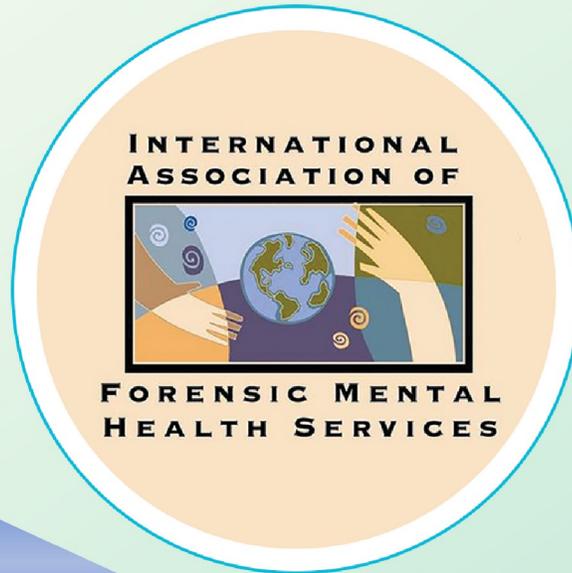


2021 VIRTUAL CONFERENCE | JUNE 16-17

Past, Present, and Future of Forensic Mental Health Services

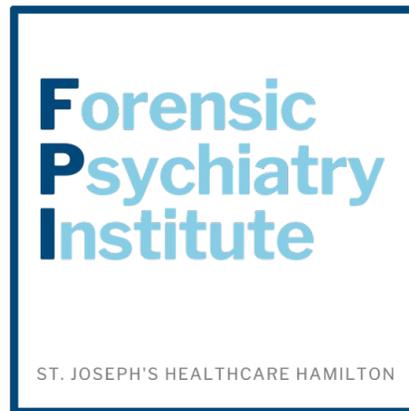


Final Program

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Welcome Message

What a year! After canceling our conference in Krakow last year, we could not foresee skipping another year of scientific updates and networking. We are therefore delighted to come together this year and reconnect, albeit virtually.

So in these circumstances, I would like to extend my welcome to beautiful _____ (fill in the blank!) for the 20th IAFMHS conference. We hope you enjoy the scientific program our co-chairs Dr Yanick Charette (CAN) and Dr Ashley Dunne (AUS) put together for us in record time. Also, many thanks to Yan Lim our fabulous Association coordinator! We would also like to acknowledge the resilience of presenters who, from around the world, junior and more experienced researchers alike, showed their cinematographic talents to put together their presentation in a virtual medium.

Our conference theme is Past, Present and Future of Forensic Mental Health Services, which this year seems all the more appropriate as we experience a new normal in our Services. This year's Eaves lecture will be delivered by Dr Gina Vincent (US) on implementation science in Justice supervision. Our second Keynote speaker will be Dr Andrew Forrester (UK) on the knowledge gaps and future directions in prison mental health. New this year, we propose a panel discussion on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on Forensic Mental Health Services with members of our Special Interest Group on Service Development, Organisation, Strategy and Delivery, with Dr Lindsay Thomson (UK), Dr Sandy Simpson (CA), Dr Harry Kennedy (UK) and Dr Mathieu Dufour (CA). The student section will also be holding a professional development panel.

Although the social program of the conference is of a different nature and intensity this year for obvious reasons, we did want to hold our Welcome reception to continue to foster collaborations and networking.

As we come together virtually for our annual conference at the end of an extraordinary year, we look forward with cautious optimism and hope of reconnecting live in a not too distant future. In the meantime have a great virtual conference! And don't miss out on the [IAFMHS's 20th anniversary promotional items](#) in support of student board initiatives.

Anne Crocker, Ph.D.

President, International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services

Quazi Haque, MR, FRCPsych, FloD, LLM

President-elect, International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services

Barry Rosenfeld, Ph.D.

Past President, International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services

Yanick Charette, Ph.D. and Ashley Dunne, Ph.D.

Co-chairs, Scientific Program Committee

Scientific Program Committee

We would like to acknowledge the hard work, particularly this year, for all our dedicated presenters. We would like to extend our thanks to the international reviewers who generously found time from their busy schedule to evaluate the submissions to build the 2021 program :

Ali, Saima	Kent-Wilkinson, Arlene	Ryan, Kori
Aslam, Hira	Keulen-de Vos, Marije	Salem, Leila
Cruz Triviño, Ingrid Lorena	Lambert, Caroline	Scott, Jesse
Darani, Shaheen	Larson, Kimberly	Völlm, Birgit
De Beuf, Tamara	Lenger, Katie	Watson, Malorie
Eusterschulte, Beate	Martin, Michael	Wheable, Victoria
Gilling McIntosh, Lindsey	Papalia, Nina	Zottola, Samantha
Gonzalez, Kenny	Rodrigues, Nicole	

Thank you!

Yanick Charette, Ph.D. and Ashley Dunne, Ph.D.

Co-chairs, Scientific Program Committee

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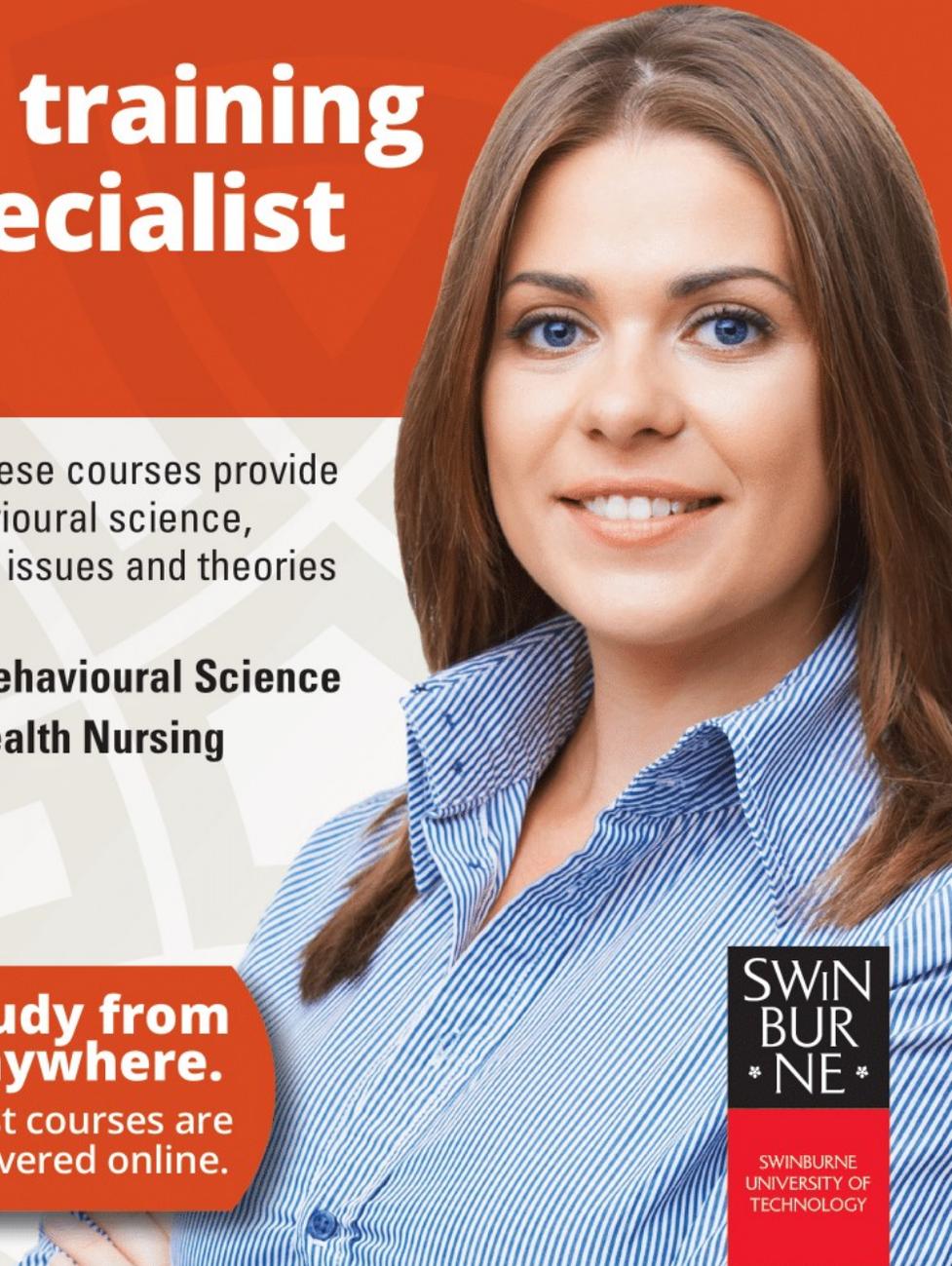
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How to navigate the program and the online platform

Different presentation formats are available during the conference to benefit from the online format and to accommodate presenters and participants for different time zones:

- 1) Synchronous panels (see schedule p.10). For this format, prerecorded videos of the presentations will be shown at the beginning of the panel and presenters will be available at the end of their presentation for a quick Q&A. You'll also be able to discuss with these presenter using the chat. Mostly like in a regular conference!
- 2) Asynchronous panels (see schedule p.12). For this format, prerecorded videos of the presentations will be available online and presenters will be available to answer questions and comment via a discussion forum.
- 3) Poster presentations. For this format, short prerecorded videos of the presentation are available online and presenters will be available to answer questions and comments via a discussion forum. All presenters will also be available during the poster session to discuss live with participants.

Most of the information on how to navigate the online platform is available on the platform itself. However, just a quick reminder on how breakout sessions works to access the presentation.

Entering & Exiting Breakout Rooms (Conference Tracks)

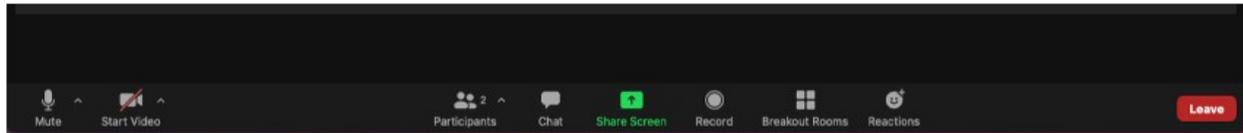
Individual sessions will use breakout rooms. Aside from the Opening Session and Keynote sessions, the bulk of the conference will occur in individual breakout rooms.

The self-select feature will give you complete control of your experience. It will also help us more efficiently get people to the right room in the most efficient manner. For those who have not used the self-select Breakout Room feature before - please click the link below and review this Zoom article before the conference.

<https://support.zoom.us/hc/en-us/articles/115005769646-Participating-in-breakout-rooms>

Where is the “Breakout Room” Button?

Mac and PC users with the latest Zoom software will see it on the bottom, right of the toolbar. Apple and Android Phone / Tablet users will see the button on the top left of their device.



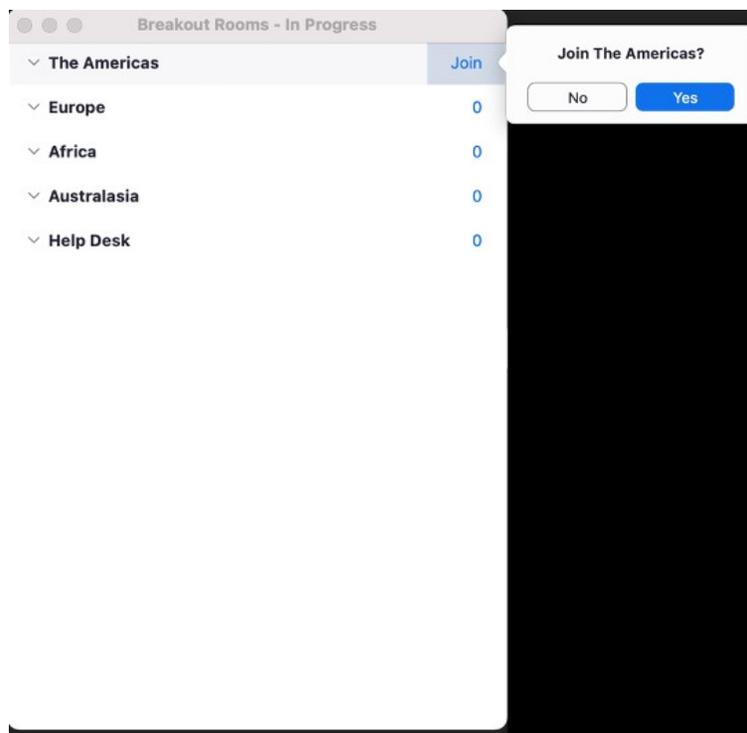
Look for this icon 

1. Click **Breakout Rooms** in your meeting controls.

This will display the list of open breakout rooms created by the host.

2. Hover your mouse/pointer over the number to the right of breakout room you wish to join, click **Join**, then confirm by clicking **Join**.

3. Repeat as necessary to join other breakout rooms or click **Leave Room** to return to the main session.



Help While in a Breakout Room

If you need help in the breakout room, you can simply ask for help by putting your message in the chat box and a co-host in the room will help address it. There is also a “help” button. If you press that button the main host will get a notification to come to your room to help.



