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Persons with mental disorder in jails and prisons – legislation and practice in Georgia

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Introduction Statistics shows that in most countries prevalence of mental health problems are much higher among prisoners than the general population. Country approach to regulating mental health needs of persons with mental disorder who come into contact with justice system depends on variety of cultural or legal traditions, as well as on different concepts and structures of mental health care delivery.

Objective The aim of the survey was to study and assess the established practice of implementation of the legal procedure relating to individuals who commit crime and have mental health problems in Georgia.

Methods Qualitative analysis including desk review, in-depth interview and focus group discussion was conducted. Preceding from the research objectives the current legislation with regard of people with the mental disorder has been analyzed; the interviews on the shortcomings and problems of the implementation of the law in practice have been conducted with key informants.

Results The study acknowledges that recent changes in Georgian legislation imports much of the civil law standards and processes relating to admission, detention and compulsory treatment of criminal detainees with mental health problems. However, due to the ambiguous, ambivalent and incomplete nature of the aforementioned changes, the penal and administrative courts, as well as the clinicians are facing serious difficulties and confusions in their work.

Conclusions It is discussed that there is a strong need for closer cooperation between mental health and justice systems to treat mentally disordered persons both in the system and after they are released into the community.

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Sadistic sexual assault, perversion and schizophrenia: A case report

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Introduction In some forms of sexual perversion, sexual satisfaction is achieved only by treating one's partner violently (sadism) or conversely, by suffering pain (masochism).

Objective and method The objectives of our study were to understand the complex relationship between psychotic and perverse structures, and discuss the importance of some criminal risk factors for psychotics who have sexually perverse behaviors, through clinical observation and review literature.

Case report Mr AB was 35-year-old, single and unemployed. He was hospitalized in our forensic psychiatric department following a dismissal for criminal responsibility for an act of emasculation on

a child aged 5 years without sexual abuse. In his biography we have objectified cruelty to animals, charged judicial history (imprisonment for theft, murder and escape from prison, hetero aggressive acts) and substance use.

The patient explained with indifference that he heard voices making fun of his "sexual impotence and loss of his manhood". The day of the forensic act, he got an uncontrollable urge to emasculate the first man he met on his way at the behest of this hearing hallucinatory activity. Psychiatric experts retained the diagnosis of psychosis with perverse arrangements. Under neuroleptic treatment, psychotic symptoms disappeared but the patient's sadistic problems remained present and active throughout his hospitalization.

Conclusion The following case illustrates the issue of dangerousness and responsibility in a perverse psychotic author assault of a sexual nature. Given their clinical history, the path between perversion and psychosis shows that perverse manifestations are prior to the first psychotic symptoms and the perverse constitution is developed parallel to the psychotic illness.

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Homicide, borderline personality disorder and paraphilic disorder:

A case report

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Introduction Zoophilia consists of sexual intercourse by a human being with a lower animal. There is a paucity of literature on this paraphilia.

Method In this paper, we report an uncommon case of homicide committed by a man with co-morbid borderline personality disorder and paraphilic disorder, and review the literature.

Case report Mr SH was a single and unemployed 30-year-old male. He was hospitalized in our forensic psychiatric department following a dismissal for criminal responsibility for an act of attempted murder with premeditation. There was no history of any other psychiatric disorder, chronic physical illness or drug dependence. He complained that he had been suffering for the past ten years from sad mood, sleeplessness, loss of interest, and feelings of guilt worthlessness, and hopelessness. He had started sexual intercourse with animals eight years ago. He harbored feelings of guilt for his sexual experiences with animals. There was no formal thought disorder or perceptual abnormality. At the beginning of bestiality, he explained his unconventional behavior, by the fact that he had been bewitched, by his uncle's wife. Projective tests found borderline psychopathology. The crime occurred after a zoophilic sexual intercourse. Mr SH was obsessed with bewitchment thoughts, and got an uncontrollable urge to kill his uncle's wife. The crime was impulsive and violent. Psychiatric experts retained the diagnosis of co-morbid borderline personality disorder and other specified paraphilic disorder (DSM-5).

Conclusion In this case, we discuss the clinical and therapeutic challenges of this complex case, and the legal liability of Mr SH.

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