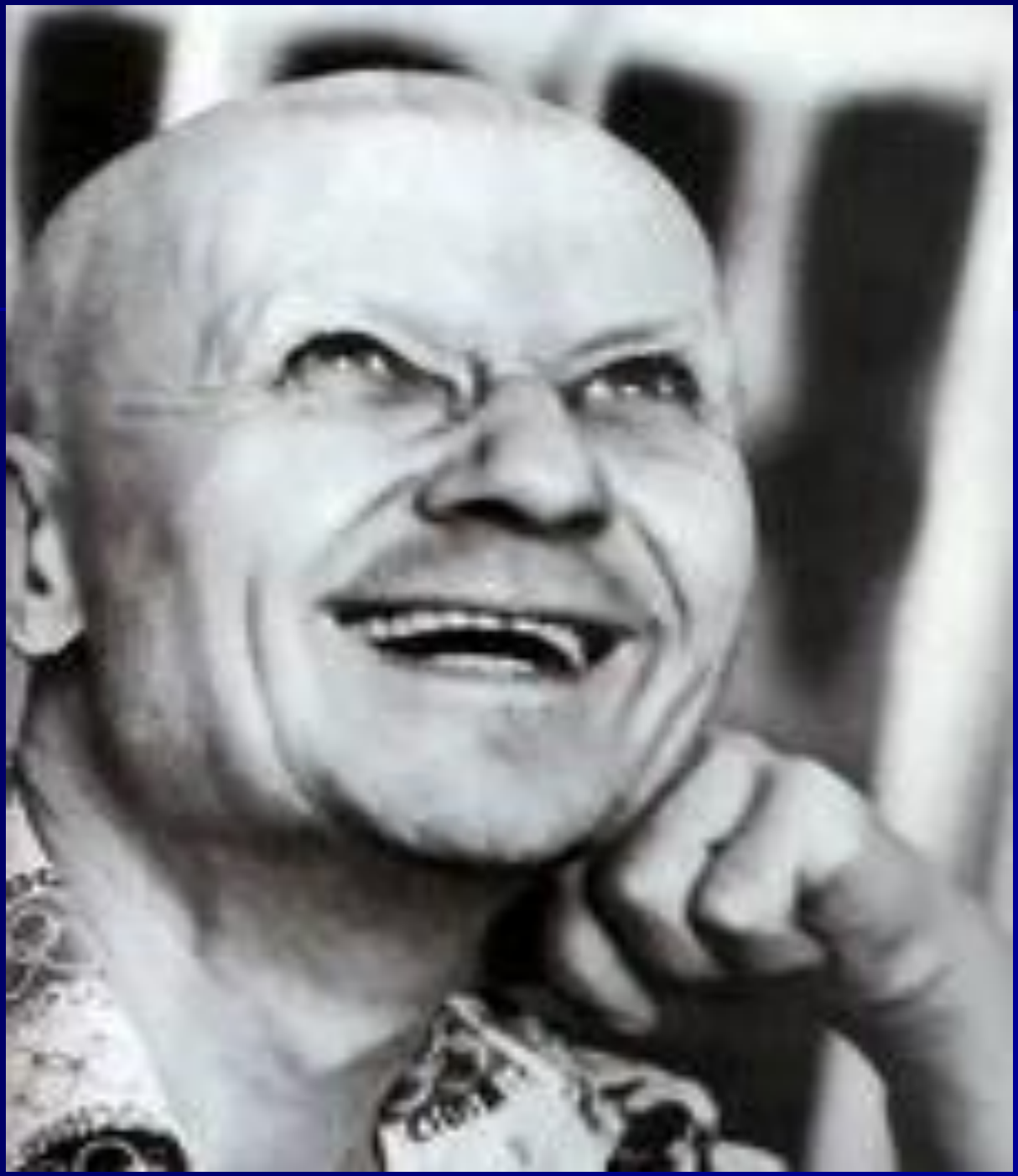
Redução da violência e idade penal

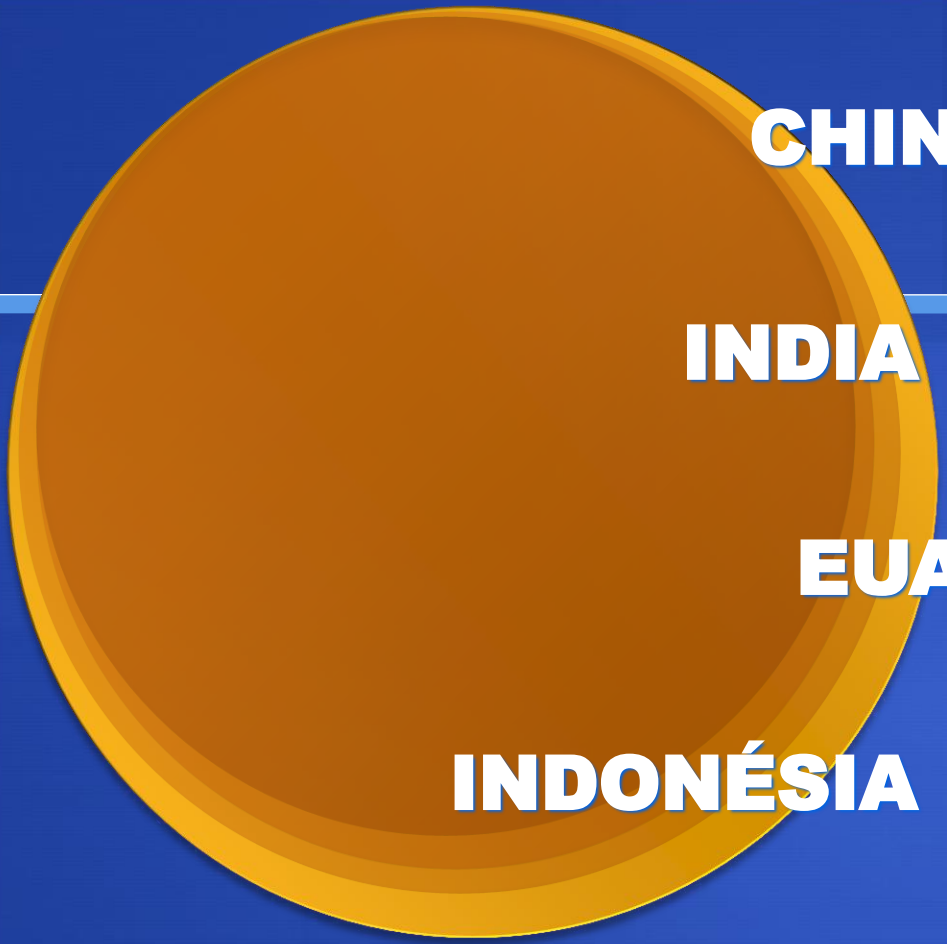
"SE É NA MENTE DOS HOMENS QUE SURGEM AS GUERRAS, É NA MENTE DOS HOMENS QUE DEVEM SER ERGUIDAS AS DEFESAS DA PAZ"

Lema da UNESCO



Brasil, (SIM, 2012)

56.337 homicidios
46.051 mortes no trânsito
10.600 suicidios



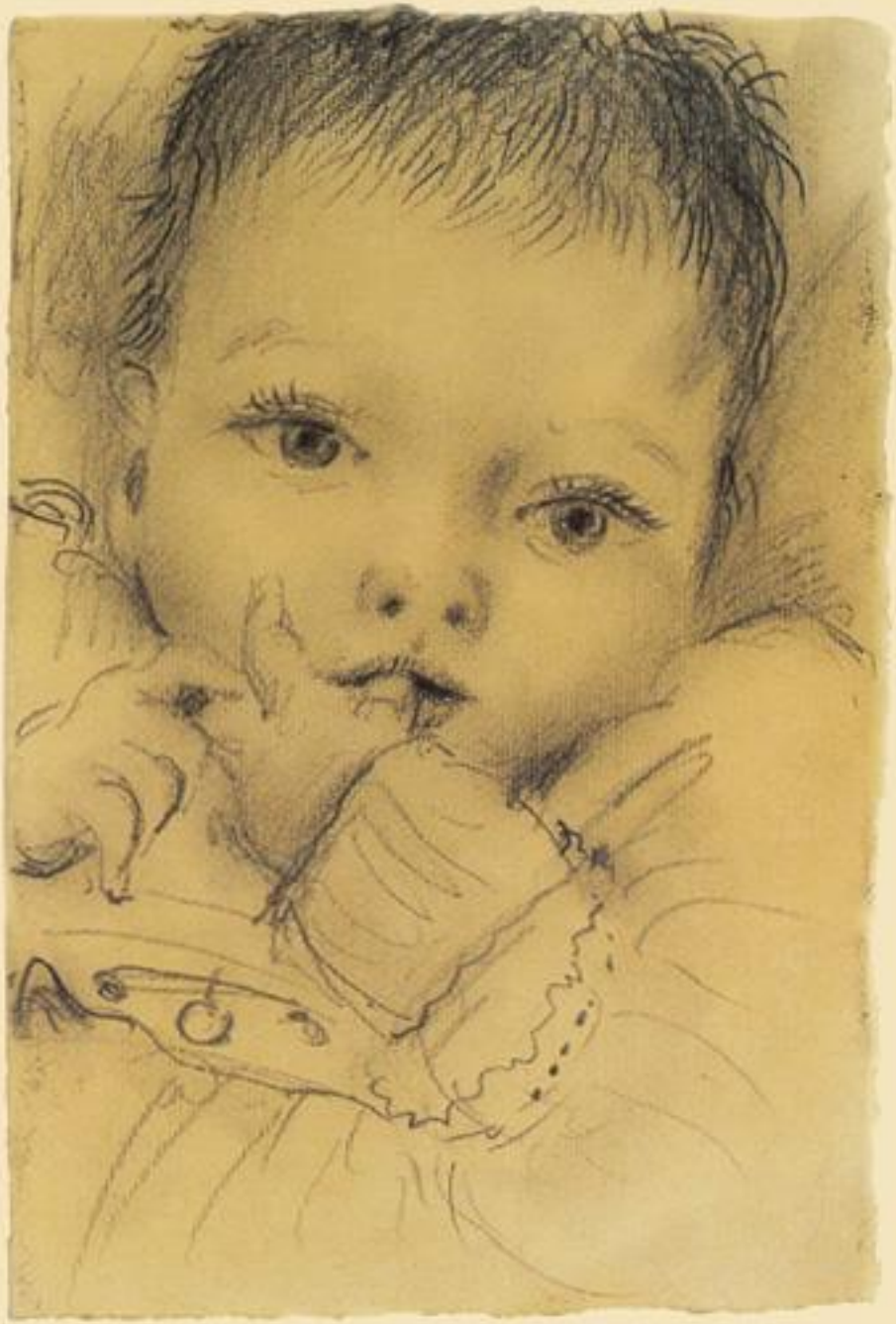
CHINA 13.000 (1/100.000)

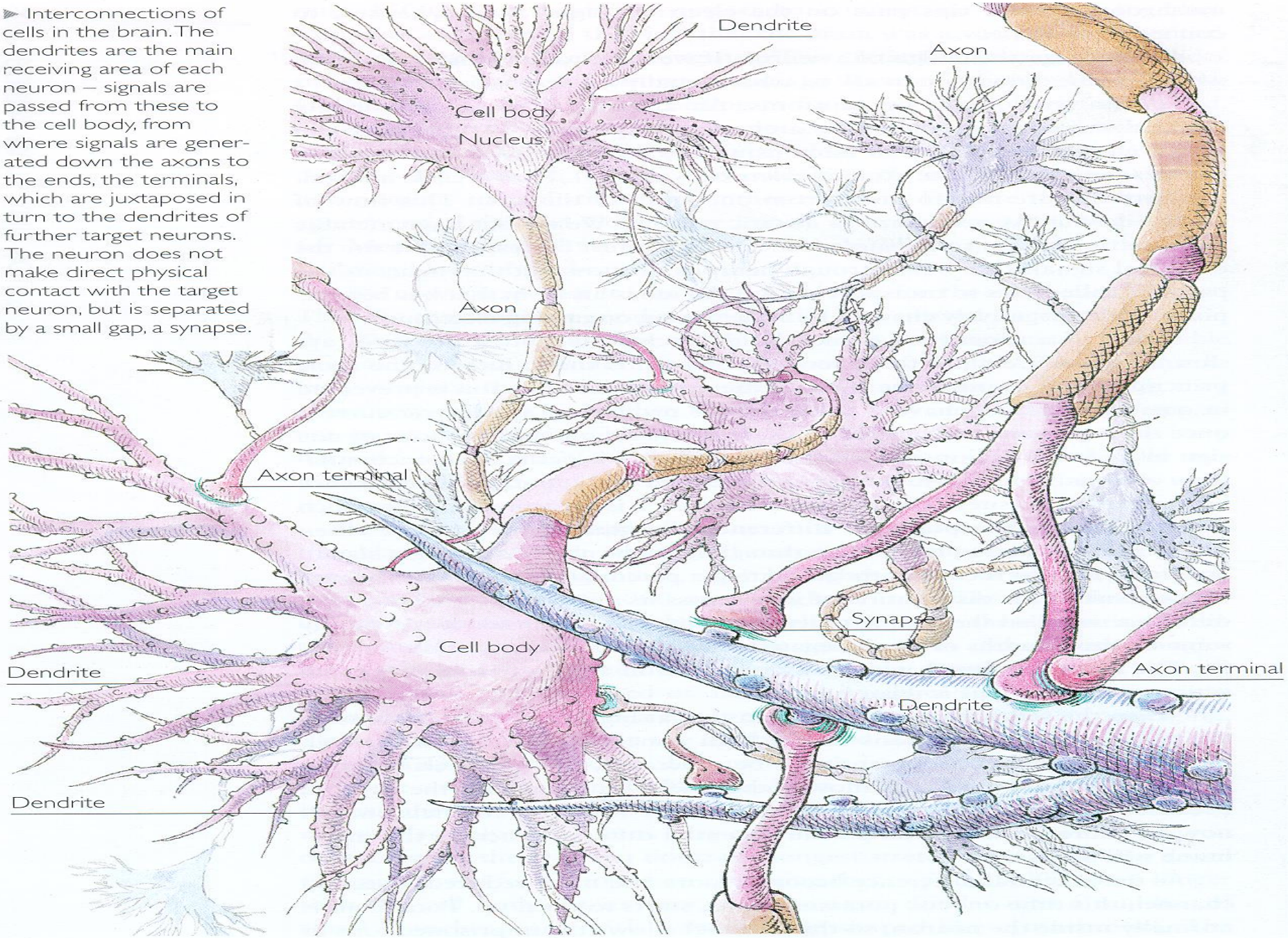
INDIA 48.000 (4,8/100.000)

EUA 15.000 (3/100.000)

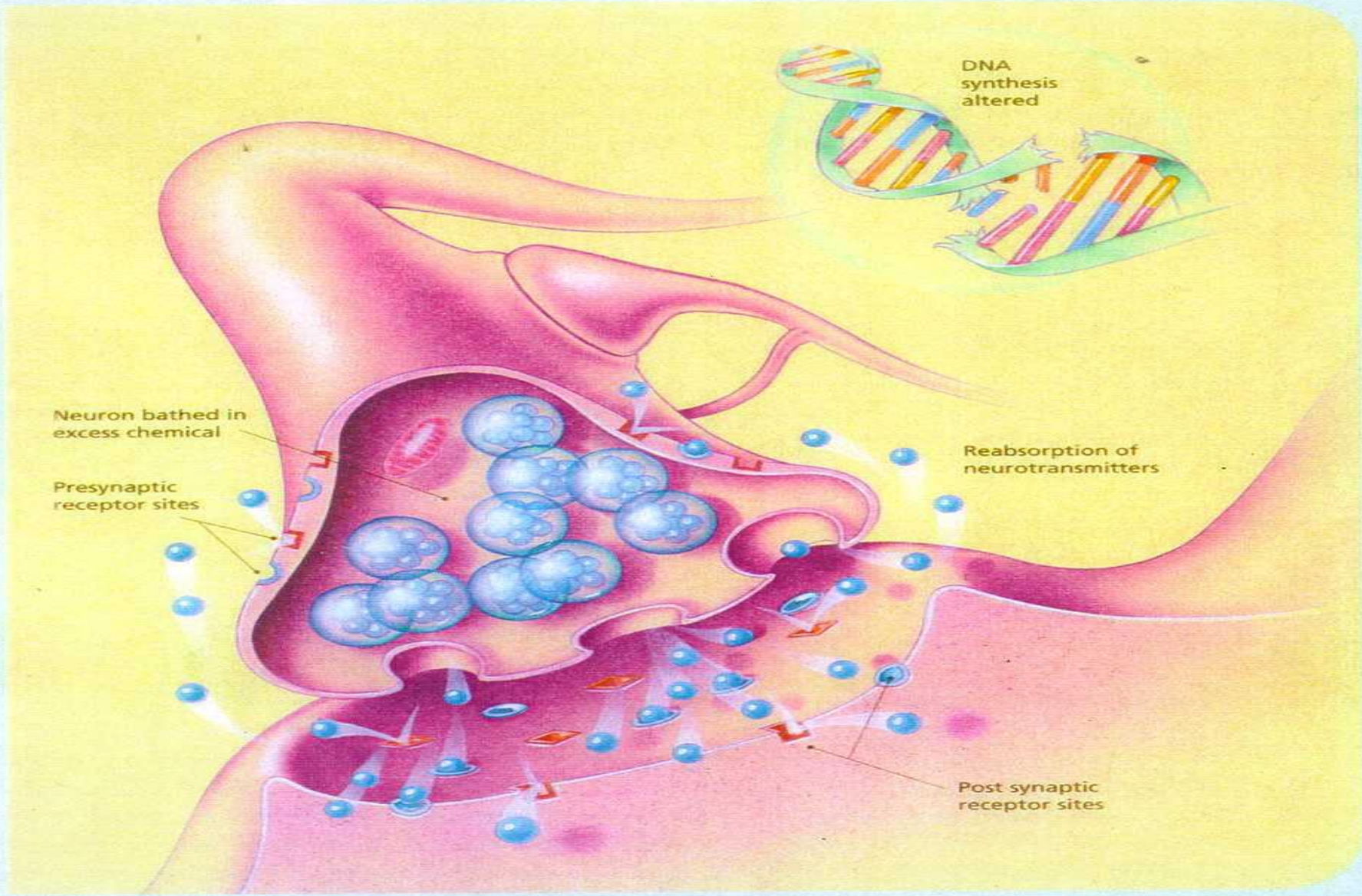
INDONÉSIA 1.400 (0,56/100.000)

BRASIL 56.000 (28/100.000)





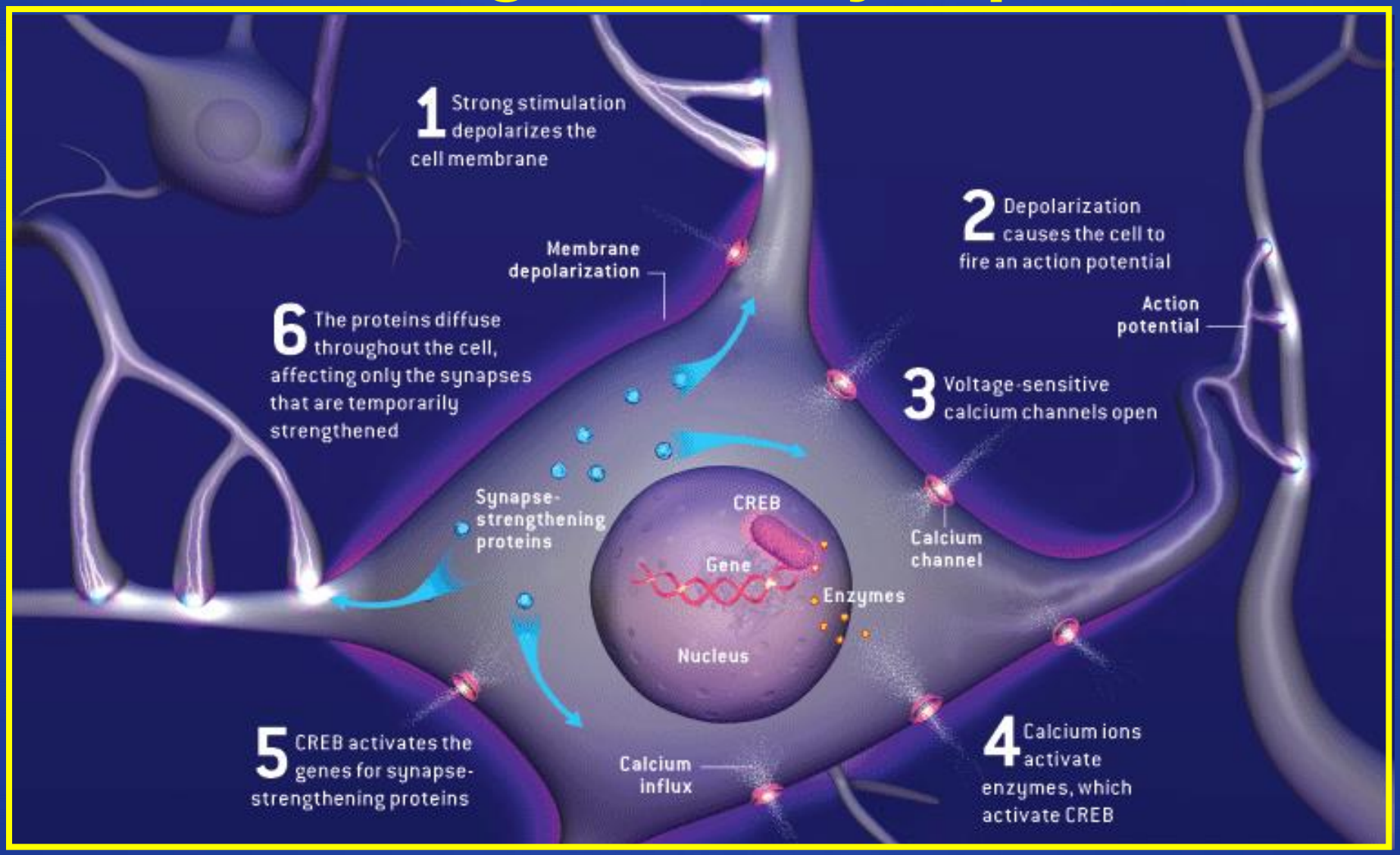
Interconnections of cells in the brain. The dendrites are the main receiving area of each neuron — signals are passed from these to the cell body, from where signals are generated down the axons to the ends, the terminals, which are juxtaposed in turn to the dendrites of further target neurons. The neuron does not make direct physical contact with the target neuron, but is separated by a small gap, a synapse.



