

ISR 2022
ABSTRACT BOOK

www.rorschachgeneva2022.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SYMPOSIUM PRESENTATIONS 5

DAY 1 - TUESDAY, JULY 12th 2022 6

DAY 2 - WEDNESDAY, JULY 13th 2022 11

DAY 3 - THURSDAY, JULY 14th 2022 58

DAY 4 - FRIDAY, JULY 15th 2022 68

ORAL PRESENTATIONS 77

DAY 1 - TUESDAY, JULY 12th 2022 78

DAY 2 - WEDNESDAY, JULY 13th 2022 98

DAY 3 - THURSDAY, JULY 14th 2022 101

DAY 4 - FRIDAY, JULY 15th 2022 107

POSTERS PRESENTATIONS 121

SESSION A 122

SESSION B 131

ABSTRACT AUTHOR INDEX 143

SYMPOSIUM
PRESENTATIONS

DAY 1 - TUESDAY, JULY 12th 2022

A1 SYMPOSIUM

EXPLORATIONS IN RORSCHACHLANDIA: RORSCHACH HISTORY SYMPOSIUM

Marvin Acklin[1], Philip J. Keddy[2], Reneau Kennedy[3], Rita Signer[4], Arianna Schneider-Stocking[5], Angela Graf-Nold[6]

[1]Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatry, John A. Burns School of Medicine, Honolulu, United States, [2]Independent Practice, Oakland, CA, Wright Institute, Berkeley, CA, [3]Private Practice, Honolulu, United States, [4]Former overseer of Rorschach Archives in Berne Switzerland (1990-2013), Bern Switzerland, [5]Adjunct Professor at Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey, California, Graduate School of Translation, Interpretation, and Language Education (GSTILE) Monterey, CA, [6]Swiss licen. Psychotherapist, Zürich, Switzerland

The centenary of Hermann Rorschach's Psychodiagnostics (ISR 2022), translations of critical historical documents, including Rorschach's letters to his colleagues and the newly translated and annotated 100th anniversary edition of Psychodiagnostics (2021), opens new horizons in Rorschach historiography. This symposium brings together a panel of Rorschach scholars, researchers, and clinicians with demonstrated expertise in Rorschachiana and history of the Zurich School. Dr. Marvin Acklin has presented and published on Rorschach psychology and history for 30 years. He has collected and translated historiographic sources, recently published a Binswanger paper in the History of Psychiatry, and an in-press article at the Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences focused on Rorschach's milieu in the Zurich School of Psychiatry and Swiss Psychoanalytic Society. Dr. Philip Keddy, Rita Signer, Dr. Phil Erdberg, and Arianna Schneider-Stocking completed a new, annotated English translation of Psychodiagnostics. Drs. Acklin and Reneau Kennedy have translated the Rorschach-Oberholzer correspondence from the Briefwechsel (2004). Dr. Kennedy illuminates Emil Oberholzer's critical role in transition of the Rorschach Test into American clinical psychology via David Levy and Samuel Beck. Dr. Angela Graf-Nold, a historian of the Burgholzli, Zurich School of Psychiatry and CG Jung historian will discuss Bruno Klopfer in Switzerland and his association with C.G. Jung. Rita Signer, co-editor of Rorschach's Briefwechsel (2004) is former overseer of the Rorschach Archives with long acquaintance with the Rorschach family. The symposium provides an overview of recent developments and emerging historiography and stimulates dialogue and collaboration between American and international colleagues.

A1-1

INTRODUCTION TO THE RORSCHACH HISTORY SYMPOSIUM

Marvin Acklin[1]

[1]Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatry, John A. Burns School of Medicine, Honolulu, United States

This presentation introduces the work of the Hermann Rorschach Historiography Research Project. The project has focused on the collection and organization of sources in Rorschach historiography with a focus on translation, and publication of texts and dissemination of scholarship illuminating the milieu, origins, and developments of Psychodiagnostics in Zurich and transition to the United States.

Keywords: Rorschach Psychodiagnostics, Rorschach historiography.

A1-2

INTRODUCTION TO HERMANN RORSCHACH'S PSYCHODIAGNOSTICS (HOGREFE, 2021).

Philip J. Keddy[1], Rita Signer[2], Arianna Schneider-Stocking[3]

[1]Independent Practice, Oakland, CA, Wright Institute, Berkeley, CA, [2]Former overseer of Rorschach Archives in Berne Switzerland (1990-2013), Bern Switzerland, [3]Adjunct Professor at Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey, California, Graduate School of Translation, Interpretation, and Language Education (GSTILE) Monterey, CA

The presenters introduce their new annotated English translation of Rorschach's Psychodiagnostics (Hogrefe, 2021). The translation team included: a practicing Rorschach clinician, teacher, and historian; the co-editor of Rorschach's Briefwechsel and long-term overseer of the Rorschach Archives; and a professional German-English translator and translation professor. The aim of the new translation was to provide an updated and accessible rendition of the book with annotations providing clarification of terms, personages, and historical context. The translators present their collaborative approach to translating Rorschach's work, and the unique challenges in rendering a contemporary translation of a classic in the history of psychology.

Keywords: Hermann Rorschach, Psychodiagnostics, Rorschach translation.

A1-3

CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING RORSCHACH'S PSYCHODIAGNOSTICS.

Arianna Schneider-Stocking[1]

[1]Adjunct Professor at Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey, California, Graduate School of Translation, Interpretation, and Language Education (GSTILE) Monterey, CA

The professor translator on the team which produced the new English translation of Rorschach's book, Psychodiagnostics, focuses on the challenges of translating a scientific book that was written 100 years ago using terms that are difficult to understand in today's world. The presentation focuses on team discussions of terms illustrating the complexity of rendering a 1921 Swiss German text into the modern world without losing the meaning and intent of the original to make it more accessible.

Keywords: Hermann Rorschach, Rorschach's Psychodiagnostics, Rorschach terminology.

A1-4

THE RORSCHACH METHOD COMES TO AMERICA

Reneau Kennedy[1]

[1]Private Practice, Honolulu, United States,

This presentation interrogates developments following Rorschach's Psychodiagnostics and untimely death through the lens of his relationship with Emil Oberholzer. Oberholzer, a Freudian psychoanalyst, a powerful and effective proponent of the Rorschach Test, introduced the Rorschach Test to American psychiatrist David Levy in 1927. Levy took the Rorschach back to Chicago, gave the first American lectures, introducing the Rorschach Test to Sam Beck in 1927. Beck conducted the first US Rorschach dissertation in 1932 going on to develop a major Rorschach interpretive approach. Examination of the seminal linkages Oberholzer, Levy, and Beck richly illuminates the early development of Rorschach.

Keywords: Hermann Rorschach, Emil Oberholzer, David Levy, Samuel Beck.

A1-5

BRUNO KLOPFER'S RELATION TO CG JUNG IN SWITZERLAND

Dr. phil. Angela Graf-Nold[1]

[1]*Swiss licen. Psychotherapist, Zürich, Switzerland*

The presentation investigates Klopfer's life in Zurich after his flight out of Nazi-Germany in 1933 . On request of Klopfer's analyst C.G. Jung took him into analysis and got him a job as assistant at the Zurich „Psychotechnic Institute", a private institution supported by the University of Zurich, in order to meet the growing need of psychological services for private and public organizations (occupational/industrial psychology and vocational guidance). The unpublished correspondence between Klopfer and C.G. Jung as well between Klopfer and his colleague in Zurich Rorschach work, Aniela Jaffé, also a refugee psychologist (later Jung's private secretary and biographer) sheds light on their life long relationship and the mutual impact of projective testing and concepts of analytical psychology.

