









Which emotions are associated with the retrieval of Self-defining memories of criminals with antisocial personality disorder?

Audrey Lavallee, M.C. Gandolphe; X. Saloppé; T. Pham & J.L. Nandrino

Antisocial personality disorder (ASPD)

In general population: 3%

In prison environments: between 60% and 80%

DSM-5, Black, Gunter, Loveless, Allen & Sieleni, 2010



Characterisitics of Antisocial Personality Disorder

- Impulsivity
- Failure to comply with standards and laws
- Lie
- Aggressivity
- Contempt safety
- Failure in commitment
- Lack of remorse

Often have experienced adversive situations



Exacerbate anger in antisocial personality disorder

- → Anger seems at the center of this pathology.
- > The clinical point of view: Hawes et al., 2016
- ➤ Impulsivity and agressivity are highly linked to anger: Fanti et al., 2015



Need to carry ecological studies

(Lobbestael, Arntz, Cima & Chakhssi, 2009) (Künecke, Mokros, Olderbak & Wilhelm, 2018)



More ecological design

→ What emotions Antisocial Personality
Disorder offenders mostly feel during the
retrieval of their past life significant events?



Exploratory study

→Can we discriminate the emotional facial expressions between control men and antisocial patients in self-defining memory retrieval?

→ Are their emotional facial expression influenced by the valence of the discourse?



Participants

- 21 control men
- 21 inpatient men diagnosed ASPD, having committed crimes and hospitalized in forensic hospital



- Instructions
- → Retrieval of 5 Self Defining Memories (SDMs)
 - Spontaneous retrieval
 - No restriction on the valence or on the content

Singer, Blagov, Berry, & Oost, 2013; Singer & Moffitt, 1992



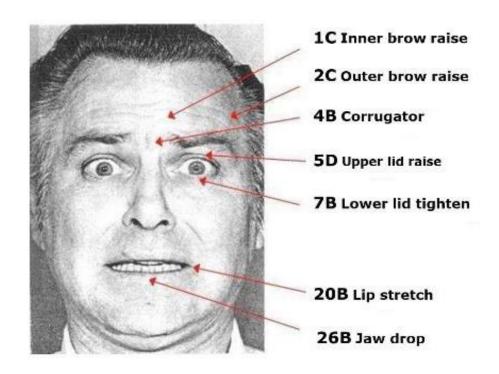
Data acquisition

- → From discourse: Characterization of the valence
 - Positive
 - Negative
 - Neutral
 - Mixed

(Kappa=0.81) (Nandrino & Gandolphe, 2017)



- Data acquisition
- → From facial expressions: FaceReader





Facial action coding system (FACS)

AU n°	Muscular activation
1	Inner brow raise
2	Outer brow raise
4	Corrugator
5	Lower lid tighten
6	Cheek raiser
12	Lip corner puller

Emotions	AU pattern
Happiness	6 +12
Surprise	1+2+5+26
Sadness	1+4+15
Fear	1+2+4+5+7+20+ 26
Anger	4+5+7+23
Disgust	9+15+16

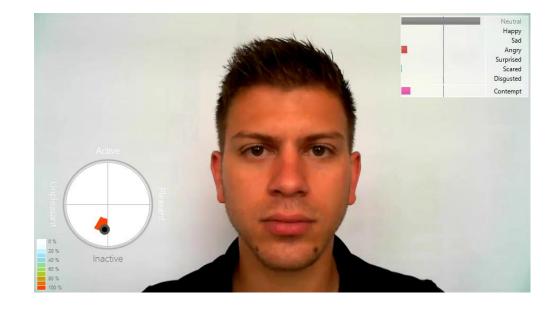
Ekman & Friesen, 1978



FaceReader

Between 20 and 27 action units

- Surprise
- Happiness
- Sadness
- Anger
- Fear
- Disgust





- Data analyses
- → From FaceReader
 - Happiness
 - Sadness
 - Anger
 - o Fear



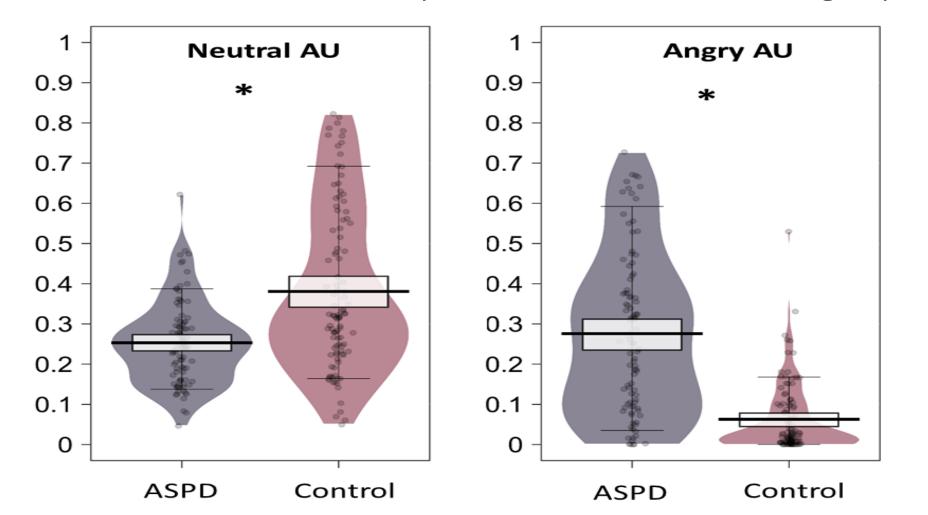
- Data analyses
- → Activation of action units
- → **Dominant emotion:** highest action units' activation per SDM



Results

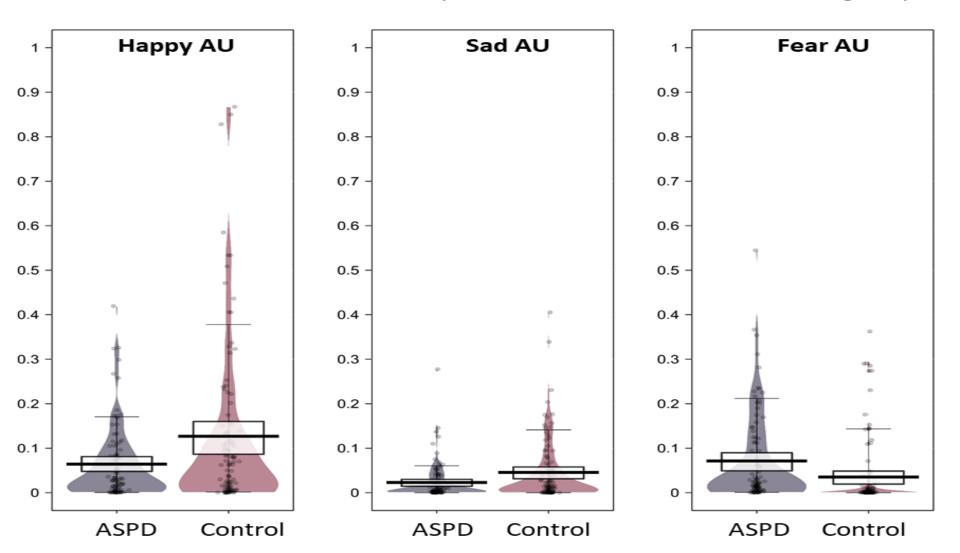
Antisocial participants used more action units associated with anger

Mean activation of action units per SDM in ASPD and control groups



Results No difference in the others emotions

Mean activation of action units per SDM in ASPD and control groups



Results Anger as dominant emotion in antisocial group

Dominant emotion per SDM according to the group



Results

Similar Self-defining memories between the groups

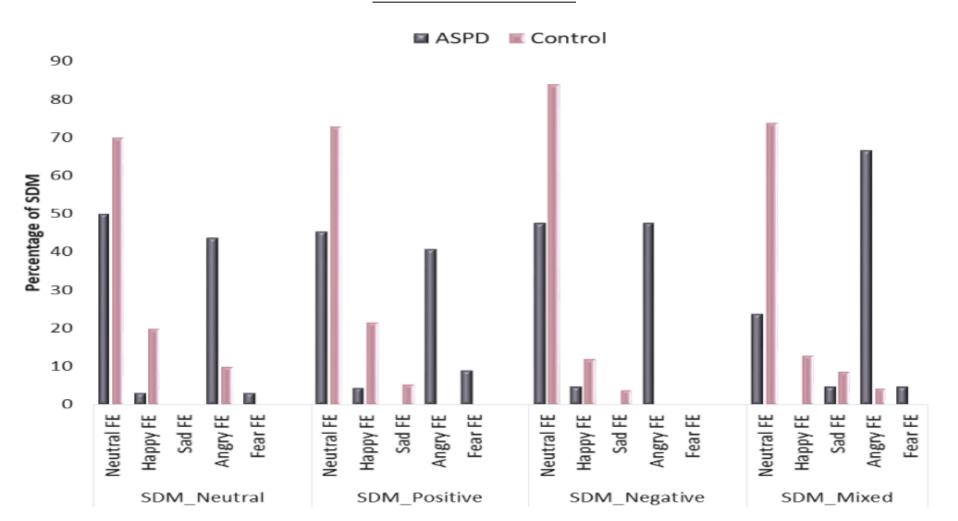
- Data analyses
- → From characterization of the self-defining memories' valence
 - No difference within groups
 - No difference between groups



Results

The valence of SDM did not influence the facial expressions

<u>Distribution of facial expressions according to the groups and the SDM's valence.</u>



Summary

- → First ecological study!
 - → internal emotional stimuli
 - → spontaneous retrieval
 - → objective measures of valence and emotions

- → Anger seems central in their memories
 - → observed in action units and dominant emotion analyses



Conclusion

- → Anger could be considered as a mood
 - → longer than emotion
 - → saturated in emotion
 - → related to aversive life events
- → Anger must be the target of therapeutic interventions





Thank you for your attention

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