HOW NICOTINE AND OTHER DRUGS MAY AFFECT SYNAPSES: When a synapse is activated, neurons release more neurotransmitters than they need and then reabsorb the excess at special receptor sites. Scientists hypothesize that drugs such as nicotine and cocaine interfere with this reabsorption by blocking receptor sites. As a result, the neurons' "connection sites" are bathed in leftover chemicals and may become overstimulated.

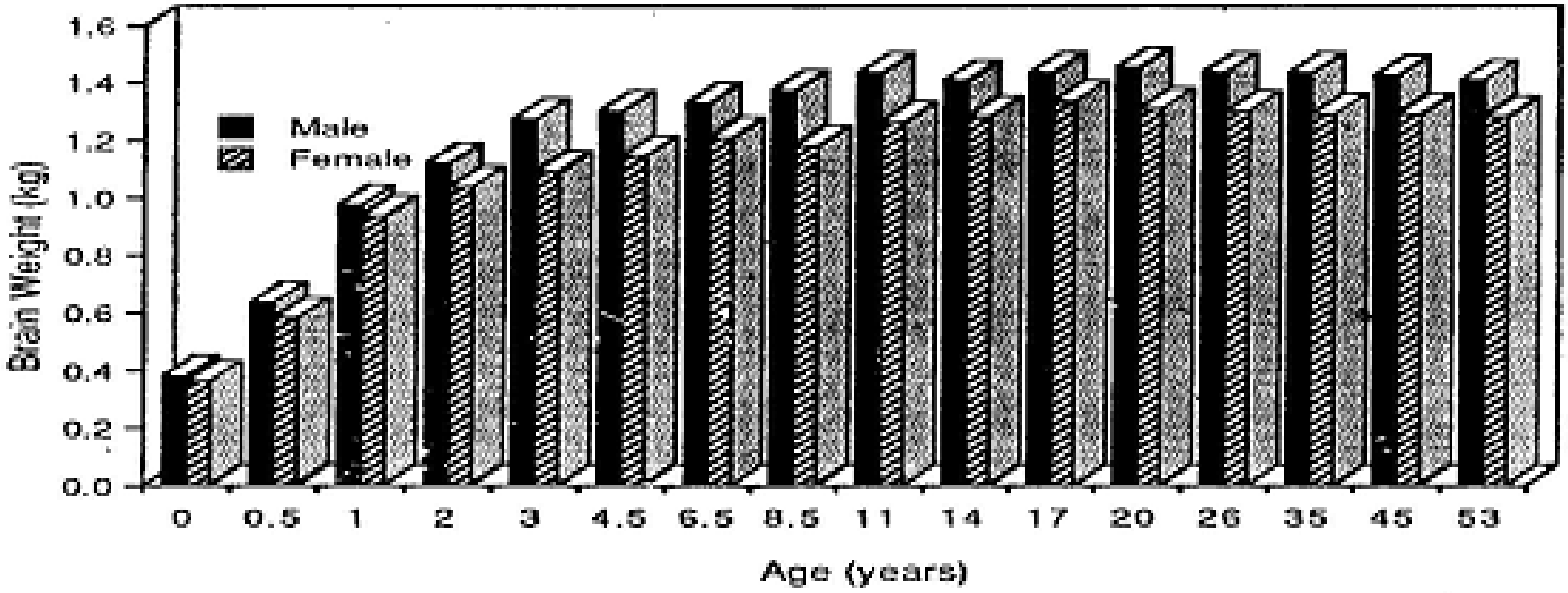
05-069

How Genes "Know" When to Strengthen a Synapse

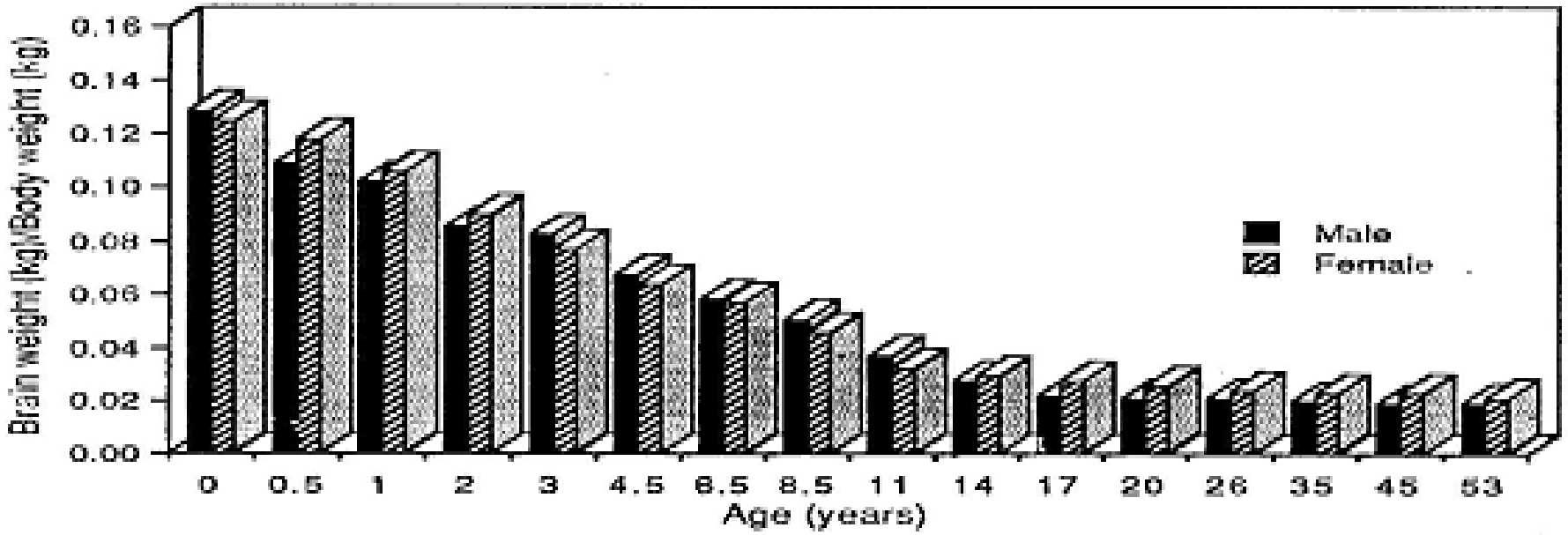


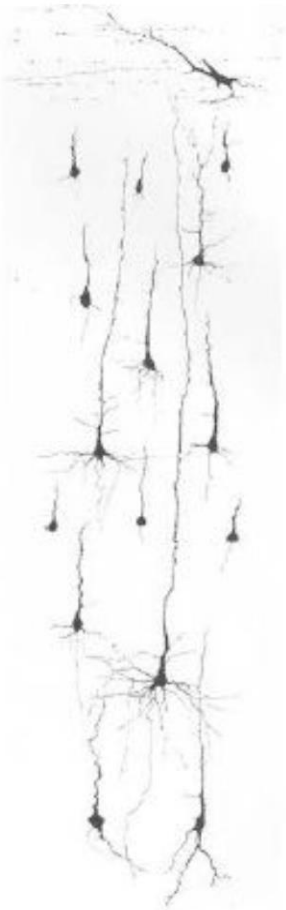
Sci. Am. Feb. 2005.

A

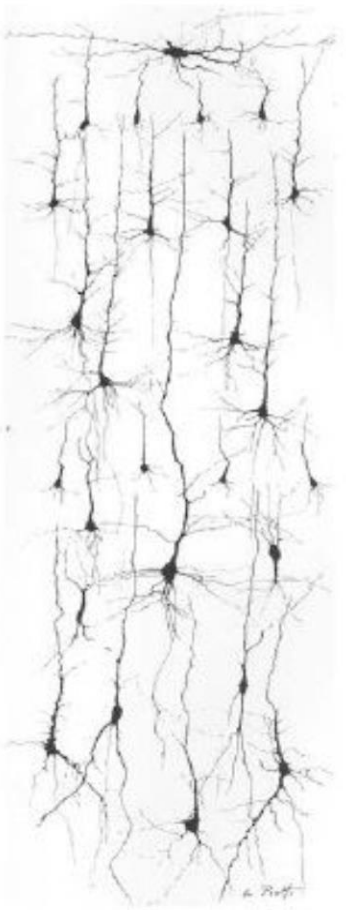

Brain Weight (kg)
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
Male
Female
0
0.5
1
2
3
4.5
6.5
8.5
11
14
17
20
26
35
45
53
Age (years)

B

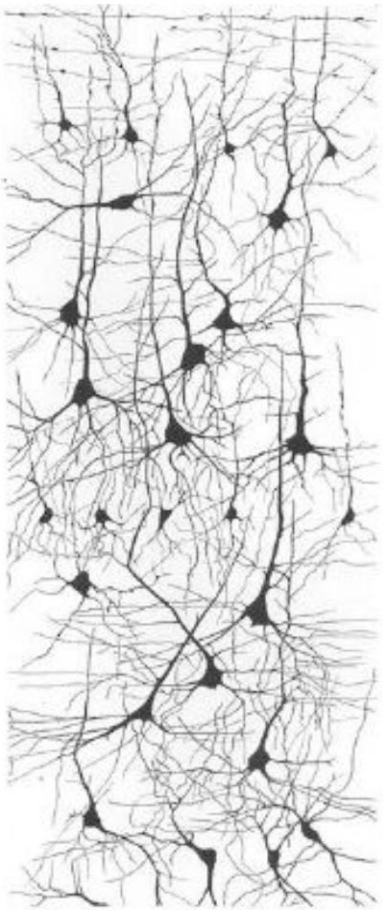

Brain weight (kg)/Body weight (kg)
0.16
0.14
0.12
0.10
0.08
0.06
0.04
0.02
0.00
Male
Female
0
0.5
1
2
3
4.5
6.5
8.5
11
14
17
20
26
35
45
53
Age (years)



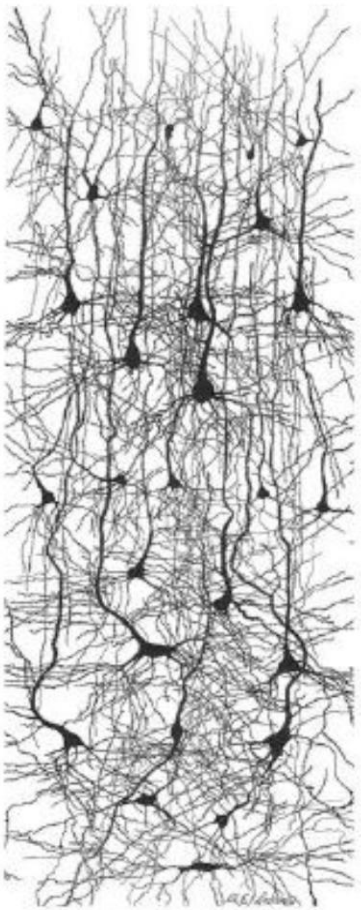
Newborn



1 month



6 months



2 years

4 years

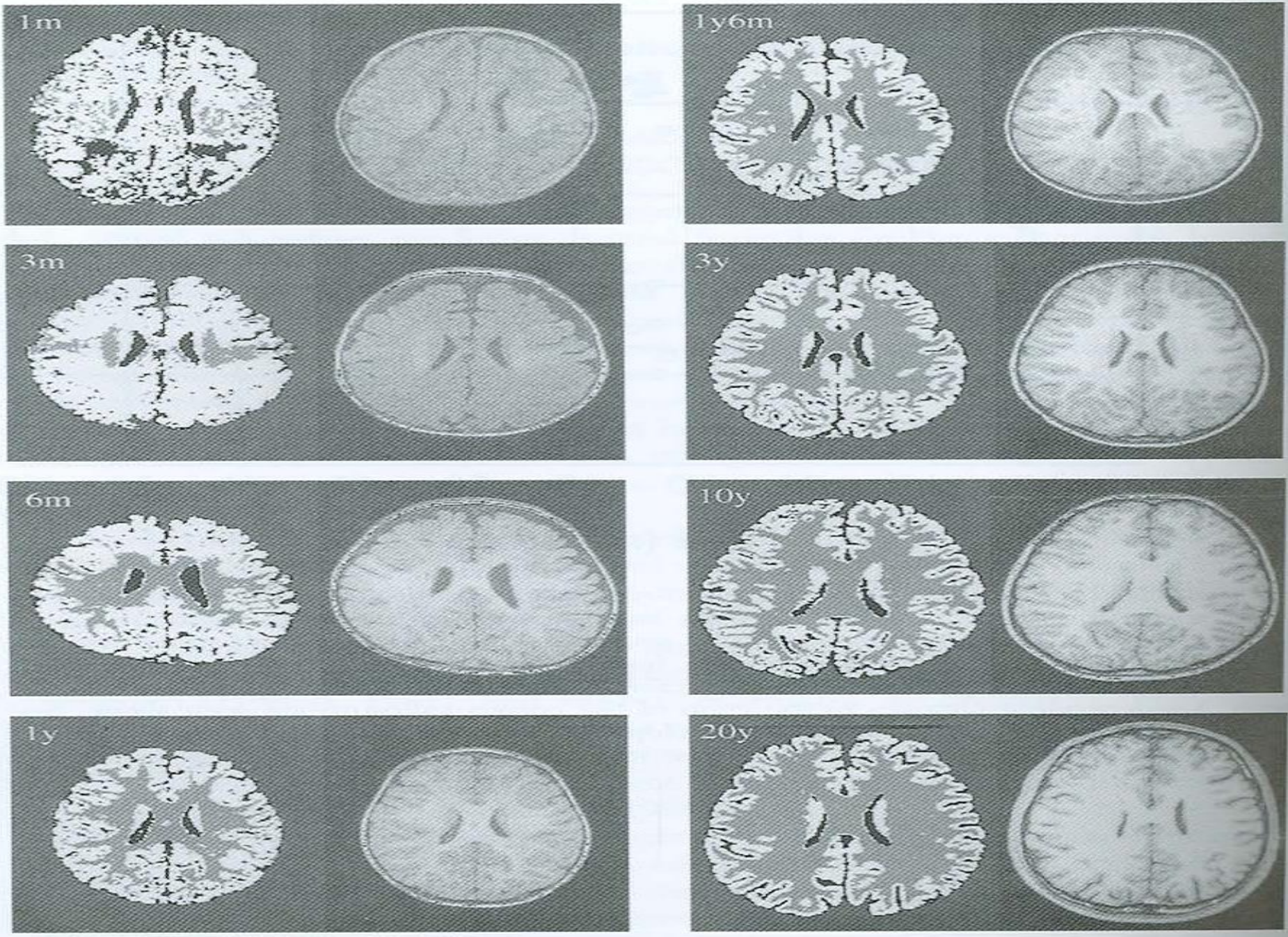
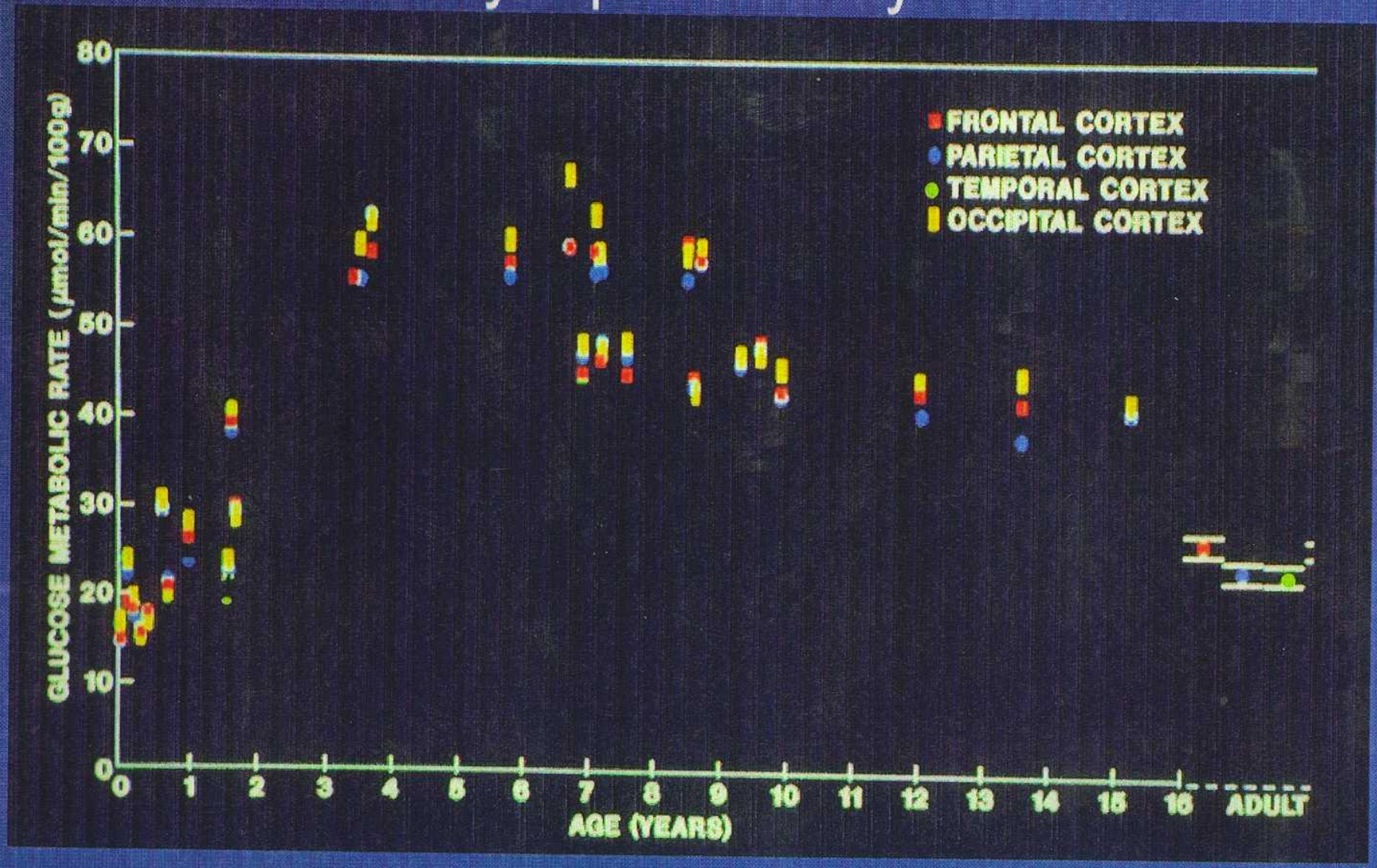
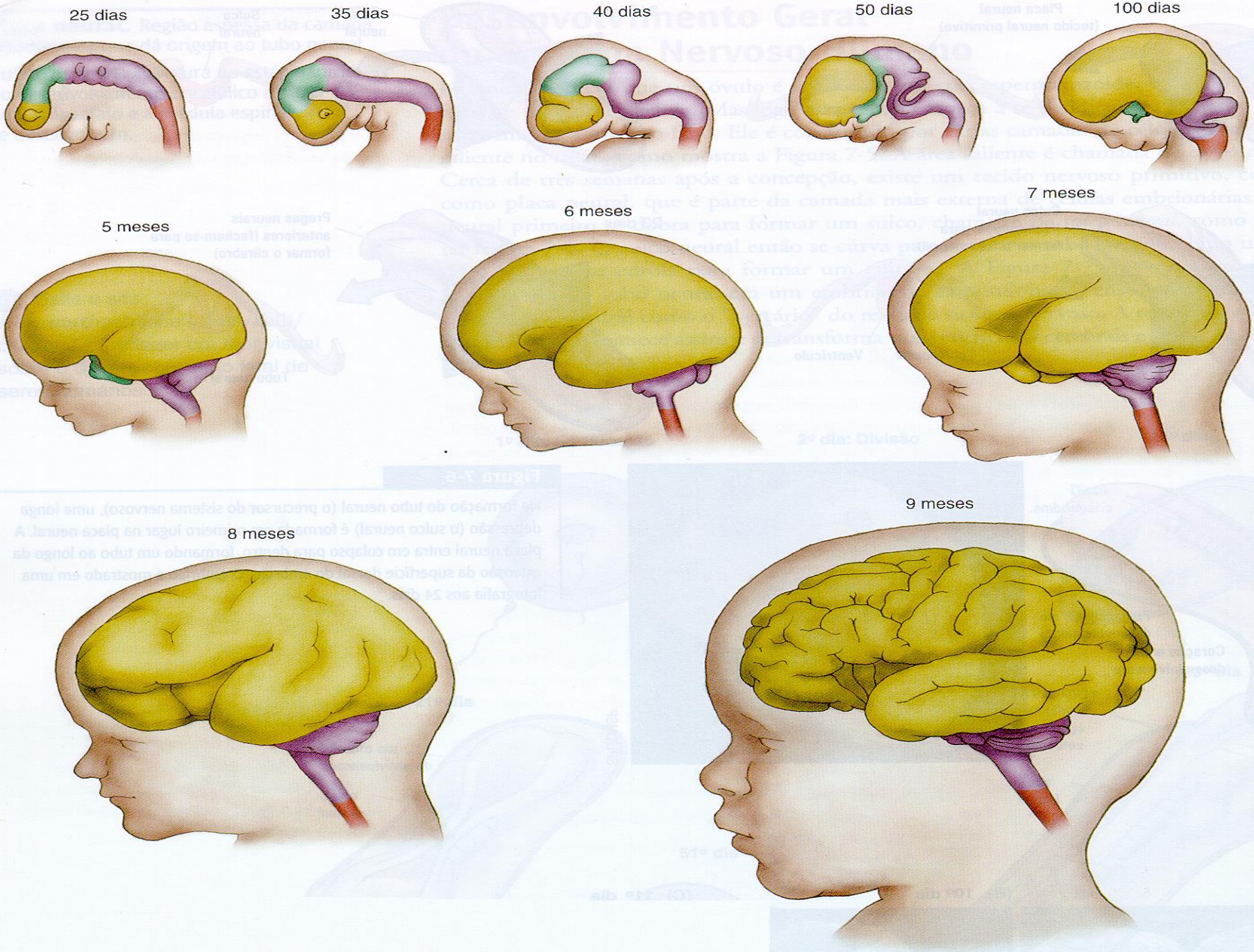


