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ROUTINE OUTCOME MONITORING (ROM) IN BELGIAN AND DUTCH FORENSIC PATIENTS

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Introduction: By means of ROM, the efficacy of forensic psychiatric treatment can be measured in domains of risk of recidivism, level of psychopathology, and quality of life. Although, research of the efficacy of this treatment has several methodological pitfalls.

Objectives: To review the literature of ROM in forensic psychiatry; to consider the way of implementing ROM; to present relevant instruments in the domains as mentioned above.

Aims: To investigate whether forensic psychiatric treatment leads to less symptoms, and a decrease of reoffending; to investigate the correlation between degrees of psychopathology and quality of life.

Methods: Patients are recruited from the University Forensic Center (UFC), Antwerp, Belgium, which is a outpatient facility for treatment of sex offenders. In the future patients from other facilities will be included. Several instruments are used to measure the degree of psychopathology, risk of recidivism, and quality of life.

Results: Preliminary results are presented and discussed in this paper.