

Oral presentation

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## Comparison of socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of a) legally involuntarily admitted patients and b) of legally voluntarily admitted patients who feel coerced to admission across the EUNOMIA study sites

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### Background

Previous research has shown a specific profile of risk factors characterizing patients who are legally involuntarily admitted to psychiatric hospitals: younger age, diagnosis of psychotic disorder and/or mental retardation, manic symptoms, and male gender and/or non-Caucasian ethnicity.

### Methods

The naturalistic and epidemiologically oriented EUNOMIA-study design in 13 sites in 12 European countries used a standardized battery of instruments (e.g. psychopathology, legal status, perceived coercion, satisfaction with treatment) to assess two groups of patients: legally involuntarily admitted patients and legally voluntarily admitted patients who feel coerced to admission. Uni- and multivariate analyses on the data are performed, and a logit-model for predicting involuntary hospital admission was developed.

### Results

This presentation is based on 2,586 legally involuntary and 830 legally voluntary patients included in the study. General and site-specific differences between the two subgroups of patients focusing on the initial assessment within the first week after hospital admission covering their socio-demographic and clinical characteristics, legal status, perceived coercion and satisfaction with treatment will be highlighted. Further, details of the statistical model predicting involuntary admission will be demonstrated.

### Conclusion

Consequences for clinical practice of involuntary hospital admissions across Europe will be demonstrated.