FIGURE A-2A Three-dimensional magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of healthy chil-

Synaptic Activity




25 dias
35 dias
40 dias
50 dias
100 dias
5 meses
6 meses
7 meses
8 meses
9 meses

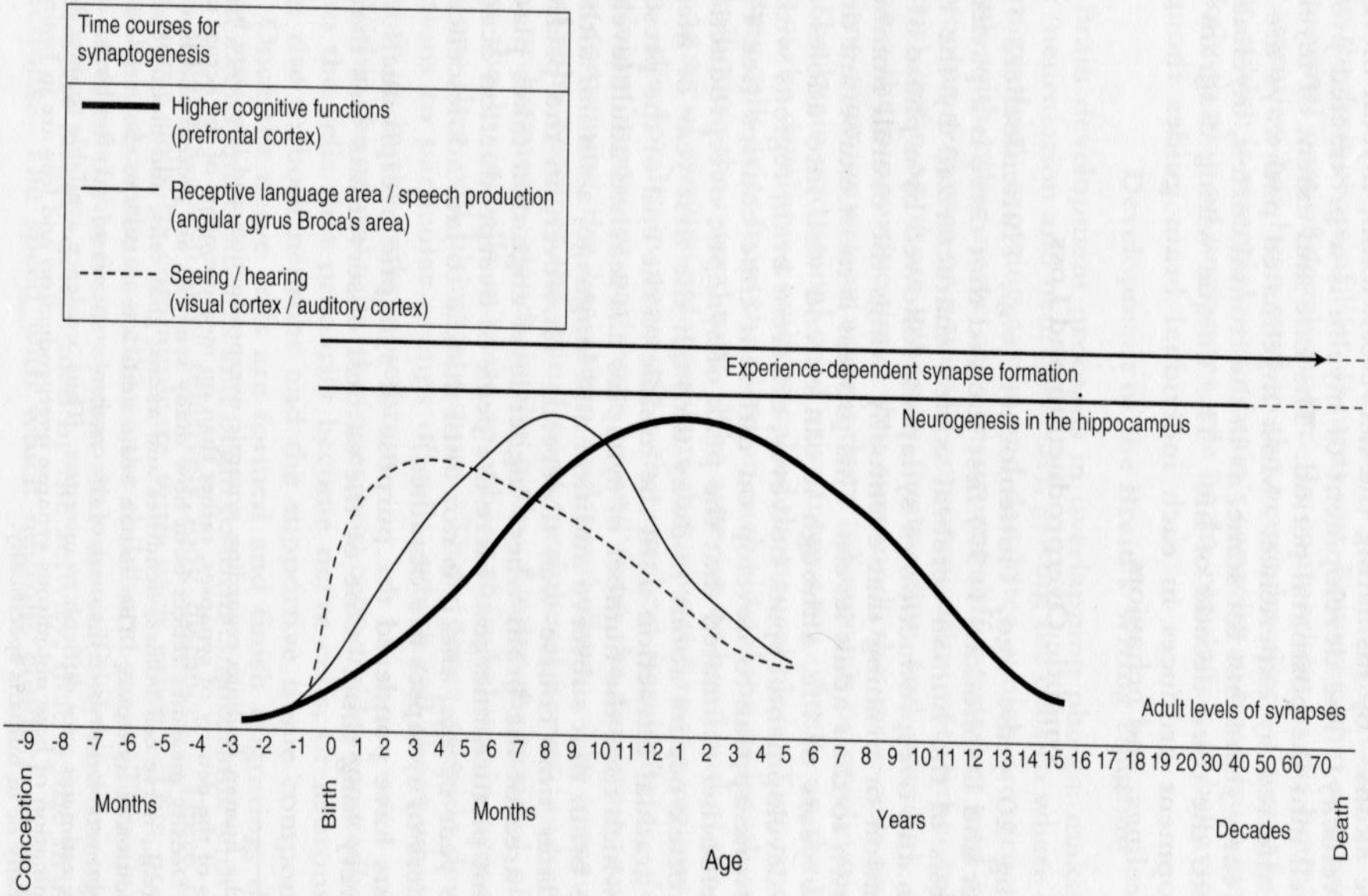
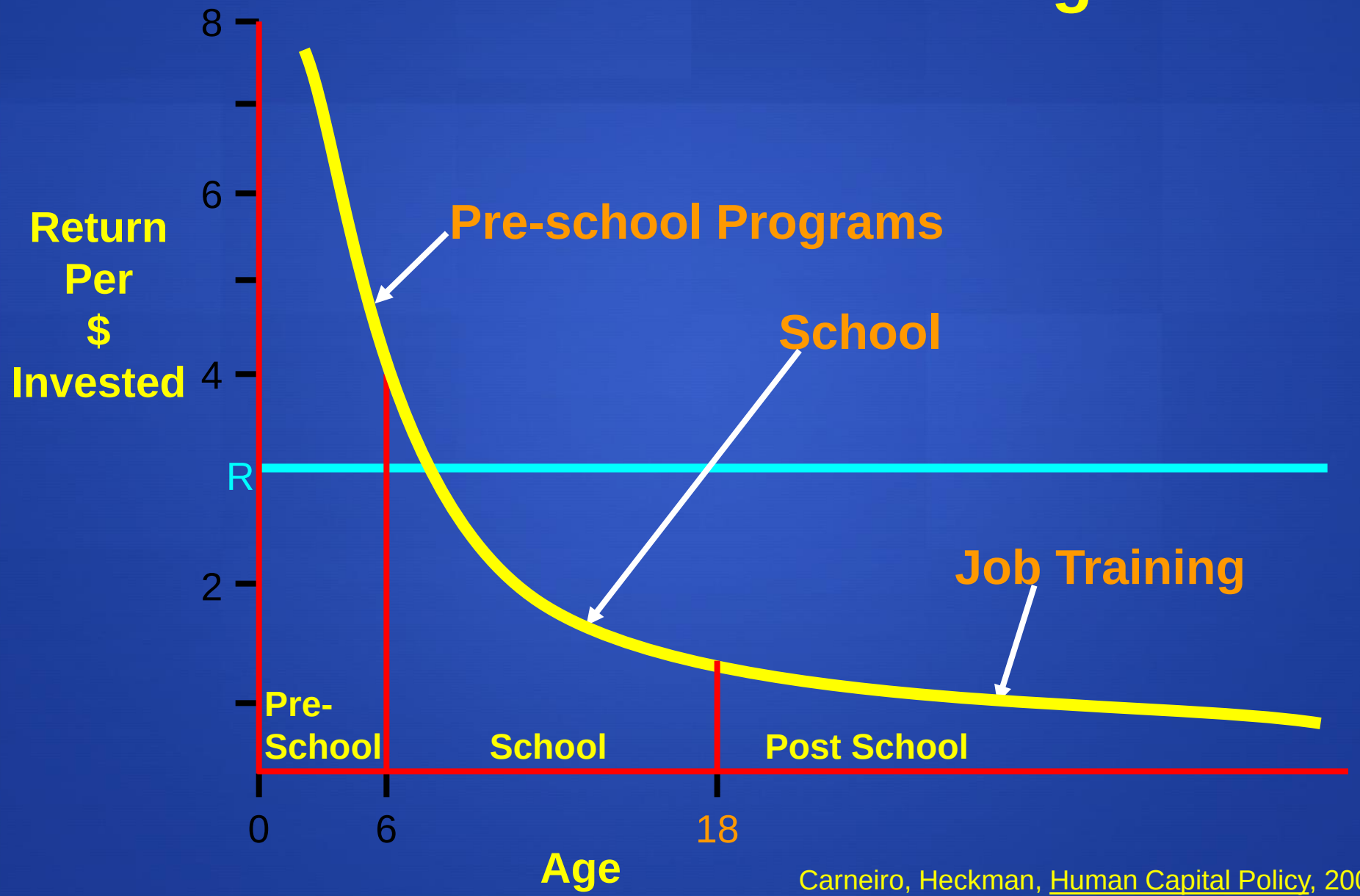


FIGURE 8-1 Human brain development. SOURCE: Charles A. Nelson, University of Minnesota. Reprinted with permission.

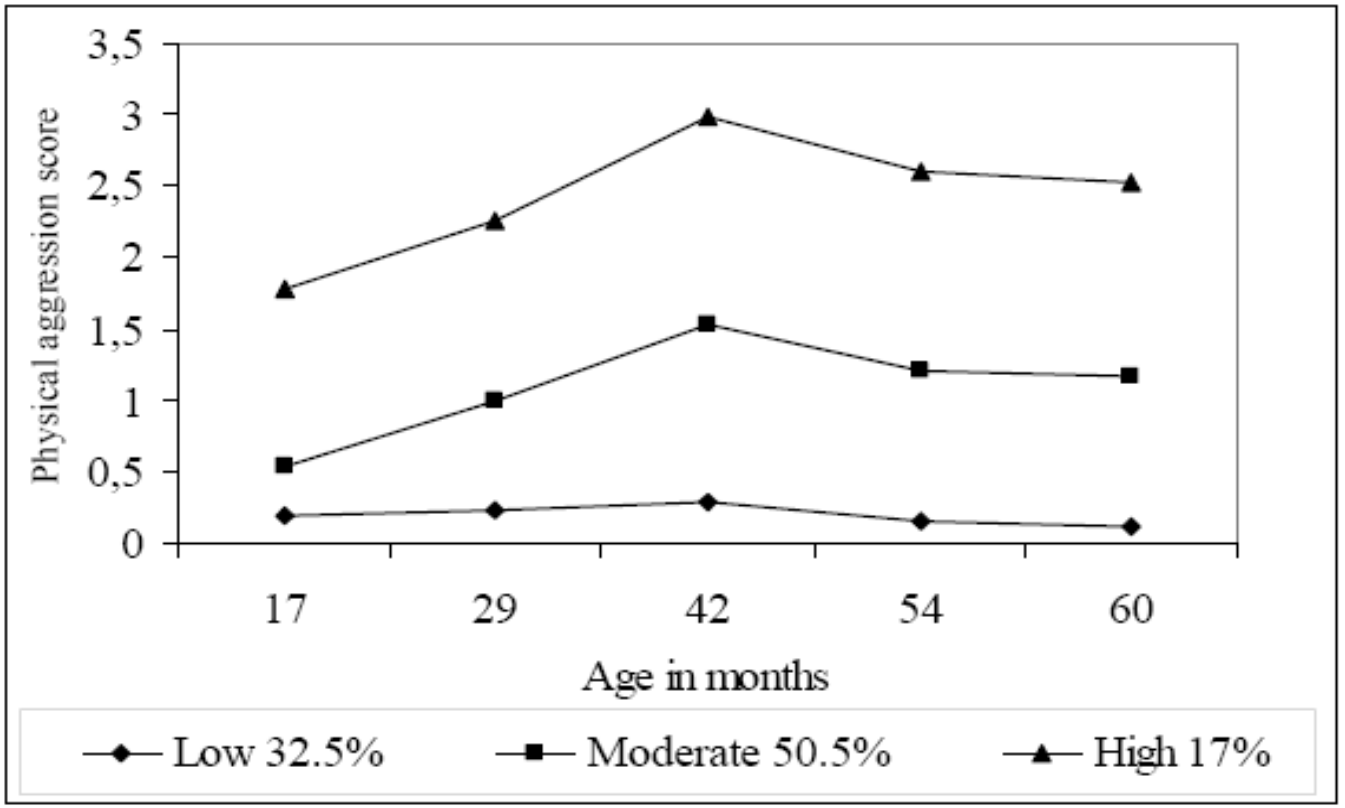
Rates of Return to Human Development Investment Across all Ages

03-074



Carneiro, Heckman, Human Capital Policy, 2003

Physical Aggression Trajectories
(17 to 60 months)



- Côté et al., 2007, AGP

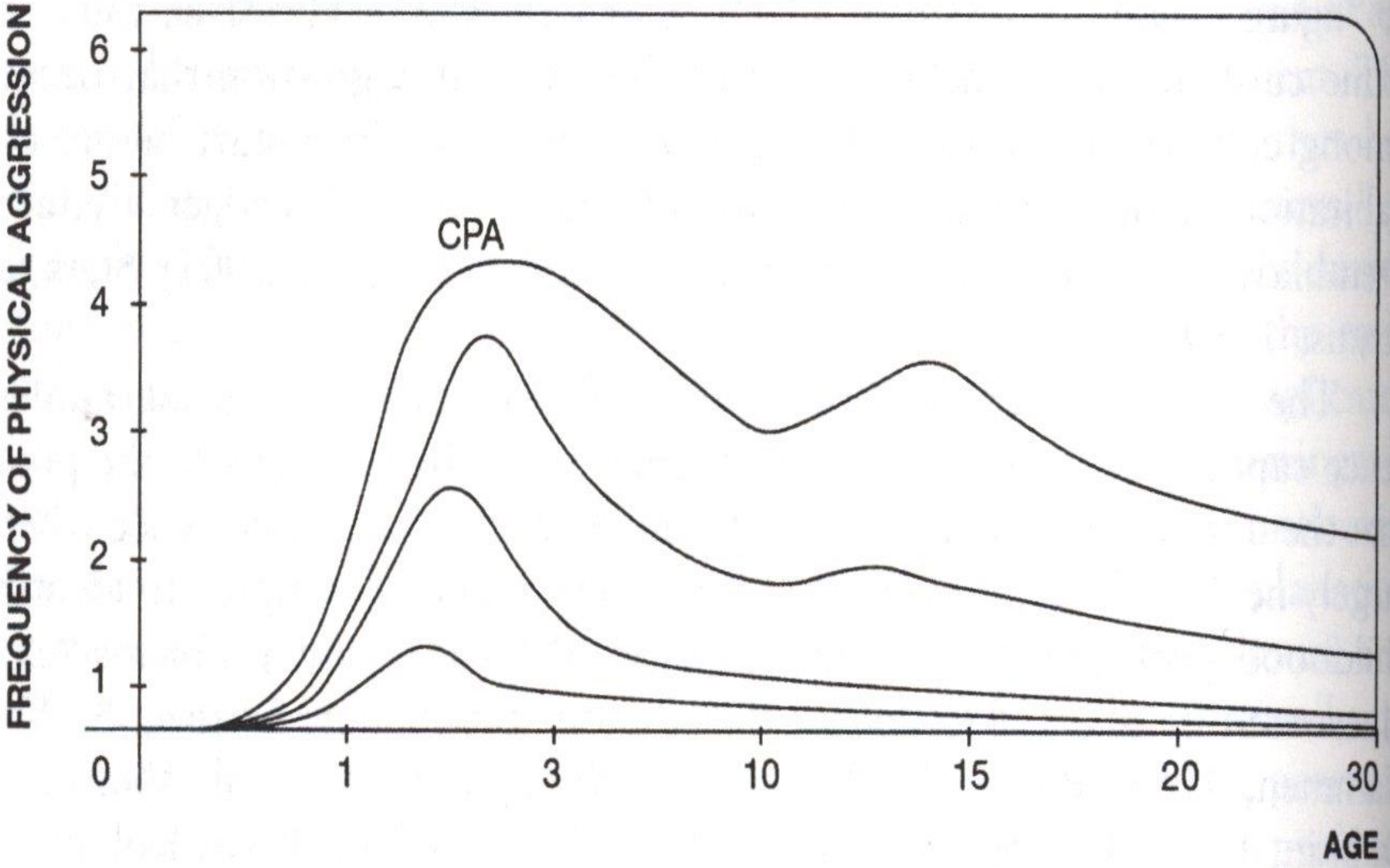
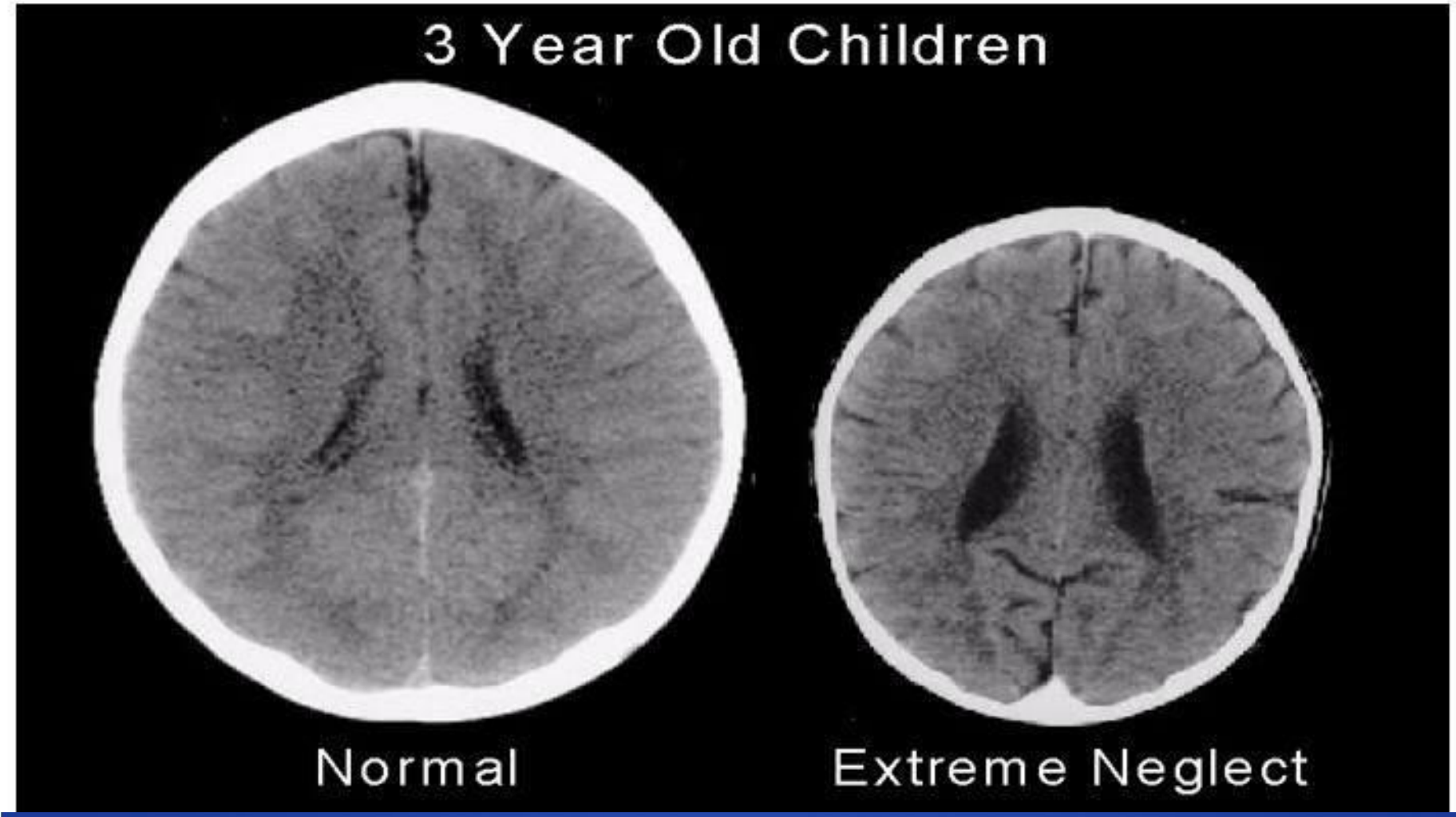


