a patients with personality disorders in frameworks of mental retardation, organic disease, remission of schizophrenia.

P0148

Disorders of self-regulation among epileptic offeders

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The aim of the study of 118 mail offenders with epilepsy diagnosis was to determine factors, witch of severe antisocial deeds. Some key characteristics of self-regulation were revealed by using standardized psychiatric interview and psychological tests.

In our study we assumed the cognitive paradigm, in witch self-regulation was considered to be cyclical conscious psychological process, which consisted of following phases: long-term planning, programming, modeling, evaluation. Self-regulation is also characterized by level of flexibility and intercon-nection/autonomy.

The typical variants of self-regulation disorders were:
1) disconnectedness within process, while the phases, themselves, were on high level of function-ing;
2) «disharmonious» profile of self-regulation with non-realistic planning and hyper function of pro-gramming;
3) low level of functioning of all phases of the process, with combination of sufficient evaluation abilities and lack of anticipating capacities.

In the first variant: aggressive manifestations could be related to the following factors. Specific for epilepsy personal treats increased the rate of negative attributions in a wide range of situations. Alcohol intoxication disrupted compensatory formed manners of self regulation and interpersonal relations.

In the second variant: epilepsy patients exhibited general cognitive morbidity and personal disorders. Negative symptoms in combination with suspiciousness and jealousy determined the evaluation even of neutral situations as hostile and threatened. This leaded to fixation of aggressive patterns as the common way of interaction.

In the third variant: criminal history and aggressiveness appeared much earlier than epilepsy manifestation. Such manner of self-regulation was more the result of preceding personal and conduct dis-orders, than the epilepsy outcome.

P0149

Validation and calibration of the VRAG in Switzerland

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The Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG) was developed by Harris et al. in 1993.

Actuarial assessment instruments are typically generated using data from a training sample and are then applied to calibration samples. However, even slight differences in the composition of the samples can lead to different statistical models.

If an actuarial instrument is used in another country with a different legal system, culture and lan-guage, this problem is exacerbated. In the past, the predictive validity of the VRAG was confirmed for North America and for many European countries.

Our sample consisted of 107 violent and sex offenders released from a Swiss state penitentiary. Follow-up time was seven years.

The VRAG was predictive for general re-offending - independent of the inclusion of the PCL-R (Psychopathy Checklist-Revised; Hare, 1991) score. However, it failed to predict violent re-offending when the PCL-R score was excluded. Inclusion of the PCL-R score led to a significant - but low - result (AUC=0.62).

The calibration was acceptable for the model estimating any recidivism. In the case of violent recidivism, the calibration was poor.

It can be concluded that the VRAG can be used for risk assessment of offenders in Switzerland. However, the calibration of the risk categories should be adjusted to the base-rate of recidivism.

P0150

Forensic patients: Sociodemographic variables and their correlation with institutional aggressive behavior

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During the two - year research, conducted at the Center of forensic psychiatry at Special Psychiatric Hospital Gornja Toponica, from 2003 - 2005., following sociodemographic variables have been studied at in - mate forensic patients: age, origin (from town or village), education, duration of hospitalization, previous hospital treatments, previous criminal records and heredity.

Research included 170 in - mate forensic patients and 67 other psychiatric patients (that were divided in two control groups: control group of schizophrenic patients and control group of patients with alcoholism). During one - year period of follow - up, we investigated possible connection between some of quoted characteristics and violent behavior that took place during the hospitalization (institutionally).

Following statistic methods have been used: variance analysis (ANOVA test), Tamhane' s test of multiple comparation, univariate and multivariate logistic regression. Results of study show greater representation of patients with low educational level and village origin in group of forensic patients on hospital security measures (unlimited duration). Earlier aggressive behavior, criminal record and greater number of previous hospitalizations is represented widely at the group of forensic patients, compared with control groups. Following sociodemographic variables show significant correlation with institutional aggressive behavior: previous criminal record and low educational level, together with leading psychopathological syndrome. Other studied variables were not correlated with risks for aggressive behavior in this study.

P0151

Factors associated with antisocial behaviour in a sample of Romanian female offenders

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Background: The gravity of antisocial behaviour in women (ABW), can be associate with different psychosocial and psychopathological factors. The aim of our study is to determine such specific associations in a sample of Romanian female offenders.

Matherial and Method: This is an ongoing study concerning women incarcerated in four Romanian prisons. We are collecting data about their psycho-socio-familial and educational environment,