

Aims. Autism prevalence is currently estimated to be approximately 1%. Ascertaining autism prevalence within the Criminal Justice System (CJS) has implications for understanding clinical and forensic need, alongside facilitating autism-specific CJS responses. This review aims to systematically identify and synthesise studies that investigate autism prevalence within CJS cohorts, and CJS involvement in autistic cohorts.

Methods. A systematic review of published studies that investigated autism prevalence within the CJS. A systematic search of major online databases was conducted in November 2021, including the ancestry method/expert consultation. Studies were qualitatively analysed, with reporting quality appraised.

Results. The search yielded 6491 articles. Following duplicate removal, 2942 articles remained for screening, of which 2857 did not meet inclusion criteria. Therefore, full texts of 85 articles were accessed, and 34 qualified for inclusion.

Prevalence rates of autism in the CJS were examined in 19 studies, 12 focused on forensic settings (e.g. secure psychiatric services/prisons/court), with 7 focused on forensic psychiatric assessment referrals. Prevalence rates of autistic people within the CJS reported by the included studies varied from 1–60%. This variation appeared related to factors such as the characteristics of the forensic setting/cohort, the method of autism screening/diagnosis, and whether participants had co-occurring intellectual disabilities.

Prevalence rates of CJS involvement in autistic populations were examined in 15 studies, with reported rates varying by 3–48%, with variation appearing related to a lack of cohesion in the definition of CJS involvement, with focus on variables including self-reported offending behaviour, police contact, or criminal convictions. These studies reported rates of offending by autistic people at a rate equivalent to, or lower than the general population/comparison sample.

Conclusion. Studies examining prevalence of CJS involvement among autistic people indicate a rate of offending at a lower, or equivalent level to the general population or comparison samples. However, studies examining prevalence of autistic people within CJS settings suggest they are over-represented. Possible explanations fall within three categories:

- pre-sentencing CJS factors - e.g. autistic people being more likely to be caught for their criminal behaviour, to confess during police interviews, to enter a guilty plea, or to have difficulty advocating for their rights in court
- autistic offender factors – whether autistic people who do engage in criminal behaviour, engage in behaviour of a higher severity, possibly reflecting high rates of comorbid mental disorder
- post-sentencing CJS factors – whether autistic people who offend are sentenced more harshly, or the possibility that a lack of autism sensitive forensic rehabilitative programmes and risk assessments may contribute to longer stays within forensic settings.

Origins of Callous-Unemotional Behaviours in Infants

Miss Gloria Cheung^{1*}, Miss Francesca Whitehead^{2,1} and Dr Elena Geangu¹

¹University of York, York, United Kingdom and ²NHS England, London, United Kingdom

*Presenting author.

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Aims. Callous-unemotional (CU) trait is a characteristic of conduct disorder. As CU-like behaviours emerge from early childhood, this could potentially be predicted early on in life. There is debate in whether general or specifically fear expression processing was impaired in those with CU traits. No studies

investigated subliminal emotion processing in those with CU traits. Hence, this study addressed two questions. Firstly, we investigated whether attention to general facial expression or fearful expression is related to future CU behaviours. Secondly, we examined whether subliminal emotion processing can predict CU behaviours alongside supraliminal emotion processing by comparing EEG data to CU behaviours.

Methods. We performed EEG on 7 months old infants using fearful and happy faces as stimuli to investigate whether attention bias to general facial expression or fearful expression is related to future CU behaviours through the Nc component (300–600ms). We also used both subliminal and supraliminal eliciting techniques to determine whether there are any differences in terms of prediction of CU behaviours. The ERP data were then compared with behavioural data, including aggression and empathy scores, collected when the participants reach 14 to 18 months old through the infant-toddler version of the Multidimensional Assessment of Preschool Disruptive Behavior (MAP-DB) and the infant empathy and prosocial behaviour (IEPB) questionnaires.

Results. A total of 18 infant participants were included in our analyses. There is a significant interaction between emotion and empathy for the Nc component, but not aggression. Infants with low empathy paid less attention to fearful facial expressions compared to happy facial expressions while those with high empathy paid more attention to fearful facial expressions compared to happy facial expressions. Moreover, subliminal and supraliminal emotion processing had similar ERP eliciting ability.

Conclusion. Our study showed those with less empathy have a different pattern of attention bias to emotional expression and are less sensitive to fear emotion. Attention bias to emotional expression during infancy could be used to predict CU behaviours during toddlerhood. Being able to predict CU behaviours before their occurrence could help identify those in need of early intervention and help identify potential participants for longitudinal studies that could aid the development of interventions and understanding of CU behaviours. Furthermore, subliminal and supraliminal emotion processing has a similar predicting ability for CU behaviours. This is the first study that investigated subliminal emotion processing in infants with CU behaviours. Future studies would need to include a larger sample size to verify our findings.

The SHIELD Project: Designing an Intervention for Social Media With Young People

Miss Gloria Cheung^{1*}, Dr Ioana Varvari² and Dr Clare Fenton¹

¹University of York, York, United Kingdom and ²Tees, Esk and Wear Valleys NHS Foundation Trust, Harrogate, United Kingdom

*Presenting author.

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Aims. The primary aims of our study is to gather ideas from young people about developing an intervention for children who first started using social media. Our study also aims to investigate whether different types of social media use are associated with impact of social media on emotions and self-esteem.

