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Sous l'Egide de la Société Méditerranéenne de Médecine Légale

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Avec le Concours :

Amicale des Enseignants de la Faculté de Médecine de Sousse  
Unité de recherche « Médecine Légale Clinique et Thanatologie »

**P96. LE PASSAGE A L'ACTE CHEZ LE PARANOÏAQUE**

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*Introduction* : Dans la pratique quotidienne du médecin psychiatre, prédire le passage à l'acte chez le paranoïaque est une des tâches les plus difficiles.

*Objectif* : Le but de notre travail est de dresser un profil épidémiologique et criminologique des paranoïaques qui ont passé à l'acte hétéro agressif et ceci afin d'avoir une meilleure connaissance des éléments de prédiction.

*Méthodologie* : Il s'agit d'une étude rétrospective portant sur les dossiers des patients paranoïaques hospitalisés au service de psychiatrie médico-légale de l'hôpital Razi, durant la période allant de l'année 2000 à la fin de l'année 2009.

Ce travail vient compléter une étude antérieure ayant fait l'objet d'une thèse et ayant porté sur la période allant de 1984 à 2000.

**P97. FORENSIC ASPECTS OF SCHIZOTYPAL PATIENTS**

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Schizotypal disorder comprises a wide spectrum of schizophrenic disorders from personality to sub-psychotic disorders. As a result, psychiatric evaluation of this psychopathology is ambiguous and a challenge to forensic psychiatry. The other important side of the problem is the prevention of social aggression of these patients.

For the aim of investigation of these aspects a cohort of 82 patients was studied. All of them committed crimes and had been diagnosed "schizotypal personality disorder" (12), or "schizotypal disorder" (pseudopsychopatic (38), pseudoneurotic schizophrenia (13), schizophrenia with bare symptoms (16), schizophrenic reaction (3).

We found that the main criteria for the forensic psychiatric evaluation of schizotypal disorders include personal, social and clinical aspects. The patients with schizotypal personality disorder can demonstrate mostly integrity of cognitive sphere and singularity of emotions, also rather high level of social adjustment. The patients with mild forms of schizophrenia show pathology in sphere of thinking and emotions, social problems, so the psychiatric forensic conclusion can be different from irresponsibility. The main factors of criminal aggressive behavior of patients were pseudopsychopatic syndrome with disability of critical functions and brutish behavior pathology.

**P98. MULTICULTURAL APPROACH TO FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT ON FOREIGN CRIMINAL OFFENCE COMMITTERS. AN EMERGING ISSUE DISPLAYED THROUGH A CASE REPORT.**

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The Authors briefly report a case concerning a double murder committed in Italy by a alien resident coming from a Central Africa country.

While examining the subject, we considered interesting to find out he had been in Italy for many years (about fifteen) before committing murder, and he had been regarded as absolutely well integrated in his country of adoption. In fact, he had been able to obtain and hold a specialized job. We also know he was respected by colleagues and neighbours, and he had family with two sons.

The described balance became unstable when a young woman (about twenty years old), coming from his country of origin, went to Italy and came to stay with subject family. She was the youngest daughter of a traditional sorcerer, well known as very powerful in witchcraft, especially in casting ruin spells on enemies.

After a few time in Italy, the young woman started to misbehave, involving the subject wife in her conduct and forcing the subject to come into conflict with her.

The subject started to be concerned about a possible vengeance of the woman's father, realized by spell, and decided to come back to his country of origin and ask another sorcerer for a talisman.

Once the subject obtained the amulet, he was told that no woman could touch the object. Hence, coming back to Italy, he hid the talisman in his house.

One day the subject, finding out the amulet had been handled by his wife and the sorcerer daughter, killed the two women by battering them with a spanner. Immediately after committing this crime he went to a neighbour denouncing himself as a murderer.

The forensic psychiatrists were requested by the judge to assess the subject's state of mind at the time of crime committing, and also to evaluate his dangerousness for society.

The poster displays intricacies of subject assessment, underlining peculiar aspects of foreigners forensic psychiatric examination.

The Authors particularly report their intricacies in understanding the effective relevance and cultural connotation of many peculiar experiences reported by the subject as customary in his country of origin. They also describe their difficulties in obtaining reliable anamnestic data about the subject's psychiatric background.

Finally the Authors explain circumstances which allowed them to answer with certainty judge's questions. They also underline unsolved issues in foreigners forensic psychiatric examination, which require the development of a transcultural approach model to mental disease assessment.

#### **P99. FATAL EVENT DUE TO SIMULTANEOUS OVERDOSE OF BUPROPRION AND TOPIRAMATE**

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The bupropion is an antidepressant and acts as a selective inhibitor of the reuptake of noradrenalin and dopamine. Used as an aid in smoking cessation. If overdose occurs mainly tachycardia, hypertension, drowsiness, lethargy, nausea, vomiting, convulsions and sudden death are the symptoms.

The topiramate as an antiepileptic drug used as monotherapy in epilepsy and in some cases for the prophylaxis of migraine in adults. If the overdose symptoms include: