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Ljubomora ili nešto više? Otelov sindrom (sumanutost ljubomore) i počinjenje kaznenog djela – prikaz slučaja

/ Jealousy or Something More? Othello Syndrome (Delusional Jealousy) and the Commission of a Criminal Offense – A Case Report

Milena Pernat [1], Andrea Botica [1], Marijeta Ivandić[1], Žana Kralj [1], Petra Tokić [2]

[1]Klinički bolnički centar Split, Spinčićeva 1, 21000 Split, Hrvatska; [2]Nastavni zavod za javno zdravstvo Splitsko-dalmatinske županije, Vukovarska 46, 21000 Split, Hrvatska

/ [1]University Hospital of Split, Spinčićeva 1, 21000 Split, Croatia; [2]Teaching Institute for Public Health of Split-Dalmatia County, Vukovarska 46, 21000 Split, Croatia

ADRESA ZA KORESPONDENCIJU / *CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS*:
marijetaivandic@gmail.com

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Uvod: Sumanutost ljubomore ili Otelov sindrom jedan je od kliničkih sindroma perzistirajućeg sumanutog poremećaja. Radi se o psihotičnom poremećaju obilježenom prisutnošću sumanutih ideja, u ovom slučaju uvjerenjem u partnerovu nevjeru, kao jedinom psihopatološkom manifestacijom u trajanju od najmanje tri mjeseca. Iako rijedak, bitan je entitet u forenzičkoj psihijatriji zbog povezanosti s raznim oblicima nasilja, najčešće nad partnerom. Stoga je cilj ukazati na važnost prepoznavanja sumanute ljubomore i točnog dijagnosticiranja kod počinitelja kaznenih djela na primjeru prikaza slučaja muškarca nad kojim je podignuta optužnica

Introduction: Delusional jealousy, or Othello syndrome, is one of the clinical syndromes of persistent delusional disorder. It is a psychotic disorder characterized by the presence of delusional ideas—in this case, the conviction that one's partner is unfaithful—as the sole psychopathological manifestation lasting at least three months. Although rare, it is an important entity in forensic psychiatry because of its association with various forms of violence, most often against the partner. The aim is therefore to highlight the importance of recognizing delusional jealousy and making an accurate diagnosis in perpetrators of criminal offenses, illustrated by a case report of a man

zbog nasilja prema supružnici. Prikaz slučaja: 50-godišnji muškarac, nikada ranije psihijatrijski liječen, počinio je kazneno djela nasilja u obitelji, nanio tjelesne ozljede, prijetio i neovlašteno snimao svoju supružnicu zbog čega se nalazio u Istražnom zatvoru u Splitu te je ubrzo trebao biti pušten da se brani sa slobode, kada je sutkinja ipak odlučila zatražiti psihijatrijsko vještačenje. Utvrđeno je da unatrag godinu dana razvija sumanutu ideju da ga bračna partnerica vara praćenu ponašanjem koje je usredotočeno na traženje dokaza za nevjeru i izraženom napetošću, razdražljivošću, niskim tolerancijskim pragom na frustraciju, što rezultira napadajima bijesa i nasilničkim ponašanjem. Zatražen je i MSCT mozga zbog smetnji koncentracije, tremora, povremene manjkave kronološke preciznosti te povijesti višežilne aterosklerotske bolesti, infarkta miokarda i seksualne disfunkcije, što potvrđuje sumnju na kortikalne atrofične promjene kao jedan od etioloških faktora ovog sindroma. Vještačenjem se utvrdi da je u vrijeme počinjenja djela bio neubrojiv te se odredi prisilni smještaj u forenzičko-psihijatrijsku instituciju. Zaključak: U sudsko-medicinskim postupcima sumanuti poremećaj može biti previđen zbog toga što sadržaj sumanutih ideja najčešće nije bizaran, poput ovoga o prevari supružnika. Neprepoznavanje sumanutih elemenata kod ljubomore kao motiva kod počinitelja kaznenih djela može dovesti do pogreške u sankcioniranju okrivljenika i ozbiljnih posljedica s obzirom na visok rizik od recidiva nasilnog ponašanja kod ove skupine počinitelja.

indicted for violence against his spouse. Case report: A 50-year-old man, with no prior psychiatric treatment, committed the criminal offenses of domestic violence, bodily injury, making threats, and unauthorized recording of his spouse. He was placed in investigative custody in Split and was soon to be released to defend himself at liberty, when the judge nevertheless decided to request a psychiatric evaluation. It was established that over the previous year he had developed a delusional belief that his wife was cheating on him, accompanied by behavior focused on seeking proof of infidelity and by marked tension, irritability, and low frustration tolerance, resulting in outbursts of anger and violent behavior. A brain MSCT was also requested due to concentration difficulties, tremor, occasional lack of chronological precision, and a history of multivessel atherosclerotic disease, myocardial infarction, and sexual dysfunction, which supported the suspicion of cortical atrophic changes as one of the etiological factors of this syndrome. The forensic evaluation determined that at the time of the offense he was not criminally responsible, and compulsory placement in a forensic psychiatric institution was ordered. Conclusion: In medicolegal proceedings, delusional disorder may be overlooked because the content of the delusions is often not bizarre, as in this case of suspected spousal infidelity. Failure to recognize delusional elements in jealousy as a motive in perpetrators of criminal offenses can lead to errors in sentencing the defendant and serious consequences, given the high risk of recurrent violent behavior in this group of offenders.