Keywords: Bruno Klopfer, C. G. Jung, Aniela Jaffé, Rorschach tes, Psychotechnic Institute, Zurich

A1-6

REMINISCENCES OF HERMANN RORSCHACH'S FAMILY

Rita Signer[1]

[1]*Former overseer of Rorschach Archives in Berne Switzerland (1990-2013), Bern Switzerland*

I have been concerned with Hermann Rorschach and his work for thirty years. He is widely known for his Psychodiagnostics, but what has become of his two children and how they handled their fate is hardly known. Elisabeth was five years and Wadim three years old when their father died. The fact, that the Rorschach Centenary Congress is taking place a hundred years after Rorschach's death, now provides an opportunity to talk about Rorschach's children. I had the privilege to get to know both and to be in contact with both of them during many years.

Keywords: Hermann Rorschach biography, Rorschach's family, Rorschach Test; Rorschach History; Rorschach Theory and Application

A2 SYMPOSIUM

TRAUMATISMES AU FEMININ

Docteur François-David Camps[1], Docteur Barbara Smaniotto[1]

[1]*Université Lumière Lyon 2, Bron, France*

Ce symposium se propose d'étudier la question de l'impact psycho-traumatique sur la personnalité des violences de genre. Par violence de genre nous entendons des violences spécifiquement perpétrées envers les femmes parce qu'elles sont femmes. Le symposium se propose ainsi de croiser genre, violence et psycho-traumatisme. Le Rorschach et le TAT permettent d'observer finement les conséquences d'évènements et de vécus traumatiques mais également la façon dont ces traumatismes raisonnent avec l'histoire de chacune et peut modifier la personnalité voire entraver le fonctionnement psychique. Le symposium permettra en particulier d'entamer un dialogue entre Europe et Amérique du Sud sur ces questions et d'ouvrir à des comparaisons interculturelles à partir de recherches franco-brésiliennes sur les effets post-traumatiques des violences conjugales, du harcèlement scolaire ou des violences sexuelles envers les femmes. Le symposium alternera des présentations de cas cliniques, des recherches incluant plusieurs participantes, des recherches en cours ou terminées, toujours en s'appuyant sur des protocoles de Rorschach et de TAT. Si le bilan psychologique a une dimension diagnostique, le symposium cherche à montrer, au travers des diverses présentations, des intervenants comment la situation de rencontre autours des tests projectifs peut aussi être un premier moment de rencontre avec un psychologue et de dépôt des vécus psychiques traumatiques.

Mots-clés: traumatisme - femmes - genre - violence

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

TRAUMA IN WOMEN

This symposium proposes to study the question of the psycho-traumatic impact of gender violence on the personality. By gender violence we mean violence specifically perpetrated against women because they are women. The symposium thus proposes to cross gender, violence and psycho-trauma. The Rorschach and the TAT allow us to observe in detail the consequences of traumatic events and experiences, but also the way in which these traumas interact with the history of each person and can modify the personality and even hinder psychological functioning. In particular, the symposium will initiate a dialogue between Europe and South America on these issues and open up intercultural comparisons based on Franco-Brazilian research on the post-traumatic effects of domestic violence, school harassment or sexual violence against women. The symposium will alternate presentations of clinical cases, research involving several participants, and research in progress or completed, always based on Rorschach and TAT protocols. If the psychological assessment has a diagnostic dimension, the symposium seeks to show, through the various presentations, how the meeting situation around the projective tests can also be a first moment of meeting with a psychologist and of depositing traumatic psychic experiences.

Keywords: trauma - women – gender - violence

A2-1

RECHERCHE SUR L'IMPACT PSYCHOTRAUMATIQUE DES VIOLENCES CONJUGALES

Dr. François-David Camps[1], Dr Barbara Smaniotto[2], Pr. Magali Ravit[3]

[1]*Professeur en Psychopathologie et Psychologie Clinique, Psychologue Clinicien, Université de Lyon/Lyon 2, Institut de Psychologie, Centre de Recherches en Psychopathologie et Psychologie Cliniques (CRPPC),*

[2]*Maître de Conférences en Psychopathologie et Psychologie Clinique, Psychologue Clinicienne, Université de Lyon/Lyon 2, Institut de Psychologie, Centre de Recherches en Psychopathologie et Psychologie Cliniques (CRPPC),*

[3]*Professeure en Psychopathologie et Psychologie Clinique, Psychologue Clinicienne Université de Lyon/Lyon 2, Institut de Psychologie, Centre de Recherches en Psychopathologie et Psychologie Cliniques (CRPPC)*

La question des violences conjugales est un problème de société majeur en France depuis maintenant quelques années. Ainsi, en France, en 2020, 102 femmes ont été tuées par leur conjoint ou ex-compagnon. De nombreuses recherches internationales montrent les conséquences des violences sur la santé mentale des femmes qui en sont victimes. Il faut

rappeler que la grande majorité d'entre elles n'avaient pas d'antécédents de troubles psychiatriques avant les violences qu'elles ont subies. Les violences conjugales causent fréquemment des troubles anxieux, dépressifs, une baisse de l'estime de soi, ainsi que des symptômes de stress post-traumatiques, y compris lorsque la violence s'exprime uniquement par de la violence psychologique. Nous nous proposons, à partir d'une recherche menée auprès de 30 femmes françaises victimes de violences conjugales depuis de nombreuses années, d'appréhender de manière approfondie comment la personnalité de ces femmes a pu être impactée par les traumatismes inhérents aux situations de violences conjugales. Cette recherche s'appuie sur un entretien de récit de vie, l'Échelle de Dépression, le Rorschach, le TAT et un auto-questionnaire clinique sur le Stress Post-Traumatique (TRAUMAQ). Nous nous proposons de partager les résultats préliminaires de cette recherche et en particulier les données issues du Rorschach.

Mots-clés : psychotraumatisme – stress post-traumatique – violence conjugale – Rorschach – genre

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

RESEARCH ON THE PSYCHOTRAUMATIC IMPACT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The issue of domestic violence has been a major social problem in France for several years now. In France, in 2020, 102 women were killed by their spouse or ex-partner. Numerous international studies show the consequences of violence on the mental health of women who are victims. It is important to remember that the vast majority of these women had no history of psychiatric disorders before the violence they suffered. Domestic violence frequently causes anxiety, depression, low self-esteem and post-traumatic stress symptoms, even when the violence is expressed solely through psychological violence. Based on research conducted with 30 French women who have been victims of domestic violence for many years, we propose to understand in depth how the personalities of these women have been affected by the traumas inherent in situations of domestic violence. This research is based on a life story interview, the Depression Scale, the Rorschach, the TAT and a clinical self questionnaire on Post Traumatic Stress (TRAUMAQ). We propose to share the preliminary results of this research and in particular the data from the Rorschach.

