

VAGUS-CR insight and PANSS scores were progressively better from admission and high dependency wards through medium-term medium secure wards to rehabilitation and pre-discharge wards. Mean scores did not change significantly over this time interval. Those legally certified fit to give or withhold consent by their treating consultant psychiatrists scored significantly better on the VAGUS combined insight scale: 8.3 (SD 1.7) v 5.3 (2.2) at baseline, paired $t=25.9$, $p<0.001$; and also 42 months later: 8.2 (1.4) v 5.7 (3.9), paired $t=5.2$, $p=0.022$. PANSS subscales were all significantly better for those assessed as being capacitous. Change in combined VAGUS score correlated with change in all PANSS subscales. Binary logistic regression with legal capacity as the dependent variable yielded a model in which combined VAGUS score and PANSS positive symptom score were independent determinants of assessed capacity status. Receiver operating characteristic area under the curve was 0.873, 95% CI 0.760-0.986, at baseline and 0.856, 95% CI 0.720-0.991, at 42 months. A score of 7.3 yielded a sensitivity of 0.8 and a specificity of 0.8.

Conclusions: The combined VAGUS score is a reliable and valid measure of insight relevant to functional mental capacity to consent to treatment with sensitivity and specificity sufficient to guide but not bind clinical decision-making. It measures a quality that varies with symptom severity but is also partly independent of symptom severity; the constructive inclusion of self-reported insight is notable.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0130

A bibliometric analysis of research in the field of forensic psychiatry

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.345

Introduction: Forensic psychiatry is a subspeciality that encompasses applying scientific and clinical expertise in legal contexts. As a field of psychiatry, forensic psychiatry has continued to evolve in various jurisdictions. Several journal publications continue to highlight the contributions and works of various psychiatry researchers in this area on scientific development and trends in practice. However, a quantitative assessment of these publications using a bibliometric analysis has yet to be done. Thus, the present study.

Objectives: Provide a qualitative assessment of the bibliometrics of peer-reviewed research in forensic psychiatry.

Methods: In this bibliometric analysis, we used Web of Science (the most frequently used database) to identify research articles in forensic psychiatry from inception to December 2023. Analysis was done using citespace and VOSviewer software.

Results: Five thousand six hundred ninety articles were identified with 115 countries, 4144 institutions and universities, and 1660 authors. The articles were published in 1022 journals (most are specific to the field), and 4707 unique keywords were used to identify relevant articles. Risk assessments, violence, recidivism, psychopathy, and schizophrenia are the main areas researched.

Sixteen funding agencies have funded ten or more articles in the field. The studies were mainly from high-income countries and a relatively scant number from low-income countries, especially African countries. Publications with themes on risk assessment tools – such as the HCR-20- appeared predominant across the analyzed publications.

Conclusions: Research in forensic psychiatry has continued to grow over time. While many jurisdictions across the globe have embraced the field, more effort is needed to promote forensic psychiatry and research in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). The themes or keywords that emerged from the publications included in this analysis suggest that forensic psychiatry mainly deals with offenders with schizophrenia or psychopathy.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0131

Service system and care pathway of forensic psychiatry patients-international research project 2023-2026

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.346

Introduction: The Finnish forensic psychiatric service system lacks the standards and criteria guiding the quality and contents of patient care. Ensuring best recovery-oriented practices in forensic psychiatric services need to be developed at several levels.

Objectives: The purpose of this research project is to develop safe, high-quality psychiatric care. The outcome of this project is the production of quality criteria for the forensic psychiatric care and service system.

Methods: The study will be executed at the Department of Nursing Science of the University of Turku during 2023-2026. The research methods include a literature review, a survey based on validated measurement questionnaires (Downes Survey, QPC-FIP, QPC-FIPS), individual and group interviews as well as the Delphi method. The research will cover the multidisciplinary employees at adult psychiatric wards in Finland's larger hospital districts, employees of forensic psychiatric hospitals, and patients of forensic psychiatric hospitals. International specialists and specialists within Finland from various fields (nursing, medicine, psychology) will be invited to partake in the expert panel.

