Objectives: The aim of the study was to assess whether psychosocial and personality variables significantly differ between the group of preferential and non-preferential sexual offenders.
Methods: The study involved 120 persons, including 60 preferential and 60 non-preferential sexual offenders. The participants were presented with selected, standardized psychological tools to personality traits, self-esteem, life satisfaction, capacity to understand emotions, attachment style.
Results: The study involved 120 persons, including 60 preferential and 60 non-preferential sexual offenders. The participants were presented with selected, standardized psychological tools to personality traits, self-esteem, life satisfaction, capacity to understand emotions, attachment style.
Conclusions: Differences between the both study groups and the male standardization sample suggest worse psychosocial functioning of sexual offenders. A critical analysis of the methodological limitations of this study have been presented.

Conflict of interest: Scientific work was financed from the budget for science in the years 2017-2021, as a research project DI 16/003046 under the programme „Diamond Grant".

Keywords: paraphilic disorder; Big Five personality traits

EPP0697

Changes in BMI and blood pressure after implementing a complete smoking ban in a medium secure forensic setting: A study from dundrum hospital dublin

A. Roarty[1]*, H. Kennedy[2] and M. Davoren[1]

[1]Forensic Psyhchiatry, National Forensic Mental Health Service, Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum, Dublin, Ireland and [2]Department Of Psychiatry, Trinity College- Dublin University, Dublin, Ireland

*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: In February 2020, the Central Mental Hospital Dundrum moved to a complete ban on cigarette smoking. Concerns were raised that this might represent a 'restrictive practice' and that patients might gain weight or see changes in their blood pressure if they were not permitted to smoke.
Objectives: The aim of the study was to ascertain if there were changes in the blood pressure readings or body mass index of a group of patients in a secure forensic hospital after the implementation of a complete campus-wide smoking ban
Methods: All patients (n=20) working with one medium cluster team were included in the study. Demographic details and data pertaining to legal status, diagnosis and length of stay in the hospital were obtained. BMI, blood pressure and medications were reviewed at the time of introduction of the smoking ban, 1st February 2020 and again 5 months later.
Results: All those included in the study were male. The median age was 35 years, most common diagnosis was schizophrenia and mean length of stay was 4.23 years. 20% of patients were prescribed anti-hypertensives at the time of introduction of the smoking ban. All of the patients on anti-hypertensives were overweight. At follow up there was no increase in BMI noted in the patient group. Two patients had dose reductions in anti-hypertensives, three had discontinuation of bronchodilators.
Conclusions: Introducing a campus wide smoking ban in a secure forensic psychiatric hospital is both clinically positive and practically possible. There was no noted increase in incidents in the hospital during this period.

Keywords: smoking cessation; medium secure; Blood pressure; BMI

EPP0698

Involuntary placement of a mentally ill person in a psychiatric hospital and care institution

A. Arold[1]* and J. Kostomarova[2]

[1]C, Marienthali Kliinik, Tallinn, Estonia and [2]Law, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia

*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: In the mental health area, the most problematic issues are the involuntary placement of the mentally ill in closed institutions, both under civil and criminal proceedings, and their involuntary treatment. Despite the international efforts of harmonizing measures, the nature and practice of the services still vary from country to country.
Objectives: To analyse involuntary placement of persons with mental disorders in closed institutions under civil and criminal proceedings, which include both psychiatric hospitals and care institutions.
Methods: Review and analysis of regulations and practice of involuntary placement of a person with a mental disorder in a closed institution in the context of Estonian, Finnish, Russian, and English law, health care and social system.
Results: Estonian, Finnish, Russian, and English law distinguish between criminal and civil proceedings regarding involuntary placement of a mentally ill person in a closed institution. However, specifics of the proceedings are different among the countries, e.g. judicial involvement, and deadlines. Also, the provision of forensic mental health services differ among these countries, e.g. in Estonia offenders and non-offenders are kept separately, whilst in England and Russia patients are not distinguished so strictly.
Conclusions: The distinction between involuntary placement of the mentally ill in criminal and civil proceedings is distinguished primarily for the reason that in one case the risk arising from the person is directly realized by committing an unlawful act and in the other case the risk arising from the person is directed at themselves or is not qualified as an unlawful act.

Keywords: involuntary placement; mental health; psychiatry; mental health legislation

EPP0699

Vexatious litigant vs paranoia querulans: A systematic review

J. Pinzón-Espinosa[1,2,3]*, A. González-Rodríguez[4], A. Guàrdia[5], M. Betriu Sabaté[6], P. Manozzo-Hernandez[5], A. Alvarez Pedrero[7], S. Acebillo[7], J. Labad[8] and D. Palao Vidal[4]

[1]Salut Mental Taulí, Parc Taulí Hospital Universitari, Sabadell, Spain; [2]Department Of Clinical Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Panama, Panama City, Panama; [3]Department Of Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; [4]Mental Health, Parc Taulí University Hospital. Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB). I3PT. CIBERSAM, Sabadell, Spain; [5]Mental Health, Parc Taulí-University Hospital, Sabadell, Spain; [6]Mental Health, Parc Tauli University Hospital, Sabadell, Spain; [7]Mental Health, Parc Taulí University Hospital. Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB). I3PT, Sabadell, Spain and [8]Mental Health, Hospital of Mataró. Consorci Sanitari del Maresme. CIBERSAM., Mataró, Spain