Keywords: psychotrauma - post-traumatic stress - domestic violence - Rorschach - gender

A2-2

APPORTS DU TEST DE RORSCHACH POUR LA COMPRÉHENSION DE LA VIOLENCE DOMESTIQUE CHEZ UNE FEMME BRÉSILIENNE

Ana Paula Medeiros[1], Pr. Valeria Barbieri[2], Pr. Leila Salomao De La Plata Cury Tardivo[3]

[1]Doctorante, Département de Psychologie, Université de Sao Paulo (FFCLRP-USP), [2]Département de Psychologie, Université de Sao Paulo, (FFCLRP-USP), [3]Institut de Psychologie de L'université de Sao Paulo (IP-USP)

L'expression "violence domestique" est utilisée pour désigner la violence contre la femme perpétrée par un homme avec lequel elle entretient un rapport affectif intime. Ce travail a pour but de connaître les caractéristiques de la personnalité d'une femme brésilienne victime de violence domestique. Tamara, 29 ans, a eu un rapport conjugal avec son agresseur pendant 15 ans, subissant de brûlures, tentatives de pendaison, étranglement et noyade, des coups de feu et utilisation de trois bombes artisanales pour détruire sa maison. L'étude de cas a compris un psychodiagnostic avec un entretien et la passation de l'Inventaire de Dépression de Beck, TRAUMAQ et Test de Rorschach. Les résultats ont montré la présence des répercussions émotionnelles résultantes du traumatisme et une dépression grave. Le Test de Rorschach a signalé immaturité émotionnelle et affectivité d'ordre surtout narcissique. Tamara cherche un objet pour s'attacher, mais sans le considérer dans son intégralité. Par conséquent, les liens établis ne répondent pas à ses attentes, ce que la conduit à des ruptures et à la recherche incessante de nouveaux objets. Tamara montre également des difficultés importantes par rapport à l'organisation logique et ordonnée de la pensée. Les mécanismes automatisés sont peu nombreux, ce qu'entraînent des obstacles à la participation dans la pensée collective. Néanmoins, Tamara dispose des ressources au niveau affectif, pouvant d'être développés (↑kan). L'enquête sur les caractéristiques de personnalité de femmes souffrant de violence domestique est essentielle pour une meilleure délimitation des stratégies de suivi qui leur seront adressées.

Mots-clés: violence domestique, Test de Rorschach, psychanalyse

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE RORSCHACH TEST FOR THE COMPREHENSION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN A BRAZILIAN WOMAN

The term "domestic violence is used to refer to violence committed against a woman by a man with whom she has an intimate affective relationship. This work aims to know the personality characteristics of a Brazilian woman that was victim of domestic violence. Tamara, 29 years-old was in couple with her aggressor for 15 years, suffering burns, attempts of hanging, strangulation, drowning, gunfire and use of homemade bombs three times to destroy her house. This case study includes a psychodiagnosis with an interview and the application of Beck Depression Inventory, TRAUMAQ and Rorschach Test. The results showed emotional repercussions due to the trauma and severe depression. Rorschach Test indicated emotional immaturity and narcissist affectivity. Tamara searches for an object to attach herself, but without considering it in its integrally. Consequently, the bonds do not meet her expectations, which lead her to ruptures and to an incessant research for new objects. Tamara also showed important difficulties related to logical and ordered thinking. Automatic mechanisms of thought are rare and, in consequence there are difficulties to participate in collective thoughts. However, Tamara has affective resources that can be developed (↑kan). The research concerning personality characteristics of women victims of domestic violence is important to delimitate strategies of treatment more adequate for them.

Keywords: domestic violence; Rorschach Test; psychoanalysis

A2-3

ENJEUX TRAUMATIQUES DU FEMININ DANS LE HARCELEMENT A L'ADOLESCENCE

Marjorie Roques[1], Deise Matos Dos Amparo[2], Rowena Caraca[3], Dimitra Laïmou[4], Anne-Valerie Mazoyer[5], Nathalie De Kernier[6]

[1]Professeure de Psychologie Clinique, Université de Bourgogne Franche Comté, [2]Professeur de psychopathologie clinique - Université de Brasilia, [3]Psychologue clinicienne, étudiante en Master Scientifique de Psychologie Clinique et Culture, Université de Brasilia, [4]Maître de Conférences des Universités. Membre du Centre d'histoire des sociétés, des sciences et des conflits, Université de Picardie Jules Verne, Amiens et du Laboratoire de Psychologie Clinique et Psychopathologie, Psychanalyse Université Paris-Cité. [5]Professeure des Universités, LPCI, Université Toulouse 2 [6]Maître de conférences HDR en psychologie clinique et psychopathologie psychanalytique, Université Paris Nanterre

Le harcèlement à l'adolescence est un phénomène mondial, dont les répercussions en termes de santé mentale et de problématiques scolaires sont considérables. Dans cette communication, nous présenterons certaines données projectives françaises et brésiliennes issues de la recherche internationale VAPS-harcèlement, analysées grâce à la méthode de l'école française. Nous livrerons les constantes émanant de l'étude de la relation entre victime et harceleur, de l'analyse des ressorts du pubertaire, et certains indicateurs du traumatisme, et la manière dont ils se conjuguent, spécifiquement chez les jeunes femmes ayant été harcelées. Nous montrerons en quoi le harcèlement, dans une perspective circulaire, peut-être le témoin d'identifications féminines insuffisamment structurantes et de ratés dans la transmission des valeurs féminines/maternelles, comme il peut parallèlement, de par ces caractéristiques singulières (processus violent), être à l'origine de traumatismes faisant justement obstacle dans l'accès au féminin.

Mots-clés: Harcèlement - Adolescence - Identifications féminines - traumatisme

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

TRAUMATIC ISSUES OF THE FEMININE IN BULLYING IN ADOLESCENCE

Bullying in adolescence is a worldwide phenomenon, whose repercussions in terms of mental health and school problems are considerable. In this paper, we will present some French and Brazilian projective data from the international VAPS-harassment research, analyzed using the French school method. We will show the constants that emanate from the study of the relationship between victim and stalker, the analysis of the pubertal springs, and some indicators of trauma, and the way they are combined, specifically in young women who have been stalked. We will show how harassment, in a circular perspective, can be the witness of insufficiently structuring feminine identifications and failures in the transmission of feminine/maternal values, as it can at the same time, due to these singular characteristics (violent process), be at the origin of traumas that are precisely obstacles in the access to the feminine.

Keywords: Harassment - Adolescence - Feminine identifications - Trauma

A2-4

L'ESPACE PROJECTIF COMME ESPACE DE FIGURATION DANS LA CLINIQUE DES VICTIMES DE VIOLENCES SEXUELLES

Sonia Benzemma[1]

[1]Docteure en psychologie et psychopathologie clinique, Université Lumière Lyon 2, Psychologue clinicienne

Cette intervention s'appuie sur une recherche de thèse, issue d'une pratique clinique et se propose de mettre en exergue l'intérêt et les conditions transférentielles d'utilisation des épreuves projectives : Rorschach et T.AT et les conditions transférentielles dans l'accompagnement psychothérapeutique des victimes de violences sexuelles ayant eu lieu dans l'enfance. Chacun dans leur registre, ils offrent un lieu de dépôt et une première scène de figuration et de mise en récit du traumatisme sexuel et de ses différentes atteintes corporelles et psychiques. De ce fait, la création projective favorise une mise en sens des éprouves sensoriels restés en errance sous forme d'énigme dans le corps. Dans cette combinaison des projectifs et du partage de scène traumatique avec le clinicien, elle permet au sujet victime d'accéder à un travail de subjectivation des expériences traumatiques.