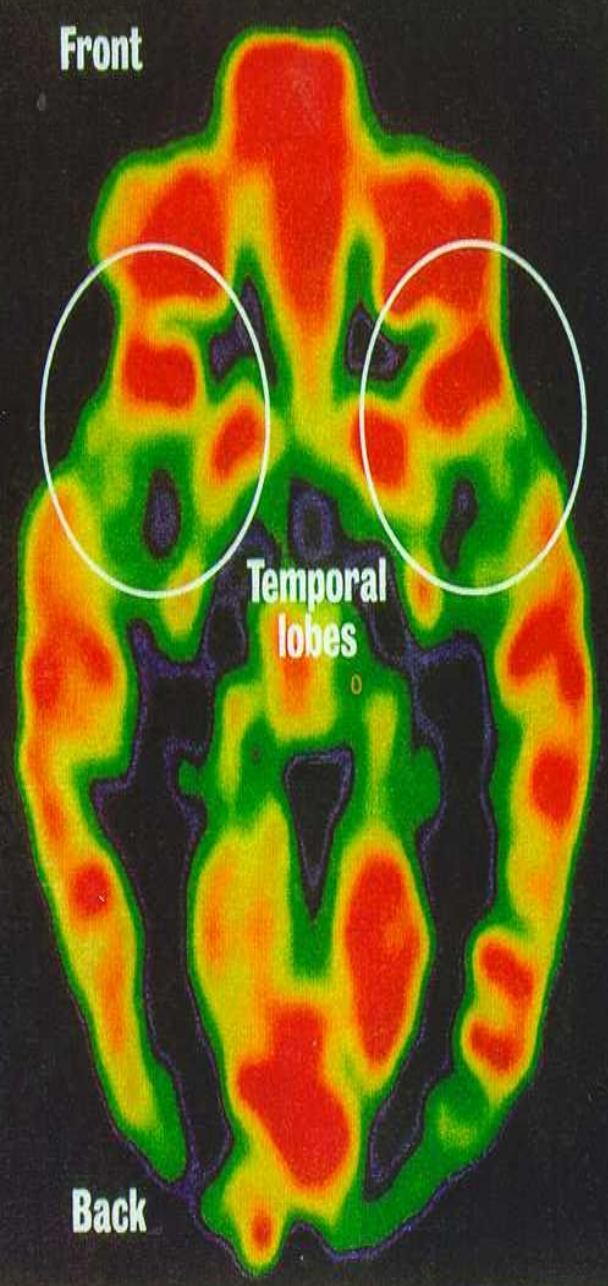
FIGURE 7.2. Age–physical aggression curves (hypothesized).

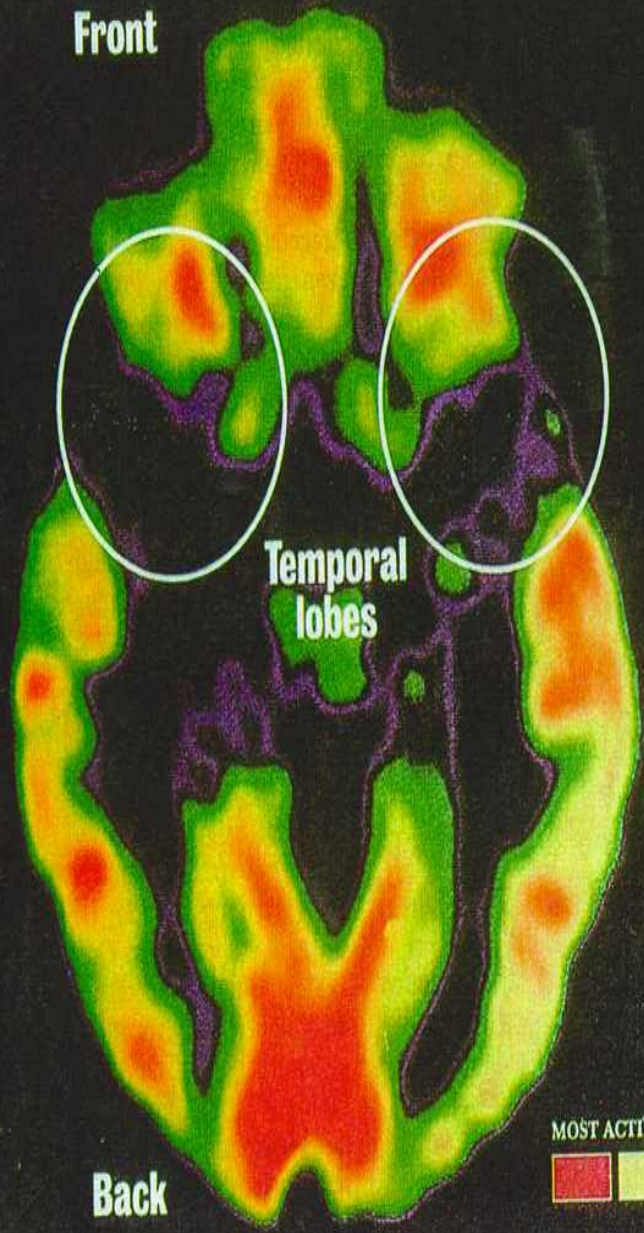
The Impact of Child Neglect on Brain Development



Healthy Brain

This PET scan of the brain of a normal child shows regions of high (red) and low (blue and black) activity. At birth, only primitive structures such as the brain stem (center) are fully functional; in regions like the temporal lobes (top), early childhood experiences wire the circuits.



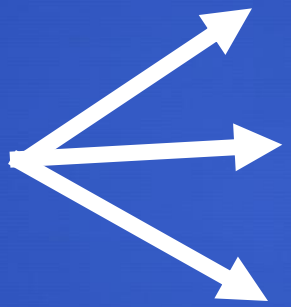


An Abused Brain

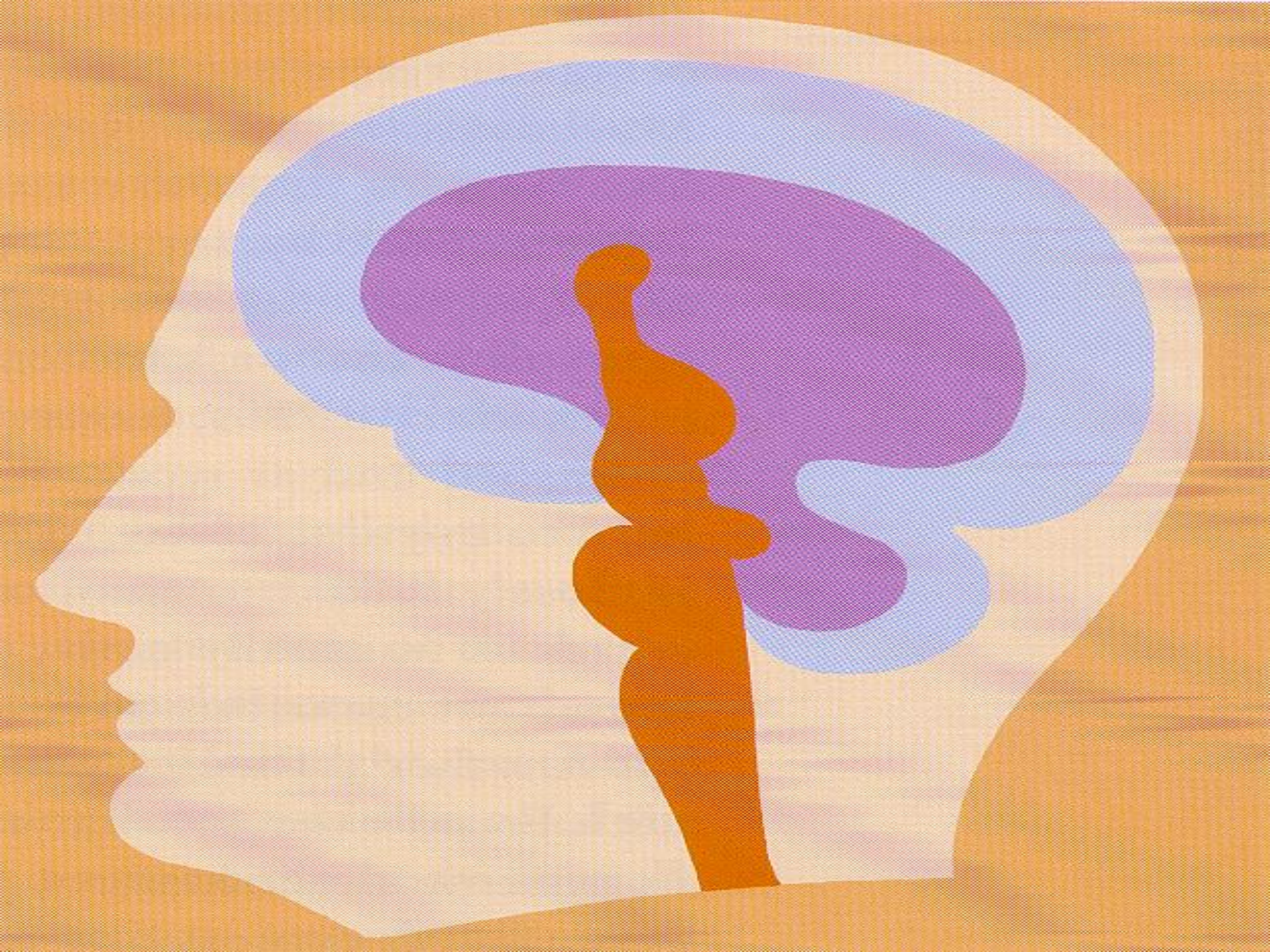
This PET scan of the brain of a Romanian orphan, who was institutionalized shortly after birth, shows the effect of extreme deprivation in infancy. The temporal lobes (top), which regulate emotions and receive input from the senses, are nearly quiescent. Such children suffer emotional and cognitive problems.

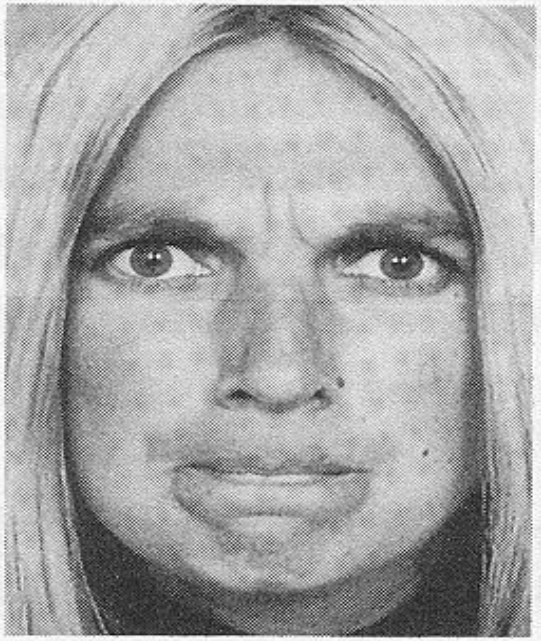
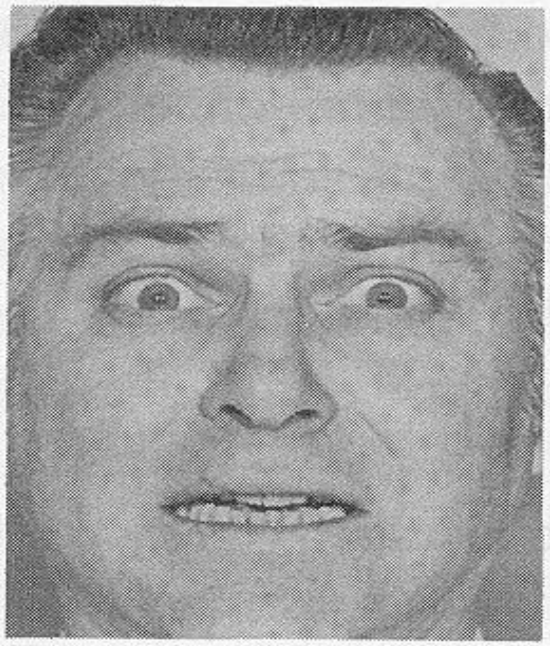
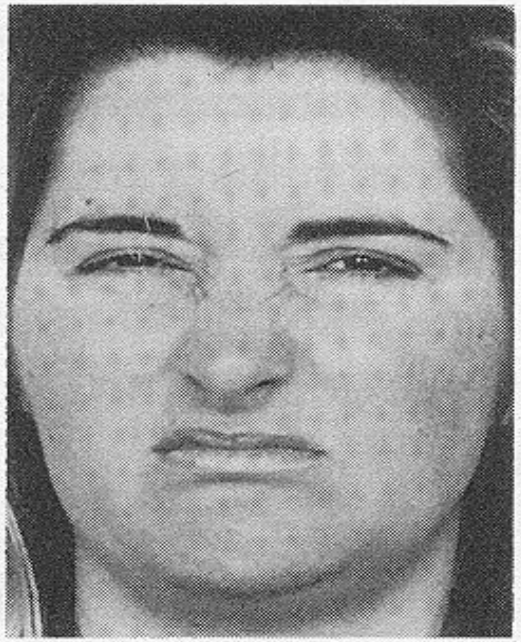
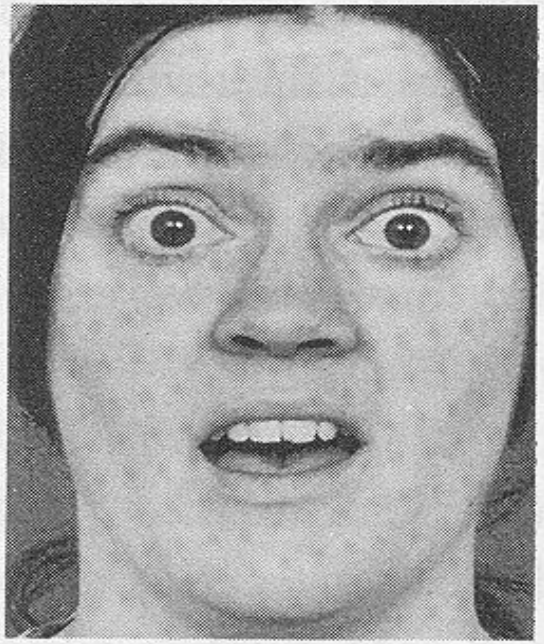
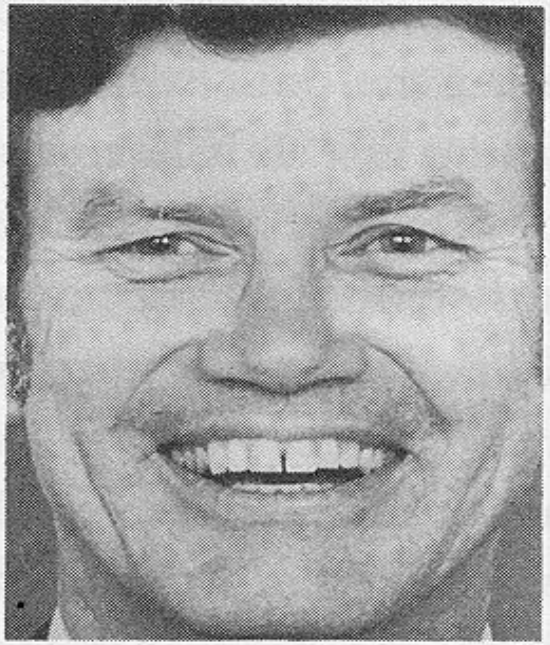
COURTESY OF CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF MICHIGAN—DETROIT NEWS

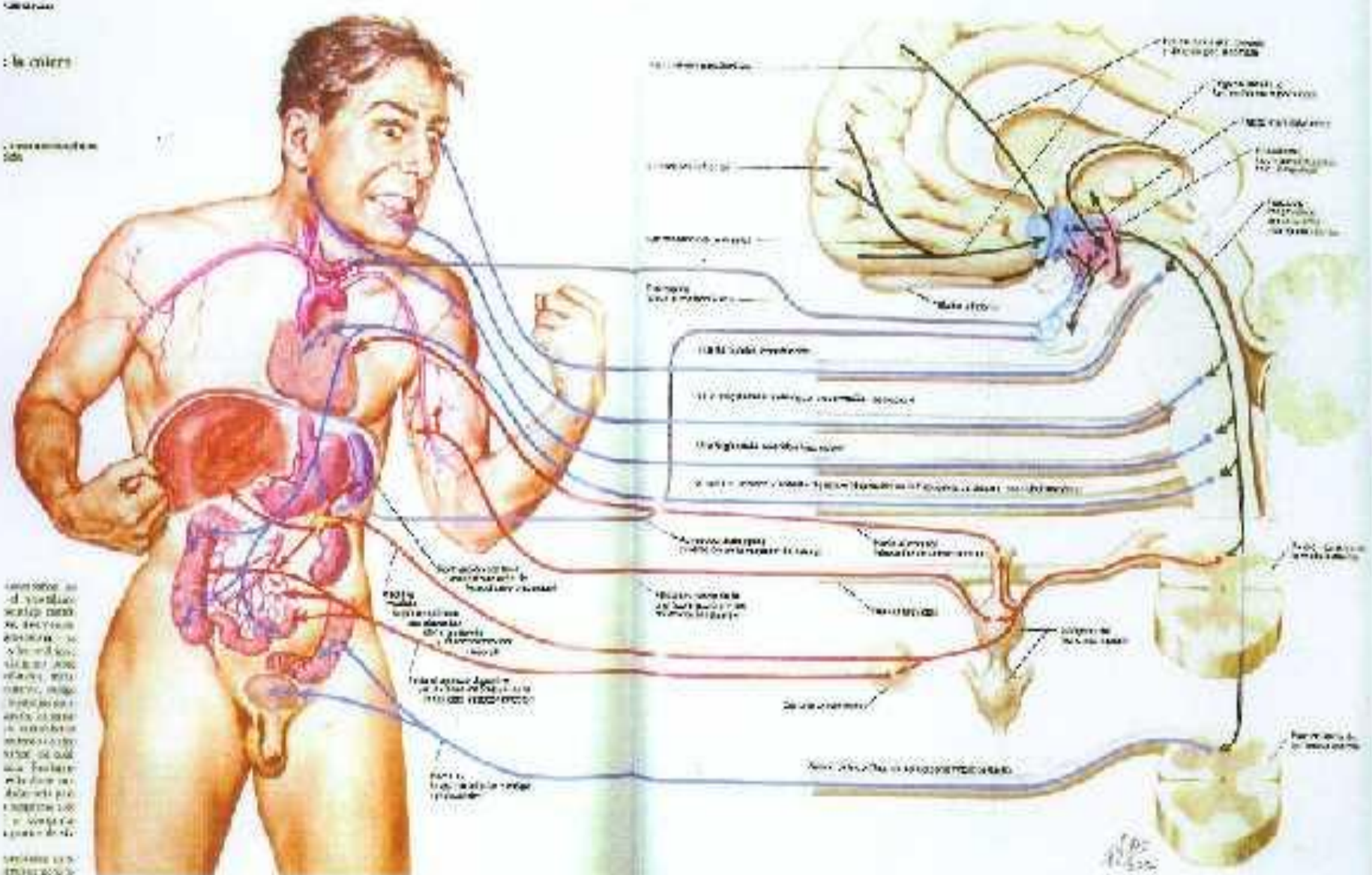
Childhood Chronic Physical Aggression



- School Failure
- Tobacco
- Alcohol
- Drugs
- Early Sex
- Violence
- Depression
- Unemployement
- Poverty



