

EW0139

A systematic review and synthesis of outcome domains for use within forensic services for people with intellectual disabilities

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Aims In response to the Winterbourne scandal, and the large number of people with intellectual disabilities (IDs) and offending behavior being treated in psychiatric hospitals, this study identified the domains that should be used to measure treatment outcomes of this group.

Methods A systematic search of relevant databases was undertaken to identify domains. Sixty studies met the eligibility criteria, and findings were synthesized using content analysis. The findings were refined within a consultation and consensus exercises with carers, service users, and experts.

Results The final framework encompassed three a priori superordinate domains (a) effectiveness, (b) patient safety, and (c) patient and carer experience. Within each of these, further subdomains emerged from our systematic review and consultation exercises. These included severity of clinical symptoms, offending behaviors, reactive and restrictive interventions, quality of life and patient satisfaction.

Conclusions To index recovery, services need to measure outcome using this framework.

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EW0140

Abuse during childhood and burnout

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Background Childhood maltreatment is the most important risk factor for the onset of psychiatric disorders. Revictimization is really frequent as well as substance or alcohol abuse, often linked to self-treatment. Accordingly, our pilot study aims to analyze possible implication of childhood maltreatment on resilience and burnout.

Methods Patients admitted to outpatients psychiatric department in a six month period (1st January 2015–30th June 2015) complaining low to moderate anxiety or depression have been administered childhood trauma questionnaire (CTQ) and Maslach burnout inventory.

Results CTQ results in 71 (87%) Emotional Neglect (EN), 2 (2.4%) Sexual Abuse (SA) and 2 (2.4%) Physical Abuse (PA). Twenty-one showed high emotional exhaustion, 21 high depersonalization, 9 moderate personal accomplishment while 1 showed low personal accomplishment. None of the patients who suffered child sexual abuse shows depersonalization or personal accomplishment difficulties linked to burnout. Patients negative to CTQ show respec-

tively moderate emotional exhaustion ($M = 20 \pm 20.15$), moderate depersonalization (11 ± 9.42) and high personal accomplishment (17 ± 12.38). Patients who suffered emotional neglect show the poorest profile at Maslach, particularly regarding emotional exhaustion. ANOVA reaches statistical significance among the 3 groups of detected abuse (EN, SA, PA) in personal accomplishment ($P = 0.013$) confirmed at POST HOC between EN and SA ($P = 0.0004$).

Conclusion The results obtained in this pilot study highlight two important considerations. First, it seems urgent to stress the huge prevalence of emotional neglect among those referred to psychiatric outpatient department due to moderate anxiety or depression complain. Moreover, emotional neglect appears to be the most compromised factor of burnout, especially if compared to sexual abuse.

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Mental health problems among male offenders and youths with conduct problems

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Background Mental health problems among youth, are frequent especially in offenders and as such is very important to identify as early as possible.

Objectives To estimate and compare level of some mental health problems between three groups of male youths: juvenile offenders in correctional center, adolescents with conduct problems and university students.

Method It is cross-sectional quantitative study. The sample consisted of three male groups: 41 offenders placed in one correctional center (Mean age = 18.02; SD = 2.20); 41 male students of secondary school with conduct problems (Mean age = 16.97; SD = 61) and 42 male university students randomly selected (Mean age = 19.7; SD = 1.77). They filled questionnaire MAYSI-2. Data processing was done with SPSS 21.0 and Microsoft Excel 2013.

Results Juvenile offenders in correctional center scored significantly higher than other two groups of youth in alcohol/substance abuse subscale ($P = 0.01$), Suicidal ideation subscale ($P = 0.48$) and traumatic stress subscale ($P = 0.03$) based on Kruskal-Wallis Test. Juvenile offenders in correctional center scored higher but non-significantly in angry/irritable and depression/anxious subscales. Students of secondary school with conduct problems scored higher but non-significantly in thought disturbance and somatic subscales.

Conclusion Male juvenile offenders have significantly more mental health difficulties. Mental health needs of youths in Kosovo (especially juvenile offenders) seem to be numerous and is important to be addressed properly.

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EW0142

Causes of institutionalization of children and adolescents in a shelter in Brazil

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