Mots-clés: Rorschach TAT - victimes - violences sexuelles - traumatisme - psychothérapie - Traumatisme femme violence

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

THE PROJECTIVE SPACE AS A SPACE OF FIGURATION IN THE CLINIC OF VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

This presentation is based on a thesis research, resulting from a clinical practice and proposes to highlight the interest and the transferential conditions of the use of the projective tests: Rorschach and T.AT and the transferential conditions in the psychotherapeutic accompaniment of victims of sexual violence that took place in childhood. Each in their own register, they offer a place of deposit and a first scene of figuration and narration of the sexual trauma and its various physical and psychic attacks. In this way, the projective creation favors a setting in sense of the sensory experiences remained in wandering in the form of enigma in the body. In this combination of projectives and the sharing of the traumatic scene with the clinician, it allows the victim subject to access a work of subjectivation of the traumatic experiences.

Keywords: Rorschach TAT - victims - sexual violence - trauma - psychotherapy

B1 SPECIAL SESSION – FOUR CORNER TABLES

B1-2

THE HISTORY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RORSCHACH IN JAPAN

MA Hiroshi Kuroda[1], Ph.d. Tomoko Muramatsu[2], Ph.d. Hiroko Sasaki[3], Satoru Watanabe[4], Ma Munechika Ito[5], Dr. Tomoko Muramatsu[2]

[1]yamanashi Eiwa University, Kofu, Japan, [2]kyoto Notre Dame University, Kyoto, Japan, [3]seitoku University, Matsudo, Japan, [4]tokushima Bunri University, Tokushima, Japan, 5gifu University, Gifu, Japan

Objectives: This study aimed to reveal the reason the Rorschach was popular and significant in Japan. We tried to trace its specific development historically: from the time when the ten cards were imported into Japan to the present day. Methods: 1) historical perspective: we explored the purchase records in libraries on the Rorschach's Psychodiagnostik (1921) and the developmental history of each system in Japan. 2) current status: there are two associations about the Rorschach. For both of members, the survey on the current status of the Rorschach was carried out using Google Forms in October 2020. Results and Discussion: First, Psychodiagnostik had been read in Japan in 1923! Secondly, plural lines of the Rorschach spread have existed in Japan. 1) Klopfer line: the Kataguchi method, Osaka University Rorschach method, 2) Beck line: Nagoya University style Rorschach method, 3) Rapaport & Schafer line: the Baba method based on ego psychology, 4) Comprehensive System. All systems have been developed respectively, being inspired by the pioneers, and still used parallel (CS = 54.8%, Kataguchi = 27.8%). So, they have stimulated each other on both of practice and research. The findings of the investigation (n = 374) were confirmed.: the average man-month administration was more than 1 for different clinical settings, using any of each system. Nearly 70% of the respondents took part in Rorschach seminars or training opportunities more than once a year. It was concluded the popularity of the Rorschach in Japan was due to the diversity of Japanese Rorschach development.

Keywords: Japan, Japanese systems, diversity

C1 SPECIAL SESSION

COLLABORATIVE MULTI-METHOD CASE STUDY

Stephen E. Finn[1], Sadegh Nashat[2], Kirsten Weber[3], Ronald Ganellen[4], Noriko Nakamura[5], Carol George[6]

[1]Center for Therapeutic Assessment, Austin, Texas, USA, [2]University of Geneva, Switzerland, [3]Geneva University Hospitals, Switzerland, [4]Northwestern Feinberg School of Medicine, USA, [5]Asian-Pacific Center for Therapeutic Assessment, Tokyo, Japan, [6]Mills College, USA

This symposium concerns the collaborative assessment of an adult client using a multi-method approach to testing. Sadegh Nashat conducted the assessment, gathering Assessment Questions from the client in an initial session and administering all the tests. The test protocols were provided to various international experts, who interpreted them and provided written responses to the client's questions. Stephen Finn will introduce the session and moderate the discussion. Mr. Nashat will discuss his interactions with the client. Kirsten Weber will discuss the client's NEO-PI-3 results. Ronald Ganellen will discuss the MMPI-2 protocol. Noriko Nakamura will discuss the Rorschach (CS) results. Carol George will discuss the client's responses to the Adult Attachment Projective Picture System (AAP). Finally, Dr. Nashat will discuss the client's reactions to the expert feedback.

DAY 2 - WEDNESDAY, JULY 13th 2022

D1 SPECIAL SESSION – HISTORY TABLE

D1-1

HISTORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR RORSCHACH AND PROJECTIVE METHODS (ISR)

Noriko Nakamura, Ph.D.[1]

[1]*Nakamura Psychotherapy Institute, Tokyo, Japan*

This year, the International Society for Rorschach and Projective Methods (ISR) celebrates its 70th birthday as a legally recognized body. But how did the society come into being? This presentation will give an overview of the history of the ISR, beginning with the formative years, through the growth spurt that happened in the 1990s, to today, while mentioning some key people and events that made it all happen. The presentation will begin by covering the two formative factors in the creation of the ISR: the publication of Hermann Rorschach's "Psychodiagnostik" in 1921, and the commitment of several post-WWII scholars to work with both colleagues and former enemies to revitalize the field of psychological research. One focus will be on the Swiss psychiatrist Dr. Walter Morgenthaler (1882-1965), a key figure in the life of Hermann Rorschach and the creator and first president of the ISR. Moving on to the middle period of the society's history, another focus will be on the American psychologist John E. Exner (1928-2006), who was ISR president during the 1990s. He helped achieve some of the outstanding goals of the ISR's founders and was largely responsible for transforming the ISR from a society of friends into the international and democratic society we have today. Finally, we will briefly look at the ISR in the 21st century and review where the ISR has come from and where we want to go from now in the next 70 years of our history.

D1-2

THE DOCTORAL DISSERTATION ON REFLEX HALLUCINATION AND THE PSYCHODIAGNOSTICS: TWO MOMENTS OF THEORETICAL ELABORATION ON PERCEPTUAL INTERPRETATION, MENTALIZATION AND BONDING MODALITIES.

Ph.D. Fernando Silberstein[1]

[1]*University of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina*

The construction of the Psychodiagnostics in its three fundamental areas, namely: a) the choice of the type of stimulus and the formulation of a coherent instruction for it; b) differentiation of the determinants and other factors of the test; c) theoretical foundation of the test, was developed in the two most relevant texts left by Rorschach, which are his doctoral dissertation and the Psychodiagnostics. In both he reflects on perception and apperception. In his doctoral thesis, dedicated to a phenomenon defined by Kahlbaum, the reflex hallucination, Rorschach maintains the description and criticizes the original foundation. Through clinical observations, he studies the modalities of a perceptual process involving two registers in different sensory fields that are perceived instantaneously or almost instantaneously. One of the axes of his explanation is the existence of a parallel kinesthetic series associated with another sensory register, generally optical. It is a process in which some content factors are involved, as in artistic synaesthesias, but the plane of analysis is that of a neuropsychological process. The thesis initiates the reflection of movement as a determinant linked to an unconscious associative process, to the Erlebnistypus as a plane of access to a global perceptual sense, and to a complementarity of perceptual systems. In the Psychodiagnostics the study of movement and apperception, with changes, is taken up again. A new factor of study is added: color, defined by the contact with the stimulus integrated or not in a form. The link with affect is complex and shows mechanisms linked to mentalization, contact with the outside world and bonding modalities

Keywords: Rorschach test - Reflex Hallucination. - movement response - color response

D1-3

FROM LEONARDO TO RORSCHACH. FOR A HISTORY OF INKBLOTS.

Dott. Aurelio Moralo[1]

[1]*Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca, Milan, Italy*

The aim of my contribution is twofold. First, I will present the figure and work of Hermann Rorschach in the context of early 20th century Swiss psychiatry. Secondly, I will provide a first historiographic recognition of the roots of his Psychodiagnostics, not exclusively linked to the scientific initiative of Rorschach himself. In fact, the technique of free interpretation of stains (ink or other) has illustrious precedents: from Leonardo da Vinci to Alfred Binet, from Immanuel Kant to Justinus Kerner. However, the invention of the so-called InkBlot test is mainly due to the American psychological tradition, and what has been elaborated in Psychodiagnostics constitutes a variant (systematic, rigorous and supported by a good statistical basis) of a heritage of studies and materials that had been widely circulating for at least half a century among European and American psychiatrists and psychologists.

D1-4

TITLE HERMANN RORSCHACH'S SECRET INTENTIONS

Prof. Anne Andronikof[1]

[1]*University Paris Nanterre, France*

Documents found in the Hermann Rorschach Archives cast an interesting light on how he constructed the inkblots and what his intentions were. Analysis of his preparatory experiments, his sketches, his correspondence with colleagues and his press clippings indicate that he deliberately introduced a) conflicting representations and b) concealed images in the inkblots. We will show some of the materials he worked on and discuss their bearing on the nature of the test he devised.

D2 SYMPOSIUM

RECENT RESEARCH ON THE RORSCHACH PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM (R-PAS)

Dr. Gregory Meyer[1], Mr. Ruam Pimentel[1], Ms. Elizabeth O'Donoghue[1], Dr. Joni Mihura[1], Dr. Fracesca Ales[2], Dr. Sara Pasqualini[2], Dr. Luciano Giromini[2], Dr. Salvatore Zizolfi[6], Dr. Daniele Zizolfi[5], Dr. Alessandro Zennaro[2], Dr. Giselle Pianowski[3], Dr. Anna Elisa de Villemor-Amaral[3], Ms Maira Colombarolli[4], Dr. Sonia Pasian[4]

[1]*University of Toledo, Toledo, United States,* [2]*University of Turin, Turin, Italy,* [3]*Universidade São Francisco, Itatiba, Brazil,* [4]*University of São Paulo Ribeirão Preto, Ribeirão Preto, Brazil,* [5]*University of Insubria, Varese, Italy,* [6]*Private Practice, Como, Italy*

This symposium brings together five presentations covering a range of applications with existing R-PAS variables and variables being

considered as potential additions to the system. Ruam Pimentel opens the session presenting research on several variables being considered as potential markers of depression or its opposite, encompassing self-critical or helpless behavior, pleasant or appealing expressions, and elevated mood states. Elizabeth O'Donoghue then evaluates the ways in which Rorschach responding may differ when administration is in its traditional in-person format with the cards in hand and the assessor seated next to the respondent from a remote format with the cards displayed electronically and the assessor connected by video conference using a newly developed digital administration application. Next, Giselle Pianowski presents results from a collaborative study of CS and R-PAS researchers to explore system differences in responding among 50 patients assessed by each system. She then compares the validity of each system for differentiating these patients from 50 similarly assessed nonpatients. Subsequently, Maíra Colombarolli explores the extent to which R-PAS scores might longitudinally predict treatment success in a sample of 22 women who received bariatric surgery for obesity who were reassessed at 6-months, 12-months, 18-months and 24-months post-surgery. Finally, Francesca Ales presents data collected using the remote administration app to determine what variables differentiate nonpatients attempting to fake insanity from patients with schizophrenia or nonpatient controls. Each of the authors provide rationales for their projects, note strengths and limitations associated with the findings, and discuss implications for practice and additional research.

D2-1

RORSCHACH AND DEPRESSIVE BEHAVIORS: POTENTIAL DEPRESSIVE RELATED BEHAVIORS DISCRIMINATING PATIENTS WITH AND WITHOUT DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AND CONTROLS

Ruam P. F. A. Pimentel, M.A.[1], Gregory. J. Meyer, Ph.D[1]
[1]*University of Toledo*

Investigating manifestations of depression is relevant because of the alarming consequences that symptoms such as self-depreciation and self-criticism, guilt, hopelessness, and general displeasure with life can entail. Initially, we investigate whether new and recently developed Rorschach scales comprising Self-Critical and Helpless Behavior (SCHB), Pleasant or Appealing Expressions (PAE), and the Elevated Mood States (EMS) would differentiate patients with depression from other patients and correlate with depressive-related symptoms assessed via the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) and the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS) in psychiatric patients. Secondly, we investigate whether these Rorschach scales differentiate patients with depressive disorders from matched healthy controls. We hypothesize that depressed patients relative to the controls will have less EMS and PAE, and more SCHB. Lastly, we anticipate that the effect sizes produced in depressed vs. control comparisons will be higher than effects produced in the depressed vs. non-depressed patient comparisons. The patient group consists of 70 protocols from inpatient archival data (M age = 41.7, SD = 7.3), with the diagnosis of depression, schizoaffective with depressive or bipolar symptoms, and schizophrenia. The control group consists of 70 matched protocols from the Rorschach Performance Assessment System norms (Mean age = 38.67, SD = 16.68) matched by education level and the number of responses. For the analysis, we use correlations, focused contrast ANOVAs, and multiple linear regressions. We discuss the reliability and validity of these Rorschach scales and indicate how they may be helpful for clinicians and future directions.

Keywords: depression, Rorschach, validity

D2-2

ASSESSING POTENTIAL R-PAS SCORE DIFFERENCES FOR IN-PERSON AND REMOTE ADMINISTRATION

Elizabeth M. O'Donoghue, B.A.[1], Gregory J. Meyer, Ph.D.[1], Joni Mihura, Ph.D.[1], Ruam P.F.A. Pimentel, M.A.
[1]*University of Toledo*

OBJECTIVES: In this study, we compare R-PAS summary scores obtained using a remote administration application with official electronic inkblot stimuli created by Hogrefe to scores obtained using traditional in-person administration with handheld inkblot stimuli. The remote administration data are from University of Toledo (UT) undergraduates collected after the pandemic started and the comparison data are from pre-pandemic UT undergraduates. BACKGROUND: In March 2020 and due to COVID-19, many regions barred clinicians from conducting in-person psychological assessments. This catalyzed new interest in research investigating the equivalence of in-person and tele-assessments to understand the implications of administering psychological assessments within a tele-health context. This is significant because there is currently no published literature on the equivalence of these two Rorschach administration methods. DATA OVERVIEW: Data use the Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS; Meyer, Viglione, Meyer, Erard, & Erdberg, 2011), which is a psychological measure now used in clinical settings around the world. If the findings show that score means are equivalent across the two administration methods, then clinicians and researchers can conduct their assessment work remotely without concern that a change in administration format modifies test scores. Conversely, if our findings show modified mean values across administration format, the results will provide data to correct test scores in order to equate them normatively across administration methods.

