

EVALUACIJA MERA OBAVEZNOG PSIHIJATRIJSKOG LEČENJA NA SLOBODI NA KLINICI ZA PSIHIJATRIJSKE BOLESTI "DR LAZA LAZAREVIĆ"

EVALUATION OF THE MEASURE OF MANDATORY PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT IN THE COMMUNITY AT THE CLINIC FOR PSYCHIATRIC DISEASES "DR LAZA LAZAREVIĆ"

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SAŽETAK

Uvod: Razvoj psihijatrije u Srbiji počinje od 1861. godine i vezan je za KBP "Dr Laza Lazarević" kao najstariju psihijatrijsku bolnicu u Srbiji i na Balkanu.

Cilj našeg istraživanja je bio analiza sprovođenja mera obaveznog psihijatrijskog lečenja na slobodi u sklopu člana 2. (zakon o izvršenju krivičnih sankcija "Sl. glasnik RS", br. 85/2005, 72/2009, 31/2011) i člana 199 suzbijanja dela zbog kojih se mera sprovodi. U analizi je obuhvaćeno: regularnost javljanja na lečenje, dijagnostička kategorija, faza bolesti pri pregledima, saradljivost, recidiv dela, eventualni prekid lečenja, analiza koja se odnosi na član 8 i član 6 (sankcije) kojim se jamči pravo na jednake uslove lečenja.

Metod: Posmatrani uzorak čine svi punoletni počinioci različitih krivičnih dela sa mentalnim poremećajima kojima je po odluci Suda određena mera obaveznog psihijatrijskog lečenja na slobodi, u periodu od 01.01.2009. do 31.12.2013. godine, a lečeni su na Klinici za psihijatrijske bolesti "Dr Laza Lazarević", odnosno njihov pravni status te zdravlje uopšte, a posebno korektivni tretman.

Studija je retrospektivna, korišćen je kliničko rutinski metod uvida u medicinsku dokumentaciju (elektronsko evidentirani podaci) sa analizom sledećih parametara: regularnost javljanja na lečenje, dijagnostička kategorija, faza bolesti pri pregledima, saradljivost, recidiv dela, eventualni prekid lečenja, kao i analizu koja se odnosi na član 8 i član 6 (sankcije) kojim se jamči pravo na jednake uslove lečenja.

Rezultati: U istraživanje je uključeno 135 punoletnih počilaca krivičnih dela sa mentalnim poremećajima kojima je po odluci Suda određena mera obaveznog psihijatrijskog lečenja na slobodi, u periodu od 01.01.2009. do 31.12.2013. godine, a lečeni su na Klinici za psihijatrijske bolesti "Dr Laza Lazarević". Prosečna starost pacijenata je bila 41.1 ± 12.8 godina, najmlađi pacijent je imao 21 godinu, a najstariji 86 godina. Najveći broj pacijenata je bio u starosnoj kategoriji od 31-40 godina. Preko 80% pacijenata kojima je određena mera obaveznog psihijatrijskog lečenja na slobodi su bili muškarci. Prema obrazovanju, dve trećine lica je imalo srednju školu, četvrtina osnovnu školu, višu i visoku školu je imalo 16% pacijenata. Dve trećine pacijenata nije bilo u braku, petina je bila oženjena/udata, dok su razvedeni i udovci činili manji deo uzorka. Dve trećine pacijenata je bilo nezaposleno, četvrtina zaposlena, a 15% u penziji. Većina pacijenata je bila iz gradske sredine, a gotovo polovina njih je živela sa svojom primarnom porodicom, dok je trećina pacijenata živela sama.

Zaključak: Rezultati dobijeni u ovom istraživanju ne odstupaju značajno od karakterizacije pacijenata za koje se smatra da su nesposobni da se izjasne u drugim zemljama, iako ova vrsta studije ne dozvoljava da se donesu opšti zaključci o prevalenciji dijagnoza kod pacijenata koji se smatraju nesposobnim da se izjašnjavaju.

Ključne reči: Evaluacija, mera obaveznog psihijatrijskog lečenja na slobodi, psihijatrijske bolesti.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The development of psychiatry in Serbia dates back to 1861 and is associated with the Clinical Center for Psychiatric Diseases "Dr Laza Lazarević," the oldest psychiatric hospital in Serbia and the Balkans.

The aim of our research was to analyze the implementation of mandatory psychiatric treatment in the community, as stipulated under Article 2 of the Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", Nos. 85/2005, 72/2009, 31/2011), and Article 199, which refers to the prevention of criminal acts for which the measure is applied.

The analysis included: compliance with treatment appointments, diagnostic categories, disease stage at the time of examination, patient cooperation, recurrence of offenses, possible discontinuation of treatment, and analysis related to Article 8 and Article 6 (sanctions), which guarantee the right to equal treatment conditions.

Method: The observed sample includes all adult perpetrators of various criminal offenses with mental disorders who were, by court decision, subjected to the measure of mandatory psychiatric treatment in the community during the period from January 1, 2009, to December 31, 2013. These individuals were treated at the Clinic for Psychiatric Diseases "Dr Laza Lazarević," with a focus on their legal status, general health condition, and especially corrective treatment.

This is a retrospective study that used a routine clinical method involving a review of medical records (electronically recorded data), analyzing the following parameters: compliance with treatment appointments, diagnostic category, disease stage at the time of examination, patient cooperation, recurrence of offenses, possible discontinuation of treatment, as well as analysis related to Article 8 and Article 6 (sanctions), which guarantee the right to equal treatment conditions.

Results: The study included 135 adult offenders with mental disorders who, by court decision, were subjected to the measure of mandatory psychiatric treatment in the community during the period from January 1, 2009, to December 31, 2013, and were treated at the Clinic for Psychiatric Diseases "Dr Laza Lazarević."

The average age of patients was 41.1 ± 12.8 years, with the youngest patient being 21 and the oldest 86 years old. The largest number of patients fell within the age group of 31-40 years. Over 80% of those subjected to mandatory psychiatric treatment in the community were male. In terms of education, two-thirds of the individuals had completed secondary school, one-quarter had primary education, while 16% had completed higher or university education.

Two-thirds of the patients were unmarried, one-fifth were married, and a smaller portion of the sample consisted of divorced or widowed individuals. Two-thirds of the patients were unemployed, one-quarter were employed, and 15% were retired. The majority of patients came from urban areas, with nearly half living with their primary family, while one-third lived alone.

Conclusion: The results obtained in this study do not significantly differ from the characterization of patients deemed incompetent to testify in other countries, although this type of study does not allow for general conclusions about the prevalence of diagnoses among patients considered legally incompetent.

Keywords: Evaluation, mandatory psychiatric treatment in the community, psychiatric disorders.