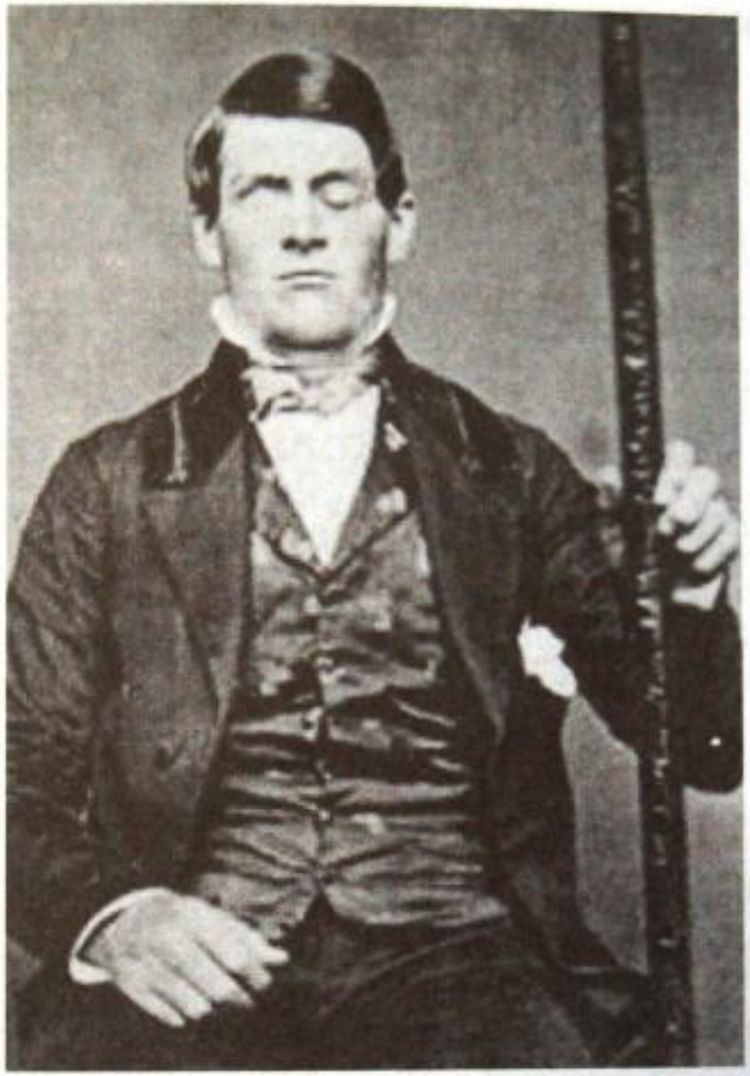
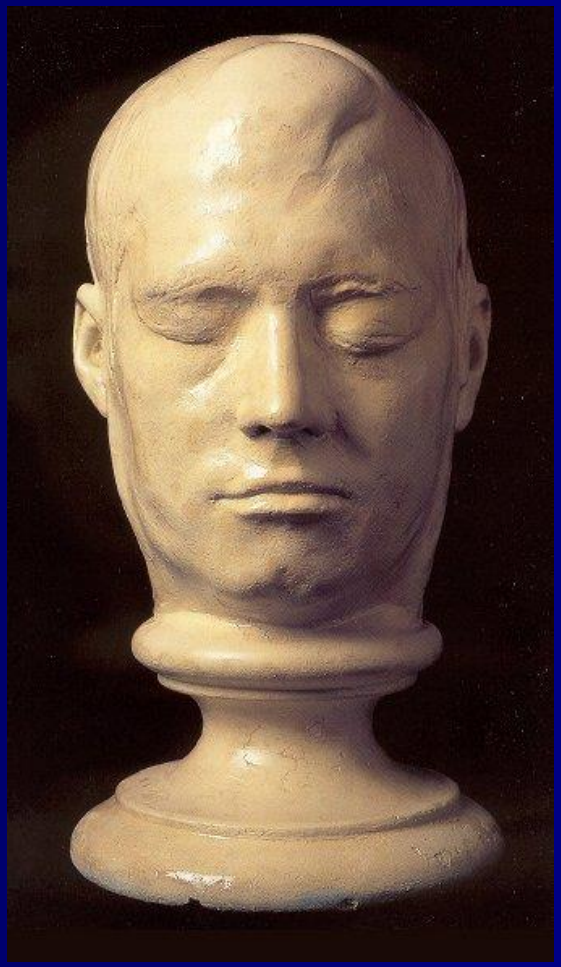
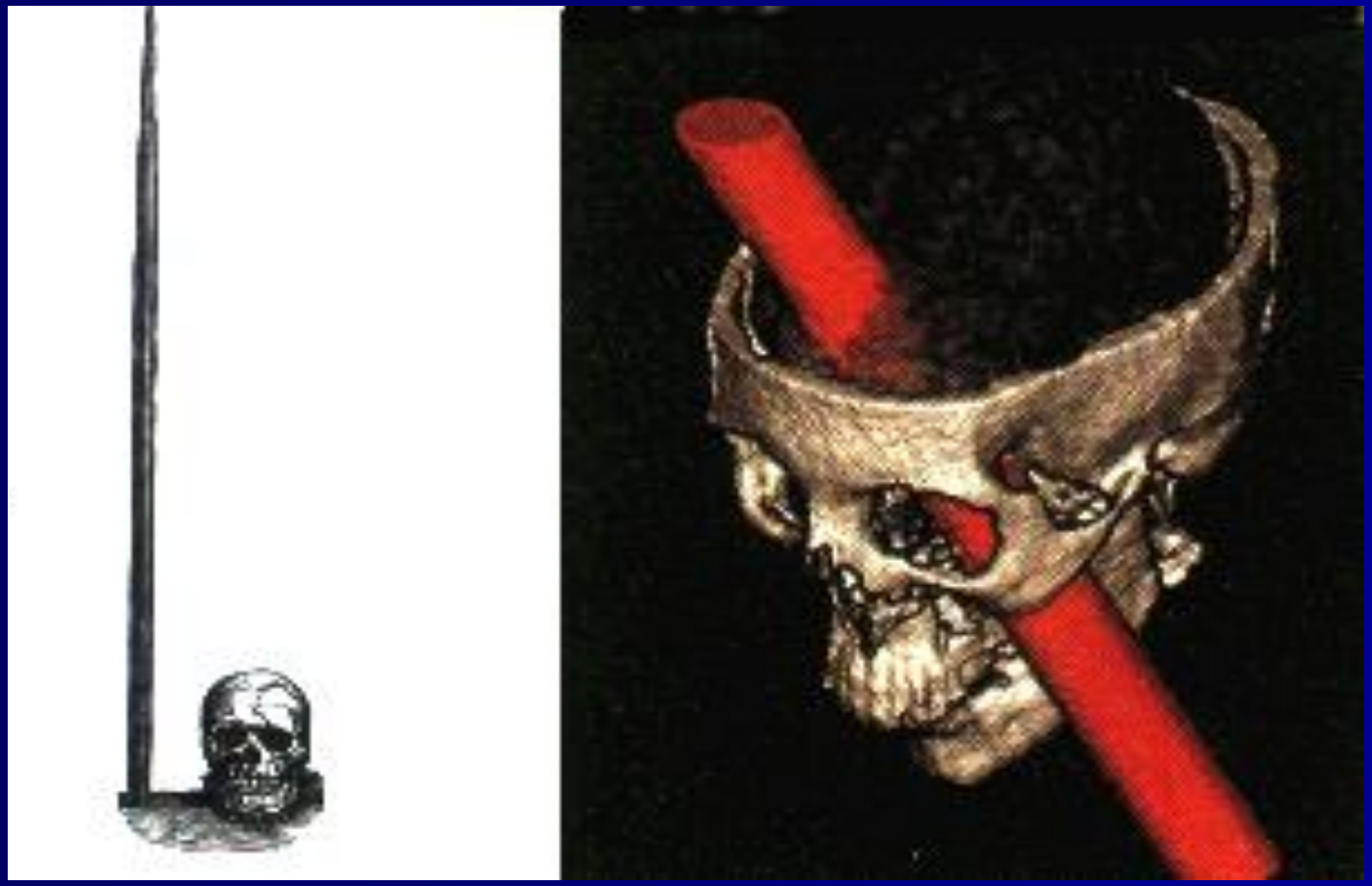


Figura 5.3 Phineas Gage, no Barnum's American Museum, segurando a haste que destruiu seu córtex pré-frontal.

Máscara mortuária Phineas Gage

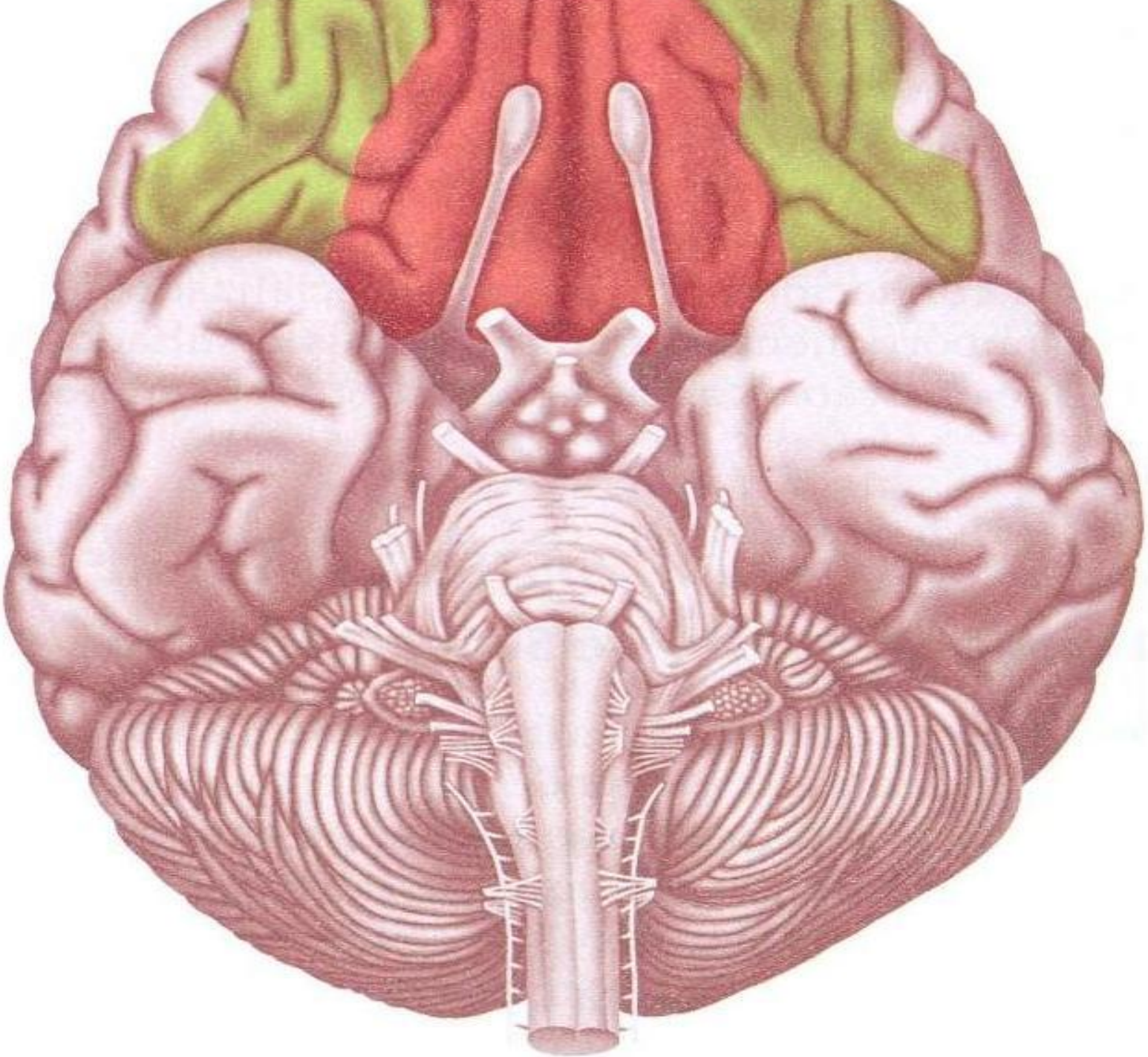




Reconstrução: Hanna Damasio e cols.

TRANSTORNOS MENTAIS

- ALCOOLISMO - **12** % (**18**% MASC.)
- DROGAS ILÍCITAS – **4 a 6** %
- CRACK – **0,5 A 1%**
- DEPRESSÃO – **10** %
- TDAH- **5,6** %
- ESQUIZOFRENIA – **1** %
- TOD – DE 2 A 16%
- TC – 5%
- TPAS – **2**%
- TPB – 2%
- T. BIPOLAR- 1,5%

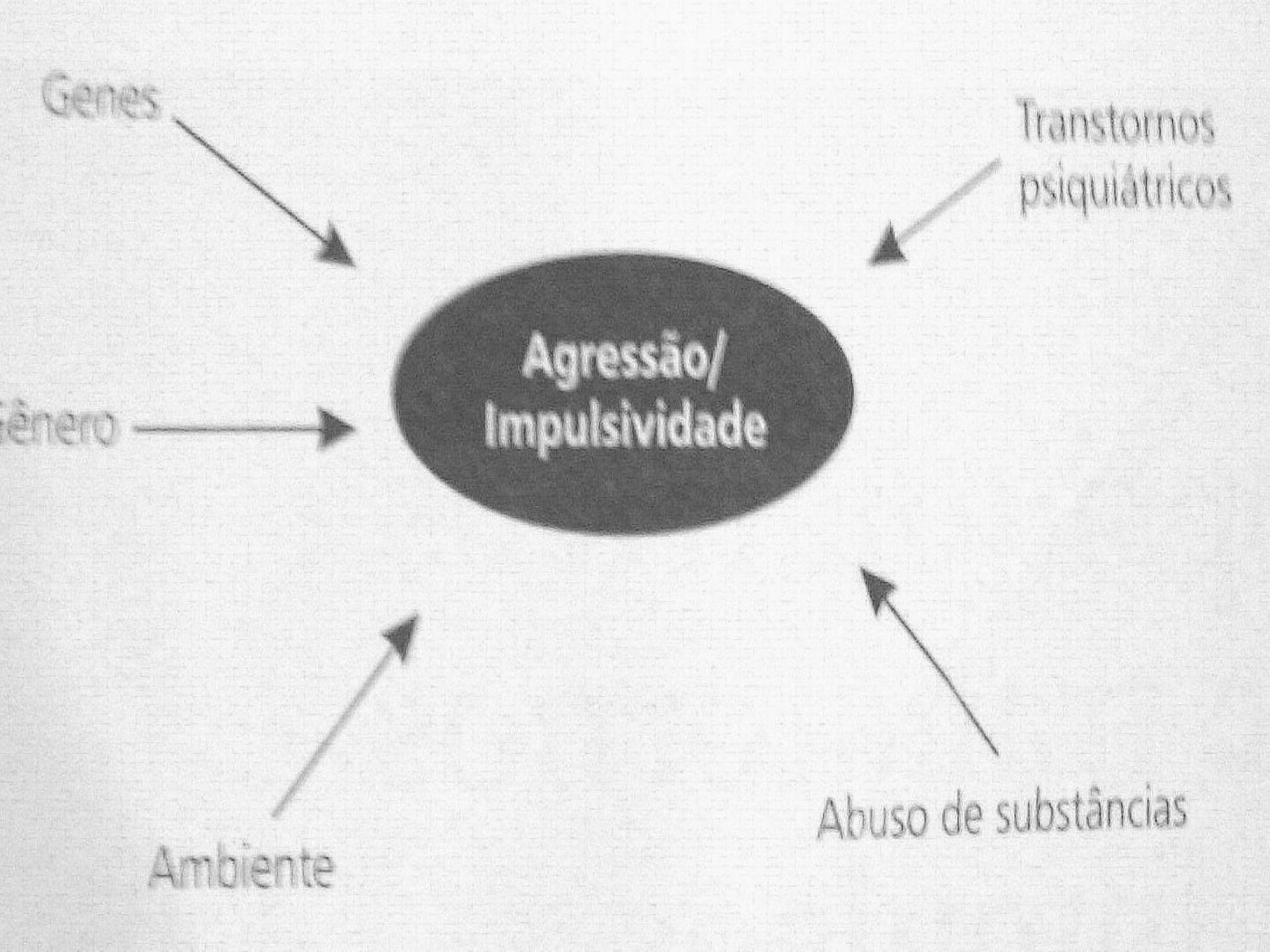


ALCOOLIZADOS

- **60%** DOS ENVOLVIDOS EM ACIDENTES
- **50%** DOS ENVOLVIDOS EM HOMICÍDIOS

DEPRESSIVOS

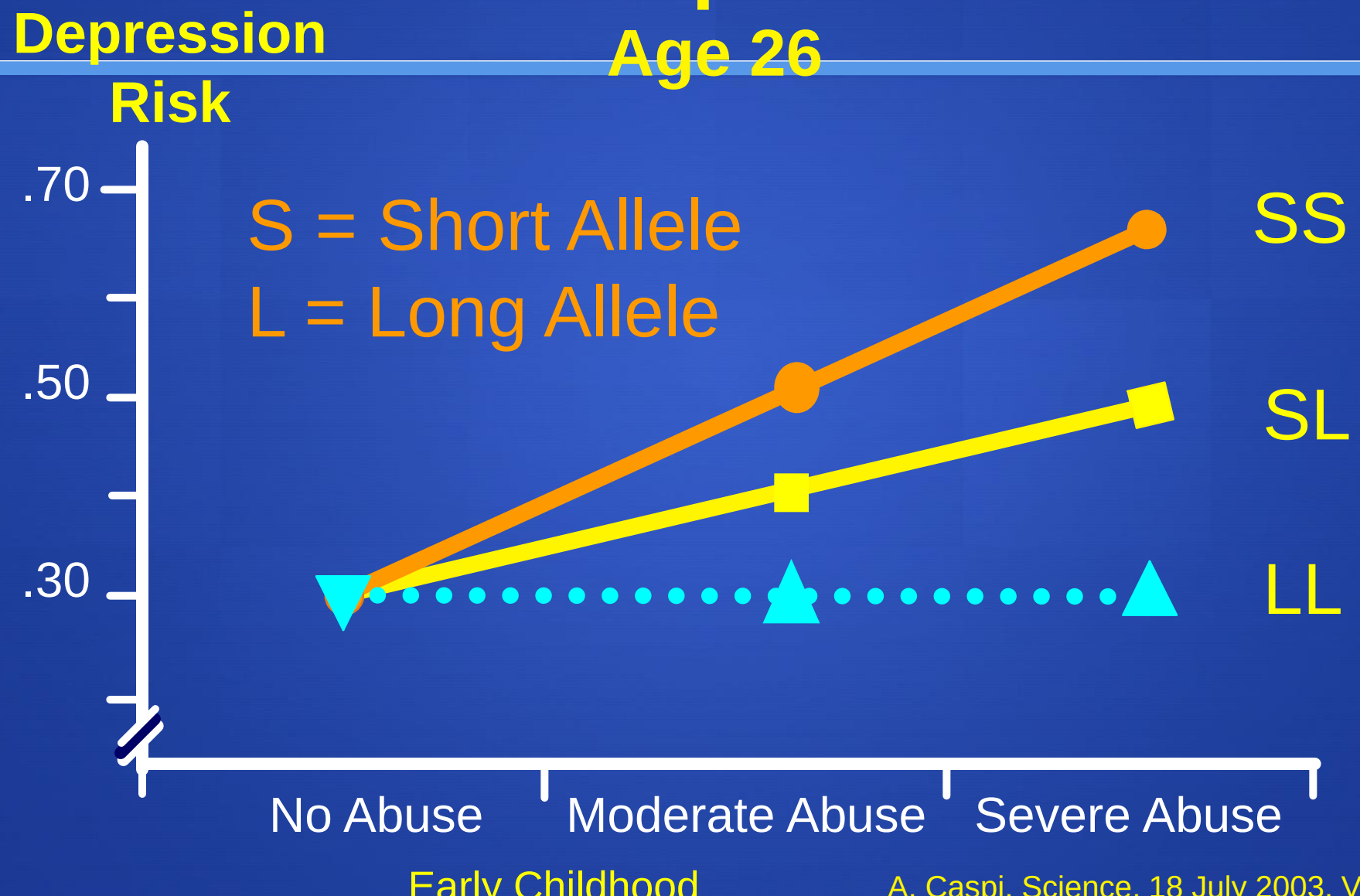
- **90%** DOS SUICIDAS


Genes
Transtornos psiquiátricos
Agressão/ Impulsividade
Gênero
Ambiente
Abuso de substâncias

