Conclusions: A comprehensive and multifaceted approach that includes integrated psychiatric care, legal evaluation, and targeted interventions is needed to address violence, psychiatric disorders, and extremist beliefs among Incels.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV761

Improving forensic care: Embracing recovery and rehabilitation in a Pre-discharge Unit

S. M. Toparlak*, H. Lawrence and F. Saliki

Oxford Health NHS Foundation Trust, Oxford, United Kingdom
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Lambourn House is a 15-bedded mixed open forensic pre-discharge ward within the Low Secure Stream of Thames Valley Forensic Mental Health Services (TVFMH). We encourage patients to help meet their individual goals with the help of regular one to one sessions with the team, attendance at residents' meetings and the Moving-on group. We support smooth transitions into the community and aim to reduce the overall length of stay in higher levels of security.
O'Connor et al. (2021) explored the experiences of eight forensic residents of a forensic step-down rehabilitation unit and emphasised that being in a less restrictive environment enabled greater goal-setting, increased independence and residents particularly valued input from a range of different professions in the MDT, which supported preparing them for the 'outside world'. In align with this Best et al. (2017) outlined the importance of constructing a new recovery-based identity to contrast with that of the offending/substance-using identity. In addition, Figure 1 below represents the themes collated from service user perspectives in a study exploring transitions across the Thames Valley forensic mental health service (Boardman, Shanahan & Winder, 2019).
Objectives: Disentangle complexities in the referral process Practical implementation of recovery-orientated practice and relational security Improve physical environment Celebrating and disseminating success Increasing bed occupancy Long term benefits such as biopsychosocial improvement
Methods: Peer support workers: a role model and an expert by experience Role of MDT i.e. occupational therapist, social worker, psychologist, medical doctor Redefining and making the service & referral pathway known to others Reviewing bed occupancy Speaking to staff and service users about their experience and how to improve services. (Figure 1)
Results: The ward philosophy & patient leaflet reviewed and updated As part of the new referrals process; patients are required to identify the objectives they expect to work towards, and these are reviewed 6 monthly in the form of a coproduced Personal Development Review (PDR) Therapeutic Activities Committee (TAC) Promoted co-production and patient involvement through therapeutic activity Risk formulation sessions for in-depth knowledge and understanding of the patient among clinicians Monthly teaching sessions led by MDT

Image 1:

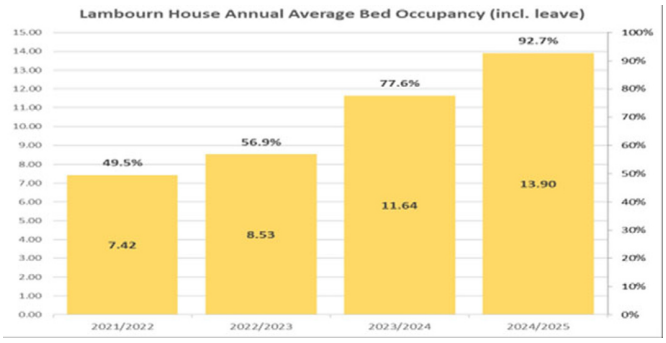
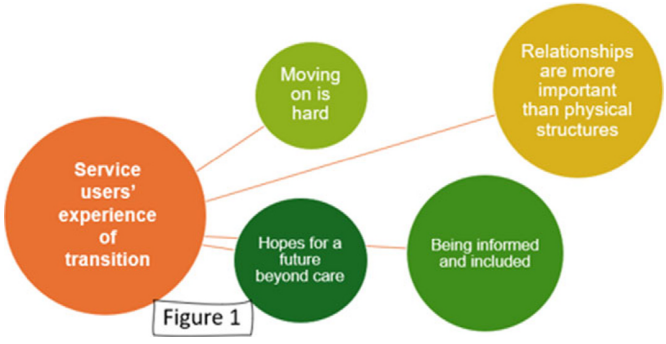


Image 2:



Conclusions: There are currently **only three** forensic pre-discharge units in the UK, located **in Oxford, London, and Manchester.** Raising awareness of the role and value of forensic pre-discharge units is essential so that similar services can be developed and replicated across the country.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV763

Parricide as a typical offence guided by psychosis – a retrospective analysis.

V. Watzal[1,2,3]*, S. Klug[1,2,3] and A. Dvorak[3]

[1]Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy; [2]Comprehensive Center for Clinical Neurosciences and Mental Health, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna and [3]Forensic Therapeutic Center Göllersdorf, Göllersdorf, Austria
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Parricide is a rare homicide offence with a worldwide proportion of 2 to 4% (Heide *et al.* J InterpersViolence 2007; **22**, 1382–1399; Heide *et al.* Oxford University Press 2013). In individuals with psychotic disorders this percentage increases to 20%. This highlights a certain clinical and criminological implication for those mentally ill offenders currently scantily investigated.
Objectives: Accordingly, our aim was to evaluate preceding psychopathological, psychosocial and offence-related factors in a

