

Aims Investigating effectiveness of ForACT on forensic and non-forensic outcome measures as well as factors related to outcome. A third outcome is community tenure, which is the actual number of days divided by the potential number of days spent in the community.

Methods A controlled cohort study was designed over with first results at 33 months. The experimental group consists of a new ForACT team in the area of Flanders, Belgium ($n = 70$). Patients are admitted from prison, psychiatric hospitals or other community-based care. The control group consists of mentally ill offenders in community-based treatment after release from prison ($n = 56$).

Results Results on forensic measures and community tenure are promising in favour of the ForACT team. In contrast, clients are often, though shortly, readmitted into psychiatric residential care. Substance use emerges as the main reason for admissions.

Conclusions A local forensic adaptation of ACT reveals promising results on forensic outcome measures, yet suffers a large number of admissions.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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Peculiarities of mental status and criminal behavior in individuals under cannabinoid consumption

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Introduction Substance-related mechanism may be capable of promoting brain changes in high-risk individuals [1,2]. Cannabis use reported to be associated in long-term cognitive effects.

Aim To evaluate mental status and criminal behavior in individuals under cannabinoid consumption in forensic psychiatric assessment.

Methods A retrospective analysis was conducted of forensic psychiatry examination reports in psychoactive substance consumption cases ($n = 170$) in National Service of Forensic Psychiatry 2010–2014. Offenders, which were reported with cannabinoid consumption ($n = 57$) were assessed by socio-demographic characteristics, mental state, court order and outcome.

Results Eighty-six percent offenders with cannabinoid consumption in observed period were men. The age of offenders prevailed from 18 to 35 years with basic education; 57.9% of offenders consuming cannabinoids were single (Fig. 1).

A total of 36.8% of all crimes in research group were committed against property, 31.6% – an unlawful possession of psychotropic substances, 22.8% – committed against human health, 8.8% – against public order (Fig. 2).

Conclusions Impulse control deficiency and emotion disorders were prevalent among offenders under cannabinoid consumption; 17.5% were committed irresponsible, all of them due to comorbid psychiatric disorder. More likely to offend were men, aged 18–35 years, single, who had basic or lower education.

Responsibility in offenders under cannabinoid consumption

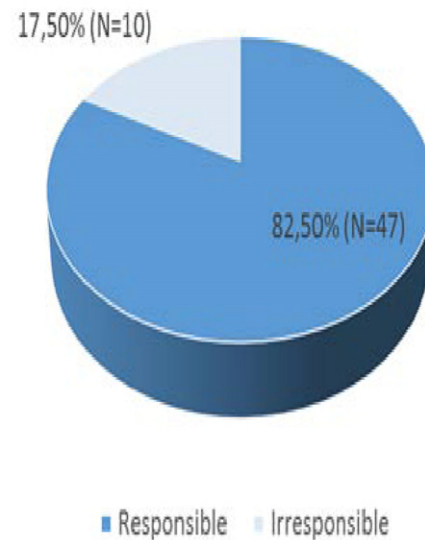


Fig. 1 Peculiarities of mental status.

Responsibility in offenders under cannabinoid consumption

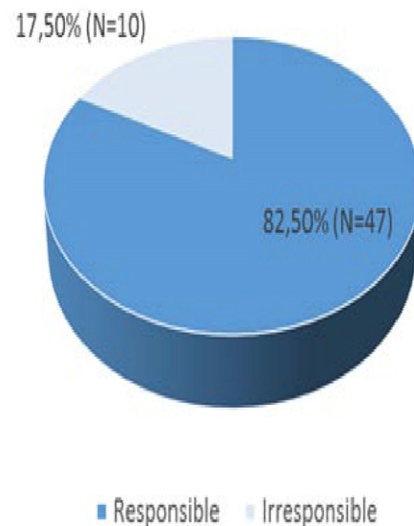


Fig. 2 Responsibility in offenders under cannabinoid consumption.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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