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Synchronous Concurrent sessions - Day 1

(see p.26 for abstracts)

June 16

Pacific Time	Eastern Time	British Time	Australian Eastern Time		Room - The Americas	Room - Europe	Room - Africa	Room - Australasia	Special Interest Group (SIG) Meetings (p.19)	
7:00	10:00	15:00	00:00	Z	Introduction and Presidential address					
7:30	10:30	15:30	00:30	A	Family violence Fraga Dominguez Lapierre Vatnar	Restrictive environment and risk management Berlin Puzzo van den End	Models of Care in Forensic Mental Health Services Thomson	The Admissibility of the Rorschach in Court: Indicators from North America and Europe King		
8:30	11:30	16:30	1:30	B	Life expectancy Doyle Rees Sørensen	Forensic mental health trajectories Imbeault Leclair Nagtegaal	Forensic intervention programs Maguire Marshall Trawver	Aggression in Forensic Settings: Markers, Measurements and Monitoring Mamak	Service development, organization, strategy & delivery	
9:30	12:30	17:30	2:30	C	Keynote Speaker (p.14) Advancing from the <i>What works to How to make it work.</i> Applications of implementation science to justice supervision Gina Vincent					
10:30	13:30	18:30	3:30	D	Validity and Relevancy Hart Marshall Wheable	Care Planning for Older People in Forensic Mental Health Services in the UK: the past, present and future Tallent	Individual differences in cognitive, emotional, and behavioral functioning: a forensic perspective Garofalo	Patient Needs Assessment in a Canadian Forensic Hospital: PART 1 Nicholls		
11:30	14:30	19:30	4:30	E	Triage and service appraisal De Pau McKenna McKeown	Physical health and neuroscience Basrak Kolla Upfold	Objective Predictors of Risk and Outcome: Current Status and Future Directions Sen	Patient Needs Assessment in a Canadian Forensic Hospital: PART 2 Rajan		
12:30	15:30	20:30	5:30	F	Online Welcome Reception (p. 18)					RISC-team
13:30	16:30	21:30	6:30							Forensic Mental Health Nurses
14:30	17:30	22:30	7:30							

Main event
 Symposium
 Paper panel
 Poster session

Synchronous Concurrent Sessions - Day 2

(see p.40 for abstract)

June 17

Pacific Time	Eastern Time	British Time	Australian Eastern Time	Room - The Americas	Room - Europe	Room - Africa	Room - Australasia	Special Interest Group (SIG) Meetings (p.19)	
7:00	10:00	15:00	00:00	Keynote Speaker (p.15) Prison mental health: past, present and future Andrew Forrester					
8:00	11:00	16:00	1:00	Diversity and cultural practices Anumba Davis Rieger	Symptoms, treatment and adherence Bjørkly Gea Murray	Abscinding from Forensic Mental Health Services Penney	Offline and online sexual offending in adult and youth victims: Pathways, predictors and treatment Kleijn	Mental Health Courts and Diversion Programs	
9:00	12:00	17:00	2:00	Using neurobiology to increase effective risk assessment and treatment. The future of forensic mental healthcare? van Dongen	Measuring Patients' Experiences of Restrictiveness in Forensic Mental Health: Perspectives from four Countries Tomlin	Computer Gaming and Virtual Reality in Forensic Psychiatry Renaud	Safeguarding the Quality of Forensic Assessment in Sentencing: A Review Across Western Nations De Vries Robbé		
10:00	13:00	18:00	3:00	Poster Session Discussion Block 1 Poster 1 - 11 (p.61)	Poster Session Discussion Block 2 Poster 12 - 22 (p.61)	Poster Session Discussion Block 3 Poster 23 - 33 (p.61)	Poster Session Discussion Block 4 Posters 34 - 45 (p.61)		
11:00	14:00	19:00	4:00	Outpatients and recovery Amin Eisenberg	Implementation of the START:AV across Europe De Beuf	Youth populations Cotton Laurinavicius Papalia	European study on violence risk and mental disorder (EU-VIORMED): preliminary results de Girolamo		
12:00	15:00	20:00	5:00	Personality disorders Dunne Loutzenhiser Mooney	Innovating forensic mental healthcare: from theory to technology Bouman	Assessment and the Court De Beuf Healey Krentz	Student Professional Development Panel: Learn From Your Peers (p.24)		
13:00	16:00	21:00	6:00	Keynote Panel (p. 16) The COVID-19 Pandemic Effects on Forensic Mental Health Services Lindsay D. Thomson, Alexander Simpson, Harry Kennedy, Mathieu Dufour, Anne Crocker					
14:00	17:00	22:00	7:00	Annual General Meeting (AGM)					
14:30	17:30	22:30	7:30	Annual General Meeting (AGM)					

Main event



Symposium



Paper panel



Poster session



Asynchronous Sessions (see p.52 for abstracts)

<p style="text-align: center;">Risk and management</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Belfry McIntosh Janes</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Recovery and Environment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bridekirk Santana Meyer</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Confinement: Effects and interventions</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cook Connors Luigi</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Perception and best practices in the justice system</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Zottola Mantler</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Contemporary challenges</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MacNeill Palis Farrell</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Offending behaviors</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Eyer Sendler</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Addressing the mental health needs and reincarceration rates of inmates through education and targeted services</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Darani</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Challenging the myth that the Not Criminally Responsible verdict is a 'soft on crime' approach</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Charette</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Measurement of Mental Disorder Severity in Corrections: The Development and Application of the Clinical Global Impression Scale - Corrections (CGI-C)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gerritsen</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Past, present and future of Structured Professional Judgement in the Polish forensic mental health system</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gierowski</p>		

Main event

Symposium

Paper panel

Poster session



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Keynote Speakers

Advancing from the “What Works” to “How to Make it Work”: Applications of Implementation Science to Justice Supervision

Gina Vincent

Forensic mental health and other justice-related research has made significant and invaluable contributions to the development of effective assessment instruments, practices, and interventions for use with individuals who come into contact with the law. Studies of the impact of these practices in the field, however, are not always favorable. Implementation science tells us that it is not enough to know ‘what works’; it is the proper implementation of what works that is critical. Using results from three implementation studies of risk assessment and risk-need-responsivity-based supervision in juvenile justice, this keynote address illustrates the positive outcomes and effectiveness that can be achieved when researchers are engaged with agencies in the implementation of these practices. The presentation concludes with three key recommendations for forensic mental health practitioners and scientists.



Gina Vincent, Ph.D. is an Associate Professor at the Implementation Science & Practice Advances Research Center (iSPARC) and Co-Director of the Law & Psychiatry Program at the University of Massachusetts Medical School. She also is President of the National Youth Screening and Assessment Partners (NYSAP), a technical assistance center for assisting juvenile justice agencies with the selection and implementation of risk assessment and behavioral health screening tools.

Dr. Vincent has received funding from NIMH, NIDA, the MacArthur Foundation, and OJJDP for studies relevant to risk for reoffending, mental health problems, and substance abuse among youth involved in the juvenile justice system. She is author of the widely-used Risk Assessment in Juvenile Probation: A Guidebook for Implementation manual. She has assisted multiple juvenile justice agencies with the selection and implementation of risk assessment instruments for case planning and studies the effectiveness and impact on youth and the system.

She has over 70 publications and over 100 presentations to international, national, and local juvenile justice agency conferences in the areas of violence risk assessment, implementing risk/needs assessment in juvenile justice, adolescent substance abuse, callous-unemotional traits, and mental health symptoms.

Prison mental health: past, present and future

Andrew Forrester

Prisons have played an important role in society since our civilisations first began, and the development of good quality prison health care has been a significant marker of progressive intent within civilised societies. This talk traces the development of prison health care from the ancient world to the present day. There are considerable variations throughout the world in the way prison healthcare is delivered and approached, with serious concerns arising in many jurisdictions. Nevertheless, we do have significant international agreements in place, and from this place of minimum standards it is now incumbent upon us to seek further improvements as we design future prison mental health services.

To do this, we must first ask: *What do we know now? Where are the gaps in our knowledge? What is needed to reduce variations between nation states and ensure high quality services throughout the world?*

Given that many people with mental health conditions are suffering in appalling circumstances in prisons at the moment, these questions demand urgent responses.



Andrew Forrester (MD(Res) FRCPsych) is Professor of Forensic Psychiatry at Cardiff University, Wales, and a Consultant Forensic Psychiatrist with Swansea Bay University Health Board and Oxleas NHS Foundation Trust. He is Academic Secretary to the Faculty of Forensic Psychiatry, Royal College of Psychiatrists, and Editor in Chief of the SAGE journal *Medicine, Science and the Law*. He sits on the executive committees of the Forensic Faculty of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, the British Academy of Forensic Sciences, and the charity Crime in Mind, as well as sitting on the British Medical Association's Forensic and Secure Environments

Committee. He is the former chair of the World Psychiatric Association's prison mental health task-force, a member of the Society of Expert Witnesses, a member of the Medical and Dental Defence Union of Scotland, an honorary member of the World Psychiatric Association, and a former member of the Royal College of Psychiatrists' Working Group on the Mental Health of Refugees and Asylum Seekers.

He has worked as a psychiatrist in prisons and other criminal justice settings for over 20 years, and has written over 700 reports to the Courts, mainly in criminal proceedings. His clinical and research interests relate to mental health conditions as they present in the criminal justice system, including prisons, courts, police custody, probation, and other places of detention, with a focus on vulnerability and marginalisation.

The COVID-19 Pandemic Effects on Forensic Mental Health Services

Lindsay D. Thomson, Alexander Simpson, Harry Kennedy, Mathieu Dufour, Anne Crocker



This year, we faced events at the global scale that affected the way of life and the work most people on the planet. Forensic psychiatry was not spared from these circumstances. This panel aims to outline the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on forensic mental health services in different countries and continents, including illness prevalence and deaths. Presenters from Ireland, Canada and Scotland will describe the clinical model and service adaptations made to manage the pandemic. This analysis aims to set out the impact of these adaptations on patient

care using specific outcomes while considering the role and uptake of vaccination in forensic mental health services patient and staff groups. Presenters will discuss the legacy medical, scientific and social of the COVID-19 pandemic on forensic mental health services.

This discussion will underline the fact that every forensic mental health services should continue to modify their response to the pandemic in light of local factors and should focus on developing a lasting positive legacy from a profoundly negative event.

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Welcome Reception.. Online!

IAFMHS invites you to join the conference **Welcome Reception** on **June 16th from 3:30 pm - 5:30 pm Eastern** ([Time Converter Here](#)). The reception will take place on the [GatherTown](#) platform, not on the conference zoom link.

Dr. Anne Crocker, IAFMHS President, will give a welcome message in the theater at 4:30 Eastern, followed by 2020 award winners, 2021 award winners, and a message from conference sponsors. Please join us in the theater at 4:30 pm :)

The [GatherTown](#) platform provides a 2D layout in which participants can navigate by moving an avatar using arrow keys. When a group of avatars is in close proximity, a video conference is started. Tables and chairs provide private video conferencing space.

Before the welcome reception, check out [this link](#) to view a video about how this platform works. We also encourage you to review the [attendee guide](#) to make the most of this experience :)

Welcome Reception Information: <https://www.virtualchair.net/events/iafmhs-welcome-reception>

Please note - this platform cannot be accessed by a mobile device, please join on a desktop :)

See you there!



Special Interest Group (SIG) Meetings

Some of our Special Interest Groups (SIG) meetings will take place during the conference. If you are interested in attending any of the SIGs, you'll find the meeting link on the online platform of the conference. Please email iafmhs@sfu.ca for any questions.

[Emerging Forensic Systems Group](#)

Formerly the African Special Interest Group, this group has been expanded to include all emerging forensic systems to allow mental health practitioners to exchange ideas on how to develop and sustain forensic mental health services in different parts of the world where forensic mental health systems may still be in a nascent stage. Many countries lack secure mental health treatment facilities and where they exist, these services are largely rudimentary. Coupled with this, are the apparent lack of structured training in forensic mental health and the attendant shortage of skilled manpower in the subspecialty. It is the hope of the special interest group that a robust multidisciplinary approach to research, training and service development in the area of forensic mental health will evolve from the various opportunities of interaction that the group will provide.

Chair: Adegboyega Ogunwale
Meeting: Tue, Jun 15, 1pm EST

[Forensic Mental Health Nurses](#)

Although the roles and responsibilities vary across countries, Forensic Mental Health Nurses (FMHN) play a key role in assessing, managing and treating mentally disordered offenders. IAFMHS is committed to increasing the involvement and contribution of FMHNs in the organisation in order to learn from their experiences, improve dialogue and collaboration between professionals working in Forensic Services and to promote the valuable work of FMHNs.

Chair: Tessa Maguire
Meeting: Wed, Jun 16, 4:30pm EST

[Long-Term Forensic Psychiatric Care](#)

The purpose of this special interest group is to establish an ongoing forum where issues and best practices regarding Long-term Forensic Psychiatric Care (LFPC) can be discussed and shared. LFPC will concern itself with patients who do not profit enough from treatment to return safely to society. After years of various treatment attempts, some patients remain too dangerous or disruptive, and are still in need of substantial care. The seriousness and complexity of their problems, the strong societal response they evoke, the ethical considerations about the

proportionality between their offences and the length of their custody, as well as the daily issues professionals on LFPC wards have to deal with will be subjects of this forum.

Chair: Peter Braun

Meeting: TBA

[Mental Health Courts and Diversion Programs](#)

This special interest group is interested in better addressing the problems associated with mentally ill individuals entering the criminal justice system. Two of the main vehicles established by the criminal justice system to deal with this population are Mental Health Courts and Diversion Programs. Both of these come in many different shapes and sizes. The general expansion of interest in a specialized judicial process to deal with mentally disordered accused, and increased writings and research in the area, lead us to the conclusion that the association should create an international forum dedicated to mental health courts. As we are well into the second decade since the establishment of the first mental health courts and as the proliferation of mental health courts and diversion programs continues at an impressive pace it was decided at the Vienna Conference in 2008 that the time had come to create a forum where issues surrounding mental health courts and diversion programs may be discussed and ideas exchanged.

Chair: Evan Lowder

Meeting: Thu, Jun 17, 11am EST

[Offenders with Intellectual Disability](#)

Offenders with intellectual disability are a small but highly problematic group within forensic mental health services. In addition to their intellectual disability a large proportion of these offenders are burdened with heterogeneous and highly complex co-morbid mental disorders. Furthermore, they frequently suffer from multiple and severe somatic problems that create needs which are hard to meet. As evidence based treatment options are rare success is limited. Furthermore, the problematic interface to community treatment services extends the length of stay. Once admitted, most of these patients stay inside forensic psychiatric facilities for many years. For a significant proportion discharge never becomes an option. This special interest group tries to facilitate the international exchange of ideas, experience and research evidence to provide more effective services for offenders with intellectual disability.

Chair: Kim Ellen Biesmans

Meeting: TBA

RISC - Team

The RISC-Team (Risk Information, Support, and Communication--Toward Effective Assessment and Management) is the association's special interest group on risk assessment and management. The group was established by Chris Webster in 2001, at the first IAFMHS conference in Vancouver. Chris established the RISC-Team to promote interest, understanding, best practice and support in all aspects of risk assessment and management with clients in forensic, correctional, or mental health settings. The RISC-Team aims to be a resource for all disciplines involved in such activities - lawyers and administrators, as well as psychologists, psychiatrists, nurses, social workers, and other involved professionals. It aims to be an international resource on violence risk assessment and management.

Chair: Stephanie Penney

Meeting: Wed, Jun 16, 3.30pm EST

Service Development, Organization, Strategy, and Delivery

Across the world models of treatment services for mentally ill or personality disordered offenders differ greatly. This special interest group would give an opportunity for those people responsible for running or buying these services to exchange ideas. To date the IAFMHS and many other organisations cater for comparison, study and research of scientific and clinical matters but there appears to be no opportunity for similar study or research into the management of these organisations. This special interest group is a forum for the exchange of experiences and ideas where the participants do not have to represent any formal system but can be open for discussion. In recent years section members have shared ideas and collaborated on subjects such as quality standards, risk management, treatment programs and outcomes, service specifications and much, much more! We believe that the opportunity to study, compare and benchmark services will enable us to run our services more effectively leading to a better quality of care and more efficiently enabling us to provide a better quality service within finite budgets.

Chair: Lindsay Thomas

Meeting: Wed, Jun 16, 11.30am EST

discover waypoint

We are evolving the Waypoint Research Institute and together are redefining traditional health care through partnerships, innovation and research. Our new Strategic Plan sets a goal of establishing an International Centre of Excellence in Forensic Mental Health Research. Today with our partners there is no limit to what we can achieve. Watch for news soon about the new Research Chair in Forensic Mental Health in partnership with the University of Toronto.

To find out more about Waypoint and our pursuit of excellence, visit waypointcentre.ca.



This Year Award Winners

Christopher Webster Early Career Award

The Christopher Webster Early Career Award honours Dr. Christopher Webster. Dr. Webster's scholarship and contributions to the topic of violence risk assessment are known to all members of the Association. He is a colleague to many individuals in many countries, and his writings and lectures provide wisdom and significant advancements in knowledge. Of particular relevance to the purpose of this Award, Dr. Webster has acted as a wonderful role model and mentor to several emerging scholars in the field.