Methods. An anonymous questionnaire was distributed to young people (16–25 years old), who were UK residents, through word of mouth, social media and university newsletters. We assessed participants' baseline characteristics, including types of social media use (active, active-passive and passive), impact of social media. We also explored young people's idea on developing a social media intervention, including how it should be delivered,

topics that needs to be covered. Quantitative data were analysed using descriptive statistics and ordinal regression analysis.

Results. 90 young people completed the questionnaire. 37.8% of the participants started using social media before 13 years old. Analysis has shown that interacting with other users and creating social media content is associated with higher self-rated negative impact on self-esteem from social media, but there is no association between impact on self-esteem and reacting to other's social media content or browsing other's social media content. Types of social media use were not associated with a self-rated impact of social media on emotions. Regarding the co-development of an intervention for social media, young people believe the best ways to distribute information about social media is through an interactive session by professionals (36.7%) or teaching it in class (28.9%) while the least popular ways are poster/booklet (1.11%) and mobile phone app (1.11%). The majority of young people felt the following topics on social media to be useful to cover during interventions, including risks on social media (85.6%), emotional safety on social media (81.1%), social media hygiene (70.0%), coping strategies and finding help on social media (66.7%), communication on social media (58.9%).

Conclusion. Although types of social media use are not associated with impact on emotions from social media, those who create social media content are at higher risk of having more impact on self-esteem. Interventions should be developed to help protect or improve self-esteem while using social media. This could be done by focusing on different topics. Future interventions for young social media users should be interactive and led by experts. They should also start before children reaches the common legal age of social media use to make them more resilient to the digital world.

A Retrospective Analysis of Pattern of Mental Health Problems in COVID-19 Patients in a Tertiary Care Hospital in India

Dr Jwalamukhi Chidambaram Thirugnanam*
and Dr Ringhoo Theresa Jose

Lourdes Hospital, Ernakulam, India

*Presenting author.

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Aims. A. To investigate the nature of liaison psychiatry consultations for COVID-19 patients in a tertiary care hospital in India B. To assess pattern and prevalence of mental health disorders and management, in COVID-19 patients in a tertiary care hospital in India.

Methods. Retrospective chart-based study

Data from medical records of 1600 confirmed COVID-19 patients was studied and charts of 368 patients among that who, during their in-patient stay for COVID-19 treatment in Lourdes Hospital, Kochi (September 2020 - December 2021), received liaison psychiatry consultation was selected for retrospective analysis

Results. Psychiatric consultations were sought for 23%(368) patients with COVID-19 (1600) during the study period. The most common symptoms of mental health problems for referral were sleep disturbance (74.9%), agitation/restlessness, increased tension (50.3%), depressive symptoms like low mood, loss of interest (11.1%) and psychotic symptoms like talking to self, hearing voices, suspiciousness (8%). Liaison psychiatry consultation was most sought-after for critically ill patients (69.2%), with disturbed behaviour as the most common presenting complaint. Psychiatric diagnoses included in the spectrum of delirium

(39.3%), sleep disorders (33.3%), anxiety (15.5%), depression (7.1%) and psychosis (4.8%). In terms of psychiatric treatments, 95.9% of patients who received psychiatric consultation were treated with psychotropic medications, including non-benzodiazepine sedative-hypnotic agents (54.8%), anti-psychotic (26.2%), benzodiazepines (22.6%) and antidepressant (10.7%). The symptoms of 61% of patients had improved and they were prescribed medications to continue the treatment on discharge.

Conclusion. A significant proportion of hospitalized COVID-19 patients experienced mental health problems, especially patients in intensive care unit. Data that emerged from this study regarding pattern of mental illness and management options will serve as a template for psychiatrists to liaise with medical teams to treat future patients.

From Infancy to Modern Day: The History of Mother and Baby Units in the United Kingdom

Dr Rui-Ernn Natassia Chin^{1*} and Dr Mao Fong Lim²

¹Camden and Islington NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom and ²Cambridgeshire and Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust, Cambridge, United Kingdom

*Presenting author.

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Aims. Mother and baby units (MBUs) are inpatient units where women with severe acute postpartum psychiatric problems can be cared for alongside their babies. This is currently considered to be gold-standard care, recognising the importance of early childhood bonding and family-centered care. Great Britain has spearheaded the development of the MBU, however the history of MBUs in the United Kingdom (UK) has never been published.

Methods. Through a narrative review of published and grey literature, we explore the development of the MBU in the UK, from its infancy to modern day.

Results. We outline the history of the MBU model of care, from its early conception to current state. We also examine factors contributing towards the expansion of MBUs and more broadly, the expansion of perinatal mental health services throughout the UK. We also briefly describe the approach to MBUs worldwide, taking into consideration sociocultural differences and approaches to caring for the mother-baby dyad.

Conclusion. Since its conception, there has been considerable investment in and expansion of perinatal mental health services, both in community and inpatient settings. Sustained research and continued advocacy is required to expand provision of care.

Evaluation of Physical Health in an In-Patient Psychiatric Rehabilitation Setting

Dr Alastair Cockburn^{1,2*}, Dr Andrew Watson¹,
Dr Debbie Mountain¹ and Professor Stephen Lawrie³

¹Royal Edinburgh Hospital, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; ²Oxford University Hospitals Trust, Oxford, United Kingdom and ³Edinburgh University, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

*Presenting author.

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Aims. The mortality gap between patients with serious mental illness (SMI) and without is around 15–20 years. This has multiple contributing factors including poor physical health, side effects of antipsychotic medications and sub-optimal medical management. Presented here is a detailed cross-sectional study of physical