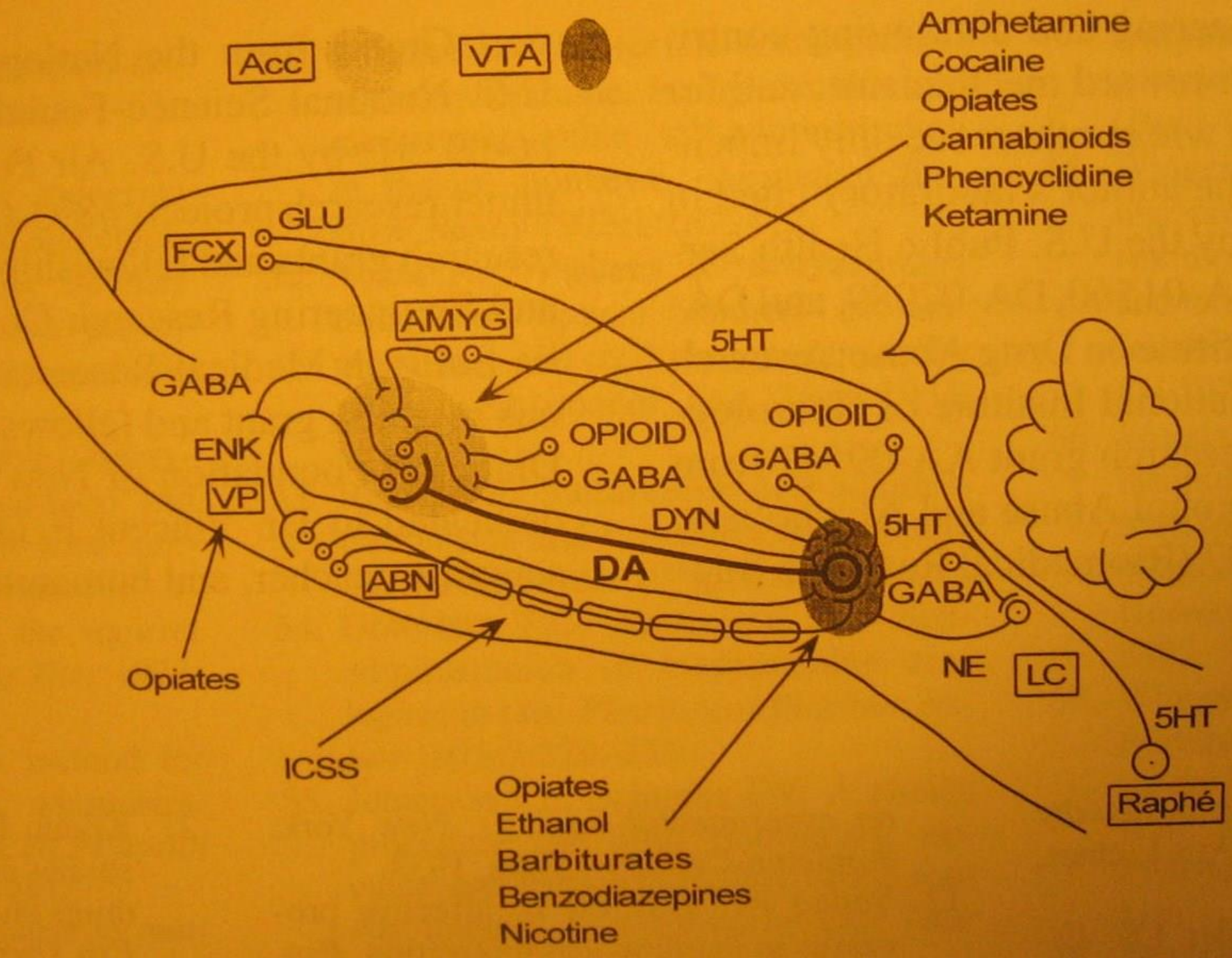
Serotonin Gene, Experience, and Depression

03-089

Age 26



A. Caspi, Science, 18 July 2003, Vol 301.


Acc
VTA
Amphetamine
Cocaine
Opiates
Cannabinoids
Phencyclidine
Ketamine
GLU
FCX
AMYG
5HT
GABA
ENK
VP
OPIOID
GABA
OPIOID
GABA
DYN
5HT
DA
ABN
GABA
NE
LC
5HT
Raphé
Opiates
ICSS
Opiates
Ethanol
Barbiturates
Benzodiazepines
Nicotine

O crack já atingiu quase 4% da população americana. Cerca de 8 milhões de americanos com 12 anos ou mais afirmam que já utilizaram crack alguma vez durante a vida,

2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health

CRACK NO RS

- ZERO CASOS EM 1997
- 100.000 CASOS EM 2010(ESTIMATIVA)
- EM 2002 - 80% DOS ATENDIMENTOS DE EMERGÊNCIA DO HSP PARA AD ERA DE ALCOOLISMO.
- EM 2008 - 80% JÁ ERA DE DEPENDENTES DO CRACK.
- 6 ÓBITOS POR DIA POR ALTERAÇÕES ORGANICAS E POR VIOLÊNCIA
- 50% DOS HOMICIDIOS
- EM 2012 DEVEREMOS TER MAIS DE 150.000 DEPENDENTES

A Síndrome da Adolescência Normal (SNA)

1. Busca de si mesmo e da identidade
2. A tendência grupal
3. Necessidade de intelectualizar e fantasiar
4. Crises religiosas
5. A vivência do tempo
6. A sexualidade
7. Atitude social reivindicatória
8. Condutas contraditórias
9. Separação progressiva dos pais
10. Constantes flutuações do humor

Transtornos do humor, incluindo DEPRESSAO e T. BIPOLAR, tem alta co-morbidade com abuso de substâncias na adolescência.

Entre 60 a 80% dos adolescentes com dependência química tem alguma outra forma de psicopatologia....

(Andrés J. Pumariega e cols.)

Courbe indiquant les degrés du penchant au crime aux différents âges.

PL. III.

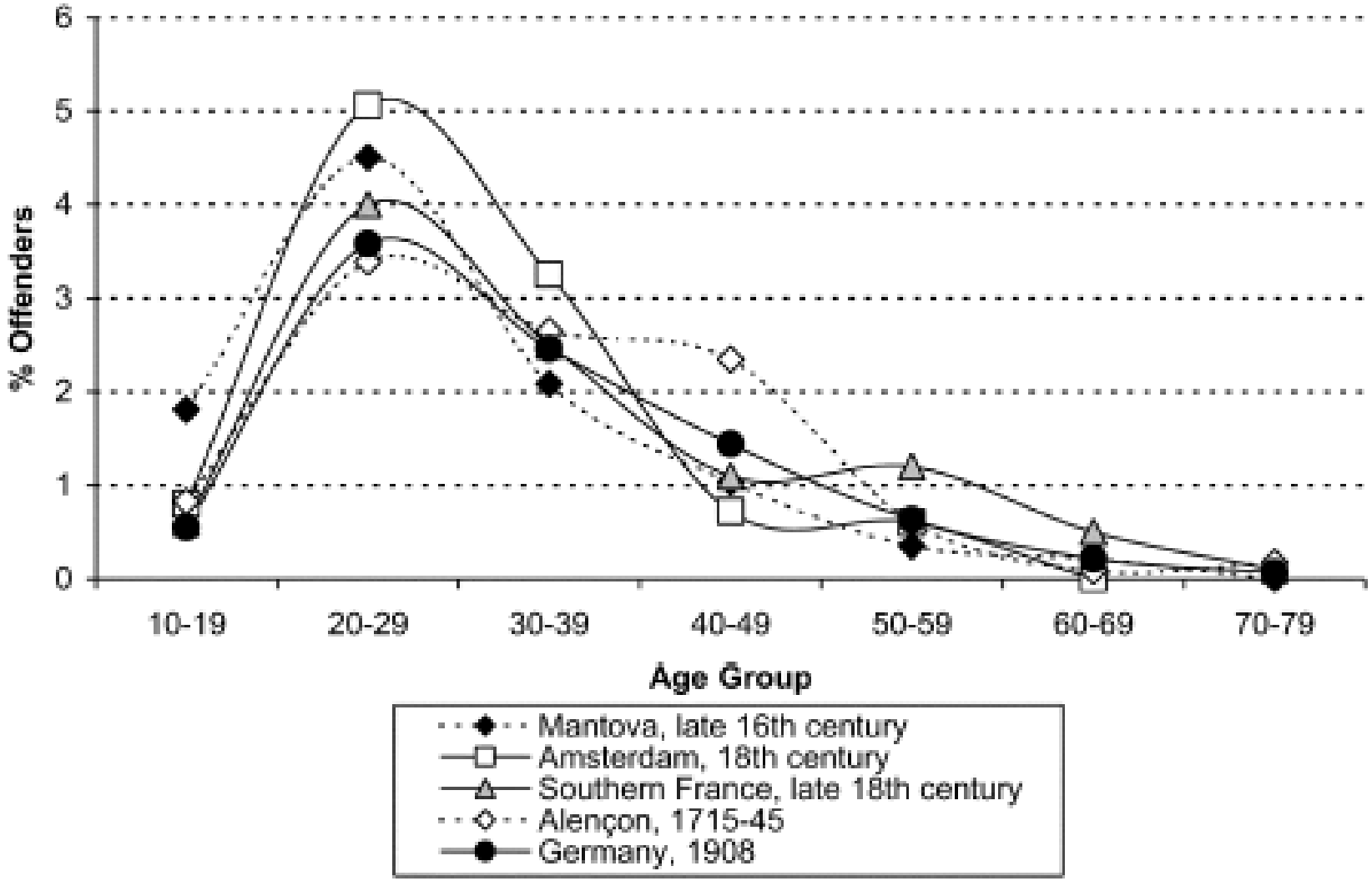
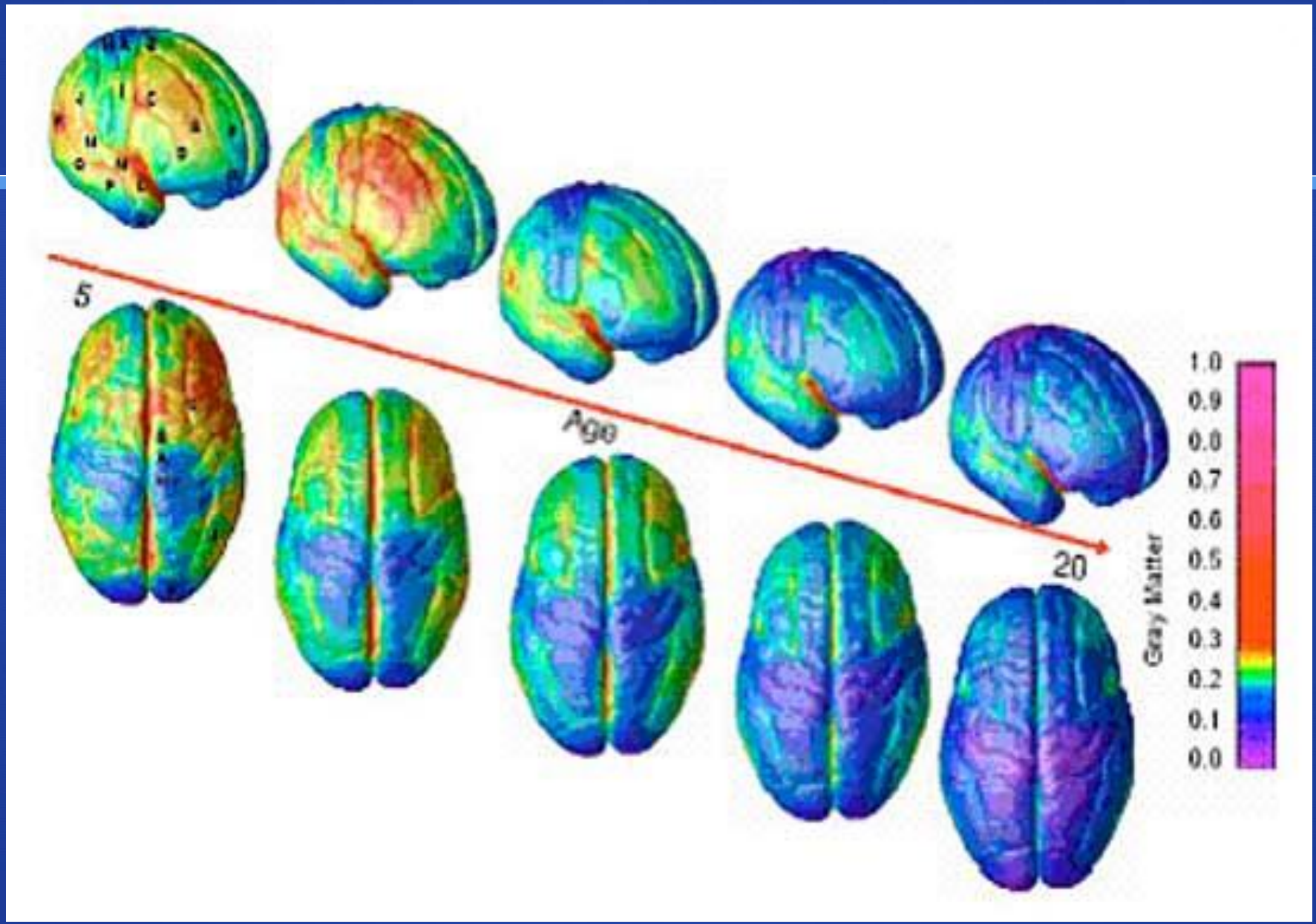
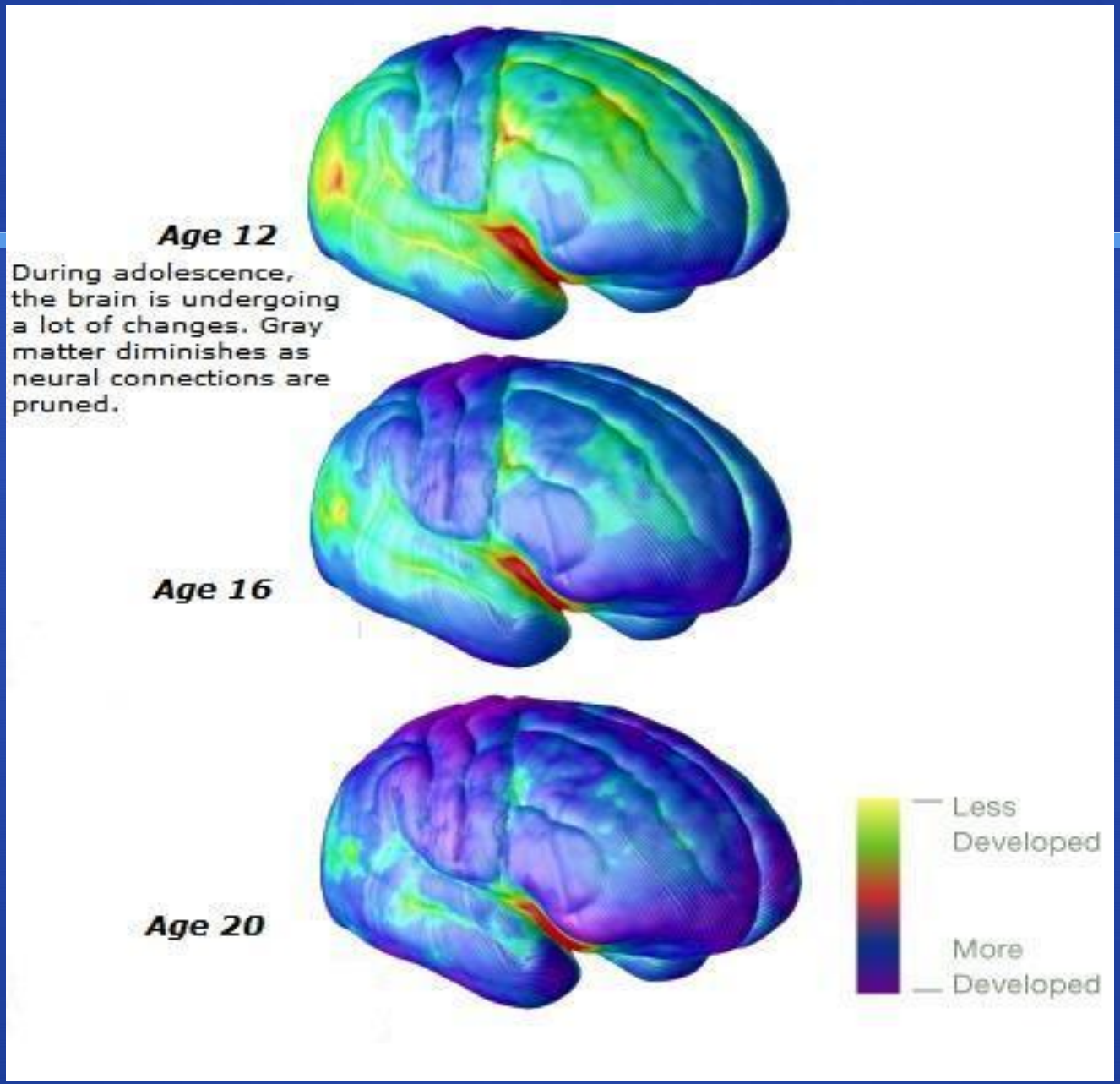


FIG. 10.—Age distribution of violent offenders across time and space. Note: Persons convicted of assault in 1908 in Germany added for comparative reasons. Sources: Mantova: Romani 1980; Amsterdam: Spierenburg 1984, p. 321; southern France: Ruff 1984, p. 90; Alençon: Champin 1972, p. 55; Germany: von Mayr 1917, p. 766.

Eisner, 2003


5
Age
20
Gray Matter
1.0
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0


Age 12
During adolescence, the brain is undergoing a lot of changes. Gray matter diminishes as neural connections are pruned.
Age 16
Age 20
Less Developed
More Developed

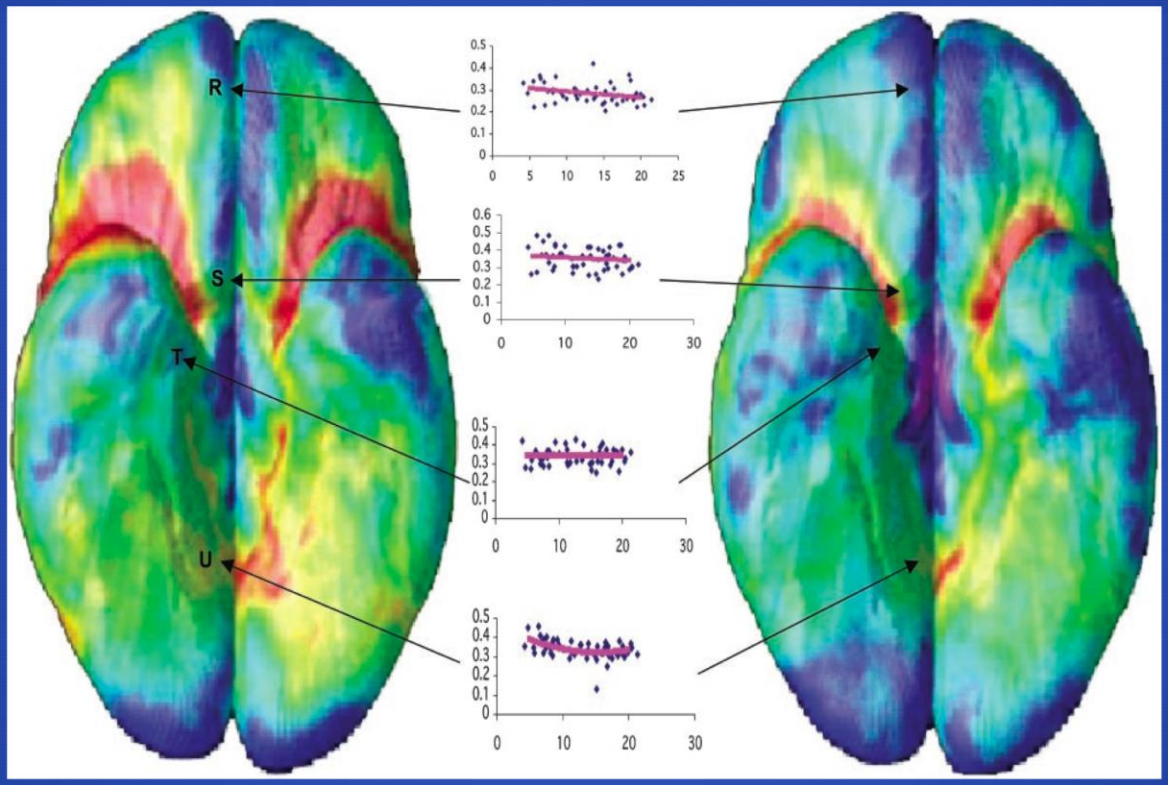


Fig. 2. Bottom view of the brain showing early and late time-lapse images. Points correspond to anterior and posterior ends of the olfactory sulcus (R and S) and collateral sulcus (T and U), and mixed-model graphs corresponding to the regions of interest on the right hemisphere are shown in the middle. *x*-axis values show ages in years, and *y*-axis values show GM volumes.

temporal detail. We have overcome these limitations by studying a longitudinally acquired pre- and postpubertal sample, in which the same children were rescanned prospectively over a 10-year period. Our results, while highlighting heterochronicity of human cortical development, suggest that individual subregions follow temporally distinct maturational trajectories in which

H–J). Visually, the prefrontal cortex and the inferior parietal cortex on the left side matured earlier than the corresponding regions on the right side, which may be because of the fact that the majority of children in this sample are right-handed, with a left-dominant hemisphere that matures early.