We honour his generosity of spirit, the quality of his work, and his instrumental role as a mentor by presenting this award at the annual meeting of the Association. IAFMHS awards one Christopher Webster Early Career Award each year.

We are pleased to announce this year's Christopher Webster Early Career Award winner is

Dr. Catherine Shaffer-McCuish, Canada

Rüdiger Müller-Isberner Award

Dr Rüdiger Müller-Isberner retired from the IAFMHS in 2014 before presenting as keynote speaker at the 2015 IAFMHS conference in Manchester. His contributions to the IAFMHS have been very significant in supporting the Association from its inception and as an excellent role model for others, especially with respect to integrating science and practice. Therefore, the Board of Directors has agreed to offer an annual 'Rüdiger Müller-Isberner Award'.

This award will be presented each year at the annual conference to delegates nominated for a conference paper that clearly illustrates the link between research and its impact on practice.

We are pleased to announce this year's Rüdiger Müller-Isberner Award winner is

Dr. Gary Chaimowitz, Canada

Congratulations to both winners!

Student Professional Development Panel: Learn From Your Peers

Organized by the student committee

Get to know the IAFMHS student board! Who are we, where are we from, what do we do, and what can we do for you? We will introduce ourselves, our place in the general organization, our goals and our tasks. Are you thinking of becoming a student member, or considering becoming more actively involved in the organization? Perhaps you have been thinking about running for a student board position yourself?

The student professional development panel will offer you the opportunity to meet the student board as well as other (potential) IAFMHS student members, and ask any questions you may have surrounding the initiatives and resources offered by the IAFMHS student board. Furthermore, we want to provide a platform to our IAFMHS student members to learn from each other about their experiences navigating academia and clinical practice in the field of forensic mental health; may be applying to grad school, finding internships, finishing your degree, or entering the work field as an early career professional.





Institut national
de psychiatrie légale
Philippe-Pinel

AFFILIÉ À
Université
de Montréal

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**STATE-OF-THE-ART
PSYCHIATRIC CARE IN A
SAFE AND SECURE
ENVIRONMENT.**



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Synchronous Concurrent sessions - Day 1 (Abstracts)

10:30 - 11:30	Room : The Americas
<p>Paper panel Family violence</p> <p>1047773 : Predictors of elder abuse victims' self-reporting to a UK helpline Silvia Fraga Dominguez, Jennifer Storey, Emily Glorney</p>	
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>Elder abuse victims are often reluctant to disclose abuse and accept intervention. Several professionals may be legally required to report abuse if suspected, and knowing which victims are more likely to remain hidden could help professionals recognize those victims. This study aimed to identify the predictors of victims' self-reporting based on data from a UK helpline (N_x005F_x0003_f1,623). Cases where victims were female, experiencing mental health problems, or suffering psychological abuse, were more likely to be self-reported, while cases with older victims, experiencing neglect, or isolation by the perpetrator were less likely to be self-reported.</p>	
<p>1039313 : Barriers in help-seeking trajectories of women who use violence in intimate partner relationships. Andreanne Lapierre, João Da Silva Guerreiro, Rosalie Filiatreault, Mario Trépanier, Daniel Blanchette</p>	
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>Little is known about the barriers that women who use violence in their intimate relationships face when trying to access specialized services. This qualitative study aims at exploring barriers in help-seeking trajectories of these women drawing on 17 semi-structured interviews conducted on two community-based organizations. The content analysis revealed five main barriers such as past negative experiences, institutional flaws perceived by the participants or barriers pertaining to their relatives' reaction to their help-seeking behaviour. Interventions geared toward facilitating access to services that will reduce the women's violence and victimization they might be experiencing are discussed.</p>	
<p>1047828 : Mandatory Reporting of Intimate Partner Violence Solveig Vatnar, Kjartan Leer-Salvesen, Stål Bjørkly</p>	
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>To prevent intimate partner violence (IPV) and intimate partner homicide, countries have</p>	

adopted legislation requiring professionals to report cases of IPV, or suspected IPV injuries, to the police or the criminal justice system. The term for this is mandatory reporting. In these countries, the duty to report is legally ranked higher than patient confidentiality. In spite of this, mandatory reporting of IPV remains a controversial issue. The World Health Organization (WHO) (2013) advises against mandatory reporting of IPV for clinicians and researchers. The objective of this paper is to synthesize the evidence from empirical studies on mandatory reporting of IPV.

10:30 - 11:30	Room : Europe
<p>Paper panel Restrictive environment and risk management</p> <p>1047754 : The Structured Forensic Risk Management Project (FORM) - enhancing the management of aggression in forensic psychiatry through patient collaboration. Johan Berlin, Fernando González Moraga, Thomas Nilsson, Malin Hildebrand Karlén, Märta Wallinius</p>	
<p>Abstract: Verbal and physical aggression remains frequent within inpatient psychiatry and takes an enormous toll on the physical and mental wellbeing of both patients and staff. So far, our knowledge of inpatient violence risk assessment exceeds our knowledge of how to best manage that same risk. Especially scant is the evidence on how risk for violence can be conceptualized and managed with the patients in a collaborative fashion. The FORM-project, presented in this talk, seeks to address this issue by evaluating the effects of a structured violence risk management program in which an increased emphasis on collaboration is a key component.</p>	
<p>1022299 : Developing ward social climate and sense of community within a high security forensic psychiatric service: Evaluating an intervention Ignazio Puzzo, Luke Aldridge-Waddon, Emily Morley, Joseph Vacher, Joanna Mitchell, David Murphy, Catherine Farr</p>	
<p>Abstract: The present study evaluated the effect of an intervention aiming at increasing ward social climate and sense of community within a high secure forensic psychiatric hospital. During the intervention changes in ward social climate and sense of community were monitored at different timepoints and links between these changes and incidents of disruptive behaviour were considered. Our results suggest that the intervention successfully improved self-reported feelings of ward</p>	

social climate. Results also revealed that social climate scores positively predicted a reduction in incidents of disruptive behaviour across time, which we interpret as further evidence of the effectiveness of the intervention.

1047825 : Results of a pilot study with the Risk Screener Violence in Dutch prisons

Marijn van den End, Michiel De Vries Robbé, Maaïke Kempes

Abstract:

In the Dutch prison system a new risk screening tool for violence was developed to facilitate periodic evaluation of violence risk for all adult detainees. The Risk Screener Violence pilot version (RS-V-pv) gives an initial indication of an individual's risk level through a dynamic risk-strength focused tool following the SPJ approach. A research and implementation study was initiated testing the validity, reliability and practical usability of the pilot version of the RS-V. Based on the positive research findings, the conclusion was drawn to implement the tool across all Dutch prisons in 2021. Results of this pilot study will be presented.

10:30 - 11:30

Room : Africa

Symposium

1047818 : Models of Care in Forensic Mental Health Services

Lindsay Thomson, Harry Kennedy, Alexander Simpson

Abstract:

Aims 1. To present findings of a literature review on models of care in forensic mental health services (FMHS). 2. To outline the methodology for developing models of care. 3. To describe models of care underpinning forensic mental health services in different countries. Method. The mechanism of development of MoC, their implementation and outcomes will be described from the perspective of services in Ireland, Canada and Scotland. Discussion. Every FMHS should have a written model of care.

10:30 - 11:30

Room : Australasia

Symposium

1041725 : The Admissibility of the Rorschach in Court: Indicators from North America and Europe

Christopher M King, Corine De Ruiter, Aaron Kivisto, Benjamin Rubin, Donald J Viglione

Abstract:

The Rorschach is one of the most studied psychological tests, though some have questioned

its admissibility in court, especially in the United States. Accordingly, we conducted a review of United States case law referencing the Rorschach, including in proximity to admissibility-related terms, as well as a selective review of European case law. We also reviewed forensic practitioner surveys and case studies referencing the Rorschach. We found that the Rorschach was infrequently challenged and often admitted in cases in both the United States and across Europe. We also found indicators of the general acceptance of the Rorschach among forensic practitioners.

11:30 - 12:30	Room : The Americas
<p>Paper panel Life expectancy</p> <p>1047768 : Suicide prevention: Learning from success Michael Doyle</p>	
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>Death by suicide accounts for more deaths worldwide than war and natural disasters combined with 800,000 deaths globally each year. Those in contact with the criminal justice systems are known to have a higher suicide rate than the general population and the rate of suicide in prisons can be up to 10 times higher. The aim of this paper is to investigate how we can learn from analysing large populations of people who were a high risk of suicide and in contact with mental health services who did not die by suicide.</p>	
<p>1047804 : Suicide is not the answer: An exploration of the morbidity and mortality of a Scottish Forensic cohort over 20+ years Cheryl Rees</p>	
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>The morbidity and mortality of all Scottish high secure patients in 1992/3 was examined through ‘The recovery approach for patients within high secure care: A 20+ year follow up’. Health and mortality data were extracted from national data sets and examined in conjunction with baseline and follow up information. High rates of death at an early age was evidenced. In stark contrast to previously reported forensic (Fazel et al, 2016) and mainstream psychiatric findings (Olfson et al, 2016) exceptional rates of suicide and unnatural deaths were not observed. This presentation considers factors that may explain this finding.</p>	

1041513 : Mortality among male forensic and non-forensic psychiatric patients: Matched cohort study of rates, predictors and causes-of-death

Lisbeth U Sørensen, Susanne Bengtson, Jens lund, Michael Ibsen, Niklas Långström

Abstract:

We linked nationwide Danish register data and studied mortality and associated risk factors among male forensic psychiatric (FP) patients (N=490), matched non-forensic psychiatric (NFP) patients (N=490) and matched general population (GP) controls (N=1716).

Psychiatric patients had significantly higher mortality than GP controls, and 44% (FP) and 36% (NFP) of patients died during follow-up. Following Cox regression analyses of potential risk factors including age, education, immigrant status, employed/studying, psychiatric inpatient time yearly, and any lifetime substance use disorder, FP patient status was no longer significantly associated with increased mortality. In contrast, substance abuse remained an independent mortality risk factor.

11:30 - 12:30

Room : Europe

Paper panel

Forensic mental health trajectories

1051045 : Pathways to violence and desistance among people with severe mental illness: A systematic review

Arianne Imbeault, Victoria Allard, Yanick Charette, Laurence Roy, Sheilagh Hodgins, Anne Crocker

Abstract:

Current literature shed light on factors that moderate the probability of violent behavior among individuals with severe mental illness. However, there is a need for an integrated literature overview about violence engagement including individuals who present different severe mental illness and status (e.g. involved in the justice system, hospitalized, and in the community). This review was undertaken in the context of the Pathways to Violence and Desistance project, an initiative to create a multidisciplinary and comprehensive model of violence and desistance. Preliminary analyses suggested that key factors are substance use, previous violent behavior, antisocial personality disorder, and childhood trauma.

1033305 : Health service use patterns of forensic mental health clients in Québec

Marichelle Leclair, Yanick Charette, Michael Seto, Tonia Nicholls, Anne Crocker

Abstract:

Over two-thirds of people with a verdict of not criminally responsible due to a mental disorder (NCRMD) had prior psychiatric contacts. The present study examines the administrative health data of 1,014 individuals found NCRMD in Québec, and finds that one in five people known to services committed the offense within a week of the most recent contact and that a third of participants had visited the emergency room with no subsequent hospitalizations in the six months prior. This suggests that there may be opportunities to intervene upstream to prevent offending and entry into forensic services.

1047799 : Life or long-term supervision order: the future of forensic psychiatry?

Maria Nagtegaal

Abstract:

The work of forensic mental health professionals does not end when the patient is released into community. On the contrary, many would argue the main job lies within the community: to keep former patients from reoffending when they return to the community. In the Netherlands, new legislation has been effective since 2018 involving a long-term and potentially lifelong supervision order for serious violent and/or sex offenders. In this presentation, we will inform the audience of this new legislation and its first results. What was the purpose of the new law by the Dutch government and is it used as intended?

11:30 - 12:30

Room : Africa

Paper panel

Forensic intervention programs

1047791 : Safewards Secure: Complementing Safewards to strengthen implementation in forensic mental health settings

Tess Maguire, Jo Ryan, Rachael Fullam, Brian McKenna

Abstract:

Safewards has been introduced into some forensic mental health units with mixed results. It is possible some of the key issues for forensic mental health services are not entirely captured in the Safewards model, which may impact on the application of the model and interventions. This presentation will discuss a study designed to investigate the possibility of enhancing some of the Safewards interventions to better target the flashpoints present in a forensic

mental health inpatient setting. Some of the suggested adjustments to the interventions will be discussed, which have been designed to enhance application in forensic mental health setting.

1047792 : Effective psychological treatment for Sexual Offenders

Liam Marshall

Abstract:

This presentation describes the general clinical foundations of a strengths-based approach and translates this into a sex offender-specific treatment program. The elements of effective sex offender treatment will be outlined. This will include brief comments on the RNR and GLM models, which will be presented as helpful guides rather than as the foundations of our treatment approach. We will provide evidence on the importance of the therapist's qualities and ability to form effective groups. We will end by briefly summarizing our view of the currently available treatment outcome data and by providing outcome of our own treatment programs.

1042383 : Programmatic Factors that Facilitates Participant Change in Mental Health Court: Views of Designated Team Members

Kathi Trawver

Abstract:

This paper presents results of qualitative focus-group interviews with 51 designated team members including judges, program directors, attorneys, clinicians, case managers, probation, and participant advocates drawn from 11 U.S. mental health courts (MHCs). Because there is evidence of MHC effectiveness related to participant recidivism, well-being, and perceived procedural justice, but little research examining the mechanisms related to outcomes, the purpose of the study was to develop an initial set of identified factors perceived by experienced MHC team members to have positive and/or negative impacts on participant outcomes. Along with results, implications for MHC programs and future research will be discussed.

11:30 - 12:30	Room : Australasia
<p>Symposium 1047824 : Aggression in Forensic Settings: Markers, Measurements and Monitoring Mini Mamak, Gary Chaimowitz, Luiza Gea</p>	
<p>Abstract: Violent and aggressive behaviour is a common occurrence in forensic psychiatric settings. Those working in forensic settings are presented with the challenge of predicting, managing and making decisions regarding the risk for aggression. While staff are responsible for assessing and responding to a range of behaviours, the etiology of aggressive behaviour is multifactorial, and existing measures to deal with this tend to be complex and difficult to adopt into clinical practice. This symposium will discuss challenges to monitoring and measuring aggressive behaviour, the development of the Aggressive Incidents Scale (AIS), and the shift toward using biological correlates of aggression.</p>	

13:30 - 14:30	Room : The Americas
<p>Paper panel Validity and Relevancy 1042608 : Borderline Traits and Apparent Overreporting: Exploring the Relation between Personality and Response Validity Jessica R Hart, Paige Bailey</p>	
<p>Abstract: Personality assessments such as the PAI contain validity indices designed to detect problematic response styles. Prior research has found individuals with PTSD and/or dissociative symptoms tend to elevate overreporting indices, raising concern for apparent overreporting in individuals with borderline personality traits as well. Our study consisted of an archival review of PAIs administered at a forensic state hospital. Results revealed significant correlations between borderline traits and scores on overreporting indices; BOR could be used to predict NIM and MAL, but not RDF. The BOR subscales were also examined. Assessment implications will be discussed.</p>	

1047793 : The prediction of imminent risk for violence in a high-secure forensic hospital: the Acute Risk of Violence Scale

Liam Marshall

Abstract:

This presentation describes the development of an imminent risk for inpatient violence measure created for use with forensic patients in a high-secure hospital setting. The Acute Risk of Violence Scale (ARVS) was created to overcome the staff-perceived limitations of other similar measures, such as the Brøset Violence Checklist (BVC) and the Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression (DASA). The ARVS demonstrated good internal consistency, inter-rater reliability, and high predictive ability (AUC=.84) that was superior to the predictive ability of the BVC and DASA. The ARVS was also incorporated into a patient area access level system, which will be described.

