

The Association Between Personality Traits and Psychiatric Disorders: A Comparative Study of Violent and Non-Violent Offenders in a Nigerian Correctional Centre

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Aims: The study examined and compared the association between personality traits and psychiatric disorders among violent and non-violent offenders in a correctional centre in Nigeria.

Methods: This cross-sectional comparative study involved 268 participants, evenly divided between violent and non-violent offenders from the Nigerian Correctional Centre in Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria. All consenting participants completed a sociodemographic questionnaire, the Big Five Personality Inventory (BFI-44) to assess personality traits (extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness), and the Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview Version 7 (MINI 7.0) to identify psychiatric disorders. The Chi-Square test (χ^2) and Fisher's exact test (FET) were used to determine statistical significance and associations between personality traits and psychiatric disorders with p-value set at <0.05 and confidence interval of 95%. Ethical approval was granted by the Health Research and Ethics Committee of the Neuropsychiatric Hospital Aro, Abeokuta, Ogun State.

Results: Openness was the only personality trait with a statistically significant difference between the two offender groups. Violent offenders exhibited a higher proportion of both low (18.7%) and high (17.9%) scores compared with non-violent offenders (11.9% and 9.7%, respectively) ($\chi^2=7.351$, $p=0.025$).

The prevalence of any lifetime psychiatric disorder was significantly higher among violent offenders (35.8%) than non-violent offenders (21.6%) ($\chi^2=0.84$, $p=0.001$). No significant association was found between any personality traits and Depression, Anxiety, Bipolar Affective Disorder, or Antisocial Personality Disorder in both offender groups.

Among violent offenders, low Openness scores were associated with current psychotic disorders (FET=5.57, $p=0.039$). In contrast, among non-violent offenders, average and high Neuroticism scores were linked to current psychotic disorders (FET=6.51, $p=0.022$), while low and high Conscientiousness scores were associated with lifetime psychotic disorders (FET=12.15, $p=0.002$).

Furthermore, among non-violent offenders, low Agreeableness scores were associated with alcohol use disorder in the past 12 months (FET=7.28, $p=0.014$), while high Openness scores were linked to substance use disorders in the past 12 months (FET=6.29, $p=0.041$).

Conclusion: The study revealed that the association between personality traits and psychiatric disorders varies between violent and non-violent offenders. Although this adds modestly to existing knowledge, larger studies are necessary to generate more robust findings.

Abstracts were reviewed by the RCPsych Academic Faculty rather than by the standard *BJPsych Open* peer review process and should not be quoted as peer-reviewed by *BJPsych Open* in any subsequent publication.

The Considerations for the Prescription of Valproate as Treatment in Mayo Mental Health Service

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Aims: To examine current monitoring practices for valproate users within Mayo Mental Health Services and analyse the conditions for which it is prescribed.

Methods: Information on sodium valproate users was collected from clinical records using a data collection tool specifically developed to capture indicative parameters.

Results: Data was collected from 6 community clinics and 4 inpatient units with a total of 69 patients on sodium valproate treatment within the service. Licensed indication was accounted for in 24.6% of patients with 63.8% prescribed valproate for unlicensed use and 11.6% for unknown indication. Amongst the prescribed users 33.3% were male and 66.7% were female with 27.5% of participants being under 55 years old and 72.5% over 55 years old. Out of 39 females using valproate 20.5% were on effective contraceptives and 79.5% were not using any. Regarding the annual physical health check, all participants in the approved inpatient units were compliant as it was part of the inpatient care requirement. 54.5% of patients in the community clinic on valproate had annual physical health reviews and 45.5% were not compliant.

Conclusion: Our examination of Mayo Mental Health Service shows that most valproate use was for unlicensed indications with the majority of the users being female, most of whom were over 55 years of age. This reflects the high percentage of non-effective contraceptive users. There is also inadequate physical health monitoring for patients in the community.

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Diverse Beliefs, Diverse Bodies: Prevalence of Body Dissatisfaction and Disordered Eating in Muslim vs. Non-Muslim Females – A Systematic Review

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Aims: Body dissatisfaction and disordered eating behaviours are significant global health concerns, yet their prevalence and predictors among Muslim females remain underexplored. This systematic review aimed to compare the prevalence and associated factors of body dissatisfaction and disordered eating behaviours in Muslim and non-Muslim females, with a focus on religiosity and cultural practices.

Methods: The inclusion criteria encompassed primary observational studies published in English that compared body dissatisfaction and