Results: The research results will allow the development of the service system for forensic psychiatric patients in such a way that the identification of so-called risk patients can be improved already at the early stages of treatment, at the general psychiatric level. Moreover, the substance of care and participation during care can be created and the care following inpatient care and the patient's transfer out of forensic psychiatric care can be developed. The research may promote the effectiveness of treatment by highlighting areas in the care chains that, when reinforced, will allow patients to receive the right kind of treatment at the right time. A proposal of standardized operating methods and quality criteria will be created for the Finnish forensic psychiatric treatment system. The research

project will also reveal previously unresearched information that can be utilized in national health policy.

Conclusions: The project will promote equal prospects for well-being and a participatory society for citizens by exploring the views of forensic psychiatric patients and thus developing forensic psychiatric services. The project will promote sustainable employment by exploring the views of psychiatric personnel and increasing the quality and safety of psychiatric services.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0132

The forensic assessment of human trafficking victims in Catalonia (Spain): characteristics and mental health status

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.347

Introduction: Systematic reviews show a high prevalence of mental distress among victims of human trafficking. In criminal proceedings in Spain, a forensic expert assessment of survivors may be ordered by the courts. Its aims are mainly, albeit not exclusively, to determine the consequences of trafficking on the physical, mental, and social health of the victims. The Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences is the public institution providing psychiatric expert assessments in the autonomous region of Catalonia (Spain). Recently, a unit devoted to the forensic assessment of human trafficking victims has been created at the central headquarters of the Institute in Barcelona.

Objectives: To describe the characteristics and the mental health status of trafficked people identified as victims in criminal proceedings.

Methods: Retrospective study of case records of victims of human trafficking at the Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences of Catalonia (2016-2023).

Results: Case records of 50 survivors were identified. 38 (76%) were female; mean age was 30,5 years (SD 10,42; range 17 to 69 years). All of them were foreigners, mainly from Latin America (24; 48%). Most of them were trafficked for sexual exploitation (32; 64%). 11 (22%) were assessed immediately after their rescue (emerging cases). Some of the victims had previous mental health problems, including intellectual disability (3; 6%). Among the non-emerging cases, the most frequently recorded mental disorders at the moment of the psychiatric expert assessment were post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD; 21; 53,8%) and anxiety (12; 30,8%). Complex PTSD was observed in 1 case.

Conclusions: The majority of human trafficking survivors in the forensic setting suffer from persistent mental health problems as a consequence of their victimisation. A trauma-informed forensic psychiatric assessment is recommended.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0133

Sexual Experiences and Sexuality of Forensic Mental Health Patients - A Theoretical Framework

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.348

Introduction: Sexuality and sexual experiences in forensic mental health patients are intricate issues at the crossroads of mental health, legal contexts, and societal perceptions. Forensic mental health patients, situated within the criminal justice system, require psychiatric treatment due to offenses committed. Understanding their sexual behaviors, experiences, and attitudes towards sexuality is pivotal for effective therapeutic interventions and rehabilitation. Various factors influence the sexuality of forensic mental health patients. Mental health disorders impact an individual's sexual expression, and medications used to treat these conditions may affect libido, sexual functioning, and arousal patterns, posing challenges in their sexual experiences.

Objectives: Addressing the sexual needs and experiences of these individuals requires a comprehensive approach. Mental health professionals must create safe and non-judgmental spaces for patients to openly discuss their sexual concerns. Therapeutic interventions should focus on facilitating healthy sexual expression and providing education on consent, healthy relationships, and understanding boundaries. Forensic mental health professionals often receive specialized training to address the complex intersection of sexuality and mental health within legal contexts. Navigating ethical and legal boundaries while providing support to these individuals is crucial, ensuring that interventions align with legal regulations and ethical standards. Rehabilitation programs in forensic mental health facilities should integrate sex education and relationship-building skills to help patients develop a healthy understanding of sexuality. These programs aim to reduce reoffending and support the reintegration of individuals into society by promoting responsible and respectful sexual behaviors.

Methods: This study conducts a systematic literature review to comprehend the intricate nature of sexuality and sexual experiences among forensic mental health patients.

Results: Research in this area faces limitations and ethical challenges due to the sensitivity of the topic. Ethical considerations, such as confidentiality and consent, must be meticulously addressed in studies and while providing care to this population.

Conclusions: Understanding the sexuality and sexual experiences of forensic mental health patients is integral to their treatment and rehabilitation. It requires a multifaceted approach that acknowledges the complexities these individuals face due to mental health conditions, personal histories, and the nature of their care environment. Tailored and comprehensive support can promote healthier sexual behaviors, relationships, and overall well-being among this population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared