

In that survey, we ask residents if they ever have been physically assaulted, for how many times, the year of residence when it occurred, if they have in their hospital an aggression protocol, and if it included a specific topic for trainees. We also asked them about their feelings after they have been assaulted.

**Results** We collected 282 answers from the survey. We could observe that 12.9% of respondent trainees had been assaulted at least once. Fifty-one percent of times, it occurs during the first year of residency. Among assaulted residents, 25.5% were psychiatric trainees, and 44.4% were medical trainees, but no psychiatrist. Twenty-three percent were psychiatric trainees, and the 35% of them had been assaulted once. Only 25.2% of the residents knew the aggression protocol of their work center, but the majority (65.5%) did not know it. About how do they feel after being assaulted, most of them responded that they felt anxiety, helplessness, fear and they had even thought of leaving the residency or change it.

**Conclusions** Aggressions during the trainee period seems to be prevalent (12.9%). Most trainees don't even know if there is an aggression protocol in their hospitals, we think that a prevention and supporting guideline should be design for improve this prevalent situation.

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

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## EW270

### Abnormal amygdala functional connectivity during an fMRI expectancy task in pedophilia

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**Introduction** Pedophilia is a disorder where sexual preferences of adults are directed towards children. This disorder impacts society with 1–2 out of every 10 children being sexually approached by an adult, often resulting in prolonged negative psychological effects. Prior research reported structural and functional amygdala alterations in pedophilia. As the neurophenomenological model of sexual arousal suggests the importance of the amygdala in the emotional component, we focused on amygdala functional connectivity in pedophilia.

**Aims** To investigate amygdala functional connectivity (FC) modulated by expectancy and salient stimuli in pedophilic patients.

**Methods** Thirteen pedophilic patients and 13 matched healthy controls underwent a salience expectancy task in a 7T ultra high fMRI study. Subjects perceived pictures of naked adults and children. Half of the pictures were preceded by an expectancy cue. Participants were instructed to actively expect the picture depending on the cue. We conducted psychophysiological analysis (PPI) to examine amygdala FC changes in two amygdala sub-regions for child/adult stimuli during the expectancy

period and the visual stimuli consummation period using as seed regions the basolateral (BLA) and central nucleus of the amygdala (CeA).

**Results** Healthy controls, relative to patients showed significant stronger left CeA to right post-central gyrus FC during expectancy of adult > child picture. For picture condition (adult > child picture) we found significant stronger left CeA to left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex FC in patients compared to healthy controls.

**Conclusion** These findings add to the recent literature by indicating that amygdala dysfunctional connectivity is involved in development of deviant sexual behavior.

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## EW272

### Not just 'callous-unemotional': Psychopathic traits are associated with emotion dysregulation dimensions

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**Introduction** Historically, psychopathic individuals have mainly been described as characterized by pervasive callous-unemotional traits, with dramatic implications for clinical and forensic practices – such as the tendency to deem psychopathic individuals as untreatable. However, recent evidence with community samples have highlighted that psychopathic traits may be in fact related to emotion dysregulation rather than being the mere reflection of an underlying 'unemotionality'. Yet, it is no clear if this association extends to populations with more severe forms of psychopathy (i.e., offenders).

**Objectives** We wanted to replicate previous evidence of an association between emotion dysregulation and psychopathic traits in a sample of incarcerated offenders.

**Aims** To investigate the associations among emotion dysregulation dimensions and psychopathic traits, exploring similarities and differences between the Interpersonal-Affective and the Antisocial-Lifestyle facets of psychopathy.

**Methods** A sample of male offenders incarcerated in Italian jails completed the Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (SRP-4; Paulhus, Neumann, & Hare, 2015) and the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS; Gratz & Roemer, 2004).

**Results** In line with the expectations, emotion dysregulation dimensions did predict higher levels of psychopathic traits. Structural Equation Modelling revealed that selected dimensions of emotion dysregulation were associated with different facets of psychopathy.

**Conclusions** Based on our findings, we argue that psychopathic traits may be associated to a certain extent with emotion dysregulation, and thus a focus on improving emotion regulation skills may hold the promise to dampen the therapeutic pessimism when dealing with psychopathic offenders.

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