



Theory of mind and psychopathy: can psychopathic individuals read the ‘language of the eyes’?

R.A. Richell^b, D.G.V. Mitchell^{a,b}, C. Newman^b, A. Leonard^c,
S. Baron-Cohen^d, R.J.R. Blair^{a,*}

^a Unit on Affective Cognitive Neuroscience, Mood and Anxiety Disorders Program, National Institute of Mental Health, 15K North Drive, Room 206, MSC 2670 Bethesda, MD 20892-2670, USA

^b Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, Department of Psychology, University College, London, UK

^c HMP Wormwood Scrubs, London, UK

^d Autism Research Centre, Departments of Experimental Psychology and Psychiatry, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK

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Abstract

There have been suggestions that Theory of Mind (ToM) impairment might lead to aggressive behaviour and psychopathy. Psychopathic and matched non-psychopathic individuals, as defined by the Hare Psychopathy Checklist [The Hare Psychopath Checklist-Revised, 1991] completed the ‘Reading the Mind in the Eyes’ ToM Test [Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, 1997;38:813]. This test requires the self-paced identification of mental states from photographs of the eye region alone. Results indicated that the psychopathic individuals did not present with any generalised impairment in ToM. The data are discussed with reference to the putative neural system mediating performance on this task and models of psychopathy.

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1. Introduction

Psychopathy is a disorder characterised in part by callousness, a diminished capacity for remorse, superficial charm, impulsivity, and poor behavioural controls. The disorder is identified using a clinically-based rating scale, the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised, which has been extensively validated (PCL-R; [9]).

There have been repeated suggestions that a deficient or a biased understanding of other people’s mental states (i.e. impaired Theory of Mind (ToM)) might lead to antisocial and aggressive behaviour and psychopathy (e.g. [7,8]). Thus, Feshbach [8] has argued that role-taking (which involves the representation of another individual’s mental states) is a prerequisite for empathic responding which, in turn, is involved in the inhibition of antisocial behaviour. Individuals deficient in role-taking should be less likely to empathize and thus less likely to inhibit antisocial behavior.

The data has been inconsistent, however, Hughes et al. [10] did find some indication of ToM impairment in their

“hard-to-manage” preschoolers relative to the comparison group. However, two out of three studies on adult psychopathic individuals found no indications of ToM impairment ([6,15] did not, [16] did). Of course, the failure to find group differences in the studies with adults may reflect the ease of many ToM measures. The development of an advanced, adult ToM Task has attempted to overcome this problem [1,3]. This test, named the ‘Reading the Mind in the Eyes’ Test, requires participants to view photographs of the eye region of individuals, and from this information alone to attribute a mental state to the person in the photograph (forced choice from a selection of mental state descriptors). Individuals with autism, with known ToM deficits, present with significant difficulty on this task [3].

The Eyes Test is also interesting because of its known anatomical correlates. Thus, a recent functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging study showed that presentation of the task produced increased activation in several areas, including the dorsolateral prefrontal and the left medial frontal cortices, the superior temporal gyrus, and the left amygdala. The finding of amygdala activation is of particular interest given the extensive literature suggesting amygdala dysfunction in psychopathy (see, for a review, [5]). Thus, if the Eyes Test

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: blairj@intr.nimh.nih.gov (R.J.R. Blair).

requires the involvement of the amygdala, and psychopathy reflects amygdala dysfunction, it should be predicted that individuals with psychopathy will perform poorly on the Eyes Test.

2. Methods

2.1. Participants

From a pool of 200 men incarcerated in one of three forensic institutions in the London area, two groups of male participants were identified who satisfied the criteria for the psychopathic ($n = 19$) and non-psychopathic control ($n = 18$) groups. In accordance with the literature and the guidelines of the PCL-R [10], individuals with a score of 30 or above on the PCL-R were assigned to the psychopathic group, whilst those with a score of 20 or less were assigned to the control group. The ages of the participants ranged from 21 to 44 years, with a mean of 32.7 years (S.D. = 7.4). The mean ages of the psychopathic and control groups were 32.2 (S.D. = 6.8) and 33.3 (S.D. = 8.1) years, respectively.

The Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices [12] was administered to provide an estimate of intelligence. The Raven's Scores of the participants ranged from 4 to 12, with a mean of 8.5 (S.D. = 2.3). The mean Raven's Scores of the psychopathic and control groups were 8.6 (S.D. = 2.3) and 8.4 (S.D. = 2.4), respectively. Participant characteristics are given in Table 1. The two groups did not differ significantly in terms of age or Raven's score. Written consent was obtained from each inmate who participated in the study, and all were informed that they were free to withdraw from the study at any time.

2.2. Psychopathy checklist-revised (PCL-R)

The PCL-R [9] consists of 20 behavioural items that are scored on the basis of a file review and, where possible, a semi-structured interview. Each item has a maximum possible score of 2, and the maximum total score is therefore 40. The PCL-R has been shown to be a valid and reliable method for assessing psychopathy [10].

Inmates were scored by two independent raters. Inter-rater reliability, assessed by Spearman Rank correlation, was high ($r_{\text{ranks}} = 0.96$, $P < 0.001$). The agreement between the two raters for diagnostic group (psychopathic versus control)

Table 1
Participant characteristics and mean score of items correctly identified on the 'Reading the Mind in the Eyes' Test (S.D. in brackets)

Group	PCL-R	Age	Raven's	Eyes test score
Psychopathic inmates ($n = 19$)	33.3 (2.2)	32.2 (6.8)	8.6 (2.3)	23.9 (5.3)
Controls ($n = 18$)	9.4* (3.7)	33.3 (8.1)	8.4 (2.4)	26.3 (4.3)

* $P < 0.001$, significantly different from psychopathic group.

was 100%. The mean PCL-R scores of the psychopathic and control groups are given in Table 1.

2.3. Reading the mind in the eyes task (revised version)

The revised version of the 'Reading the Mind in the Eyes' Test was administered [3]. In brief, participants were presented with a series of 40 photographs of the eye region of the face of different actors and actresses. An equal number of male and female faces were presented. Four complex mental state descriptors, e.g. dispirited, bored, were printed around the photo, one at each corner. One of these words (the target word) correctly identified the mental state of the person in the photo, whilst the others were included as foils. Targets and foils were piloted by the original authors of the task, and where possible the three foil words have the same emotional valence as the target word [3]. Participants were instructed to choose which of the four words best described what the person in the photo was thinking or feeling. Participants were asked to read all four words before making their choice and, if they felt that more than one word was applicable, to 'choose just one word, the word which you consider to be most suitable'. This task is considered an advanced ToM test as participants are required to attempt to put themselves in to the mind of the person shown in the photograph, and attribute a relevant mental state to them.

The task was self-paced, i.e. participants could take as long as they wanted to determine the mental state of the person in each photograph, and progressed to the next photograph when ready. Participants were also provided with a glossary of all the mental state terms used in the task, and were told that they could consult the glossary at any point if they were unsure of the definition of any descriptor term used. The test was scored by totalling the number of items (photographs) correctly identified by the participant, i.e. the number of mental states correctly identified. In accordance with Baron-Cohen et al. [3], four items from the test were excluded as their normative data showed that <50% of the general population examined selected the correct target descriptor. The maximum total score on the test was therefore 36.

2.4. Procedure

All participants were tested individually, in a quiet room attached to the wing. The revised version of the 'Reading the Mind in the Eyes' Test and the Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices were administered as part of a larger neuropsychological test battery. Verbal instructions were given to each participant prior to commencing the test.

3. Results

The mean total number of items correctly identified in the test was calculated for the psychopathic and control

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