

university hospital, Sfax, Tunisia. Socio-demographic and clinical data were collected through patients' observations.

**Results** The mean age was 37.7 years. Sex-ratio (M/F) was 6. The criminological act was an attack in 57.1% and homicide in 42.9% of cases. It was committed on the outside in 42.9% of cases. The tool was a bladed weapon in all cases. The victim was a family member in 71.4% of cases. The context was a delirium in 71.4% (theme: 80% persecution, 20% jealousy; mechanism: 40% hallucinatory, 60% interpretative) and hallucinations in 42.9% of cases. Among our patients, 57.1% were indifferent and 28.6% regretted the act. Psychiatric diagnosis was: schizophrenia 57.1%; delusional disorder 28.5% and brief psychotic disorder 14.2%. Personality disorder was reported in 28.6% of patients.

**Conclusion** The acting out in a psychotic moment in patients with mental illness remains the most formidable event, causing sometimes the problem of criminal liability. Control of attendance at psychotherapy and psychotropic treatment are preventive and curative necessary measures to avoid crossing the dangerous acts.

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## EV706

### Continuities and discontinuities between psychopathy and narcissism among male offenders

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**Introduction** A heated and longstanding debate exists as to whether psychopathy and narcissism represent two distinct, albeit overlapping, constructs, or two different labels for the same concept. However, relatively scant attention has been dedicated to this issue in offender populations, which are likely to present elevated levels of both psychopathy and narcissism. Furthermore, the picture is complicated by the multidimensional nature of both constructs.

**Objective** We sought to explore the associations among psychopathy facets and pathological narcissism dimensions, comparing an offender sample with community participants.

**Aims** To highlight similarities and differences in clinically relevant and sub-clinical levels of psychopathy and narcissism dimensions, as well as in pattern of associations between them.

**Methods** A sample of male offenders incarcerated in Italian jails, and a sample of community-dwelling men, were administered the Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (SRP-4; Paulhus et al., 2015) and the Pathological Narcissism Inventory (PNI; Pincus et al., 2009).

**Results** As expected, levels of both narcissism and psychopathy were significantly higher in the offender sample. Narcissism and psychopathy were only partly related, with correlations ranging from low to moderate in size, and differential pattern of associations between selected dimensions emerged consistently with theoretical models and in line with prior studies.

**Conclusions** Psychopathy and narcissism are two separate syndromes, which share similar aspects but also present distinct features and this is likely to explain their partial overlap. Future studies should take a closer look at how facets of psychopathy and narcissism relate across different samples (e.g., also examining female offender samples).

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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## EV707

### Dealing with shame – the ‘Psychopathic Way’: Preliminary investigation for a new developmental framework of psychopathic traits

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Although individuals with psychopathic traits are deemed as immune to emotional experiences, in recent years, some authors have advanced the hypothesis that a pervasive pattern of emotion dysregulation may characterize the developmental trajectories leading to a psychopathic personality structure. Shame has been proposed as crucial emotions to understand psychopathy. It has been argued that people, who often experience shame feelings during their childhood, may develop adaptive strategies to cope with them, which lead to maladaptive strategies to regulate shame feelings in adulthood. These maladaptive strategies may explain the increased likelihood for these individuals to violence when feeling ashamed. Whether these mechanisms may also explain the presence of high psychopathic traits remains a clinically valid theoretical hypothesis, which lacks empirical support.

**Objective** To investigate whether maladaptive strategies to cope with shame feelings were associated with psychopathic traits.

**Aims** To examine the association between four maladaptive shame coping were positively related with psychopathic traits.

**Methods** A sample of male offenders incarcerated in Italian jails completed the Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (Paulhus et al., 2015) and the Compass of Shame Scale (Elison et al., 2006).

**Results** As hypothesized, maladaptive shame regulation strategies did predict psychopathic traits in the offender sample examined. Specifically, significant and meaningful associations occurred between avoidance and attack other coping styles and psychopathic traits.

**Conclusions** The present study is among the first in providing evidence of a possible relationship between maladaptive strategies to cope with shame feelings and psychopathic traits, and such link can be informative to tailor treatment programs for these hard-to-treat patients.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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## Genetics & molecular neurobiology

### EV709

#### Differential binding of CREB, USF, and c-Myc to the calreticulin human specific –220C may be linked with the evolution of higher brain functions in human

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**Introduction** We have previously reported a human-specific nucleotide in the promoter sequence of the calreticulin (CALR) gene at position –220C, which is the site of action of valproic acid.