1047832 : Exploring the Relevance, Feasibility, Utility, and Impact of Forensic Case Formulation Recommendations

Victoria Wheable, Jason Davies

Abstract:

In the past decade, forensic case formulation (FCF) has become a key activity in many forensic services. A multiple-case study was conducted to examine the relevancy, feasibility, utility, and impact of recommendations generated within 10 OPDP FCFs. A provisional logic model was developed to operationalise the process by which formulation recommendations were seen to contribute to positive outcomes or negative outcomes. This logic model could be utilised by OPDP staff to ensure they are able to extract value from formulation recommendations at all stages, improving the likelihood of achieving positive case outcomes.

13:30 - 14:30

Room : Europe

Symposium

1042120 : Care Planning for Older People in Forensic Mental Health Services in the UK: the past, present and future

Jacqueline Tallent, Janet Parrott, Osman Hussain, Katrina Forsyth, Douglas MacInnes, Fiona Houben

Abstract:

The older population in prisons and secure settings is growing, and there is much concern as to how far facilities and services have been able to identify and meet the mental health needs of those of older age. This symposium presents a comprehensive review of current literature alongside new research into the characteristics, risk profiles, care needs, recovery trajectories

and discharge pathways for older adult forensic mental health service users in the UK. User views are highlighted in a qualitative study of transitions to community placements and together with clinical and provider perspectives inform the future of care provision.

13:30 - 14:30	Room : Africa
<p>Symposium 1038988 : Individual differences in cognitive, emotional, and behavioral functioning: a forensic perspective. Carlo Garofalo, Danique Smeijers, Eva Billen, Jelle Sijtsema</p>	
<p>Abstract: Understanding individual differences in cognitive, emotional, and behavioral functioning is crucial to promote effective treatments in forensic settings. This symposium spans across these domains. Firstly, Carlo Garofalo will present on the links between emotion regulation (specifically shame) and both aggression and psychopathy. Secondly, Danique Smeijers will present a novel conceptual model of the cognitive process behind hostility biases. Furthermore, Eva Billen will describe a study on associations between different aspects of self-regulation (behavioral, emotional and cognitive) and clinically relevant constructs. Finally, Jelle Sijtsema will discuss the importance of individual differences in treatment responsivity focusing on forensic patients with ADHD.</p>	

13:30 - 14:30	Room : Australasia
<p>Symposium 1047800 : Patient Needs Assessment in a Canadian Forensic Hospital: PART 1 - Background, Planning, Results: Clinical Demographic Characteristics, Primary Care, Risk Tonia Nicholls, Amy Polinsky, Cameron Geddes, Madison Edge, Lynn Pelletier</p>	
<p>Abstract: A comprehensive Patient Needs Assessment (PNA) was conducted at a Canadian forensic psychiatric hospital to examine the patient population and diverse aspects of care (treatment, bottlenecks). The goal was to use this information to refresh the model of care. This first symposium will report on PNA planning, methodology and the first half of the results. Specifically, socio-demographic, mental health, primary care needs, and patients' risk levels will be reported. Implications will be discussed with respect to the extent to which findings are consistent with patient and staff perceptions and how the findings are being used to inform evidence-based practice.</p>	

14:30 - 15:30	Room : The Americas
<p>Paper panel</p> <p>Triage and service appraisal</p> <p>1047766 : Organising Forensic Mental Health Care: The Trinitarian Model of Therapeutic Security to the Test</p> <p>Marjolein De Pau, Delphine Bourmorck, Wouter Vanderplasschen, Pablo Nicaise, Freya Vander Laenen</p>	
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>The Trinitarian model of therapeutic security (environmental, procedural and relational) is used to organise forensic mental health care in Ireland, England and Scotland. However, it remains unclear whether this model captures all significant factors in forensic mental health organisation. In this study, the Trinitarian model is applied to and tested on the Belgian forensic mental health case. While the model proves to be relevant, an extension of this institution-oriented model to the policy- and service user level is recommended. Additionally, we propose to disentangle therapeutic security, risk management and psychiatric care in forensic mental health organisation.</p>	
<p>1047795 : The appropriateness of DUNDRUM-3 and DUNDRUM-4 for Māori in forensic mental health services in New Zealand: Participatory action research.</p> <p>Brian McKenna, Erana Cooper, Julie Wharewera-Mika, Kiri Prentice, James Cavney, Trudie Fields</p>	
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>The DUNDRUM-3 and 4 have been introduced to forensic mental health services in New Zealand to assist decision-making regarding clinical pathways. Māori (the indigenous people) are over-represented in such services. The study aim was to determine the face validity of the measures for Māori. Participatory Action Research was used to address the aim. Two focus groups were held with Māori clinical and cultural experts. The first explored cultural appropriateness of the measures; the second appropriate refinement. The usefulness was confirmed, but the measures were considered limited in fully measuring Māori service user progress and recovery. Suggestions were made for adaptation.</p>	
<p>1047796 : Coproduction of a quality appraisal benchmarking tool for involvement practices in secure mental health settings</p> <p>Mick McKeown, Karen Wright, Holly Cade, Joanne Harris, Charlotte Byrne</p>	
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>This paper presents reflections upon a participatory action research process by which staff and service users collaborated to produce a novel benchmarking tool to be used to appraise</p>	

the quality and degree of different types of involvement practices underway within secure care services. These involvement practices were themselves developed in the course of the participatory endeavours of an organised network of activity connecting all of the medium and low secure units within one UK region. We will demonstrate the completed benchmarking tool and discuss findings from a thematic analysis of the participatory process.

14:30 - 15:30	Room : Europe
<p>Paper panel</p>	
<p>Physical health and neuroscience</p>	
<p>1026410 : Risk of adverse outcome of COVID-19 among patients in secure psychiatric services: observational cohort study.</p>	
<p>Natasa Basrak, Naoise Mulcrone, Sue Sharifuddin, Zeshan Ghumman, Nirvana Bechan, Enas Mohamed, Michael Murray, Hariharan Rajendran, Sean Gunnigle, Mark Nolan, Tim Quane, Masashi Terao, Tracey Hoare, Kevin Kirrane, Harry G. Kennedy, Mary Davoren</p>	
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>Secure forensic mental health services treat patients with high rates of treatment-resistant psychoses and medical comorbidities are common. Population-based studies have identified high-risk groups in the event of SARS-CoV-2 infection, including those with problems such as obesity, lung disease and immune-compromising conditions. Structured assessment tools exist to ascertain the risk of adverse outcome in the event of SARS-CoV-2 infection.</p> <p>Patients in secure forensic psychiatric services represent a high risk group for adverse outcomes in the event of SARS-COV-2 infection. Population-based guidance on self-isolation and other precautions based on chronological age may not be sufficient.</p>	
<p>1047783 : Investigating Gray Matter Volumes within Neural Networks among Forensic Psychiatric Inpatients with Psychotic Illness</p>	
<p>Nathan Kolla, Carla Harenski, Keith Harenski, Melanie Dupuis, Jennifer Crawford, Talia Emmanuel</p>	
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>Structural brain alterations have been reported in forensic psychiatric patients with psychosis. Here, we used a novel brain imaging technique - source-based morphometry - to identify spatially distinct sets of brain regions, where gray matter co-varies between individuals. We scanned 69 forensic psychiatric inpatients with psychosis and 68 incarcerated offenders (e.g., non-patients) to identify brain alterations in the inpatient sample. Results determined that forensic psychiatric patients had increased gray matter volume in brain regions comprising a frontostriatal neural circuit. These results are the first to highlight brain differences between hospitalized forensic psychiatric patients with psychosis and incarcerated offenders without psychosis.</p>	

1042445 : COVID-19 and vulnerable populations: a survey study on perceptions of psychiatric and justice-involved individuals

Casey Upfold, Luiza Gea, Aamna Qureshi, Mini Mamak, Heather Moulden, John Bradford, Gary Chaimowitz

Abstract:

As the challenge of mitigating the spread of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) increases with the occurrence of novel waves, healthcare systems become overwhelmed. Hence, individuals who are more vulnerable to negative consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic face additional challenges while coping in this scenario. Psychiatric and justice-involved populations may be particularly susceptible during the pandemic. For instance, the unprecedented shortage of medical supplies and its subsequent allocation can exacerbate existent social discrepancies for these vulnerable groups. This study aimed to characterize the public's perceptions of psychiatric, forensic psychiatry, correctional, and elderly populations regarding COVID-19-related issues.

14:30 - 15:30

Room : Africa

Symposium

1042350 : Objective Predictors of Risk and Outcome: Current Status and Future Directions

Piyal Sen, Veena Kumari, Ignazio Puzzo, Quazi Haque

Abstract:

This symposium will review the current state of knowledge with regards to using objective predictors of risk and violence within forensic mental health services. It will explore the role of cognitive and affective assessments in evaluation of risk. It will update on the use of electroencephalogram (EEG) to measure neurocognitive functions related to aggression. It will also evaluate the role of biological markers like lipid profile and Creatine Kinase in evaluating risk to others as well as risk of self-harm and suicide. Preliminary findings from studies designed to answer some of these questions will also be presented.

14:30 - 15:30	Room : Australasia
<p>Symposium 1047803 : Patient Needs Assessment in a Canadian Forensic Hospital: PART 2 - Safety; Treatment; Trauma Informed Practice; Knowledge Exchange; Next Steps Armaan Rajan, Jennifer Krentz, Kelsey Alexander, Karen Petersen, Connie Coniglio</p>	
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>A comprehensive Patient Needs Assessment (PNA) was conducted at a forensic psychiatric hospital with the goal of using this information to refresh the model of care. This symposium will focus on the prevalence of adverse events within the hospital, availability and participation in treatment and programming, and traumatic experiences across the lifespan. In addition, knowledge exchange (sharing results with patients, staff, leadership, etc.) and action plans will be explored. Finally, the Chief Operating Officer of BC Mental Health & Substance Use Services will reflect on the impact of the PNA on the development of the Refreshed Model of Care.</p>	

Synchronous Concurrent sessions - Day 2 (Abstracts)

11:00 - 12:00	Room : The Americas
<p>Paper panel Diversity and cultural practices</p>	
<p>1047749 : Diversity in Forensic Mental Health: Patching the Leaky Pipeline Natalie Anumba, Lara Guzman-Hosta</p>	
<p>Abstract: The demographics of the United States are changing, but racial/ethnic disparities remain throughout the criminal justice system and the field of psychology. In the forensic mental health field, these disparities have resulted in a relative neglect of cultural competence and, consequent risk of failing to meet a rising need. The forensic mental health field will need to take a number of steps to meet this need, including addressing apparent leaks in the psychology workforce pipeline. Here, we propose and will detail several recommendations for fixing the leaks at various educational and professional levels.</p>	
<p>1042622 : Does race matter? An examination of defendant race on legal decision making in the context of actuarial violence risk assessments Riley M Davis</p>	
<p>Abstract: This study aimed to examine whether individuals are in fact relying on race as a factor above empirically supported expert opinions of actual violence risk predictions. The sample consisted of 280 participants recruited from Amazon’s MTurk. When accounting for explicit racism, there were no overall significant effects when examining the relationship between exposure to a hypothetical defendant’s race and percent likelihood of future violence, desired social distance, and severity of punishment. There was, however, some evidence to suggest that individuals with higher reported racial biases were more likely to rank the defendant, regardless of identified race, as high risk.</p>	
<p>1047805 : Examining Dynamic Need and Strength Factor Profiles for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Young Adults Danielle Rieger, Dave Robinson, Dara Drawbridge</p>	
<p>Abstract: Literature suggests young adult offenders are more susceptible to violent behavior and involvement in the justice system. We examined what risk and strength domains are</p>	

particularly salient for young adult offenders relative to their older adult counterparts. We analyzed risk and case planning assessments completed over a 6 year period for justice-involved adults on community supervision and tracked recidivism over a 3-year follow-up period including any new charges were incurred following release. Insight into what dynamic and strength factors are particularly salient for the young adult age group will inform case planning better suited to address their needs.

11:00 - 12:00	Room : Europe
<p>Paper panel Symptoms, treatment and adherence</p> <p>1047755 : Psychotic symptoms and violence: Time for improving measurement? Stål Bjørkly</p>	
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>There are important challenges to conceptualize, identify and use dynamic factors in risk assessment. The Safe pilot project is an intensive, prospective study with focus on these tasks. This talk will address monitored change in psychotic symptoms and subsequent violence. We used observer-rated, repeat measurement with three validated scales for psychotic symptoms. The original items of two of the scales were compared with additional violence-specific items: e.g. “Has the patient recently suffered from violence-triggering delusions?” The idea was to move from general to specific monitoring. The predictive accuracy of the two approaches for measurement of psychotic symptoms will be discussed.</p>	
<p>1042449 : Comparison of long-acting injectable and oral antipsychotic medication use in a forensic psychiatry sample</p> <p>Luiza Gea, Casey Upfold, Aamna Qureshi, Heather Moulden, John Bradford, Mini Mamak, Gary Chaimowitz</p>	
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>Long-acting injectable (LAI) antipsychotics are considered useful in preventing relapse and rehospitalizations. Also, LAIs can be effective in reducing risk and treatment non-adherence in psychiatric populations, especially schizophrenia. As treatment non-compliance is one of the modifiable risk factors in forensic psychiatry, this population may benefit from LAIs. Still, large randomized controlled trials in SZ have not shown a significant superiority of LAIs over oral antipsychotics (OAP). This naturalistic retrospective study aimed to investigate trajectories of forensic psychiatry patients prescribed with LAIs and/or OAPs.</p>	

1047798 : Insight into illness among inpatients in a forensic service.

Sean Murray, Alyssa Kidd, Harry Kennedy, Mary Davoren

Abstract:

Forensic patients have very high rates of treatment resistant illness. Insight into symptoms is an important factor in decision making regarding patient progress. A cross sectional study of patients in a secure forensic hospital (n=104) was completed using the VAGUS insight tool. Levels of insight were associated with ward of court status, length of stay in hospital and progress through the patient care pathway. Using a specific tool rating insight adds benefit over and above the insight ratings on violence risk assessment or recovery based tools currently in use and may be helpful in guiding clinical decision making.

