

DETERMINE DIFFICULTIES HERE THE RISK OF VIOLATION AND EVALUATION IN THE EVALUATION HERE FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY

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Abstract: The forensic psychiatrist is the branch of medicine responsible for dealing with the psyche and its eccentricities, its thorough evaluation has a profound legal value when it comes to understanding the complex relationship of the human mind and feelings. There is an unknown dimension in approaching the assessment of violent behavior, because several risk factors need to be understood in an objective way, absent of personal judgments and values. Ethical and moral precepts clash with the subjective assessment of experts, which leads to conflicting and dubious decisions despite the professionalism imbued in the practice. That said, the Ministry of Health made available in November 2021 the Model of Evaluation of Psychosocial Risks and Violence, a document, which aims to guide and contribute to the evaluation of risk factors associated with violence, applied mainly to people with mental disorder and in conflict with the law. However, in Brazil, this instrument has not been validated yet, and its score must not be used exclusively and justified as the only decision in a trial. For, associating the risk of violence to psychiatric illness must not be done lightly, but with the proper stratification of risk to avoid misunderstandings of inadequate correlations in the association between violence and mental disorders. In order to identify and synthesize the difficulties encountered in this approach, we conducted a search in electronic databases Scielo, Pubmed, Google Scholar and Lilacs with the following descriptors: forensic medicine; psychiatry; risk assessment; violence. Articles were selected from the period between 2004 and 2021 that met the criteria for violence risk assessment in forensic psychiatry. Despite the existing clinical and systematized criteria, the forensic evaluation of the degree of risk of violence is still quite enigmatic due to the high degree of subjective dependence of the

evaluator. For example, social maladjustment or a family history of mental disorder may indicate for some an important risk factor, while for others the determination of an antisocial personality or dissociative personality disorder is more important with regard to violent behavior. In addition, factors such as difficulty in maintaining interpersonal relationships, early school leaving, recidivism in criminal practices can help determine pre-offense history. Another way to evaluate is if there is cruelty in the act of crime, a correlation between the perpetrator and the type of crime committed, which are post-delict parameters. Added to this, assessment tools are necessary to make the evaluation more assertive, such as the VRAG method, which evaluates the patient's history, the HCR-20 method, which evaluates the environment,

and the PCL-R method, which evaluates the individual himself, his personality, and possibilities of relapse. The PCL-SV method is only an abridged version of the previous method. The presumption of crime based on pathologies that increase the risk for violence can lead to a false prosecution perspective generating an improper conviction. Despite the high relationship of crime to psychiatric disorder, it cannot be directly related that this is an isolated factor for increased risk of violent behavior, so existing metrics must be used only as a reference associated with a group of assessors from various professional fields to determine causation.

Keywords: Forensic Medicine; Psychiatry; Evaluate the Risk; violence

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