



Risk Management, Scope, Challenges Facing in Forensic Psychiatry

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DESCRIPTION

Forensic psychiatry is a field that dates back to ancient times. Forensic psychiatry, a relatively new discipline in Belgium, focuses on two distinct areas: The care of detained patients and expertise. Care is provided to detained patients within the meaning of the law of May 5, 2014, namely those who have been diagnosed with a mental illness and whose capacity for judgment and thus criminal liability is considered to be impaired. Consequently, these patients must be treated rather than punished. As a result, they were hospitalized indefinitely in specialized centers located throughout Belgium. In terms of structure, forensic psychiatry is new and has gained professionalism. According to scientific evidence, the likelihood of aggressive behavior in people with mental disorders is usually higher than in healthy people. Due to the societal harm caused by acts committed by people suffering from schizophrenia, a thorough examination of their condition is recommended.

The article presents the results of a study on the psychological determinants of aggressive behavior in people with schizophrenia, conducted by a team from the Forensic Psychiatry Clinic of the Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology in Warsaw. The analysis includes demographic variables, personality traits, and the level and type of aggression displayed, including prior violent behavior. This article contains the results of studies on patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia who were interned at the Forensic Psychiatry Clinic of the IPiN, as well as on patients with schizophrenia (dependent and independent) who were admitted to general psychiatric wards. After the establishment of forensic psychiatry in Sweden in the 1930s, many abusers and individuals accused of assaulting children underwent forensic psychiatric evaluation. Doctors found that most of them were not “fully in control” or “completely in control” of their senses at the time of the crime. If the court ordered a forensic psychiatric evaluation, the defendant had a good chance of being released or having his sentence significantly

reduced. In forensic psychiatry, psychological perspectives began to dominate in the 1950's. In the forensic records of the 1950's, we can see a shift from a biomedical to a social psychological perspective, and crime was increasingly associated with conditions that were not legally considered a mental disorder.

CONCLUSION

Consequently, from the 1950's onwards it became increasingly rare for sentences to be commuted or for defendants to be released. Although some risk factors for double damage have been identified, this phenomenon is still poorly understood. In this study, we examined several factors known to be associated with dual impairment, such as childhood adversity, substance abuse, and history of mental disorders, as well as some potentially related factors such as psychopathology and psychopathy. We found that substance abuse is prevalent among individuals with severe aggressive behavior in China. Our findings suggest that individuals with severe aggressive behavior require a comprehensive assessment and detailed assessment of self-harm, which requires collaboration between justice systems and the mental health sector. Based on the identified risk factors, effective strategies to prevent double harm for individuals with severe aggressive behavior should include strengthening mental health services for this population and early intervention for children who have negative experiences. In the future, a longitudinal design should be considered to investigate the causal relationship between these variables. Future research is also needed to examine risk factors for dual harm in different countries and jurisdictions.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author's declared that they have no conflict of interest.

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