forensic parricide-offender group in a Central European specialized institution for mentally ill perpetrators.
Methods: All adult parricide-offenders, who were not guilty by reason of insanity and/or treated as a forensic patient between January 1998 and March 2023 at the Forensic Therapeutic Center Göllersdorf were included in the present study. Data on psychopathological, psychosocial and criminal offence parameters were extracted from their medical and forensic history as well as court documents. Data was analyzed with descriptive statistics.
Results: In total, 26 adult parricide-offenders were included in the present study (14 completed parricides, 10 attempted parricides, 2 both). 92.3% of all parricide offenders were not guilty by reason of insanity (§21/1 according to Austrian criminal code) and 7.7% were culpable but were under the influence of a severe mental disorder (§21/2 according to Austrian criminal code). 84.6% of the patients were diagnosed with a schizophrenia disorder while only one out of 26 patients suffered from bipolar disorder. The mean age at the time of the offence was 30.5±8 years. 50% of the cases were a patricide while 38.5% of the offences can be defined as a matricide. In 5 out of 26 cases the offence had multiple victims. In 53.9% of the cases a knife was used as a weapon, blunt force trauma, gunshot wounds and strangling were each present in 7.7% of the offenders. Delusional misidentification was detected in 32% of the patients' psychopathological examinations, command auditory hallucinations in 24%, poisoning ideas in 20% and feelings of being threatened by their parents in 32% of all cases.
Conclusions: A cluster of parricide cases committed by young adults with psychotic disorders consists of an escalation of a symptom complex containing delusional misidentifications, command auditory hallucinations, poisoning ideas and threat perceptions against their immediate family members. Further research should focus on additional risk factors, preventive treatment and measures.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Genetics and Molecular Neurobiology

EPV765

Features of the brain proteome of mice with a model of affective disorders

T. Amstislavskaya[1]*, K. Smirnova[2], E. Dmirtieva[2], M. Zavialova[3] and L. Smirnova[2]

[1]Scientific Research Institute of Neurosciences and Medicine, Novosibirsk; [2]Laboratory of Molecular Genetics and Biochemistry, Research Institute of Mental Healthomsk National Research Medical, Tomsk and [3]Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: The key role of the DISC1 protein in the nervous system is the regulation of neurogenesis. Even minor changes in the DISC1 protein structure lead to an increased risk of developing mental disorders. To study the mechanisms underlying the development of psychopathologies, a mouse model with a mutation in the DISC1 gene was created. Disc1-Q31L-/- (Q31L) mice with the mutation are a recognized model of affective disorders.
Objectives: To study the features of the proteomic composition of the cortex, hippocampus and hypothalamus in a Q31L mouse.
Methods: Were used male 20 mice from two genetic strains: C57BL/6 (hereinafter WT) and homozygous Disc1-Q31L-/- (Q31L) mice. The animals were obtained from the "Biological Collection – genetic biomodels of neuropsychiatric diseases" by Scientific Research Institute of Neuroscience and Medicine in Novosibirsk.Mice were sacrificed by decapitation and brain structures were collected and immediately frozen. Brain samples for mass spectrometry were prepared using a standard protocol for S-trep filters. After trypsinolysis, proteins were identified using HPLC/mass spectrometry on an Orbitrap instrument. Mass spectrometric analysis was performed on the Advanced Mass Spectrometry Core Facility of Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology.
Results: Compared to WT mice, 295 unique proteins were identified in the cerebral cortex of Q31L mice. Among these, the most abundant were proteins regulating translation and transcription processes in mitochondria and ribosomes, mRNA splicing, and phosphorylation processes. In the hippocampus of Q31L mice, 401 unique proteins were identified compared to WT mice. Also highly abundant were proteins regulating translation, transcription, transfection, and ubiquitination processes, and of particular interest were proteins of the trafficking of AMPA receptors, and postsynaptic density protein 95 clustering complex. In the hypothalamus of mice the maximum number of unique proteins (447) was identified, also primarily represented by ribosomal and mitochondrial proteins regulating protein synthesis.
Conclusions: A number of unique proteins have been identified that characterize the brains of Q31L mice. There is every reason to believe that these proteins are involved in the pathogenesis of affective disorders, but the mechanisms they regulate remain to be elucidated.
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Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV766

Behavioral and neuromorfological feaches indused by chronic stress in Q31Lmice, model of affective disorders

T. Amstislavskaya[1]*, K. Smirnova[2] and L. Smirnova[2]

[1]Scientific Research Institute of Neurosciences and Medicine, Novosibirsk and [2]Laboratory of Molecular Genetics and Biochemistry, Research Institute of Mental Health, Tomsk National Research Medical Center, Tomsk, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Encoding a key 'hub' scaffolding protein, the 'Disrupted-In-Schizophrenia-1' (DISC1) gene has been strongly implicated in brain development and functions. Genetic variance in this gene is associated with major neuropsychiatric disorders, including schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and major depression. DISC1 is abundantly expressed in the brain of humans and various model organisms. In mice, mutation Q31L in the *Disc1* gene reduces binding of DISC1 protein to GSK-3 (glycogen synthase kinase-3 alpha) and PDE4B (3',5'-cyclic AMP phosphodiesterase 4B), accelerates degradation of BMAL1, which is involved in the regulation of glucocorticoid synthesis in the adrenal glands and the sensitivity of glucocorticoid receptor target genes.