Keywords: Rorschach, R-PAS, tele-assessment

D2-3

DOES THE RORSCHACH PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM (R-PAS) DIFFER FROM THE COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM (CS) IN ITS VALIDITY TO DIFFERENTIATE PATIENTS AND NONPATIENTS?

Giselle Pianowski[1], Anna Elisa de Villemor-Amaral[1], Gregory J. Meyer
[1]*Universidade São Francisco,* [2]*University of Toledo*

Replicating and extending Pianowski et al.'s (2021) research, we examined how psychiatric patients respond to the Rorschach task when assessed by the Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS) or the Comprehensive System (CS). We examined 50 nonpatients and 50 patients per system (N = 200). We document how R-PAS produced more patient protocols having an optimal number of responses (R) for interpretation than the CS. In addition, the R-PAS assessors never had to ask for additional responses because of low R (< 16), but CS assessors had to have 10 people complete a full second administration because of low R (< 14), after which two patient protocols did not reach minimum productivity for interpretation. The R-PAS protocols were much less variable in R than the CS protocols, despite having about 2.5 more responses. We also extend the previous research by documenting that the primary markers of psychopathology in each system validly differentiate patients from nonpatients. However, the R-PAS versions of each variable produced stronger results (large to very large effects) than the CS (medium to large effects). Finally, secondary to very large differences in average years of education, the patients produced simpler Rorschach protocols. For R-PAS, the Complexity variable thus added

to validly discriminate patients and nonpatients; for the CS, it did not. The more erratic variability in R for the CS produced larger Complexity SDs that obscured these genuine differences in people. We discuss implications for research and applied practice, as well as directions for future research.

D2-4

EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN R-PAS VARIABLES AND WEIGHT-LOSS IN WOMEN SUBMITTED TO BARIATRIC SURGERY

Maíra Stivaleti Colombarolli[1], Luciano Giromini[2], Sonia Regina Pasian[3]
[1]PhD student at the Center for Psychodiagnostic Research, Graduate Program in Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, Sciences and Letters of Ribeirão Preto, University of São Paulo, Brazil, [2]Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Turim, Itália, [3]Full Professor, Psychodiagnostic Research Center, Postgraduate Program in Psychology of the Faculty of Philosophy, Sciences and Letters of Ribeirão Preto, University of São Paulo - Brazil

Objectives: The present study aimed to explore the relationship between longitudinal weight loss and personality assessed by the Rorschach (R-PAS) in women submitted to bariatric surgery. Methods: A sample of 22 Brazilian women with obesity eligible for bariatric surgery was evaluated during the pre-surgery preparation using the R-PAS and other measures. Participants' mean age was 39±12 years and mean initial BMI was 47.2±5.8 kg/m2. Time of wait between first medical visit and surgery were at average 12±4 months, in which the patients were required to lose 10% of initial weight. Weight was measured before surgery and after 6, 12, 18, and 24 months. Proportion of BMI reduction concerning baseline BMI (WL%) was calculated. Results: Patients lost an average of 32% (±9%) of initial BMI after 24 months. Longer waiting time before surgery was significantly correlated with emotional reactivity, intellectualization, and poorer human representations. The WL% at six months was significantly correlated with critical contents. At 12 months, WL% was negatively associated with use of intellectualization. At 18 months, WL% was not correlated to any R-PAS variables, but BMI was significantly correlated with emotional reactivity, while negatively correlated with mental distress. After 24 months, patients that reported less body concerns had greater WL%. Conclusions: Evidence of this exploratory study reveals that aspects of cognitive and emotional processing assessed by the R-PAS might indicate outcomes after bariatric surgery.

Keywords: bariatric surgery, R-PAS, weight loss.

D2-5

DIFFERENTIATING HEALTHY PEOPLE TRYING TO APPEAR INSANE FROM CONTROLS AND PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA USING THE RORSCHACH PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM (R-PAS)

Ales Francesca[1], Pasqualini Sara[1], Giromini Luciano[1], Zennaro Alessandro[1], Zizolfi Daniele[2], Zizolfi Salvatore[3]
[1]University of Turin, Italy, [2]Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, University of Insubria, Varese, Italy, [3]Private Practice, Como, Italy

Assessment of malingering is crucial in forensic settings in which individuals may be driven to lie for being adjudicated incompetent to stand trial or to reduce their criminal culpability. Moreover, failure to detect malingering places an economic burden on mental health services and correctional facilities. On the other hand, classifying an honest individual as a malingerer could undermine their ability to receive adequate legal representation or treatment. Among performance tests, the Rorschach is one of the most widely used in clinical and forensic contexts. Therefore, we aimed at investigating the impact of malingering on the inkblot test and, specifically, on the variables indices of problems in perception and thinking. We evaluated how Rorschach scores of psychotic-like disturbances distinguish healthy individuals attempting to appear insane from patients with schizophrenia or non-clinical controls. Our sample is comprised of 20 non-clinical subjects (i.e., controls), 20 patients affected by schizophrenia, and 20 non-clinical subjects who were asked to feign schizophrenia (i.e., feigners). Each participant was administered the R-PAS via the newly developed online app. Results showed that cognitive codes associated with psychotic-like symptoms are significantly higher in the feigners group compared to genuine patients and that protocols of patients with schizophrenia have significantly higher levels of cognitive codes compared to non-clinical controls. Findings are discussed in terms of the ability of the R-PAS to distinguish between feigners and genuine schizophrenics. Finally, our results support the validity of R-PAS variables associated to schizophrenia.

Keywords: Rorschach; Malingering; Schizophrenia; R-PAS, recent developments

D3 SYMPOSIUM

PROCESSES OF CHANGE AND THEIR HAZARDS IN ADOLESCENCE

lecturer, PhD Elina Kardara[1], Lecturer Sarah Vibert[1], Docteur Pierre-Justin Chantepie[1], Docteur Maïa Guinard[1], Dr. Bengi Düşgör[3], Phd Simruy Ikiz[2]
[1]Université De Paris, France, [2]Université Sorbonne Paris Nord, Paris, France, [3]İstanbul University/IPD, Instanbul, Turkey

Les processus de changement sont au cœur de l'adolescence et des remaniements physique et psychique impliqués par cette période. Le travail de séparation et la conquête de l'identité adulte, deux tâches que l'adolescent doit accomplir, constituent une mise à l'épreuve du fonctionnement psychique bouleversant les équilibres antérieurs. Les fragilités anciennes qui s'actualisent parfois sont susceptibles d'aboutir à des désorganisations symptomatiques plus ou moins sévères, plus ou moins transitoires, révélant, sous le sceau de la résistance et de la répétition, les impasses du travail de l'adolescence. Mais ces fragilités sont également susceptibles d'être reprises, parfois à la faveur d'un travail clinique, dans un mouvement de réorganisation aboutissant au renforcement du Moi, l'assouplissement des défenses, l'accès au travail de symbolisation et au processus de subjectivation. Les épreuves projectives (Rorschach et TAT) apparaissent particulièrement précieuses pour évaluer les ressources et les fragilités du fonctionnement psychique à cette période la vie mais également pour en saisir les potentialités de changement. Ce symposium propose d'explorer à partir de plusieurs recherches portant sur des champs cliniques variés ayant en commun le thème de l'adolescence ces processus de changement sous différents angles à l'appui de la méthodologie projective : l'évolution du fonctionnement psychique au cours de psychothérapies psychanalytiques ; l'exploration du rôle de la capacité de rêverie dans le travail psychique de fin d'adolescence ; l'étude des différentes modalités d'expression des difficultés narcissiques chez les adolescents normaux et pathologiques ; l'investigation de la fonction psychique du recours à une tentative de suicide médicamenteuse chez une jeune adolescente.