The temporal lobe followed a distinct maturation pattern.

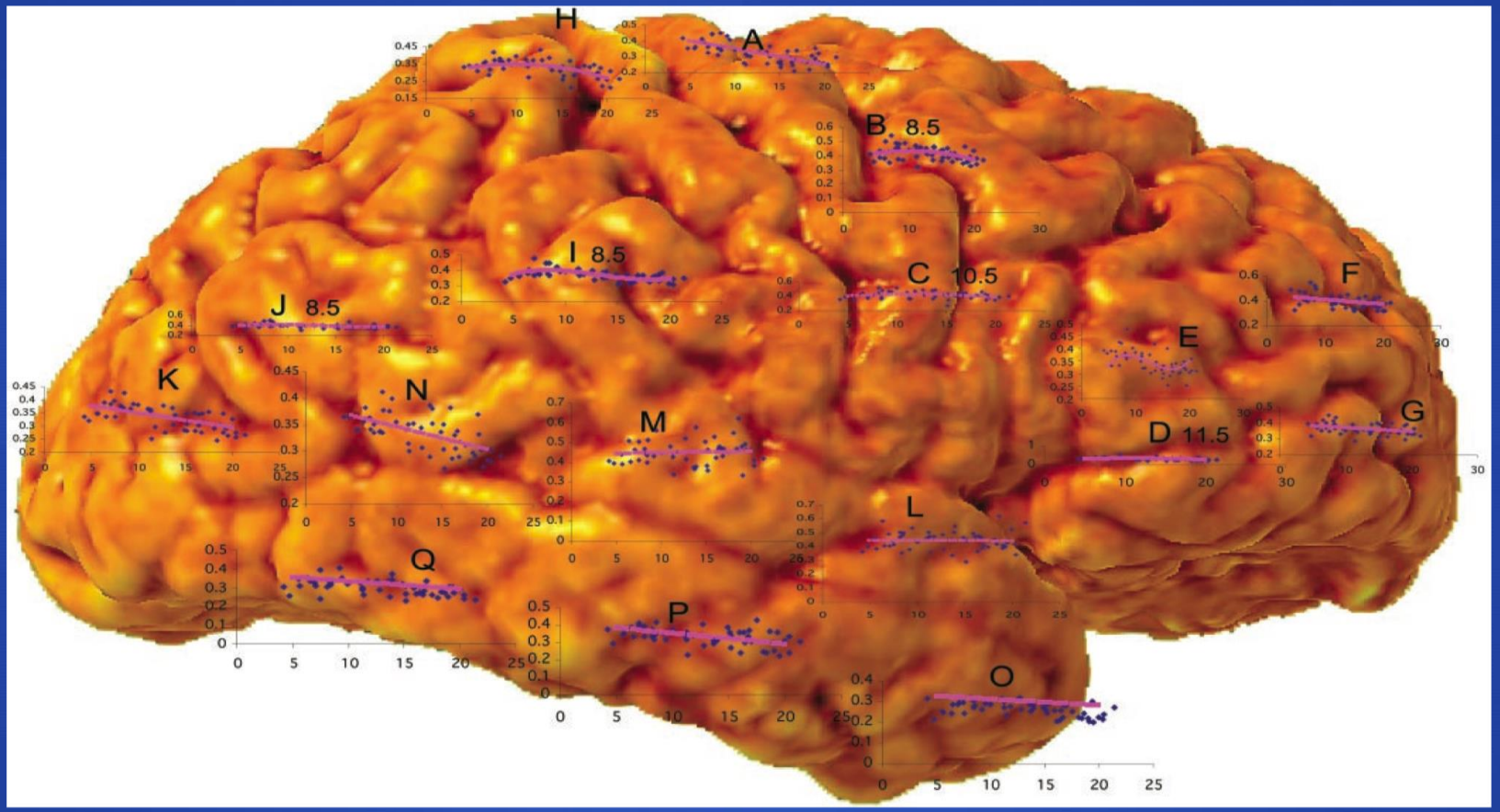


Fig. 1. Mixed-model regression plots at regions of interest over the cortical surface. The following regions were selected for analyses in each hemisphere: A, precentral gyrus and primary motor cortex; B, superior frontal gyrus, posterior end near central sulcus; C, inferior frontal gyrus, posterior end; D, inferior frontal sulcus, anterior end in the ventrolateral prefrontal cortex; E, inferior frontal sulcus in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex; F, anterior limit of superior frontal sulcus; G, frontal pole; H, primary sensory cortex in postcentral gyrus; I, supramarginal gyrus (area 40); J, angular gyrus (area 39); K, occipital pole; L–N, anterior, middle, and posterior portions of STG; O–Q, anterior, middle, and posterior points along the inferior temporal gyrus anterior end. All quadratic, cubic, or linear terms were significant with $P < 0.05$. Age of peak GM is shown for B–D, I, and J. *x*-axis values are ages in years, and *y*-axis values show GM volumes.

surface by using major sulcal landmarks to ensure that corresponding anatomy was correlated correctly across time and subjects. When we compared the mean lobar volumes in this sample with our larger cross-sectional sample ($n = 149$), the trends for total and lobar GM volumes were in agreement in both groups (data not shown) (11). However, at individual subregions across the cortex, GM maturation shows a variable maturation

temporal gyri (STG and inferior temporal gyrus) do not show the same degree of GM loss throughout this age range. This is also shown by the flat graphs for age effects (Figs. 1 L and M and 3). Within the STG, the posterior part shows a distinct linear trajectory (Fig. 1N).

On the inferior brain surface, the medial aspects of the inferior temporal lobe (presumptive entorhinal cortex, medial to the

T P A S – PSICOPATAS

- 2 % da população
- 50 % dos apenados
- 60 % dos homicídios mais cruéis

Na ausência de regulação, sentimentos e a alteração do humor podem influenciar e distorcer a percepção, a atenção e a capacidade de julgamento

(Christine I. Hooker e Robert T. Knight no livro " O Córtex Orbitofrontal", pag.315)

Robert D. Hare

SEM CONSCIÊNCIA

O mundo perturbador dos
PSICOPATAS
que vivem entre nós

artmed

TRANSTORNO DE PERSONALIDADE ANTI-SOCIAL.(TPAS)

APRESENTA PELO MENOS 4 DOS SEGUINTES COMPORTAMENTOS:

- incapaz de manter comportamento consistente para o trabalho;
- falha em se adaptar às normas sociais;
- facilmente irritável e agressivo;
- falha em honrar obrigações financeiras;
- dificuldade em planejar futuro de curto, médio e longo prazo;
- não tem preocupação com a verdade;
- negligência com a sua segurança e com a dos demais;
- sem capacidade de desempenhar a função parental;
- não consegue manter relações monogâmicas;
- não sente remorso.

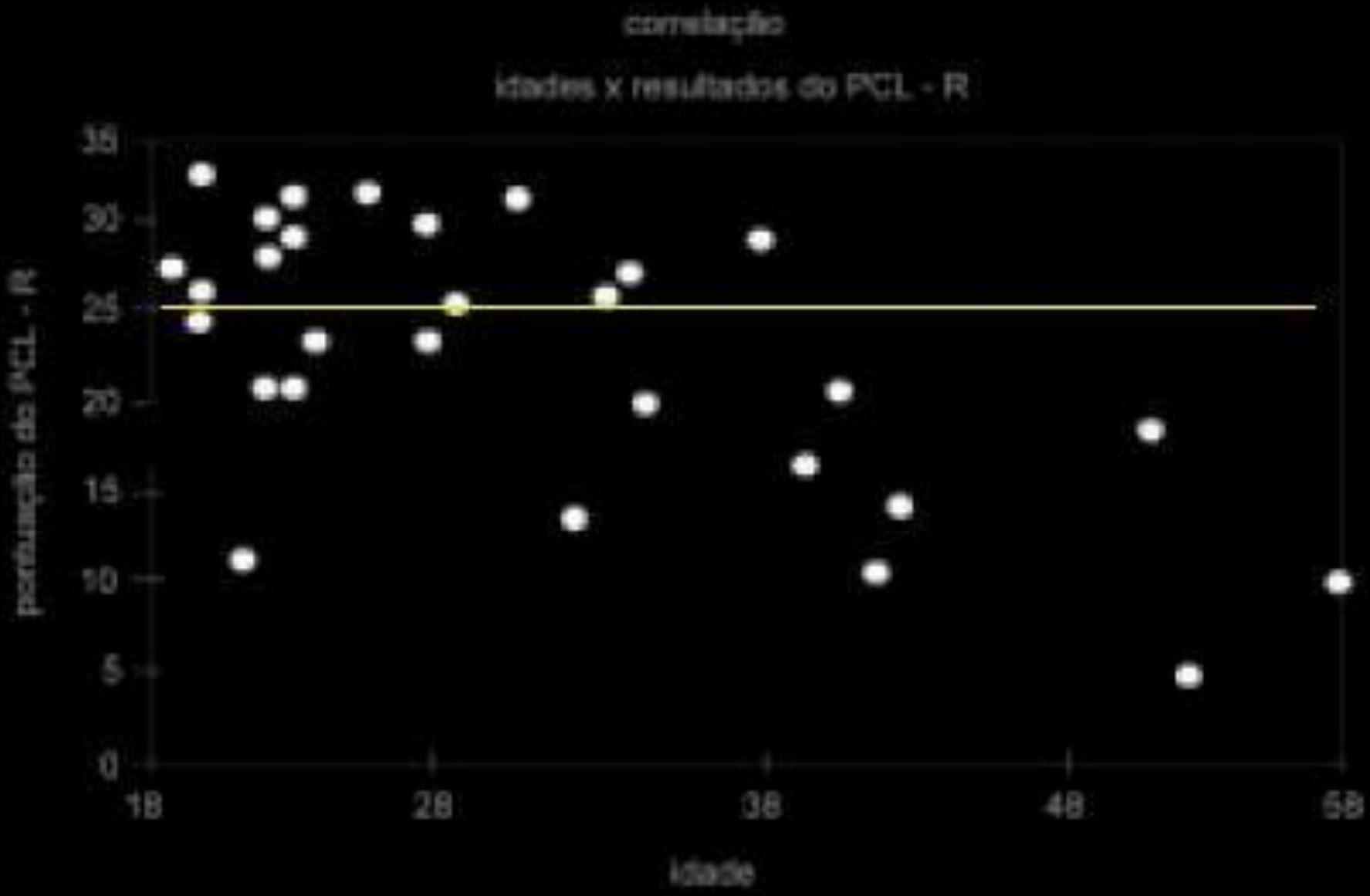
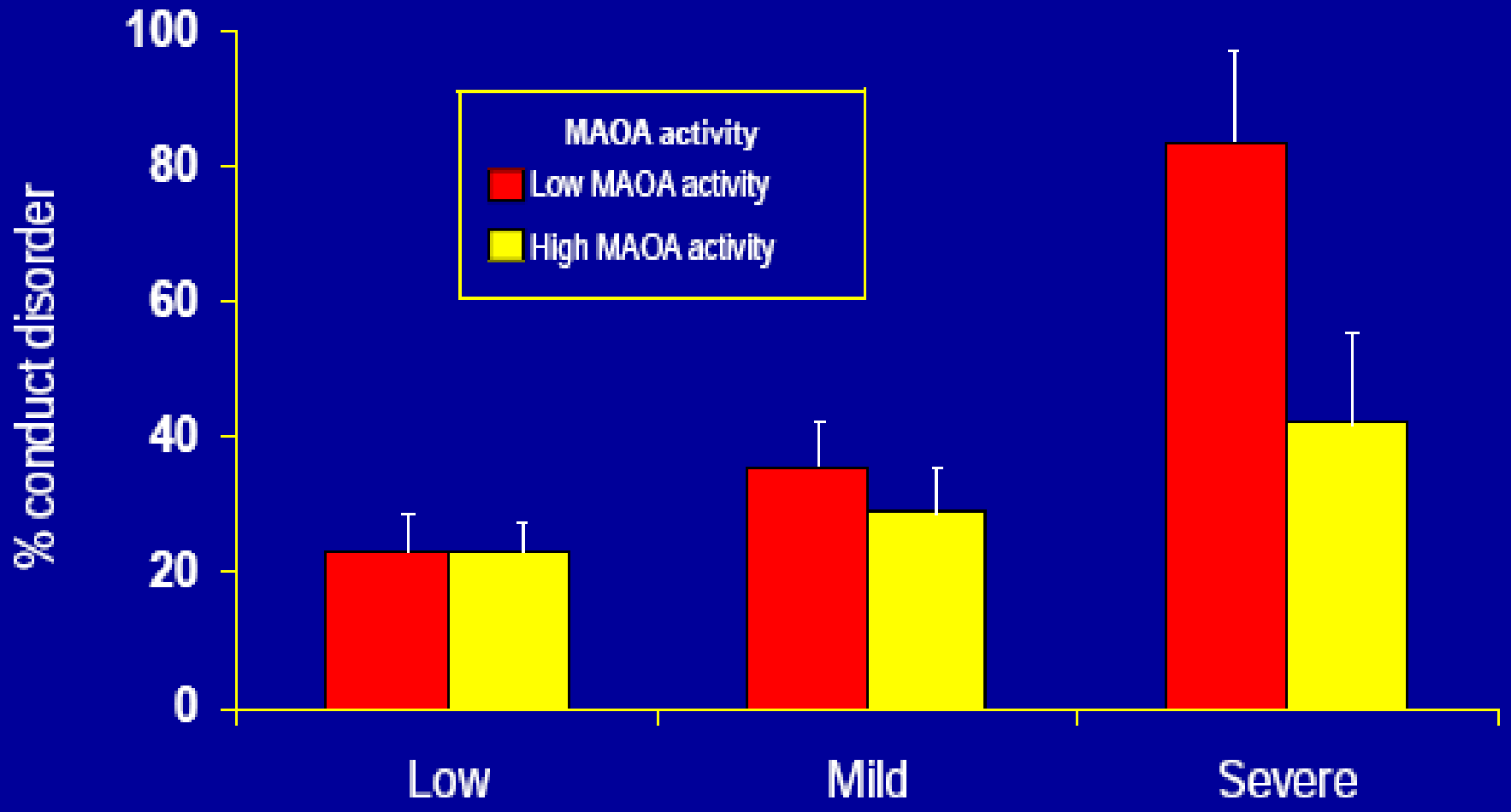
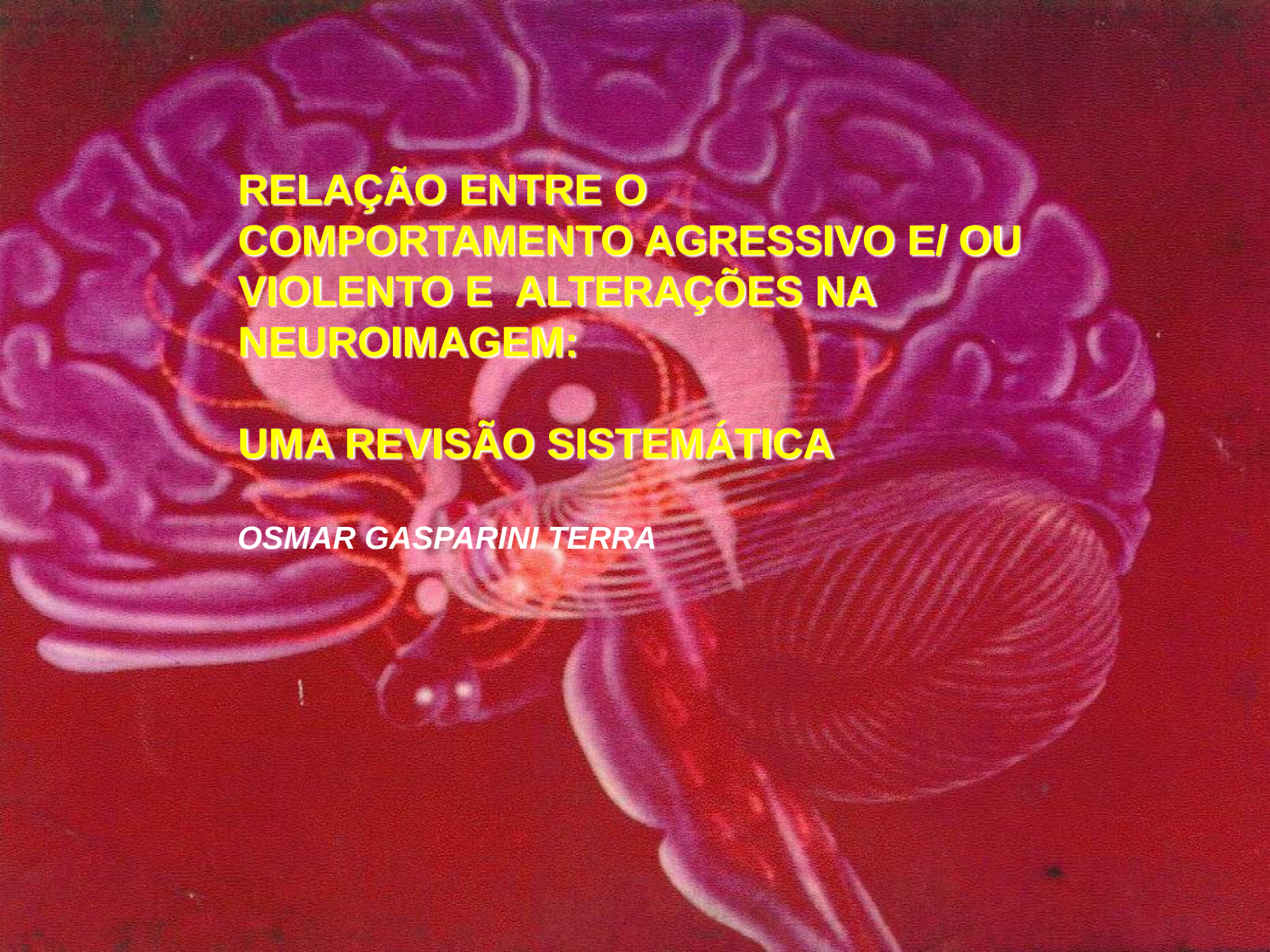


Figura - Correlação entre a idade dos homicidas e os escores no PCL-R

Male conduct disorder: Child maltreatment interacts with MAOA genotype



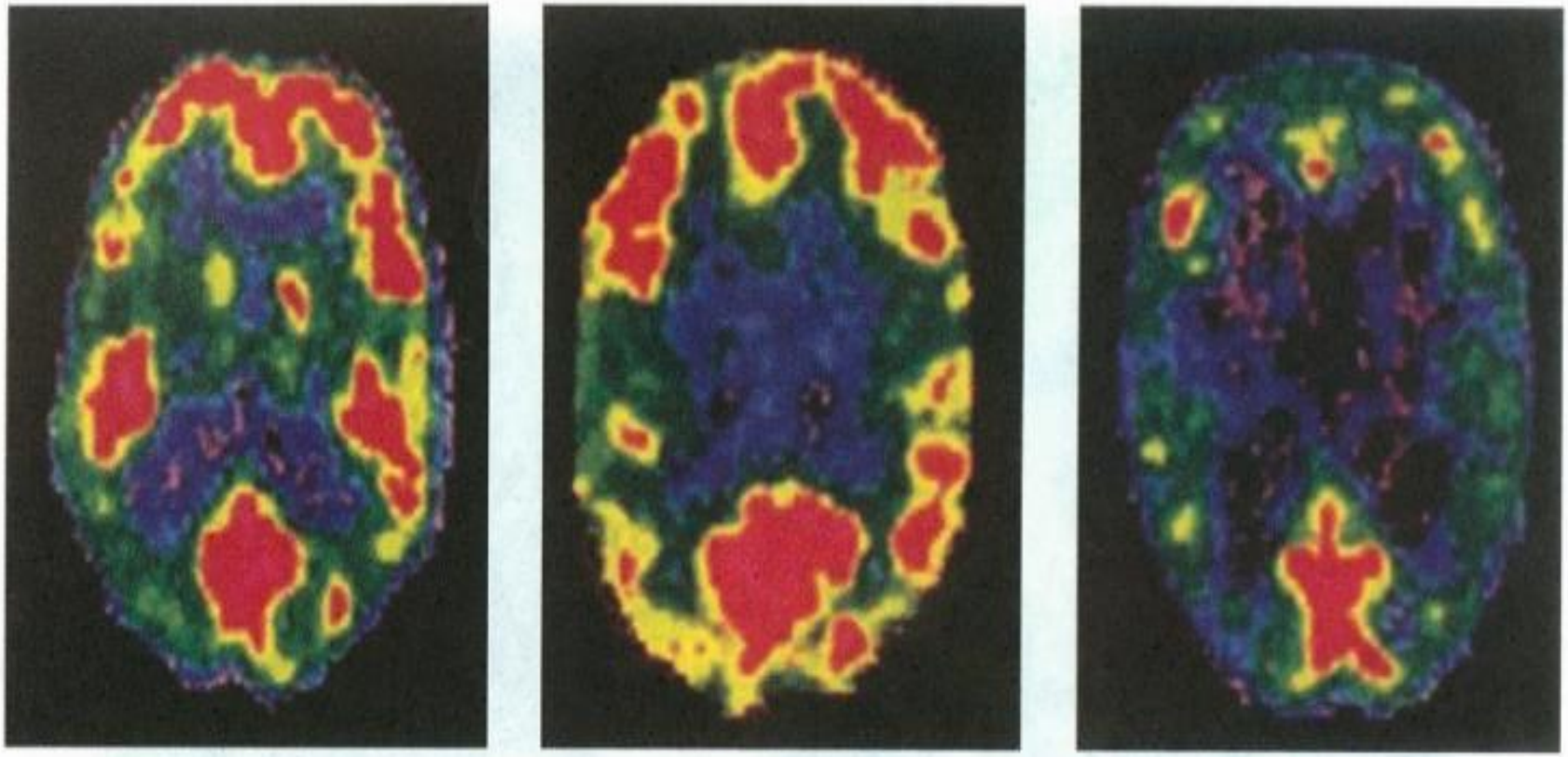


RELAÇÃO ENTRE O COMPORTAMENTO AGRESSIVO E/ OU VIOLENTO E ALTERAÇÕES NA NEUROIMAGEM:

UMA REVISÃO SISTEMÁTICA

OSMAR GASPARINI TERRA

Em praticamente **todos** os trabalhos foram encontradas **alterações estruturais ou funcionais** numa proporção significativa, nos indivíduos com comportamento violento em relação aos grupos controle.



