

majority having a single marital status (62.5%), the professional activity before imprisonment were workers in 61.6%, a history of imprisonment more than twice in 62.5% of cases and 50.89% declared having been victims of physical acts, psychological or sexual abuse during their childhood. Murder, armed robbery, drug trafficking and rape were the most frequent offenses with respective rates of 25.2; 17.07; 13.82 and 9.75%. Anxiety was noted in 53.57% of cases, of the respondents, depressive syndrome was in 28.57% of cases, schizophrenia was reported in 18, 75% of cases and substance-related disorders were noted in 21.42% of cases.

Conclusions: Longitudinal studies should, in the coming years, try to understand the impact of imprisonment on the onset and evolution of psychiatric disorders.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Prevalence; Psychiatric Disorder; Prison; penitentiary psychiatry

EPV0786

Psychiatric autopsy in two cases of assessment testamentary capacity

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Introduction: In Romania, in accordance with current law, “the will is the unilateral, personal and revocable act by which a person named testator disposes, in one of the forms required by law, for the time when he will no longer be alive”. The increasing complexity of modern financial and family structures has led to an increase in testamentary disputes, a fact reflected by the large number of forensic examinations in civil cases.

Objectives: Mental capacity are the majore concerns in the many of issues in elders but the great challenge is its retrospective evaluation, when the patient no longer exists. We focuse on the testator’s mental capacity at the time the will was written.

Methods: We present two cases of will contestation in post mortem, in which the testator’s age was 65, respectively 70 years at the time of executing the will.

Results: In the first case the testator dies one month after he signed the will, the cause of death was cardiorespiratory arrest; cervical neoplasm; In the second case the testator dies two years after he signed the will. In both cases the patients did not have a history of neuropsychiatric disorders in the family doctor’s records. The circumstances of the production of a will, including the mental state of the testators and the true wishes of the testators were reconstructed using a psychiatric autopsy, based on the documents provided.

Conclusions: The complexity and subtlety of the problems reflected in these cases highlights the need to go beyond traditional criteria and assess situation-specific factors.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Testamentary capacity; Mental Capacity; Will contestation; Psychiatric autopsy

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Socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of the perpetrators of sexual assaults assessed at the psychiatric department of Mahdia

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Introduction: Sexual assault constitutes a major problem in Tunisian society. There is no definitive typology of the characteristics of those who sexually assault. The great diversity of sexual assault behaviors and the different underlying motivations do not allow us to describe a typical profile of the sexual assailant. There may be cognitive, personality trait, lifestyle, and pathway distortions involved in the etiology and maintenance of deviant sexual behaviors.

Objectives: To establish the socio-demographic and clinical profile of the perpetrators of sexual assault appraised in the psychiatric service of Mahdia.

Methods: This is a descriptive retrospective file-based study on all subjects assessed at the Taher Sfar Mahdia psychiatric department for sexual assault during the period from January 01, 2010 to December 31, 2020.

Results: Our sample consisted of 18 interviewed subjects. The median age was 40 years with extremes of age of the accused ranging from 30 to 61 years. The entire population is male. He was essentially of average socio-economic level. A psychiatric diagnosis was retained in 50% of the perpetrators of sexual assault: bipolar disorder (27.7%), schizophrenia (11.1%), antisocial type personality disorders (5.5%) and mental retardation (5.5%). Indecent assault was the most common assault followed by rape. The minors were victims in 33.3% of the cases Among those arrested, 72% were considered responsible for their acts and only one is considered irresponsible.

Conclusions: The studies having focused on the characteristics of the sexual aggressors concluded with a profile of the young man, single and badly inserted which does not constitute in any case a typical profile.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: expertise; forensic psychiatry; SEXUAL ASSAULT; Indecent assault

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Challenges of ageing in prisons and forensic psychiatric settings

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Introduction: There is a current trend towards an increase in the number of elderly prisoners due to the increase in life expectancy and the change in the attitude of society and the judicial system. The