factors:** availability of either psychotic mental disorder or dementia; statement of mental disorder intensity depriving a convicted person of the ability to “either realize actual character and social danger of his behaviour (inaction) or control it”, to understand the purpose of punishment, essence of remedial and educational measures applied to him; sufficient duration; availability of pronounced tendency to psychopathologic disorder amplification, its progressive dynamics; pessimistic prognosis in clinical, social, correctional and labour aspects with regard to the term for serving punishment; considerable dysadaptation (microsocial, secure, occupational) disabling from application of correctional measures to a convicted person and from his detention.

## P0134

Stalking behaviour by patients towards psychiatrists is common

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**Background and Aims:** Stalking involves repeated and persistent attempts to impose on another person unwanted contact and/or communication. It can have a significant adverse impact on psychological, occupational and social functioning. Mental health professionals are at greater risk than the general population of being stalked.

We assessed the prevalence of stalking behaviour by patients towards psychiatrists working in a large mental health organisation in London, UK.

**Method:** A questionnaire was sent to all 324 psychiatrists in the service. Stalking was defined as two or more episodes where a patient initiated inappropriate contact outside the normal clinical setting, which caused concern. The response rate was 61%.

**Results:** Forty-one doctors (21%) were stalked by patients. Most victims were consultants (n=31; 76%). No sub-speciality was over-