PSYCHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF PERSONALITY OF SEXUAL DEFENDANTS AGAINST MINORS

Liudmila Baranskaia
Ural State Medical University, Yekaterinburg, Russia

Current Russian and foreign concepts of sexual defendant’s personality have predominantly clinical bias that doesn’t allow to answer question why adult men and adolescents, less often women, commit crime, such molestation, indecent exposure, rape, and similar offenses.

The study consists of materials of 21 expert opinions of complex forensic sexological, psychological, and psychiatric assessment of the defendants under articles 131-135 of Criminal Code of Russian Federation (sex crime). This study doesn’t include materials of expert opinions where defendants were diagnosed with Pedophilia (F 65.4 in ICD 10) and committed for inpatient psychiatric treatment.

The mean age of defendants was 38+11 years old, with min age – 21 years old and max – 67 years old. In one case, defendant was 27 years old female. Only in 3 cases defendants and victims were the same gender. In 17 cases (81%), defendants were relatives of victims or were residing with them, and usually were mother’s partners. In the rest of the cases, defendants were well-known to the minors.

According to clinical psychology and psychology of corporeality, personality structure of defendants is based on deficit in emotional sphere, followed by underdevelopment of communicative sphere, and the apex consistent with distortions in value-semantic formations of psychopathic and borderline spectrum.

There are suggestions that in further studies will be discovered abnormalities of brain activity (similar to schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and autism) that can be modified by childhood experience and environment, such as physical and sexual abuse, and will lead to pathological deviation in behavior including sexual deviation.

This study shows that this personality structure often forms with upbringing in incomplete and/or dysfunctional family (16 defendants), when one or both parents were absent. Impaired development happens due to psychological, physical, and sexual abuse that is often chronic in nature. The deformity of personal development appears as pseudo compensated and defiant behavior, including sexual behavior. For example, this probably leads to impaired gender role identification of defendants that more than quarter of them has prominent femininity. Only 6 examined male defendants (28%) were able accurately differentiate female gender by “the pose,” “the figure,” and “clothes”, that shows that the rest of defendants have unformed representations about gender role stereotypes and their mismatch to cultural representations.

The deficit of emotional acceptance causes frustration in intimate relationships with adult partners who cause anger, negative and hostile feelings. In 15 examined defendants (71%) was detected deficit of emotional meaning of male gender that reflected inner conflict between socially conditioned attribution of oneself to male gender and unformed relevant gender role behavior. Results of this study bring closer the development of clinical-psychological conception of personality structure of defendants of sexual crime against minors.

* * * * *

ASSESSMENT THE PROBABILITY OF FORMATION OCCUPATIONAL STRESS AMONG HEALTH CARE WORKERS

Svetlana Kuzmina1 & Naida Mollaeva2
1Kazan State Medical University, Kazan, Russia
2Dagestan State Medical University, Makhachkala, Russia

In current time, there is a wide discussion of occupational stress influencing on workers mental health. In 1974 H. Frendenberger, American psychiatrist suggested new terminology for psychological situation among health care workers in psychiatry clinics - «burnout», now well known as burnout syndrome. Mostly it is typical for profession “human-human system”. First, we should take into consideration health workers.

In 2010 mental health and behavioral problem were included in the list of Occupational disorders of ILO (international labor organization).

Aim: Study of psychosocial risk factors in the formation of occupational stress.