of re-education measure. It also provided a tool for monitoring their attitude towards the re-education measure and its implementation and the transfer of inmates with the expert team.

The authors hope this study will contribute in promoting visual arts therapy to the status it deserves and its introduction as a full-scale discipline in the implementation of individual prison sentence execution programme.

P399
Forensic evaluation of psychiatric disorders in epilepsy
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Objective of the study: Elaboration of the methodology of forensic psychiatric assessment and development of the system of expert evaluations of psychiatric disorders in epilepsy.

Material: 200 male offenders suffering from epilepsy.

Methods: Clinical, EEG and statistical analysis.

Results: The 4-stage of psychiatric disorders in epilepsy evaluation has been proposed: 1. Diagnosis. The choice of expert approach is determined by individual clinical picture and course of the disorders; character of prevailing psychiatric disorders - personality disorders, psychoses, dementia, paroxysmal states; 2. Finding out the cause and effect relationships. Revealing the psychopathological mechanisms of an offence and qualification of a principal syndrome at the moment of offence. 3. Situational analysis. Evaluation of an adequacy of perception of the situation by a patient, his chances to choose other ways of behavior; capability to foresee a result of his behavior; 3 Building an expert conclusion: comparing of the current clinical picture and psychopathological disorder at the moment of crime with medical and juridical criteria of the formulas of irresponsibility, diminished responsibility and criteria for involuntary hospitalization.

Conclusion: The proposed algorithm distinguishing different types of the relationships between psychopathological condition and criminal situation gives a possibility of precise evaluation of persons suffering from epilepsy. It takes into consideration the clinical diversity of psycho-pathological conditions that can differently contribute to the persons’ responsibility.

P400
Diminished responsibility: some current issues in Russia
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The aim of the study: to evaluate the 10-years practice of forensic psychiatric assessment according to diminished responsibility in Russia.

Material: Accused offenders considered to be partially responsible for their actions under forensic psychiatric assessment in Serbsky Centre in 1996-2005.

Methods: Psychopathological, follow up.

Results: Diminished responsibility was introduced into the Russian legislation ten years ago only. The current experience demonstrates its active assimilation. Besides that, there is a distinctive specificity of its use determined by peculiarities of the object of assessment, i.e. by non-psychotic level of disorder and therefore not clearly apparent in evaluation. It became clear that in many cases all involved persons including the offender are not interested in this legal norm equally. It is a good possibility for officials (experts, judges, barristers) to take into consideration during investigation every important issue of legal case (psychological abnormality first of all). The advantage of being partially responsible for offenders is not so evident. Moreover according the follow up results this fact can be the discrediting information for a prisoner. The label of mental illness is well known obstacle and especially in custody where human values are rather specific and distorted.

Conclusion: In situation when a forensic psychiatrist realizes probability of labeling the person due making his own decision of partially responsible one more specific problem can arises for him - is it proved from ethical point of view to make such of decision or not? It can influence negatively the expert’s professional activity in some cases.

Poster Session 2: BIOLOGICAL MARKERS AND BRAIN IMAGING

P305
Renaissance of quantitative electroencephalography (QEEG) in psychiatry
M. Brunovsky, J. Horacek, M. Bares, M. Kopecek, B. Tislerova, P. Sos, V. Krajca, C. Hoschl. Prague Psychiatric Center, Prague, Czech Republic

AND BRAIN IMAGING

P306
Endophenotypic measures of altered inhibitory brain processes in ADHD