Mots-clés: Rorschach-TAT-Adolescence-Processus de changement

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

PROCESSES OF CHANGE AND THEIR HAZARDS IN ADOLESCENCE

The processes of change are at the heart of adolescence and the physical and psychic reorganizations involved in this period. The work of separation and the conquest of adult identity, two tasks that the adolescent must accomplish, constitute a test of the psychic functioning upsetting the previous balances. The old fragilities which are sometimes actualized are likely to lead to more or less severe, more or less transitory symptomatic disorganizations, revealing, under the seal of the resistance and the repetition, the impasses of the work of adolescence. But these fragilities are also likely to be taken up again, sometimes with the help of clinical work, in a movement of reorganization leading to the reinforcement of the Ego, the softening of defenses, the access to the work of symbolization and the process of subjectivation. Projective tests (Rorschach and TAT) appear to be particularly valuable for evaluating the resources and fragilities of psychic functioning at this period of life, but also for grasping the potential for change. This symposium proposes to explore from several researches on various clinical fields having in common the theme of adolescence these processes of change under different angles with the support of the projective methodology: the evolution of psychic functioning during psychoanalytic psychotherapy; the exploration of the role of the capacity for daydreaming in the psychic work of late adolescence; the study of the different modalities of expression of narcissistic difficulties in normal and pathological adolescents; the investigation of the psychic function of the recourse to a medicated suicide attempt in a young adolescent girl.

Keywords: Rorschach-TAT-Adolescence-Processes of change

D3-1

DE LA REVERIE AU PROJET : LE DEVENIR ADULTE

Simruy Ikiz[1]

[1]*Psychologue Clinicienne & Projectiviste, Docteur en Psychologie, Chargée de cours à l'Université Sorbonne Paris Nord, Trésorière Association International des Interactions de la Psychanalyse (A2IP), Membre du Réseau Méthodes Projectives et Psychanalyse, Membre de la Société du Rorschach et des Méthodes Projectives, Membre de la Société du rorschach et des méthodes projectives turque, Membre de Collège Internationale de l'adolescence (CILA)*

Cette recherche universitaire, menée auprès d'une population tout-venant de jeunes adultes âgés de 18 à 25 ans, explore le rôle de la capacité de rêverie dans le travail psychique de la fin de l'adolescence. Pour les chercheurs, le processus de fin de l'adolescence serait repérable à travers l'appropriation subjective d'un « projet adulte » élaboré grâce à la capacité de rêverie. Le « projet adulte » est introduit dans cette recherche en tant que concept intermédiaire : au carrefour de la réalité interne et externe. L'accès à la capacité de rêverie, ainsi que le remaniement du projet adulte dépendent de plusieurs facteurs : le rétablissement de la double limite, l'accès aux capacités figuratives et régressives ainsi qu'au fonctionnement intermédiaire, la reprise fonctionnelle du refoulement et l'accès à la passivité. Nous avons opté pour une méthodologie qualitative et projective qui s'inscrit dans un référentiel psychanalytique. Vingt-trois sujets ont passé notre protocole de recherche qui se compose d'un entretien semi-structuré ainsi que de deux tests projectifs (le Rorschach et le T.A.T.). Les résultats mettent en avant une difficulté chez la totalité de nos sujets à accéder à des relations objectales investies dans la dimension génitale ainsi que des instabilités au niveau identificatoire. Cependant nous avons constaté des différences importantes entre nos sujets. Etudier ces différences nous a permis d'observer le rôle de la capacité de rêverie, qui est fortement dépendante des limites intrapsychiques et des capacités régressives, dans le passage de l'adolescence à l'âge adulte.

Mots-clefs: fin de l'adolescence, capacité de rêverie, projet adulte

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

FROM REVERIE TO PROJETCT: TO BECOME AN ADULT

This academic research, conducted with a population of young adults aged between of 18 and 25, explores the role of the capacity for reverie in the psychic work at the end of adolescence. According to researchers, the end of adolescence's processwould beidentifiable through the subjective appropriation of an «adult project» developed as a result of the capacity for reverie. The «adult project» is introduced in this research as an intermediate concept at the crossroads of internal and external reality. Access to the capacity for reverie and the reshaping of the adult project depend on several factors, which gohand in hand with the smooth running of the adolescent process: the reestablishmentof the double limit, the access to figurative and regressive capacities as well as tointermediate functioning, the functional resumption of repression and the access to passivity. We have opted for a qualitative and projective methodology with a psychoanalytical frame of reference. Twenty-three subjects passed our researchprotocol which consists of a semi-structured interview and two projective tests (the Rorschach and the T.A.T.). The results highlight a difficulty in all of our subjects to access object relations invested in the genital dimension with the other perceived and invested in his/her complementarity, as well as identificatory instabilities. However,we found significan t differences between our subjects. Studying these differences has a llowed us to observe the role of the capacity for reverie, which is strongly dependent on intrapsychic limits and regressive capacities, in the transition from adolescence to adulthood.

Keywords: end of the adolescence, capacity for reverie, adultproject

D3-2

DU PUBERTAIRE AU DEVENIR ADULTE : CONTRIBUTION DES ÉPREUVES PROJECTIVES À L'ÉCLAIRAGE DU PROCESSUS DE TEMPORALISATION EN JEU

Pierre Justin Chantepie[1]

[1]*Docteur en psychologie, Membre associé au laboratoire PCPP (EA-4056), Université de Paris.*

Objectif : Cette communication fait suite à un travail de thèse (Chantepie, 2020) portant sur l'évaluation, sous le prisme de l'investissement psychique de la temporalité, des processus de changement survenant au cours de psychothérapies psychanalytiques menées auprès d'adolescents et de jeunes adultes à partir des tests projectifs du Rorschach et du TAT. Méthode : L'évaluation a été réalisée à travers une recherche longitudinale avec une première évaluation lors de la demande de psychothérapie puis une seconde après 18-24 mois de psychothérapie. Une grille d'évaluation des modalités d'investissement de la temporalité a été construite pour analyser les protocoles de Rorschach et de TAT en appui sur le modèle de l'Ecole de Paris. Résultats : Ici, l'auteur propose des réflexions en après-coup de la recherche et étayées sur les données

cliniques et projectives. D'une part, la centration sur la temporalité permet de mettre au jour un travail d'écart et d'articulation entre les processus d'adolescence et de devenir adulte : les tests projectifs soulignent que ces deux processus sont traversés par des problématiques transversales dont l'organisation dynamique et économique diffère. D'autre part, cette recherche contribue à montrer l'intérêt des tests du Rorschach et du TAT pour mettre au jour les modalités d'être au temps, leurs travers psychopathologiques et leurs remaniements.

