

Psychopathology and Criminality

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Received: 05 June 2020; Accepted: 25 June 2020

Citation: Gabriel da Costa Duriguetto, Ronaldo Chicre Araujo. Psychopathology and Criminality. Int J Psychiatr Res. 2020; 3(3): 1-7.

Keywords

Psychology, Neurology, Criminology.

Psychopathology can be considered as the set of knowledge referring to the mental illness of the human being. The role of psychopathology is not to judge morally its object of study, but to observe, identify and understand the different elements of mental health. The knowledge it seeks is permanently subject to reviews, criticisms and formulations. Psychopathology is an autonomous science, not an extension of neuroscience or psychology. As it is not possible to understand or explain everything that exists in a man through psychopathological concepts, it must be considered that in every individual something that cannot be known is hidden [1].

The concept of normality is complex and cultural. For Forensic Psychiatry, the determination of normality has important legal, criminal and ethical implications. For cultural psychiatry, normality requires an analysis of the individual's socio-cultural context; it then requires studying the relationship between the phenomenon that is considered pathological and the social context of the individual. In clinical practice, a more accurate analysis must be made, the professional must be able to discriminate all of his subjectivity from the subject in order to make the diagnosis based on listening to the subject and studying the symptoms [1].

Mental illnesses can be manifested by behavioral disorders that express the instinctive-affective life and may be conscious or not. Involuntary acts, which can be harmful or dangerous to others, constitute crimes or crimes when they violate the law [2]. One wonders about the crimes if their author acted under the influence of mental illness. Certain monstrous crimes, certain carnage or sadistic murders are considered to be pathological. To try to answer some questions about the penalty to be applied, it is considered whether the individual's psychiatric and psychological examinations reveal mental or psychic anomalies, if his infraction is related to such anomalies, if the individual is dangerous, if he is

readaptable or curable [2].

A disorder that deserves attention is the disorder of the antisocial personality that presents indifference and violation of the rights of others. This pattern of behavior has also been referred to as psychopathy and sociopathy. Conduct disorder involves a repetitive and persistent pattern of behavior in which it is observed that the rights of others, social norms and rules are violated. Specific behaviors characteristic of this disorder may be aggression to people and animals, destruction of property, fraud, theft or serious violation of rules.

Individuals with antisocial personality disorder do not conform to social norms regarding legal behavior. These individuals carry out acts that are grounds for detention such as destroying someone else's property, harassing others, stealing or having illegal occupations. People with this disorder often deceive and manipulate others for personal gain or pleasure. These individuals lie, use false names, cheat or do evil [3]. Individuals with this disorder tend to be irritable and aggressive, may become involved in physical struggles or commit acts of physical aggression. They may engage in sexual behavior or substance use with a high risk of harmful consequences. Individuals with antisocial personality disorder also tend to be indifferent to having hurt, mistreated or stolen someone [3].

As for criminality, whether the crime is committed against another person or against oneself, crime is an enigma with which human intelligence is confronted. Crime defies attempts to explain the sciences, the explanations that the sciences intend to provide. How does a human being qualify as a murderer, destroy another being, a priori of the same species as he?

Therefore, one must reflect on what normality is, mental disease, personality disorder. We have normality seen as the absence of disease, seen as the ideal normality in sociocultural criteria,

normality as well-being, as freedom, as subjective [1]. You cannot understand or explain everything that exists in a man by means of psychopathological concepts. There is always something that transcends psychopathology and even science, remaining in the domain of the mystery.

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