11:00 - 12:00

Room : Africa

Symposium

1042680 : Absconding from Forensic Mental Health Services

Stephanie Penney, Liam Marshall, Sandy Simpson

Abstract:

Recent absconding incidents from a large Canadian forensic program resulted in major public concern. We undertook a series of studies aimed at better understanding the prevalence, temporal patterns, and risk assessment methods associated with absconding behavior among forensic patients. This symposium will present recent data on the demographic and clinical profiles of forensic patients who abscond. We will describe the development and rationale behind a new tool designed to assess absconding risk in forensic settings specifically (the Waypoint Elopement Risk Scales, or WERS), and compare the predictive utility of two differing approaches to the assessment and communication of absconding risk.

11:00 - 12:00

Room : Australasia

Symposium

1047764 : Offline and online sexual offending in adult and youth victims: Pathways, predictors and treatment

Manon Kleijn, Elien De Caluwé, Stefan Bogaerts

Abstract:

Sexual offending is not limited anymore to the real-life offline world. Instead, sex offenders currently have much more possibilities to find victims online, both adults and children. The first presentation focuses on childhood webcam sex and investigates whether the pathways

used by online perpetrators are similar to those used by offline perpetrators. The second presentation reveals whether online dating platforms provide new grounds to find potential sexual victims, especially for those with pathological personality traits. As it is clear that these sexual offenders cause great damage, the final presentation underlines the importance of changing risk and protective factors across treatment.

12:00 - 13:00	Room : The Americas
<p>Symposium</p> <p>1047827 : Using neurobiology to increase effective risk assessment and treatment. The future of forensic mental healthcare?</p> <p>Josanne van Dongen, Carl Delfin, Josjan Zijlmans, Carmen Sergiou</p>	
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>Although neuroscientific insights are increasingly incorporated in clinical practice, these have been somewhat neglected in forensic mental healthcare. This symposium will discuss how neurobiology may be of use in forensic mental healthcare. Recent developments of neurobiology in clinical practice not only have led to increased knowledge about the etiology of psychopathology, but it has also contributed to increased consideration of the potential role of neurobiology in forensic mental healthcare. For instance, neuroscientific methods may be used in detecting psychiatric problems in defendants, may be used in risk assessment and treatment of antisocial and violent behavior.</p>	

12:00 - 13:00	Room : Europe
<p>Symposium</p> <p>1047821 : Measuring Patients' Experiences of Restrictiveness in Forensic Mental Health: Perspectives from four Countries</p> <p>Jack Tomlin, Krystle Martin, Luca Castelletti, Aleksandra Plewka</p>	
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>Forensic hospitals are restrictive settings. These settings are highly prescriptive, directing most aspects of residents' daily lives. This symposium discusses how patients experience this restrictiveness subjectively how these experiences are associated with quality of life, ward atmosphere and recovery. Four talks present studies conducted in Canada, Poland, Italy and the U.K. that are using the Forensic Restrictiveness Questionnaire (FRQ) to investigate these experiences. Presentations explore whether restrictions are experienced differently across levels of security, diagnoses, legal dispositions and sociodemographic characteristics. Restrictions on autonomy, recovery, patient involvement in care and identity will be discussed.</p>	

12:00 - 13:00	Room : Africa
<p>Symposium 1047823 : Computer Gaming and Virtual Reality in Forensic Psychiatry Patrice Renaud, Morten Terkildsen, Rasmus Poulsen, Birgitte Jensen, Lisbeth Uhrskov</p>	
<p>Abstract: The evidence and knowledge base for the use of virtual reality and video gaming in the treatment of forensic psychiatric patients will be touched upon by researchers, special attention will be given to whether playing violent videogames increases aggression. Clinical professionals will present practical experiences and insights from a newly developed E - Sport intervention from a medium secure forensic psychiatric in - patient ward. The roundtable discussion will center on exploring the pro and cons of using novel video gaming and virtual reality approaches in treatment in forensic psychiatry, with emphasis on sharing experiences.</p>	

12:00 - 13:00	Room : Australasia
<p>Symposium 1047826 : Safeguarding the Quality of Forensic Assessment in Sentencing: A Review Across Western Nations Michiel De Vries Robbé, Christopher King, Hjalmar van Marle, Michiel van der Wolf</p>	
<p>Abstract: This symposium is the presentation of a new volume in the Routledge Book Series: International Perspectives on Forensic Mental Health. The core idea of the book is how to safeguard both the quality of forensic assessment as well as the quality of the sentencing decision based on such assessments. After all, the body of research about the involvement of behavioral scientific knowledge in assessments for the sentencing of offenders shows both its advantages and its limitations. Disciplinary guidelines and legal instruments are being compared in the following countries: Australia, England & Wales, Canada, US, Germany, The Netherlands, Sweden.</p>	

14:00 - 15:00	Room : The Americas
<p>Paper panel</p> <p>Outpatients and recovery</p> <p>1041391 : Quality of Life, Risk and Recovery in a National Forensic Mental Health Service: A D-FOREST study from DUNDRUM Hospital.</p> <p>Hania Amin, Isidor Edet, Natasa Basrak, Genevieve Crudden, Harry G Kennedy, Mary Davoren</p>	
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>Patients admitted to medium secure forensic hospitals often present with highly treatment-resistant illnesses and length of stay can be prolonged. Therefore, quality of life in secure services is relevant as an outcome measure in these settings.</p> <p>WHO-QuOL measure of the quality of life, measures of violence risk (HCR-20), recovery (DUNDRUM) and functioning (MIRECC GAF) were rated for in-patients in a secure forensic hospital. Lower scores on dynamic violence risk, better recovery and functioning scores were associated with higher self-rated quality of life.</p> <p>Quality of life is an important therapeutic goal in secure forensic mental health services.</p>	
<p>1047771 : Development and psychometric qualities of the Forensic Outpatient Risk Evaluation</p> <p>Mara Eisenberg, Joan Van horn</p>	
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>The Forensic Outpatient Risk Evaluation (FORE), is a short instrument for the assessment of general recidivism and routine outcome monitoring of dynamic risk factors in the forensic outpatient population. The FORE was developed as a result of a multi-method study. We present the results of the meta-analysis of predictors of general recidivism in the forensic outpatient population and the results of secondary data-analysis of the most used outpatient risk assessment instruments in the Netherlands: such as the LSI-r, the RISc, the RAF MH and the SAPROF. Additionally the interrater reliability and the predictive validity of the FORE will be presented.</p>	

14:00 - 15:00	Room : Europe
<p>Symposium 1047763 : Implementation of the START:AV across Europe Tamara De Beuf, Virginija Klimukiene, Marilyn Sher</p>	
<p>Abstract: The Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability: Adolescent Version (START:AV) is a risk assessment instrument developed for adolescent boys and girls in justice and mental health settings. It is considered applicable to a wide variety of settings and populations. In this symposium, we will present the implementation of the START:AV in three different countries in Europe: Lithuania, the UK, and the Netherlands. With the implementation process as central theme, each presenter will describe the applicability of the START:AV for their respective setting, how it was integrated in existing structures, and lessons learned from their implementation effort.</p>	

14:00 - 15:00	Room : Africa
<p>Paper panel Youth populations</p> <p>1041976 : Problematic Pursuit: Intensity of Effort and Factors Related to Campus Threat Adam Cotton, Patrick T McGonigal, Elisha Chan, Madeline M Eyer, Mario J Scalora, Rosa Viñas-Racionero</p>	
<p>Abstract: The present study tested whether the presence of intensity of effort (IE) in cases of problematic behavior in a campus setting was related to several risk-related factors. Case reports of 331 instances of problematic behavior in a university setting were analyzed for the presence of severe mental illness (MI) symptoms, grievance-related themes, and the location where the behavior occurred. Analyses indicate that those exhibiting IE were significantly more likely to exhibit MI symptoms, engage their targets in areas that did not require special access privileges, and endorsed a range of grievances. Implications for threat assessment and management are discussed.</p>	

1047787 : Examination of stability and predictive validity of START: AV scores and changes of the scores

Alfredas Laurinavicius, Virginija Klimukiene, Ilona Laurinaityte, Laura Ustianaviciute

Abstract:

The study examined stability and predictive validity of START: AV ratings in a 9-month period in a sample of 67 juvenile offenders from custodial and probation institutions. START: AV evaluations and reports about the number of adverse behavioral outcomes were made 3 and 9 months after the initial assessment. The results have shown relative stability in START: AV Strength and Vulnerability scores characterized by up to 13.5% of clinically significant changes. The results have shown the utility of START: AV Strength and Vulnerability scores as well as their changes in predicting adverse outcomes, especially in a longer-term perspective.

1047802 : Child abuse and neglect profiles of Australian youth in custody: Linkages with mental health and behavioural functioning

Nina Papalia

Abstract:

We explored profiles of child abuse/neglect (CAN) in Australian incarcerated youth using latent class analysis. We investigated links between CAN profiles and mental health/behavioral problems. Data pertaining to youths' CAN exposure and psychosocial functioning were collated from interviews, questionnaires, and administrative records. A three-class solution provided the best fit and was conceptually meaningful: a "low/rare CAN" class (41%); "high physical and emotional abuse" class (23%); and "poly-victimization" class (36%). "Poly-victimization" youth experienced serious mental health and behavioral disturbances, including higher rates of mental illness, greater internalizing and externalizing symptoms, substance abuse, self-harm/suicidal behavior, and early-onset violence. Implications are discussed.

14:00 - 15:00

Room : Australasia

Symposium

1047765 : European study on violence risk and mental disorder (EU-VIORMED): preliminary results

Giovanni de Girolamo, Andreas Reisinger, Pawel Gosek, Marco Picchioni

Abstract:

The 3-year European-funded project (EU-VIORMED, 2017-2020) aims at studying forensic patients with Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders (SSDs) in 5 European countries. The project includes two clinical studies, a mapping study on forensic-psychiatric care pathways across

EU, and two systematic reviews about treatments of this population. The project is still ongoing. By November 2019, 205 cases and 131 controls have been enrolled for the clinical studies. For the mapping study, experts from 22 countries have provided a large amount of data. The two systematic reviews are close to finalization. This symposium will provide an overview of the preliminary findings of this project.

15:00 - 16:00	Room : The Americas
<p>Paper panel Personality disorders</p> <p>1047769 : Associations between Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th-Edition, Alternative Model Antisocial Personality Disorder and Psychopathy Facets with Aggression Ashley Dunne, Caleb Lloyd, Stuart Lee, Michael Daffern</p>	
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>This study examined associations between DSM-5 Alternative Model Antisocial personality disorder (ASPD), psychopathic specifier, and conceptually relevant psychopathy related facets to aggression in male prisoners. Results revealed complex trait relationships, whereby a nexus of ASPD facets (Hostility, Callousness, and Risk Taking) emerged as the strongest personality drivers underlying aggression history. The findings suggest that further research is required to reduce PID-5 facet cross-loadings, the development of interpretive guides should be considered in future to assist clinicians working with aggressive offenders with complex personality presentations, and hostility, callousness, and risk taking traits should serve as key treatment targets in violence rehabilitation.</p>	
<p>1047790 : The Role of Incentive in the Balloon-Analogue Risk Task: An Exploration of Utility in a Sample of Sex Offenders Linden Loutzenhiser, Barry Rosenfeld, Emilie Picard, Lillian Bopp</p>	
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>Risk-taking is a central feature of criminal behavior and has implications for understanding and managing offenders. The Balloon Analogue Risk Task (BART) was developed as an objective measure of risk-taking. It was developed with young adults but has been explored in a range of samples. However, its applicability in criminal offenders is limited, in part because of the difficulty providing meaningful financial incentives in criminal justice settings. The present study explored how the BART performs in a sample of adult sexual offenders who were provided no incentive specifically linked to their performance on the BART.</p>	

1036572 : The Association(s) Between Five-Factor Model and Dark Triad Traits and Offending Behaviour in Adults: A Systematic Review

Robyn Mooney, Helen Wall, Joyce Humphries, Derek Heim

Abstract:

This systematic review critically appraises the extant literature regarding relationships between Five-Factor Model and Dark Triad personality traits and adult offending behaviour (OB). Following PRISMA screening, 53 papers were included. With the exception of psychopathy, the strength and direction of associations between traits and OB varied considerably; methodological inconsistencies between studies may have contributed to these discrepant findings. The review concludes with recommendations, including the use of person-centred research and clinical approaches that: a) account for individual differences in OB, and b) facilitate the development of personalised treatment interventions that address the individual's personality-based drivers of OB.

15:00 - 16:00

Room : Europe

Symposium

1047757 : Innovating forensic mental healthcare: from theory to technology

Yvonne Bouman, Joan Van horn, Hanneke Kip, Frank van den Boogert

Abstract:

The use of technology in forensic psychiatric treatment is rapidly increasing. In this symposium, three apps and one idea for an application will be presented that might be relevant for the effectiveness of forensic treatment. Our general point of view is that technology will only have its merits if it is theory-based, both regarding development and content. Besides sensory processing issues, the examples address self-control and self-management as central to the application. Each presentation starts with a theoretical overview of the key elements of the app in relation to the specific forensic problems the app targets.

15:00 - 16:00	Room : Africa
<p>Paper panel</p> <p>Assessment and the Court</p> <p>1047762 : Taking “the boss” into the real world: Field Reliability of the START:AV</p> <p>Tamara De Beuf, Vivienne de Vogel, Corine de Ruiter</p>	
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>There is emerging evidence that the reliability of risk assessment instruments is weaker when used for clinical decision-making than for research purposes. We examined the field interrater reliability of a risk assessment instrument, the START:AV. Clinicians in Dutch secure residential youth care completed the START:AV assessments as part of the treatment routine and the paired assessments were completed by research assistants. Moderate to good interrater reliability was found for the final risk judgments of most adverse outcomes, however, the interrater reliability of the total scores was low. In this presentation, we discuss factors that may have influence field reliability.</p>	
<p>1047779 : Legally mandated, formally pressured or voluntary anger treatment: Associations with treatment recommendations, refusal, and completion</p> <p>Lindsay Healey, Michael Seto, A.G. Ahmed, Vanessa Holmes</p>	
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>In an outpatient anger treatment program, just over half of 402 assessed patients are considered to have clinically significant dysfunctional anger, and to require treatment for this anger. Treatment is commonly considered to be voluntary or legally mandated (e.g., as a result of a court order). In this study, we will compare voluntary, pressured (e.g., required by employer), and legally mandated anger clinic patients to test whether referral status influences referral for anger treatment, while controlling for demographic characteristics, baseline anger scores, and other clinical predictors.</p>	
<p>1055202 : Attendance to Risk Factors and Protective Factors in Expert Reports for Courts and Review Boards: Current State of Clinical Practice</p> <p>Jennifer Krentz, Tonia Nicholls, Ron Roesch, Karen Petersen, Catherine Wilson, Michael Seto, Yanick Charette, Anne Crocker</p>	
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>In Canada, Review Boards (RBs) determine dispositions for individuals found Not Criminally Responsible on Account of Mental Disorder (NCRMD) using expert reports that should address risk with empirically-supported risk/protective factors. However, research suggests expert reports often fail to consider empirically-supported factors. Through examining expert</p>	

reports of Canadian NCRMD patients, this study will analyze: (1) HCR-20 items mentioned in court vs RB reports; (2) differences in START items mentioned per subscale; (3) differences in the proportion of HCR-20 items mentioned per subscale. The importance of addressing empirically-supported factors while estimating risk to balance public safety and the accused's rights is discussed.

