

Poster presentation

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## On the outcome of the treatment of mentally disordered criminal offenders (according to §64 German penal code) suffering from addictive disorders

Björn Gericke\* and Thomas Kallert

Address: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Hospital Dresden, Fetscherstrasse 74, D-01307 Dresden, Germany

\* Corresponding author

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### Background

To present findings on criminal conviction and recidivism rates of 277 criminal offenders ordered to a forensic psychiatric facility caring for addictive disorders between 1996 and 2001.

### Methods

Cluster- and regression-analytic procedures identified predictive variables for declaring the forensic psychiatric hospitalization as useless, and for relevant criminal offences after discharge.

### Results

About 85% of the study sample showed more than four offences and more than 1.5 years of imprisonment before admission to the index-treatment episode. About half of the patients was successfully treated as indicated by being released on licence. Socialization in institutions, social desintegration before admission, and absconding during the index-treatment episode are important factors increasing the probability of declaring the hospitalization as useless. In the 2-year observation period, the criminal recidivism rate was 40.0%.

### Conclusion

Social reintegration of this group of mentally disordered criminal offenders is as difficult as important. Findings on recidivism rates indicate a need for extending the number of specialized forensic outpatient departments and a need to focus on primary prevention.