

in the DSM-V. Non-verbal communications were analyzed through modalities such as facial expressions, eye contact, and body gestures.

Results Several verbal and nonverbal characteristics have been identified as common in all the interviewees.

Conclusions In a way to improve the quality and the quantity of the information gathering, it is suggested, especially with terrorists (but not only), to based the investigative and forensic interviewing on a personality-focused approach. Further studies are also needed to evaluate if terrorists have specific communication skills. Finally, this work proves that indirect assessment, such as consulting records, interviewing partners, family members or friends, is very important in the terrorist forensic assessment.

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EV0564

Specifics of the implementation of the security measures of medical nature in the Republic of Serbia

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The medical security measures in the Republic of Serbia include:

- mandatory psychiatric treatment and confinement in a medical institution;
- mandatory psychiatric treatment at liberty;
- mandatory treatment of alcoholics and;
- compulsory Drug Addiction Treatment.

The aim of this presentation is to explain how the medical security measures are implemented in the Republic of Serbia. The methods used in this study are analysis and synthesis of the implementation of security measures in the Republic of Serbia based on many years of practical work in forensic centre for the implementation of security measures. By duration of medical security, measures may be twofold:

- of unlimited duration, when the offender is undergoing medical treatment and keeping in a medical institution, while there is a need for treatment, or until there is no threat to the environment (the length of time is difficult to determine, however, that the most common word on the permanent indefinite treatment and storage required special caution and detailed analysis of all the elements relevant for this decision).
- limited duration, where the duration of treatment is determined by the court and to no longer than three years as provided in the current The Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia.

The basis of every civilized society make the legal and moral norms governing the relations within the community, and thus regulate and protect their most essential element – the man – his physical and psychological integrity.

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Incest in the Schizophrenic patient: Case report

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Introduction Incest may be defined as sexual relations between close blood relatives. Legally, incest and sexual aggression toward

minors are classified as a criminal behaviour. Tunisia is among the countries from which incest cases are rarely reported.

Objectives and method The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between the psychotic structure and incest, and to describe the individual, clinical, and criminal traits of the incestuous father through clinical observation.

Case report Mr T.G is 46 years old. He is married and has six daughters. His wife appears to be passive, and largely dependent on her husband. Mr T.G has had incestuous relationships, initially, with his two eldest daughters. The acts were followed by the mother's complicit silence and the non-denunciation of the daughters. Two years later, he starts an incestuous behavior with his third daughter. Incest took place in the context of delusion. The patient was convinced that he is responsible of his daughters' sexuality education. He develops an incoherent theory of purification with a tendency towards morbid rationalism. It is only after four years of insufferable paternal incestuous relationships that the third daughter filed a complaint to the police. A psychiatric expertise concluded that the accused is exempt from criminal responsibility.

Conclusion Incest is a multi-faceted phenomenon, which makes its approach, comprehension, and treatment quite complex. For a psychotic patient incest is a means to deny alterity by crushing other. It also allows him to find, in this complete power, control over his annihilation anxiety.

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Substance use among male forensic patients

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There is a widespread use of substances abuse which might cause violence, suicide, interpersonal conflicts, lawsuits, psychiatric commitment, and even crimes. Psychiatrists are under increasing pressure to develop strategies to address the problem of co-existing criminal behaviour, addiction, and mental illness. The aim of this study was to examine the association between demographic profile, psychiatric symptomatology and substance use in forensic psychiatric inpatients, and to consider the treatment needs and opportunities for intervention among the same sample.

Methodology A retrospective study was done on patients admitted to the department for Forensic Psychiatry at the Razi Hospital from 1996 to 2016, initially jailed for detention and drug consumption and judged irresponsible by reason of insanity. Data were collected by record review.

Results Thirty-two patients were included in the study. Mean age was 27.81 years. Thirty-six percent of the participants were illiterate and 45% were single. More than half of the subjects (54%) had personal psychiatric history and 27, 27% had family history of psychiatric problems. About one third (31.81%) of participants had judicial background: 33% were arrested for public drunkenness, 44% were arrested for violence, and 22% were arrested for theft. Concerning the diagnosis, 45% were suffering from schizophrenia, 22.77% were diagnosed with personality disorder and 27.27% of them would not have any mental trouble. About 50% of the patients did not follow up with treatment.

Conclusion Addictive disorders are authentic psychopathological disorders. Effective treatment is hindered by the paucity of research on clinical application of treatment models for addictive disorders in this population.

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