Asynchronous sessions (Abstracts)

Paper panel

Risk and management

1021556 : Time of Day Matters: An Exploratory Assessment of Chronotype in a Forensic Psychiatric Hospital

Kimberly Belfry, Scott Deibel, Nathan Kolla

Abstract:

The present study aimed to measure chronotype (morningness/eveningness) in a forensic psychiatric inpatient population, evaluate the impact of diagnosis, and identify any interactive relationships between chronotype, diagnosis, and aggression. Among the patients, 25% were evening types and 36% were morning types. Eveningness was greater in patients with a personality disorder; however, no chronotype differences were found for psychosis patients. Patients without psychosis had a positive association between anger and eveningness, as well as between hostility and eveningness. Compared to the general population, evening types were more prevalent, with the strongest preference among patients with a personality disorder.

1047776 : An analysis of consecutive referrals to Scotland's State Hospital over a 1 year period: predictors of admission to high-security care

Lindsey Gilling McIntosh, Lindsay Thomson, Duncan Alcock

Abstract:

A retrospective analysis was carried out for all referrals for admission to the State Hospital (TSH) made in 2017. A previous study conducted at TSH in 1999 had identified 8 variables associated with accepted or rejected referrals. A new study was commissioned in light of substantial changes to the patient population. Demographic, clinical and forensic characteristics of the referred individuals were recorded on a standardised data collection form. Fifty-five referrals were made in the 12-month period, for 51 individuals (all males); 34 (62%) were accepted. Patient characteristics associated with the referral being accepted will be presented and considered.

1050855 : Assessing the Cognitive Contributors to Violence Risk

Sarah B Janes, Suzanne O'Rourke, Matthias Schwannauer

Abstract:

Recent research has focused on the neurocognitive correlates of violence, shedding light on the fact that neuropsychological impairments play a role in violence risk. This study aimed to develop a structured tool to aid in the identification and assessment of cognitive impairments shown to be predictive of violence, to allow their better integration into risk formulations. A multisite feasibility study was conducted to trial cognitive measures to determine their sensitivity, tolerability, and predictive ability in two samples of violent offenders. Findings demonstrate that measures of cognitive abilities have low predictive ability for violent offending. Additional findings will be discussed.

Paper panel

Recovery and Environment

1028024 : Moving from Institution to Hospital: Does a New Environment Improve Perceptions of Safety Among Forensic Staff and Inpatients?

Jonathan Bridekirk, Elke Ham, Laura Ball, Barna Konkoly-Thege

Abstract:

Waypoint Centre for Mental Health Care (Ontario, Canada) expanded its facility in 2014 to include a new state-of-the-art forensic hospital building, called the Atrium. Prior to moving Waypoint's forensic programs into the Atrium, a 5-year cross-sectional study was launched, in part to monitor changes in perceived safety indicators among forensic staff and inpatients. This presentation will discuss how forensic staff (N_total = 932) and inpatients (N_total = 256) rated their perceived safety before, and 5 years post move, and how age, gender, and staff experience working in mental health or inpatients' length of stay contributed to perceived safety over time.

1047807 : Fostering Recovery in patients found Not Criminally Responsible on account of Mental disorder by facilitating Restorative Justice through Family Interventions

Sergio Santana

Abstract:

Proponents of Relational Recovery have criticized the Personal Recovery Model for its emphasis on individual processes to the detriment of the interpersonal aspects of recovery. From a relational perspective, families are crucial elements in recovery. As such, family

based interventions resonate well with the relational recovery model. In addition, Restorative Justice is gradually emerging as a significant component of forensic recovery. In this presentation, the forensic recovery of a sample of Not Criminally Responsible on account of Mental Disorder patients that engaged in Restorative Justice through family based interventions will be discussed.

1047797 : Implementation of a Pilot Incentive Program on a NGRI Unit - Blending Principles of Behavior Modification and Recovery

Stoyka Meyer

Abstract:

This presentation evaluates a treatment program for a 51-bed NGRI unit of mixed gender that has a great variability in patients' adaptive levels of functioning, response to treatment and aggression potential (ranging from patients with borderline intellectual functioning and dementia to patients with personality disorders). In an attempt to improve the therapeutic environment on the unit, an incentive-based program was piloted for a year. The program incorporates principles from Applied Behavioral Analysis and Recovery principles of community living, with the ultimate goal to create a therapeutic community that shifts the cultural climate toward a recovery-centered environment.

Paper panel

Confinement : Effects and interventions

1041612 : Stepping Up, Stepping Out: Results of a Treatment Program for Inmates in Restricted Housing with Mental and Behavioral Health Problems

Kaylee E Cook, Ashley B Batastini

Abstract:

Individuals with serious mental illness (SMI) are overrepresented in the U.S. criminal justice system, including restrictive housing environments. However, the challenges of treating persons with SMI in restrictive housing are significant. This presentation is an extension of a preliminary analysis of Stepping Up, Stepping Out (SUSO), a cognitive-behavioral program for individuals with mental illness who are placed in restrictive housing. The program is designed to circumvent difficulties associated with treating those in restrictive settings. Results on program acceptability and mental and behavioral outcomes from 3 state-run facilities across multiple time-points will be presented.

1047748 : Development of a High Needs Pathway between Corrections and Hospital

Tanya Connors, Alfredo Ramirez, Vito Adamo, Kiran Patel, Alexander Simpson

Abstract:

The Forensic Early Intervention Service (FEIS) in collaboration with the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH) and the Toronto South Detention Centre (TSDC) developed an innovative pathway to support the most mentally unwell within a Correctional environment; the High Needs Service (HNS) bed helps clients who are in need of urgent assessment, treatment, and stabilization.

1041994 : Solitary Confinement of Inmates Associated With Increased Recidivism: A Meta-Analysis.

Mimosa Luigi, Laura Dellazizzo, Charles-Édouard Giguère, Marie-Hélène Goulet, Stéphane Potvin, Alexandre Dumais

Abstract:

Solitary confinement (SC) continues to be employed in prison despite studies showing inmates suffer psychological harm as a result and may not undergo behavioral change integral to reducing misconduct. We aimed to clarify longer-term effects of SC on recidivism via meta-analysis. Using random-effects models, we showed SC is moderately associated with an increase in any recidivism (OR=1.67 [95%CI=1.41-1.97]), with small to moderate effects for rearrest, reincarceration, and violent reoffense independently. These and other supplemental analyses are presented in the context of recent debates surrounding SC as well as the societal burden of recidivism. Finally, evaluation of alternative models is discussed.

Paper panel

Perception and best practices in the justice system

1041658 : Public View of the Criminal Justice System’s Purpose Shapes Pretrial Release Recommendations

Samantha A Zottola, Sarah L Desmarais, Sarah E Duhart Clarke, John Monahan

Abstract:

About 32% of the world’s incarcerated population is being held pretrial. Globally, judges cite punitive public opinion as their reason for choosing to detain people pretrial. Our study of a nationally representative, US sample found that the vast majority of people believe rehabilitation to be the most important goal of the criminal justice system. Further, people who hold this belief are two times more likely to recommend pretrial release for a person charged

with a crime even after controlling for risk and other legally relevant variables. Incorrect judicial perceptions of public opinion may be resulting in increased pretrial detention rates.

1047784 : Advancing mental health in Canada's criminal justice system

Ed Mantler

Abstract:

The Mental Health Commission of Canada (MHCC) is in the midst of a two-year initiative to further explore and address the mental health needs of individuals who interact with the criminal justice system. The MHCC has reviewed policies and literature, conducted a national survey, and connected with experts in the field to identify trends, gaps and opportunities for moving forward, including identifying best practices and recommendations. Working with a network of experts from across the country, MHCC is now in a position to share findings to-date and map out a new way forward.

Paper panel

Contemporary challenges

1042203 : An Investigation of Trauma, PTSD Symptoms and Substance Use and Their Influence on Criminality Among Women with Criminal Histories

Taylor MacNeill, Marguerite Ternes

Abstract:

Research on women offenders has established that the role of trauma is key with this population. Compared to incarcerated men, incarcerated women are more likely to have a history of some types of trauma and to experience higher intensity symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder. Trauma exposure, substance use for coping, and offending behaviour among women are a highly inter-connected process. For this study, women with criminal histories were interviewed about the factors they believed contributed to their offending behaviour. Preliminary analyses indicate emerging themes related to traumatic experiences, trauma symptoms, and substance use.

1042325 : Pharmaceutical alternatives to the toxic drug supply prescribed during dual public health emergencies in British Columbia, Canada

Heather N Palis, Bin Zhao, Tonia Nicholls, Amanda Slaunwhite

Abstract:

Many nations are facing dual public health emergencies of overdose and COVID-19. In response to growing concerns regarding the toxicity of the illicit drug supply in British

Columbia (BC) Canada, in March 2020, BC's Ministry of Health introduced Risk Mitigation Guidance (RMG). The RMGs allow physicians to prescribe pharmaceutical alternatives (e.g. opioids, stimulants) to illicit drugs to people at risk of overdose. Provincial surveillance data suggests characteristics of people who received RMG were similar to those of people dying of overdose, while few (< 0.4%) died during the study period. However, high overdose rates persist and ongoing implementation efforts are required.

1042670 : Exploring the COVID-19 pandemic response in a forensic psychiatric hospital

Christian Farrell, Tonia Nicholls, Karen Petersen, Lynn Pelletier

Abstract:

Individuals with severe mental illness hospitalized in psychiatric facilities are at greater risk of COVID-19 infection than the general population due to both characteristics of the population (e.g., difficulty adhering to physical distancing) and the nature of the settings (e.g., communal living). It is essential that preventative measures are taken to minimize the chance of nosocomial outbreak in psychiatric facilities; yet minimal information specific to forensic contexts is available. This paper reviews the strategies put in place across a Canadian forensic facility and offers recommendations on how to respond to a pandemic or other outbreak in a secure psychiatric setting.

Paper panel

Offending behaviors

1041253 : Grievance dispersion: Predictors of approach to secondary targets

Maddie M Eyer, Rosa Viñas-Racionero, Patrick T McGonigal, Elisha Chan, Adam Cotton, Mario J Scalora

Abstract:

Secondary targets, or third-party individuals who receive a perpetrator's grievance about a primary target, have received little attention in the literature, despite the risks they may face. Therefore, the current study sought to examine the predictors of approach behavior towards secondary targets. Results indicated perpetrators who approached a secondary target were more likely to use multiple methods of contact, display active symptoms of psychosis, and endorse policy-related themes. Perpetrators who threatened the secondary target were less likely to approach. Moreover, secondary targets who were approached were significantly more likely to be law enforcement officials engaging the perpetrator.

1047810 : Paraphilias in the Age of Technology: What Recent Studies Teach Us About Pathological Sexual Interests and Consent in Deviant Relationships

Damian Sendler, Michal Lew-Starowicz, Michael Clifford

Abstract:

People with paraphilias increasingly turn to the internet for help. Recent studies performed by speakers of this panel showed how online spaces facilitate communication among people with unusual sexual desires. In particular, deviant sexuality becomes a type of commodity that can create a platform of support for some, while increasing levels of stigmatization for others. Based on an extensive study of over 1500 people with paraphilias, the authors will describe the meaning of consent in sexual relationships involving paraphiliacs. An in-depth discussion will cover how online communities of deviancy develop, what they promote, and who are today's people with paraphilias.

Symposium

1042266 : Addressing the mental health needs and reincarceration rates of inmates through education and targeted services

Shaheen A Darani, Roland Jones, Kiran Patel

Abstract:

Globally, overrepresentation of individuals with psychiatric diagnoses in corrections is well-established. Correctional officers play a central role in supporting individuals with mental illness. Nonetheless, training that officers receive in mental health is considered inadequate. A review of mental health programs for correctional officers shows limited but positive literature suggesting that training programs, particularly involving persons with lived experience and experiential components are beneficial. The curriculum and evaluation results of a mental health training will be presented as well as the characteristics of those with mental illness in custody, to better target resources and reduce repeated criminalisation of the mentally ill.

Symposium

1047758 : Challenging the myth that the Not Criminally Responsible verdict is a 'soft on crime' approach

Yanick Charette, Anne Crocker, Jamie Livingston

Abstract:

Using different samples and methods, this symposium challenges the myth that the not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder (NCR) verdict is a get out of jail free card. The first presentation compares the follow-up duration of individuals found NCR with the sentence length they would have received, for a similar crime, if they would have been found guilty. The second presentation examines the characteristics of forensic hospitalizations following a NCR verdict and the use of restrictive interventions during those stays. The third presentation explores the context of forensic mental health detentions as experienced by individuals found NCR.

Symposium

1047751 : Past, present and future of Structured Professional Judgement in the Polish forensic mental health system.

Józef Krzysztof Gierowski, Marlena Banasik, Vivienne de Vogel, Kasia Uzieblo

Abstract:

The current symposium aims to critically discuss recent efforts to implement structured professional judgment risk assessment tools in Polish practice. The recent past as well as present efforts within the Polish forensic psychiatric system will be described. Preliminary data of the first Polish HCR-20v3 study will be presented. These insights from the past and present as well as insights from forensic psychiatry in the Netherlands will be then used as the basis for a discussion with all presenters and the audience on the future of assessing, monitoring and managing the risk of violence in Poland.

Symposium

1047775 : Measurement of Mental Disorder Severity in Corrections: The Development and Application of the Clinical Global Impression Scale - Corrections (CGI-C)

Roland Jones, Carola Billen, Michel Schulte Ostermann, Cory Gerritsen

Abstract:

The CGI-C (Jones et al., 2019) is a clinician rating instrument designed to quickly assess the overall severity of symptoms of mental disorder in correctional settings, based upon the widely-used CGI (Guy, 1976). It can be used reliably by multidisciplinary staff working in jails and prisons and has recently been disseminated across correctional settings in both Canada and Germany. This symposium summarizes recent developments supporting its reliability, validity, research utility, and international adaptation.