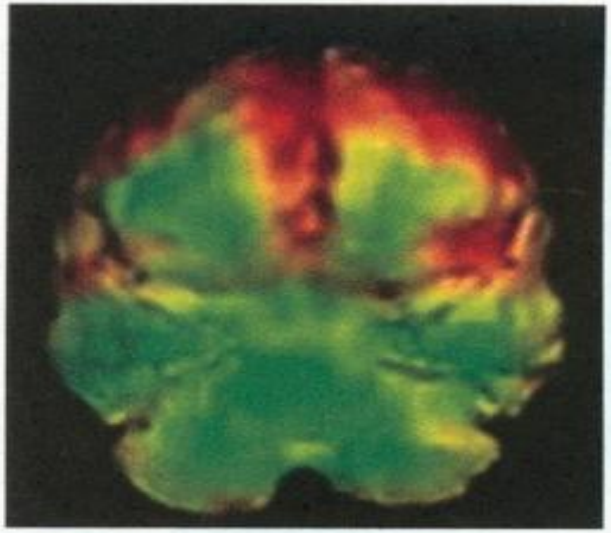
Controle normal

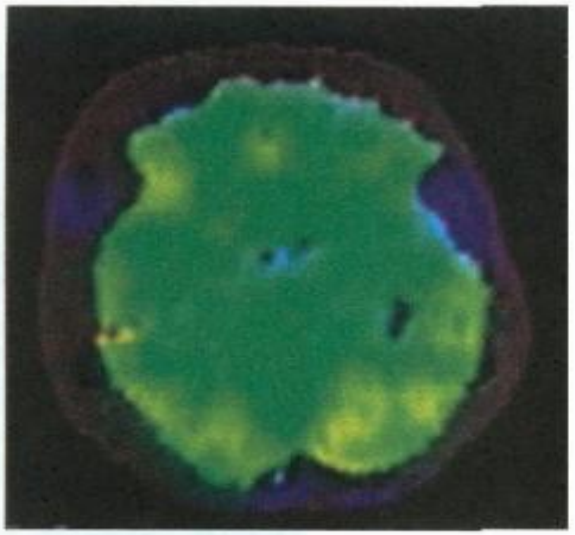
Assassino: ambiente doméstico ruim

Assassino: ambiente doméstico bom

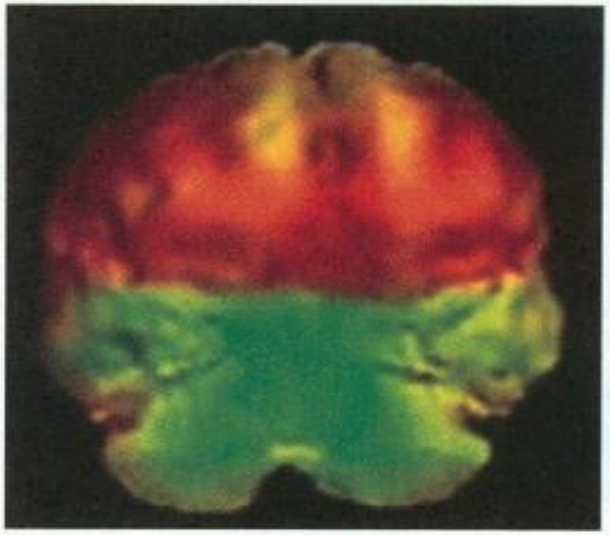
Figura 8.4 Visão panorâmica de PET *scan* mostrando funcionalmente pré-frontal (topo da imagem) reduzido em assassino proveniente de ambiente doméstico bom. As cores vermelho e amarelo indicam alto funcionamento cerebral.

Donta Page





Controles normais



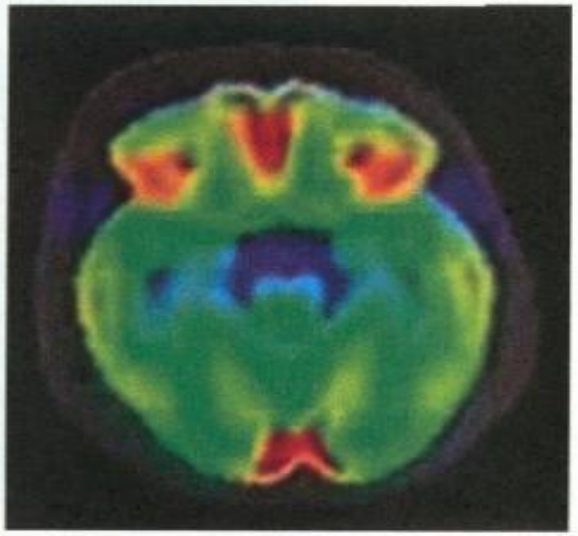


Figura 10.1 PET *scan* mostrando funcionamento reduzido na área pré-frontal ventral no assassino Donta Page em comparação com controles normais. A coluna da direita mostra uma visão panorâmica. Na coluna da esquerda, pode-se ter uma visão de frente e ligeiramente de cima do cérebro.

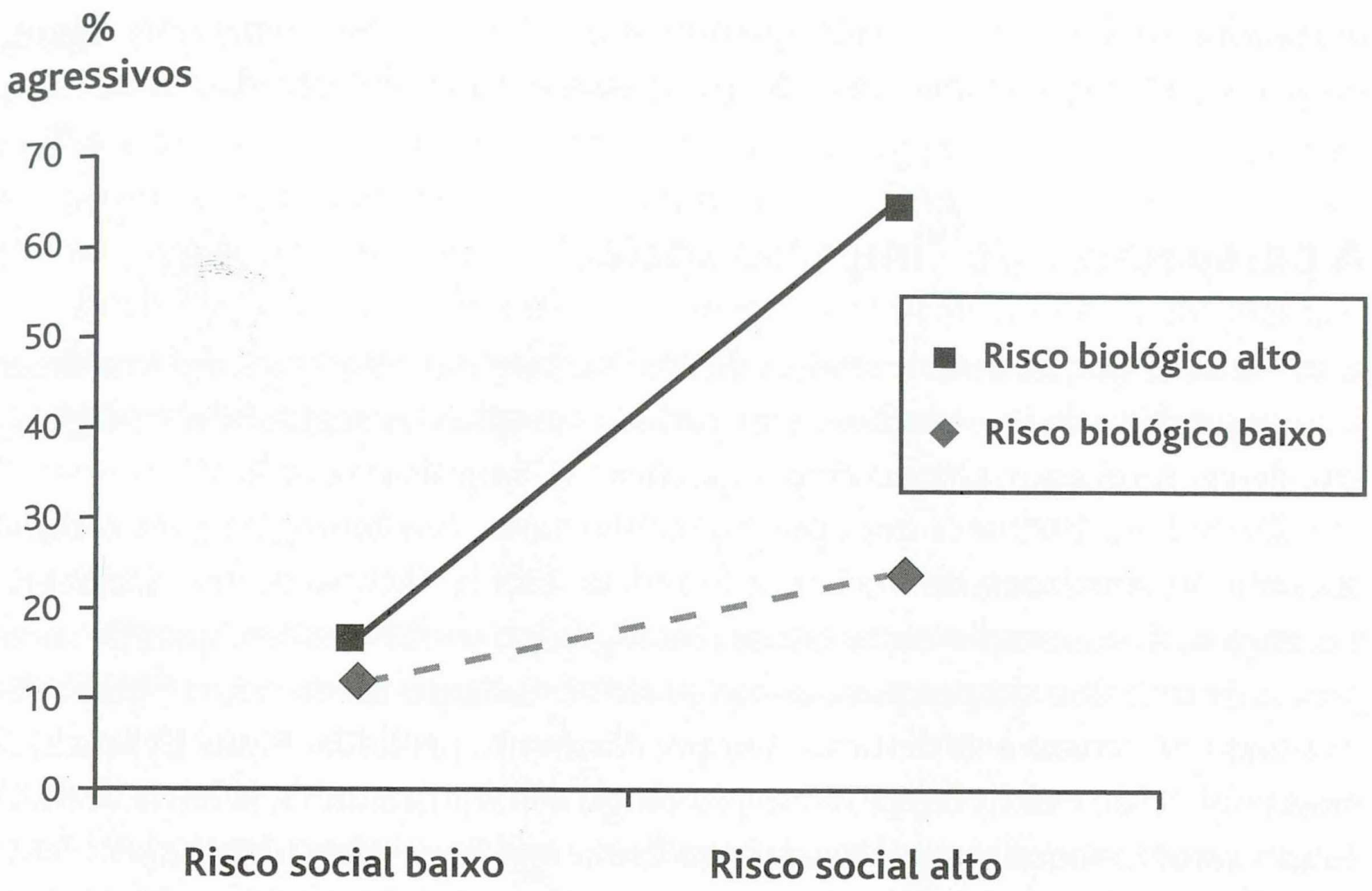
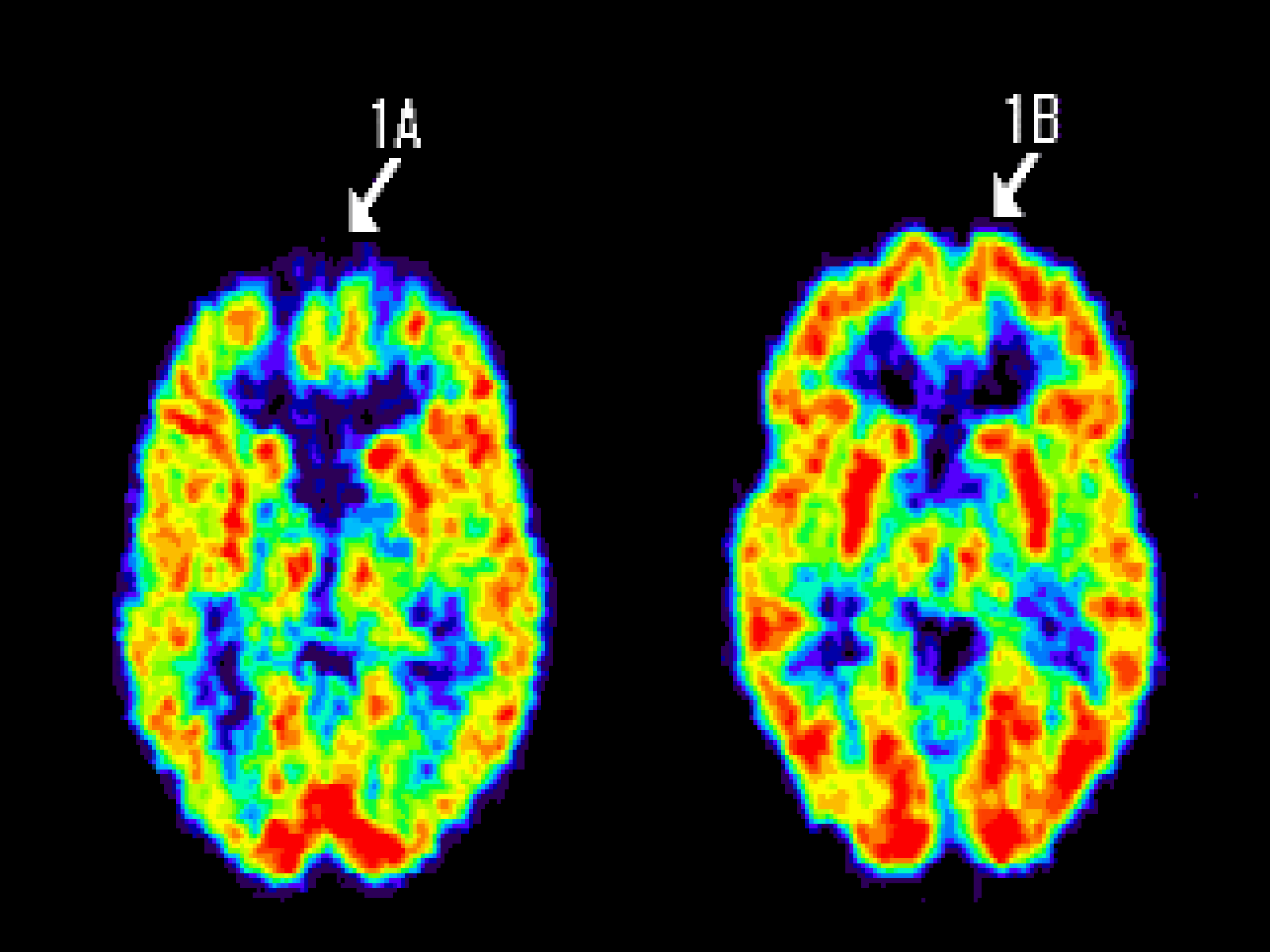
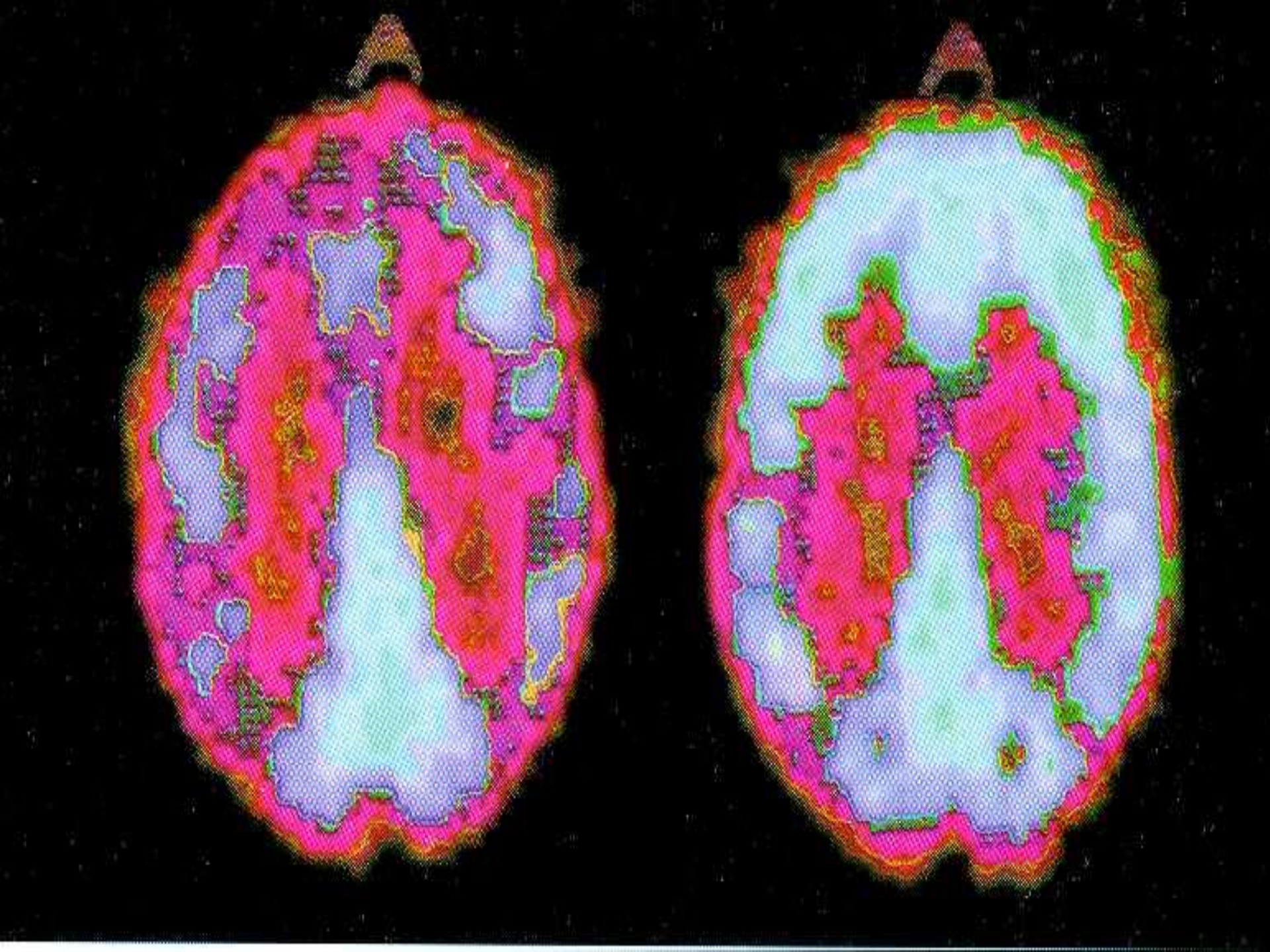


Figura 8.3 Interação entre fatores de risco biológicos precoces e ambiente doméstico ruim na predisposição à agressão em adolescentes na Austrália.


1A
1B



Conclusões

- 1. Os seres humanos não aprendem a ser agressivos, eles aprendem a não ser.

2. A agressão física crônica não é uma coisa que começa na adolescência (idem para o vandalismo, roubo).

- 3. Efeitos ambientais na agressão física, como os efeitos genéticos, são fortemente intergeracionais.

Conclusões gerais sobre o ECD.

- 1. O cérebro humano é o orgão que nos torna humanos civilizados.
- 2. O cérebro humano é como um fundo de pensão, quanto mais cedo investimos maior será o retorno.
- 3. Nosso principal plano de investimentos no cérebro data do século 19: Educação universal começando aos 5-7 anos de idade.

Global ECD Conclusions

4. A grande maioria das crianças não tem acesso a serviços de educação e estímulo ao desenvolvimento humano inicial.
5. As melhores práticas usualmente tem as seguintes características: início precoce,intensas, amplas, e com uma equipe bem treinada.
6. Para reduzir desigualdades na educação, saúde, e qualidade de vida, devemos começar por oferecer serviços efetivos aos menos privilegiados desde o começo da gestação.

Necessitamos de uma revisão global do código penal brasileiro, aumentando seu rigor

Podemos ampliar as penas de privação da liberdade dentro do proprio ECA