



New forensic neuroscientific evidence for an appropriate approach to pathological narcissistic behavior and possible related crimes

ABSTRACT

The aim of this scientific contribution is to offer innovative guidelines in reference to crimes of narcissistic nature. In criminal behavior it is necessary to identify the destructiveness, the consequent perversion and the relationship between victim and perpetrator. We looked into the splitting of the self in a psychotic component and in a healthy one. The goal is to identify some sort of reaction in response to a traumatic experience. It is indispensable that there is an analysis of the anamnesis aimed at a careful backward reconstruction within the subjectivity with the purpose of recognizing the criminogenesis of the criminal event.

From a legal standpoint, it is necessary to prove the psychological abuse through text different means: text messages, audio and/or video recordings of the aggressor's behavior towards the victim, testimonies of people who have seen or heard something.

It is crucial that there is a specialized multidisciplinary for a scientifically valid vision in the evaluation of narcissistic crimes from a criminological, forensic psychopathological, and legal point of view.

AUTHORS

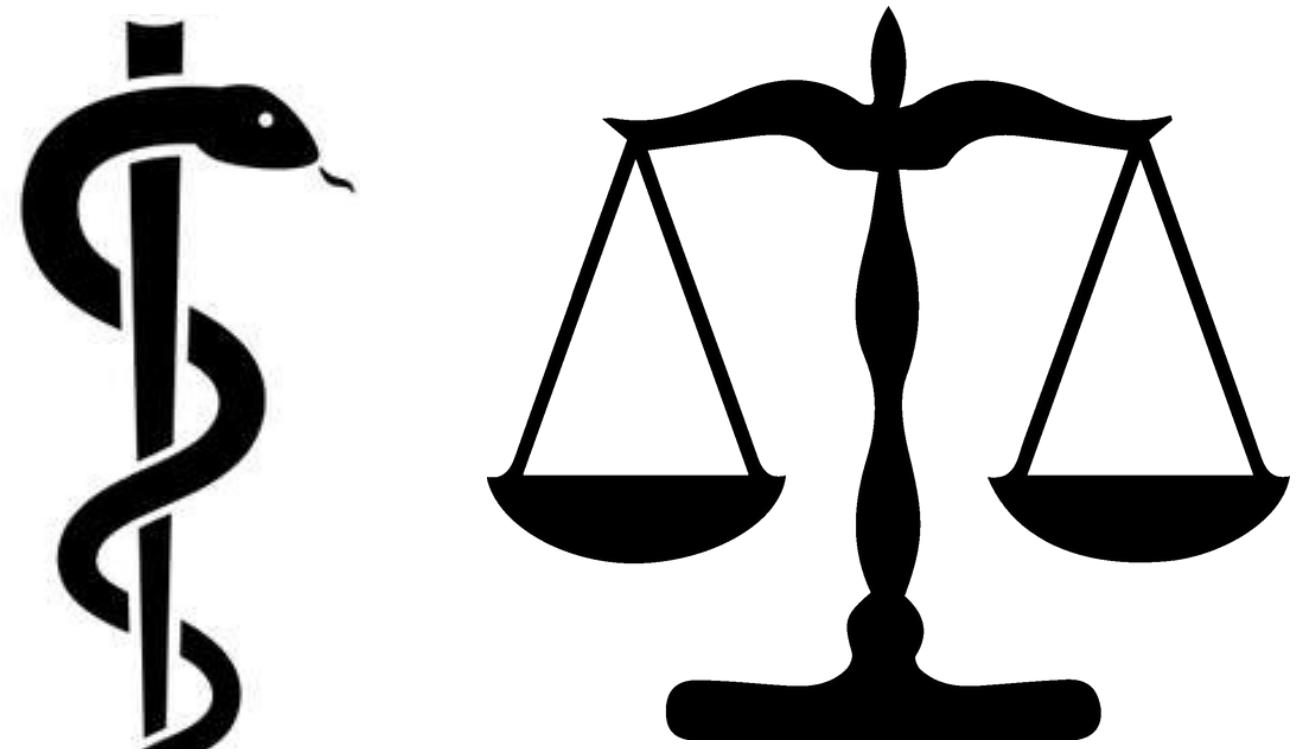
Dr. Franco Posa
Dr.ssa Valeria Rondinelli
Dr.ssa Federica Posa
Dr. Francesco Sclavi

NEUROINTELLIGENCE
Private Institute of Research
Varese, Italy

CONTACT

francoposa@gmail.com
valeriarondi@virgilio.com
posa.federica@gmail.com
sclavifrancesco@gmail.com

www.francoposa.com
www.neurointelligence.org



CONCLUSIONS

Given the complexity of the phenomenon of narcissistic pathological malignancy that often results in a crime, it is necessary that the professionals involved use guidelines to be applied to each case under consideration. The various attempts at structured or semi-structured interviews, self-reports, and hetero submissions were incomplete. There are mainly two reasons that have contributed to the failure of these measurements: the non-specificity of the evaluative instrument and the adherence to the conceptualization of narcissism promoted through the DSM. Consequently, we have been confronted with important limitations both conceptually and psychometrically. Whenever a destructive capacity of narcissistic type is evidenced, it is necessary to identify structural characteristics that confirm the perennial search for strengthening of the self and the use of the partner for this purpose. Another consideration is to hold the narcissistic offense as an abnormal reaction used as a survival response to an important psychophysical discomfort. In this case it will be identifiable a failure of the narcissistic structure used by the subject in defense of a catastrophic situation. The victim of a subject with narcissistic personality disorder is considered as a weak person and that can be easily manipulated. A reaction from the victim, such as the desire to end the relationship, generates violent and devious behavior in the individual.

In Italy, psychological abuse can have both civil and criminal consequences. From this last point of view, it must be said that in our Penal Code there is no rule that regulates psychological violence.

It is necessary to prove psychological abuse through text messages, audio and/or video recordings of the aggressor's behavior towards the victim, testimonies of people who have seen episodes or have heard something.

In the Italian legal system, there are precautionary measures against violence in family relationships. In particular, art. 282 bis of the Code of Criminal Procedure regulates the precautionary measure of removal from the family home, which was decided by the legislator to ensure greater protection against domestic violence. Articles 342 bis and 342 ter of the Civil Code, on the other hand, regulate protection orders against family abuse.