Poster Presentations (Abstracts)

Poster Presentations
<p>Poster 1</p> <p>1041208 : The impact of mental disorders' re-entry program completion on predicting recidivism assessed by the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI)</p> <p>Federica Arrighi, Barry Rosenfeld, Melodie Foellmi</p>
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>The aim of the current study is to investigate the relationship between completion of a re-entry program and accuracy in the prediction of recidivism, as assessed by the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI), in individuals with a diagnosis of mental disorder.</p> <p>The study utilized archival data from initial assessments conducted with individuals with serious mental illness re-entering the community from the criminal justice system.</p> <p>Results would indicate whether completion of a re-entry agency's program influence the predictive accuracy of the risk factors addressed by the LS/CMI.</p>
<p>Poster 2</p> <p>1047750 : Forensic psychiatric patients and their treatment: Perspectives of patients, parents and nurses</p> <p>Riitta Askola</p>
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>The study describes the lives and treatment of forensic psychiatric patients and their significant others, describes the offences of patients in their lives and the lives of their parents and accomplishes a metasynthesis of these descriptions. The metasynthesis combines the perspectives of the patient, the patient's parents and the treating personnel, and by rendering the concepts consistent, brings to the fore those elements embodied in the treatment of psychiatric forensic patients.</p>

Poster 3

1038198 : Bidirectional Associations Between Parent, Peer, and Romantic Relationship Quality and Criminal Offending Among Justice-Involved Youth

Chitra Balakrishnan, Christina Robillard, Brianna Turner

Abstract:

On a typical day, 48,000 adolescents are detained due to criminal justice involvement in the US (Sawyer, 2019). One key factor believed to influence a youth's criminal offending is the relationship quality (affection, support, and intimacy; Fletcher et al., 2000) they have with their parents, peers and romantic partners (see Pyle, et al. 2020, for a review). This study found that parental relationship quality at TimeT predicted less offending six months later and contrary to expectations, offending at TimeT predicted higher parental relationship quality six months later. Offending, peer and romantic relationships were unproductive of one another six months later.

Poster 4

1047756 : Correlation Between Risk-Taking and Impulsivity in Diverse Groups of Sexual Offenders

Lillian Bopp, Emilie Picard, Linden Loutzenhiser, Barry Rosenfeld

Abstract:

The Balloon Analogue Risk Task (BART) is a behavioral measure of risk-taking propensity with empirical research demonstrating that it has good validity and reliability, making it useful in the assessment of risk-taking. The Stroop Color and Word Test (Stroop) is a widely used neuropsychological test that measures inhibitory control, a behavioral manifestation of impulsivity, making it useful in the evaluation of impulse control. The purpose of this study is to investigate whether there is a correlation between risk-taking propensity and inhibitory control in sexual offenders and whether differences exist across different types of sex offenders.

Poster 5

1041517 : Filicide perpetrators. Study of two cases

Ana Calzada-Reyes

Abstract:

We present two cases, both of the female gender of 23 and 32 years respectively that were evaluated in the Legal Medicine Institute on Havana, to be authors of the death of their children. In relation to the fact the first evaluated referred "my head had desires to make that I made, but that we left the 3 together, I attempted it but I was not able to", while the second affirmed that "she didn't know because it acted in that way". Results of the

neuropsychological, electrophysiological and psychophysiological assessments are shown, and result to psychiatric evaluation.

Poster 6

1040293 : A Comparison of Male and Female Perpetrators in University Threat Assessment Cases

Elisha Chan, Rosa Viñas-Racionero, Madeline M Eyer, Patrick T McGonigal, Mario J Scalora

Abstract:

The threat assessment literature is limited in its understanding of female-perpetrated incidents of targeted violence. The current study sought to address this gap in knowledge by exploring differences in the social, behavioral, and psychiatric characteristics of male and female perpetrators in university threat assessment cases. Analyses revealed that female perpetrators were more likely to express personal grievances, make demands, engage in more problematic contact behaviors with the target even after threat assessment involvement, and exhibit more signs of mental health problems than their male counterparts. These findings have important implications for threat assessment and management efforts in higher education settings.

Poster 7

1047759 : What is so special about them? Forensic awareness as the central competency of forensic psychiatric professionals.

Maartje Clercx, Henk Nijman, Marije Keulen-de Vos, Henk Nijman

Abstract:

It is assumed that working in forensic psychiatry requires specific skills and a sensitivity that sometimes is referred to as "forensic awareness". It is unclear though what this "forensic awareness" actually entails, and this construct may be defined differently by different professionals. The current study surveyed 700 Dutch and 83 international forensic psychiatric professionals through an online questionnaire. Aims were to provide a first attempt in clarifying the construct of forensic awareness, provide a first definition, theoretically embed the construct and give direction to future research on this topic.

Poster 8

1047760 : Investigative interviewing in Canada: Perspectives from psychology and law enforcement

Barry Cooper, Katherine Rose, Michael Woodworth, Greg Yanicki, Darren Carr, Andrew Roy

Abstract:

The investigative interviews of alleged victims, witnesses and suspects of crime represent one of the most important responsibilities of law enforcement with far reaching personal, legal, and societal consequences. This presentation will review different techniques used across Canada to interview alleged victims, witnesses and suspects of crime including methods recently developed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The importance of memory-based alternative-hypothesis testing strategies will be highlighted. The results of a recent survey of national interviewing practices by law enforcement will be provided and an ongoing collaborative program evaluation of a recently developed technique for suspect interviews will be introduced.

Poster 9

1041539 : Self-defeating and self-sabotaging behaviours in patients suffering from psychotic disorders in a forensic medium-secure unit rehabilitation

Louis De Page, Charlotte Wilmet, Pierre Titeca

Abstract:

In our medium-secure unit for patients suffering from psychotic disorders, self-destructive and self-sabotaging behaviours are much more frequent than violence directed at others. In this study, we attempted to map all self-destructive behaviours faced in clinical practice as well as their correlates. This is important because one of the goals of rehabilitation is to work with patients towards an equilibrium with as little self-destruction as possible. We assessed self-destructive behaviours on 12 domains: suicidality, self-harm, physical health, legal aspects, substance use, finances, therapeutic engagement, hygiene and appearance, recreational and occupational activity, sexuality, interpersonal attitudes and a global subjective clinician evaluation.

Poster 10

1042319 : Risk screening in adult and youth forensic settings: Introducing the Risk Screener Violence for adults and the Risk Screener Youth

Michiel de Vries Robbé, Marijn van den End, Anneke Kleeven, Maaïke Kempes

Abstract:

In this session a new development is presented regarding risk evaluations in settings where comprehensive risk assessment is not feasible for all individuals, such as prisons, youth

prisons, probation and (non-)forensic outpatient settings. Aiming to increase recidivism risk awareness, enhance risk communication, and improve risk management practice, a screening tool was developed for the Dutch adult prison system: the Risk Screener Violence (RS-V). Simultaneously, a similar initiative was developed for risk screening in youth prisons, probation and outpatient treatment settings: the Risk Screener Youth (RS-Y). The new screening tools are presented and their potential value for forensic practice is discussed.

Poster 11

1047767 : Designing a Forensic Mental Health Service Delivery Model: A Multi-Professional Approach from Ottawa, Ontario

Jean-Laurent Domingue, Steve Michel

Abstract:

A variety of theoretical models exist in the research literature to organize the provision of services to patients in forensic mental health. However, the purpose, level of abstraction and philosophical underpinnings of these models rendered their utilization as guides for program development difficult. This paper provides an overview of the process undertaken to fill this gap by offering a forensic mental health care delivery model that was built through complementary inductive and deductive approaches, and that was specifically designed to guide the coordination of services. In addition, the paper discusses the operationalisation and alignment of the model with current practices.

Poster 12

1047772 : The Relationship Between Trauma and Substance Misuse in High-Risk Mentally Disordered Offenders

Elaine Fehrman

Abstract:

Many mentally disordered offenders (MDOs) have a history of substance misuse and trauma but the limited extant research base has focussed on male MDOs. The results of a mixed-method study with participants recruited from patients detained in one high-secure hospital will be presented. Male and female patients (N=58) completed standardised questionnaires to investigate the relationship between trauma and substance misuse, and if gender differences exist. A subset of women (n=23) were interviewed to explore their perceptions, past substance misuse, and trauma. Clinical practice implications will be discussed, emphasising the importance of assessing differing treatment needs of men and women flexibly.

Poster 13

1042634 : Exploring facilitators in help-seeking trajectories of women involved in intimate partner violence

Rosalie Filiatreault, Andreeanne Lapierre, João Da Silva Guerreiro, Mario Trépanier, Daniel Blanchette

Abstract:

Contrary to their male counterparts, few studies have considered facilitators in help-seeking trajectories of women who use violence in their intimate relationships. A total of 17 semi-structured interviews were conducted with women seeking help in two community-based services specialized in intimate partner violence (IPV) using a modified version of an interview guide developed by Turcotte et al. (2002). The qualitative content analysis revealed five main facilitators: intrinsic desire for change; relatives support; extrinsic motivations or positive attitudes towards the service provider. Results are discussed with the aim of improving existing resources to meet the needs of women involved in IPV.

Poster 14

1038756 : The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental well-being and reintegration of individuals who commit sexual offenses

Kenny Gonzalez, Giovanna Jara, Vicelys Huang, Elizabeth Jeglic

Abstract:

The current study aims to explore the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental-well being of individuals accused of a sexual offense. Participants from a treatment center that serves individuals accused of committing sexual offenses will be asked to complete an online survey. The survey will inquire about the presence of COVID-19 related stressors relevant to reintegrating justice-involved individuals, and depression and anxiety levels. We expect to observe higher levels of depression and anxiety among those that endorse more COVID-19 related stressors. Implications will be delineated in the context of the reintegration process.

Poster 15

1047778 : From a 19th Century Asylum to a Modern 21st Century Psychiatric Hospital - Visions and Experiences

Astrid Harpøth, Harry Kennedy, Lisbeth Uhrskov

Abstract:

In 2018 the Psychiatric University Hospital in Aarhus, Denmark moved from 19th century asylum buildings to a modernized psychiatric hospital to improve treatment and security. The aim of the study is to examine the structural changes made in forensic and general psychiatry to achieve the goals. We examined the public procurement proceedings, reviewed the

blueprints for buildings, wards and patient rooms and calculated their m2. The new psychiatric hospital is located at the somatic hospital. The medium secure forensic department is placed in an adjacent building. The wards are larger, offer more privacy, treatment options, and security through modern architecture.

Poster 16

1047780 : A Study of Citizen Complaints and Their Relationship to Police Officers Referred for Fitness-for-Duty Evaluations

Beverly Henkel, Casey Sharpe, Evan Harrington, Laurie Benton

Abstract:

The purpose of this research was to analyze and compare citizen complaint data with officer fitness-for-duty evaluations from 2007 to 2017. Eight hypotheses were posed to determine if there were trends in types of complaints and fitness-for-duty referrals, and the appropriateness of the referrals. Results indicated a small number of officers were responsible for a large number of complaints and officers early in their career receive more complaints than officers later in their career. For every citizen complaint received, fitness evaluations decreased. The most common referral reason for fitness evaluations was substance abuse (alcohol). Limitations and future directions were explored.

Poster 17

1047782 : Changes observed in mentally disordered offenders during forensic community treatment in Japan

Akiko Kikuchi, Rieko Hashimoto, Chiyo Fujii

Abstract:

This study examined the changes observed in mentally disordered offenders between the beginning and the end of forensic community treatment in Japan. Scores from the Rehabilitation Enhancement Assessment (RES) (Ministry of Justice, 2014) revealed that, as a whole, forensic patients have significantly improved in their needs profile during community care before transitioning to general psychiatric care. The larger effect sizes were observed in items related to skills and resources. Forensic community treatment may be effective in supporting patients' personal recovery rather than symptom recovery. Different change patterns may warrant a different focus on future management/treatment.

Poster 18

1037766 : Change over time in forensic review board decisions and the role of pre-admission violence history and in-hospital aggression

Soyeon Kim, Zoe Hilton, Elke Ham

Abstract:

In a sample of 89 men assessed in a high-secure forensic unit, we examined change over time in forensic review board decisions (i.e., remain or transfer to lower security) over up to three years. Potential predictors were: pre-admission violence history, violence risk, behavioural presentation of symptoms, in-hospital aggression, and medication compliance. A logistic regression model was estimated using generalized estimating equations. Dispositions to remain significantly changed over time. Pre-admission violence history, and changes in the behavioral presentation of symptoms and in-hospital aggression, were significant predictors of dispositions. Thus, dispositions were sensitive to criminal history and changing treatment needs.

Poster 19

1047785 : Presentation of the results of hospital and out-of-hospital psychiatric treatment in the Forensic Psychiatry in Slovenia

Miha Krajnc, Miran Pustoslemšek

Abstract:

The Forensic Psychiatry in Maribor is a relatively young institution, housed in the building of the Psychiatry department of the University Clinical Center of Maribor, Slovenia. In the past 8 years we have treated numerous patients with all varieties of psychopathology. Some proportion of them had mandatory stay by court order because of the combination of criminal acts and an active form of psychiatric illness. In this paper, we would like to present the principals of our treatment and the results by means of presentation of the statistical data of recurrent criminal acts after hospital release.

Poster 20

1047786 : Serious Mental Illness and Sexual Offending in Forensic Psychiatric Patients

Austin Lam, Stephanie Penney, Alexander Simpson

Abstract:

Serious mental illness in forensic psychiatric patients who sexually offend is not well understood. This study investigates patterns of age onset of illness and offending, and the motivational underpinnings of sexual offending, among a sample of Canadian forensic patients. While no differences were found in the age onset of illness and offending across those with and without a sexual offending history, the former had a lengthier criminal history

and was more likely to have co-occurring substance use problems. Index offenses were psychotically motivated in the majority of cases, but with a meaningful proportion influenced by the effects of substance misuse.

Poster 21

1040685 : The Kids' Court School Competency Remediation Program: An overview and preliminary analyses of efficacy

Kimberly Larson, Rebecca Nathanson

Abstract:

Current U.S. law requires that juveniles be competent to stand trial prior to their involvement in delinquency proceedings. According to Dusky v. US (1960), a defendant must have a rational and factual understanding of court proceedings to be deemed competent. Past studies call into question whether juveniles could meet the "rational" and "appreciation" elements of the standard articulated in Dusky. The purpose of this presentation is to provide an overview of a pilot program developed to remediate juvenile competency to stand trial and to present preliminary data examining the effects of the program on competency and court-related stress.

Poster 22

1047788 : Involuntary treatment orders and the nurse-patient therapeutic relationship

Clara Lessard-Deschênes, Marie-Hélène Goulet

Abstract:

The nurse-patient therapeutic relationship (TR) is an essential part of the nursing profession. The therapeutic relationship can improve the health, well-being and collaboration of individuals suffering from mental illness. The rise of involuntary treatment orders (ITO) presents a new challenge for nurses, who must balance their caregiving and advocacy roles while applying the conditions of the ITO. Individual interviews were conducted with patients under an ITO and nurses working with them to describe the TR in the context of ITOs. The preliminary results show a difference of opinion, with nurses being more optimistic on the possibility to develop a TR.

Poster 23

1041922 : The Role of Impulsivity in Criminality Among Canadian Federal Offenders

Emma Marsden, Lana Vedelago, Vanessa Morris, Heather Moulden, James MacKillop, Michael Amlung

Abstract:

Impulse control deficits have been shown to contribute to criminal behaviour. However, research on these variables has focused largely on males. The current study sought to address this gap by examining impulsivity in male and female incarcerated offenders and non-incarcerated controls. Data were collected in partnership with Correctional Services Canada. Participants included 103 offenders (34% female) and 90 controls (39% female). Impulsivity was measured through a self-report questionnaire and five computerized tasks. Examining differences between groups revealed that offenders engaged in more risk-averse decision making compared to controls. These findings may provide insight into underlying mechanisms of criminal behaviour.

