

tendency which promotes different expressions in terms of age, a tendency which also measures capacity in terms of age.

Objective To evaluate elder physical abuse – cases reviewed at the Forensic Institute, Tirgu Mures County, Romania.

Methods An experimental design was used, focusing on elder physical abuse cases involving victims aged 65 or older, who requested a forensic certificate. All cases were reviewed at the Forensic Institute Tg. Mures, Mures County, Romania between 1st of Jan–31st Dec 2014. Variables included: age, gender, environmental origin, physical abuse, sexual abuse, relationship with the perpetrator (relative, known person/neighbor, unknown person, husband/wife), the required number of days of hospitalization, victim previous psychiatric diagnosis, aggressor previous psychiatric diagnosis.

Results A total of 5252 forensic medical certificates were issued at request by the Forensic Institute of Tg Mures. One hundred and twenty (2.28%) were related to acknowledgement of the aggression of an elderly person (≥ 65 years, with an average age of 69.89 years CI: 68.8903–70.8930). The majority of subjects were males (65%), of rural origin (64.17%). The same address as the aggressor's was identified in most of the cases (41.66%). 35.83% were hurt by neighbours/acquaintances, 22.5% were attacked by strangers.

Conclusion We are aware of that an elder abuse appears to occur most often in domestic home situations, men from rural, more often than women, are involved that victims and may be perpetrated by adult family members, or other persons.

The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.880>

EV0551

Towards an EU research framework on forensic psychiatric care: Introduction, structure, activities and results of cost action Is1302

L. Castelletti^{1,*}, F. Scarpa²

¹ Azienda Socio Sanitaria Territoriale di Mantova, Sistema REMS, DSM, Mantua, Italy

² Usl Centro Toscana, Usl 11 Empoli, Empoli FI, Italy

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Forensic psychiatric care is aimed at improving mental health and reducing the risk of recidivism of mentally ill offenders. For some mentally disordered offenders long forensic psychiatric care is required. Due to different legal framework, policies and resources in member countries, treatment programs and care provided for these subjects may vary substantially across Europe.

Objectives COST Action IS1302, a EU project aimed at establishing a European network of researchers, clinicians and service providers about long-term forensic psychiatric care, has involved nineteen European countries for 2013 to set the basis for comparative evaluation and research on effective treatment and the development of best practice in long-term forensic psychiatry in Europe.

Method It is constituted by three main areas of interest and research. One group works on determination of patient characteristics, looking into prevalence, duration of stay and the most determinant characteristics of long term patients. The second area of research aims at obtaining better understanding of complex external factors that influence the poor progress of patients residing for an above average time in forensic services. Third group of research focuses on knowledge about specific needs brought about by psychiatric symptoms and how these specific needs might optimize the quality of life of patients in long term forensic psychiatric care.

Results/conclusions Launched four years ago, the action is at its last of activities. We display features, activities and data emerging from the research conducted so far.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.881>

EV0552

Use of new synthetic drugs in Slovenian prisons

K. Ceranic Ninic^{1,*}, K. Jecic¹, E. Glavnik², M. Pustoslemsek¹

¹ University Medical Centre Maribor, Department of Psychiatry, Maribor, Slovenia

² University of Maribor, Faculty of Medicine, Maribor, Slovenia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Prisons are a specific environment, in terms of population and various factors that affect health in the broader sense. According to the report of the board of prisons for Slovenia in 2013, 1 078 people who have had problems with illicit drug use were identified, representing 23.04% of all incarcerated persons. Moreover, an increase in the use of various types of new psychoactive substances, the so-called designer drugs, was recorded in recent years.

Aims The research aimed to point out the psychoactive drugs most used in Slovenian prisons and to explore whether these pose a public health issue.

Methods We conducted statistical research with semi-standardised epidemiological and psychoeducational questionnaires, which were distributed among prison population in Maribor region, Slovenia.

Results The analysis of the questionnaires received, which was completed by 54 prisoners, has shown that 54.55% of people aged between 18 and 35 years take synthetic drugs regularly, 30.30% of the population enjoys synthetic drugs occasionally. In the category of over 50 years, no one enjoyed these drugs. The most popular synthetic drugs were synthetic cannabinoids. Although a third of the users of these drugs has experienced at least one side effect, as many as 55.56% do not know how to act in such a case.

Conclusions This study confirmed that the majority of users of synthetic drugs are young adults who are convinced that their use is less harmful than the use of "ordinary" psychoactive substances. A surprisingly low awareness of side effects measure was stated.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.882>

EV0553

Head banging as a form of self-harm among inpatients within forensic mental health and intellectual disability services

V. Chester^{1,*}, R. Alexander^{1,2}

¹ Partnerships in Care Learning Disability Services, Psychiatry, Palgrave-Diss-Norfolk, United Kingdom

² Leicester Partnerships NHS Trust, Psychiatry, Leicester, United Kingdom

* Corresponding author.

Introduction "Head banging" is a common form of self-harm, linked to numerous negative outcomes including significant brain damage. However, little research has investigated the prevalence and correlates of head banging behaviour in clinical populations.

Method Head banging episodes were identified from the incident records ($n = 5417$) of two inpatient forensic services (one intellectual disability and one mental health), using relevant search terms. Rates were compared between individual patients, by gender, diagnosis and level of security. Incident accounts were analysed qualitatively using thematic analysis.