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MENTAL DISORDERS IN VICTIMIZATION

M.P. Novakovic¹, R. Novakovic², V. Despotovic³, Z. Maksimovic³, D. Novakovic⁴ ¹University of East Sarajevo, ²Nova-Medic, Private Ginecologic-Opstretric Clinic, ³Centar of Mental Health, ⁴Slobomir P University, Bijeljina, Bosnia-Herzegovina

Aim: The aim of this study was to show the importance of mental disorders in victimologic analysis in the sexual violence in B&H in the post-war period from January 1st 1999. to December 31st 2009.

Method: Mental disorders in victimization was tested on a sample of 175 non-violent female victims with mental disorders. The control group consists of 175 victims of violent victimization.

Results: In a regressive analysis, violent persons were separated from the non-violent ones by these redicting predictive factors: age (R=0.731, df=3, χ^2 =3.341, P= 0.007 OR=0.520 (95%), CI=0.820-0.950), father's education, house, mother's prostitution, sexual abuse and desire for victimization. Members of the control group had more often lived as lodgers (R= 0.015, χ^2 =4.431, P =0.005, OR = 0.203, CI= 0.390-0.492), with alcohol abuse and high rate of the family violence, nicotinism and sexual abuse. Psychological predictive factors in dividing non-violent from violent victims are: psychoticism (R = 0.791, χ^2 =4.783 df=1, P < 0.001, OR = 0.749, (95%) CI= 0.368 - 0.936), HDRS - total: (R= 1.174, χ^2 =10.341, df=1, P< 0.001, OR = 0.770 (95%) CI=0.650-0.910), incorporation of P=0.001 in Plutchi's test. Conclusion: Sexual violence among mentally disordered persons makes 20.50% of all victimizations which were committed by patients with personality disorders and neurotic persons. It has been demonstrated that females in B&H were more exposed to sexual violence because of poor mental health protection and increased violence in the family. Transgenerational model of the stress transmission, victimization in microsocial model of violence.