

**Fourth annual Northwest Conference on Severe and Complicated Psychiatric Presentations.**

**Tentative title: Psychopathy and related disorders, etiology, treatment and ethical aspects.**

**Date: September 10-11, 2020**

**Venue: Best Western, Orofino Idaho**

Psychopathy is a fairly common disorder occurring in approximately 1 to 3 per 100 individuals, it is thought to exist in around 30% of prison populations (Hart and Hare, 1997). Characteristically, a psychopath is defined as having traits as charming, manipulative, deceitful, emotionally shallow, callous, impulsive, irresponsible, blasé, extravagant and directionless (Hare, 2003). In addition, Psychopaths are unable to form emotional attachments, feel real empathy although they can mimic emotions despite the inability to actually feel them. Psychopathy is referenced in the DSM-5 Cluster B personality disorders under antisocial personality disorder. Psychopathic personality features can be found in a number of professions such as business, politics, law enforcement and entertainment (Lykken, 1995). High functioning psychopaths are often well educated and hold steady jobs. Intelligent psychopaths make excellent white-collar criminals and “con artists” due to their common charismatic natures. Psychopathy is the most dangerous of all antisocial personality disorders for the way psychopaths dissociate emotionally from their actions, regardless of how terrible those actions may be.

Outline for Psychopathy-, etiology, treatment, deception and Ethics.

Day 1

- I. Many faces of psychopathy: primary and secondary psychopathy subtypes: violent, sexual, white-collar, paranoid.
- II. Models of psychopathy-Hare, Triarchaic
- III. Precursors – Genetic, Developmental , Neuronal, Environmental.
- IV. Assessment of psychopathy and related disorders

Day 2

- V. **Forensic clinical interviewing skills: Applications for clients with psychopathic traits**
- VI. Treatment or should we even try (cognitive self change),  
<https://nicic.gov/tags/rehabilitation-programs> national Institute of corrections (Thinking for a change)  
<https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/preventing-future-crime-cognitive-behavioral-therapy>  
Moral Reconciliation Therapy [https://www.ccimrt.com/mrt\\_programs/criminal-justice/](https://www.ccimrt.com/mrt_programs/criminal-justice/)
- V, Ethics as it pertains to psychopathy (duty to warn, reporting felony crimes reporting of commission of victim and victimless felonies). 2006 Book Chapter Legal and Ethical Issues.

VI            Detection of Deception and malingering. Your 2007 and 2008 articles. Some of your articles recently reference in a 2014 article in Journal of mental health counseling in an article entitled Assessing malingering psychosis.

About the Speaker: John Edens, Ph.D. is a Professor and past Director of the Clinical Training program at Texas A&M University. Since 2009 he has remained among the Top 1% of cited researchers in psychology/psychiatry with noted works in psychopathy, assessment of psychopathy, typology of psychopathy, violence assessment, adjudicative competence, developmental precursors of psychopathy and detection of deception and malingering. In 2015 he was awarded the Theodore Millon Award in Personality Psychology.