Poster 24

1040369 : Evaluating the effects of a motivational preparatory program in a forensic mental health setting

Samuel Matthew, Heather Moulden, Gary Chaimowitz

Abstract:

The current literature suggests that psychological treatments benefit from a pre-treatment intervention. Nevertheless, there remains no published research on the effects of pre-treatment interventions in forensic mental health settings. The present study aims to address this gap by evaluating a forensic motivational preparatory program (MPP). Participants completed self-report measures and were administered a risk assessment pre- and post-program. Scores of MPP participants were compared to those of a control group to ensure that any changes between timepoints could be attributed to the MPP. The MPP group had a significant improvement in treatment readiness after completing the program.

Poster 25

1039763 : Politically charged and justified: Examining reactions and responses to relational and political grievances

Patrick T McGonigal, Elisha Chan, Maddie Eyer, Adam Cotton, Mario J Scalora

Abstract:

Grievances, or experiences of perceived injustice, often occur before instances of targeted violence and may include either personal or political content. Some research suggests that political content may provoke strong emotional responses such as anger and sadness, which

could lead to political mobilization (Silver et al., 2018). The current study compared characteristics of relational grievances vs. political grievances. Individuals who reported political grievances reported higher rates of preoccupation and violence justification. Individuals who reported relational grievances were more likely to perpetrate harassment behaviors in response. Implications for threat assessment and future research will be discussed.

Poster 26

1040552 : Evaluating a dedicated Admissions Panel for a national secure forensic hospital

Patrick McLaughlin, Hania Amin, Mary Davoren, Harry G Kennedy

Abstract:

The Central Mental Hospital is the National Forensic Mental Health Service for the Republic of Ireland. Recently, the service transitioned from a one-hour bed management meeting to a dedicated Admissions Panel. Waiting list data were compared for the period 18 months prior to, and nine months after the introduction of the panel. Changes in key characteristics of the waiting list were observed with reduced waiting list numbers and increased DUNDRUM 1&2 scores signifying a rise in security and urgency needs in the post-Admissions Panel group. The Admissions Panel appears to be associated with a more efficient use of resources.

Poster 27

1041285 : Staff's attitudes of deliberate self-injurious behavior among female forensic psychiatric patients : a qualitative study

Daphné O'Hara, João Da Silva Guerreiro, Julie Lefebvre

Abstract:

Staff's attitudes of self-inflicted behavior among female forensic psychiatric patients are an important source of information in the development and implementation of consistent and gender-sensitive therapeutic approaches. This is particularly relevant considering the high prevalence of self-inflicted violence among this clientele. However, the literature specifically addressing staff's attitudes working with female forensic psychiatric patients is insufficient. Sixteen semi-structured interviews were conducted to a convenience sample composed of nurses, psychologists and criminologists. A thematic analysis was applied to determine the prevailing themes. The data of this research will be presented and discussed in terms of its implications for improved practices.

Poster 28

1042470 : Elopement and Aggression: What is the Relationship?

Sebastien S Prat, Mini Mamak, Casey Upfold, Aamna Qureshi, Luiza Gea, Gary Chaimowitz

Abstract:

Research conducted on elopements in correctional facilities, hospitals, and forensic institutions, suggest that there are specific trends within the population of individuals who choose to elope. Results indicate that patients who elope from forensic settings may be those who are at a higher risk for violence, as determined by risk assessment tools. The current study seeks to examine the relationship between aggressive incidents and elopements. Implications from these findings can facilitate discussions around the perception of risk related to elopements.

Poster 29

1041396 : Murderers Who Are Not Guilty Due to Insanity: Demographic, Criminal, and Psychiatric Characteristics

Anat Yaron Antar

Abstract:

The aim of this study was to examine characteristics of murderers who committed murder due to insanity and to analyze their behavior at the scene of crime. files of the 69 inpatients in the Maximum Secure Unit in Israel were reviewed. 93% of them were diagnosed with schizophrenia, 70% had at least one psychiatric hospitalization before the crime, 57% did not adhere to medications between hospitalizations. In 91% of the cases, the victim was known to the murderer, 69% of the murders were brutal, 47% of the murderers remained at the scene after committing the murder and only 30% left.

Poster 30

1047809 : Making use of the information exchange platforms in capturing data on sexual perversions: A methodological pipeline for characterizing paraphilias

Damian Sendler, Michal Lew-Starowicz

Abstract:

Accessibility of the internet allows people to connect anonymously and without boundaries - features particularly important for people with paraphilias, such as pedophilia. A qualitative observational study of user activity on discussion forums, combined with demographic surveys and follow-up in-depth interviews were collected between 2016-2019. Collectively, 945 zoophiles, 245 pedophiles, and 320 gay male sadomasochists participated in detailed ethnographic study. Altogether, we found significant degree of distress among zoophiles and pedophiles. Meanwhile, sadomasochists had complicated application of consent in their

relationships, yet had most fulfilling sexual experience. This is a rare, large scale study describing paraphilias in digital age.

Poster 31

1047811 : Andrew Philip Cunanan the American Serial Killer – PsychoSocial Evaluation of Truth vs Fiction as Depicted by Documents vs Media

Damian Sandler

Abstract:

Andrew Phillip Cunanan was an American serial killer responsible for killing famed Italian fashion designer, Gianni Versace. The recent American Crime Series television show revised the murder and motivations of Cunanan. Yet, this in-depth analysis of primary FBI and police documents, review of witness accounts, and extensive digital ethnography of media reports show that as much as a quarter of information was wrong or misconstrued. Cunanan was a star student at private school, the Bishops, prior to becoming a gay escort for older men and we don't know what caused behavioral transformation. This study explains these nuances in detail.

Poster 32

1025408 : The role of psychopathy and emotional regulation in forensic mental health service users' dual-harm

Matina Shafti, Peter Taylor, Andrew Forrester, Daniel Pratt

Abstract:

Dual-harm is the co-occurrence of self-harm and aggression during an individual's lifetime. This behaviour is especially prevalent amongst forensic populations. However, we have limited understanding of dual-harm. This research is a work in progress that aims to examine the role of psychopathy and emotional dysregulation in forensic mental health service users' dual-harm. 100 forensic mental health service users will be recruited for a longitudinal and qualitative study. We expect that psychopathy and emotional dysregulation will predict dual-harm thoughts/behaviours. This study may inform future research and identify evidence-based factors that should be targeted in interventions of dual-harm in forensic populations.

Poster 33

1047813 : Childhood Criminological Risk Factors - A Review of the Role of Gender and Culture

Areti Smaragdi, Margaret Walsh, Leena Augimeri

Abstract:

The research on criminogenic risk has relatively recently turned increased attention toward the scientific study of gender and culture. Similarly, risk assessments are lagging behind in their responsiveness to ethnic and cultural diversity, and often apply the same risk factors to females as to males without much consideration. In the process of updating the Early Risk Assessment List (EARL) for children, we conducted a systematic review of all risk factors with a specific focus of gender and culture. The findings of this review will be shown and discussed in this presentation.

Poster 34

1047814 : A study of the reasons for prescribing and misuse of gabapentinoids in prison including their co-prescription with opioids and antidepressants

Anju Soni

Abstract:

Electronic case files of male prisoners in a category B prison in London were studied to establish a prevalence during an eight-month period of the use of and the reasons for prescribing gabapentinoids in prison. The prevalence of co-prescription of gabapentinoids with opioids and antidepressants was also assessed in light of the increased risk of respiratory depression resulting in death when these drugs are co-prescribed. The results showed that 109 people were prescribed gabapentinoids but a third were prescribed for unlicensed indications mainly for non-neuropathic pain. Half of the cases were co-prescribed gabapentinoids with opioid substitutes and 17% with antidepressants.

Poster 35

1047815 : Establishing prevalence of diagnosis of personality disorder across high secure forensic services using the ICD 10 and ICD 11 classification

Anju Soni, Samrat sengupta, treasaden treasaden

Abstract:

The prevalence was established among patients in a high secure hospital in England of those with either a primary or secondary diagnosis of personality disorder and its recorded type according to ICD10 and then ICD11. Out of 208 patients, 64(30.8%) were classified as having a diagnosis of personality disorder both under the ICD10 and ICD 11. While high secure psychiatrists reliably diagnosed the presence of personality disorder, they were much less

able to make an accurate diagnosis as to its actual type. The new ICD 11 classification increased the validity of diagnosis of personality disorder as well as its severity.

Poster 36

1047816 : Adverse childhood effects and psychological symptoms: Exploring links between PTSD, Psychosis, Depression and childhood trauma among outpatients with methamphetamine psychosis

Alicia Spidel, Tania Lecomte

Abstract:

Experiences of trauma, exposure to violence and trouble with the law are known to be prevalent among individuals with MAP (Lecomte et al., 2010). Limited research, has examined the relationship between child- and adult-experienced trauma on the severity of symptoms among patients seeking treatment for MAP (Lecomte et al., 2013). While trauma in adulthood may be expected--due to proximity--to account for considerable variance in adult symptom severity, childhood trauma may exert a long-lasting effect on behaviour and emotional wellbeing. The present study sought to examine the relationship between trauma and severity of three types of symptoms among patients with MAP.

Poster 37

1042351 : Investigating public attitudes towards human trafficking in the UK and Hungary: emotions, cognitions, and intentions to assist victims

Emese szasz

Abstract:

Human trafficking has largely been framed as sexual exploitation of females which ignores labour exploitation and male victims. This may affect the attitude of both the public and the CJS towards the victims. Four script-frames describing cases of male/female victims forced into sexual/labour exploitation was created and attitudinal survey was designed. Findings based on 203 Hungarian and 102 British young adults revealed that labour trafficking of males elicited stronger attitudinal reactions from the public than sex trafficking of females. Findings are in accordance with a study on how media news influenced CJS professionals' decision-making and indicate to address attitudinal heterogeneities.

Poster 38

1047817 : Emotional experience of police officers: Gender comparison

Emilie Telle, Audrey Vicenzutto, Françoise Degrie, Thierry Pham Hoang

Abstract:

Literature highlights that police officers are highly exposed to potentially traumatic events throughout their careers. Current study consists of a gender comparison of 75 policemen and 40 policewomen on acute stress disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, state and trait anxiety, self-efficacy, social support and professional quality of life. Every police officer also identifies a potentially traumatic event. Women identify significantly more events experienced as traumatic (eg. assault and battery, etc.). They exhibit more post-traumatic stress than men but not acute stress. We observe a higher score for anxiety state among them. They perceive more availability of their social support than men.

Poster 39

1047819 : Virtual Reality (VR) in Forensic Psychology: Interests and issues in Research and Practice

Luca Tiberi, Xavier Saloppé, Thierry Pham Hoang

Abstract:

Due to practical and technical imperatives, forensic psychologists often use self-questionnaires (SQ) in order to assess concepts of empathy, cognitive distortions, aggression or impulsivity. Although useful, SQ present limitations including, among others, distortion, social desirability and weak ecological validity. In this context, Virtual Reality (VR) can challenge these limitations by the creation of artificial, yet controlled, environment where inpatients or inmates can navigate under the supervision of trained healthcare professionals. Through a literature review, we aim to highlight the improvement in assessment and therapy through VR.

Poster 40

1047820 : Vocal analysis of emotions during the recall of Self-Defining Memories (SDM) among antisocial population

Luca Tiberi, Xavier Saloppé, Audrey Lavallée, Fanny Degouis, Antoine Sens, Jean-Louis Nandrino

Abstract:

Little is known about the emergence of emotions through voice among antisocial population (AS). However, vocal cues such as fundamental frequency (F0) are specific indications related to emotional regulation. This ability has been highlighted as deficient among AS population. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the vocal cues of emotions during the recall

of five Self-Defining Memory (SDM). We collected 86 SDM from antisocial participants in a forensic medium-security hospital in Belgium. Seven acoustic parameters were analyzed and linked with emotional regulation and empathy abilities. The results will be discussed in the light of the literature.

Poster 41

1047822 : Improving Social Skills in a dog therapy groups in penitentiary psychiatry

Marta Muñoz Capella, Teresa Casas-Nebot, Vicenç Tort Herrando, FRancesc Ristol-Ubach, Mercedes Roca-Casasus

Abstract:

Animals and , especially dog therapy has been use in several fields of mental health treatment fo facilitate expression of emotions in some groups (mental health , geriatric settings and learning disability). There also has been used in inmates in correctional settings. Our project is focused in addressing social skill in a mentally ill offenders in a rehab unit i. Using group approach , we compare standard social skills group vs dog therapy group . Initial data show a better adherence and emotional attachment to the treatment with dog therapy but do no show more efficacy.

Poster 42

1041217 : BRAVEST: Boldness, relationships and attachment: Violence, entitlement and sexual transgression

Natasha Usenko, Kevin S Douglas

Abstract:

Newer conceptualizations of psychopathy, such as the Triarchic Model of Psychopathy contain more putatively prosocial elements and challenge previous beliefs that assume that adaptive traits are not relevant to the construct. This study seeks to add to a small body of literature that assesses the potential maladaptive features of boldness in the domain of relationship and sexual adversities and intrusiveness utilizing a sample of Canadian undergraduate students. Results are intended to test whether triarchic boldness is relevant to the construct of psychopathy and whether forsaking it might draw incomplete conclusions about how psychopathy manifests in romantic and sexual relationships.

Poster 43

1047829 : Implementation Recommendations for Peer Support Work into a Forensic Hospital

Peggy Walde, Jack Tomlin, Birgit Völlm

Abstract:

The participation of patients in their own and others' healthcare planning and recovery has become state of the art in many countries. Peer support work can be an effective way to support patients throughout their programs. Unlike in general psychiatry there is less experience with peer support work in forensic hospitals. This paper presents an approach to implementing a peer support worker in a forensic hospital and offers some suggestions on implementation. Aspects of the care environment specific to forensic settings are addressed.

Poster 44

1055343 : An exploration of the management of significant violence and aggression in high and medium secure forensic psychiatric hospitals

Helen Walker, Lindsay Tulloch

Abstract:

Background: Reports on the use of seclusion in the high and medium secure hospitals indicate sporadic use. Forensic services in Scotland and Northern Ireland include one high and four medium secure hospitals which will be reviewed to establish current working practice. Aims: 1) examine the frequency and management of significant violence and aggression 2) explore the views of people involved directly or indirectly in high and medium secure services e.g. staff, patients and carers. Method: Policies will be gathered and clinical practice will be discussed through the use of focus groups and semi-structured interviews. Results: Preliminary findings will be reported.

Poster 45

1047808 : Student Views on Campus Sexual Assault

Sarah Schaaf, Raina lamade, Ann Burgess, Mary Koss, Elise Lopez, Robert Prentky

Abstract:

Campus sexual misconduct (CSM) is a persistent problem that is inconsistently addressed by US colleges and universities. As a result, the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault recommended an initiative regarding the development of a treatment sanction for students found responsible for CSM. Direct feedback from diverse students is a crucial step in the development of such a program. This study collected in-depth student feedback about the scope of CSM, climate at US campuses and suggestions for the solution of CSM that may be crucial for the for the development of successful CSM interventions.



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