Mots-clés: Devenir adulte ; processus de changement ; temporalité.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

FROM PUBERTY TO ADULTHOOD: THE CONTRIBUTION OF PROJECTIVE TESTS TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE TEMPORALIZATION PROCESS

Objective: This paper is a follow-up to a thesis (Chantepie, 2020) on the evaluation, under the prism of the psychic investment of temporality, of the processes of change occurring during psychoanalytical psychotherapy with adolescents and young adults using the Rorschach and TAT projective tests. Method: The evaluation was carried out through a longitudinal research with a first evaluation at the time of the request for psychotherapy and a second one after 18-24 months of psychotherapy. An evaluation grid of the modalities of investment in temporality was constructed to analyze the Rorschach and TAT protocols based on the Ecole de Paris model. Results: Here, the author proposes reflections after the research and supported by clinical and projective data. On the one hand, the focus on temporality allows us to bring to light the gap and articulation between the processes of adolescence and becoming an adult: the projective tests underline the fact that these two processes are crossed by transversal problems whose dynamic and economic organization differs. On the other hand, this research contributes to show the interest of the Rorschach and TAT tests in revealing the modalities of being in time, their psychopathological crossings and their reorganizations.

Keywords: Becoming an adult; process of change; temporality.

D3-3

ÉVALUATION DES PROCESSUS DE CHANGEMENT AU COURS DE PSYCHOTHERAPIES PSYCHANALYTIQUES D'ADOLESCENTS ET DE JEUNES ADULTES : PRINCIPAUX RESULTATS D'UNE RECHERCHE EN INSTITUTION

Pierre Justin Chantepie[1], Maïa Guinard[2], Sarah Vibert[3]

[1]Docteur en psychologie, Membre associé au laboratoire PCPP (EA-4056), Université de Paris, [2]Psychologue clinicienne, psychothérapeute, Institut Mutualiste Montsouris, maître de conférences, Université de Paris, Laboratoire de Psychologie Clinique, Psychopathologie, Psychanalyse, F-92100 Boulogne-Billancourt, France, [3]Psychologue clinicienne, psychothérapeute, Institut Mutualiste Montsouris, maître de conférences, Université de Paris, Laboratoire de Psychologie Clinique, Psychopathologie, Psychanalyse, F-92100 Boulogne-Billancourt, France

Objectif : Cette communication s'inscrit dans le cadre d'une recherche menée au sein d'un Centre de Psychanalyse en partenariat avec l'Université de Paris. Cette recherche a pour but de dégager les processus de changement survenant au cours de psychothérapies psychanalytiques proposées à des adolescents et des jeunes adultes âgés de 15 à 25 ans. Cette présentation se focalisera sur les principaux résultats de cette recherche. Méthode : L'évaluation a été réalisée à partir des méthodes projectives du Rorschach et du TAT, à travers un dispositif longitudinal avec une première évaluation lors de la demande de psychothérapie puis une seconde après 18-24 mois de psychothérapie. Résultats : Ici, les auteurs proposeront les principaux résultats de cette recherche en appui sur des illustrations cliniques. Ceux-ci témoignent de processus de changement dynamiques, mettant en exergue, entre autres, des remaniements concernant les investissements pulsionnels, les investissements objectaux, les modalités de traitement de l'angoisse, qualité des frontières et du narcissisme. Ces résultats corroborent la pertinence des épreuves projectives dans le champ de l'évaluation des processus de changement dans le cadre de dispositif de soin psychique.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

EVALUATION OF CHANGE PROCESSES DURING PSYCHOANALYTIC PSYCHOTHERAPY OF ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS: MAIN RESULTS OF AN INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH.

Objective: This paper is part of a research conducted in a Psychoanalysis Center in partnership with the University of Paris. The aim of this research is to identify the processes of change occurring during psychoanalytic psychotherapy offered to adolescents and young adults aged 15 to 25. This presentation will focus on the main findings of this research. Method: The evaluation was carried out using the projective methods of the Rorschach and the TAT tests, through a longitudinal device with a first evaluation at the time of the request for psychotherapy and then a second after 18-24 months of psychotherapy. Results: Here, the authors will propose the main results of this research based on clinical illustrations. They show dynamic processes of change, highlighting, among other things, reorganizations concerning instinctive investments, object investments, modalities of treatment of anxiety, quality of borders and narcissism. These results corroborate the relevance of the projective tests in the field of the evaluation of the processes of change within the framework of psychic care device.

Keywords: Process of change; evaluation; psychoanalytic device.

D3-4

ADOLESCENCE PERIOD AS A TRAUMATIC TRANSFORMATION

Dr. Bengi Düşgör[1]

[1]Clinical Psychologist/Psychoanalyst, İstanbul University/IPD

The adolescence period is a developmental period which may be a transformation time for both the body and the psychic apparatus of the person. While some adolescents pass this period without any difficulty, some of them find it hard more traumatic and difficult than others, according to Peter Blos (1962). Growing and the bodily and psychic changes during it may be a traumatic period as well. Having a more sexualized body and the new adaptation to that body may also bring about a narsisistic fragility which may be observed during adolescence period. As Jeammett (2012) puts forward, the speed of the growth may be the reason of this fragile position, as it is true for all the developing systems. The changes in the drive system and the adaptation in the thinking process during adolescence brings about different defense mechanisms such as intellectualisation and asceticism which are about to avoid the psychic pain.In this presentation, the process of growing up

in adolescence is discussed with the issues of separation and mourning difficulties which are found to be traumatic issues as well. The Rorschach Test responses and Thematic Apperception Test responses are evaluated as tools to see the traces of the narcissistic difficulties during this period of transformation, both for normal and pathologically organized adolescents.

Keywords: Adolescence, trauma, transformation, puberty, projective tests.

D4 SYMPOSIUM

THE ISSUE OF SEPARATION IN DIFFERENT PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL SITUATIONS OBSERVED THROUGH PROJECTIVE ASSESSMENT

Mrs. Irem Erdem Atak[1], Mrs. Bengi Düşgör[1], Mrs. Elif Sever[1], Miss Kübra Koç[1], Mrs. Aslıhan Topyay Özfidan[1]

[1]Istanbul University - Psychology Department, Beyazıt / İstanbul, Turkey

In this symposium, the issue of separation in different psychopathological situations will be discussed with different studies carried out via projective techniques. Literature dating back to the 1920's has linked the developmental processes of separation-individuation and ego development with each other as well as with psychopathology. When the separation comes to the forefront, various defences are outlined, such as overeating, excessive intrusiveness, idealizations and paranoid grievances as means of avoiding separation anxiety. The problem of separation, individuation and building of somebody's own mental space is linked to the way in which the child mourns in relation to the central objects of early childhood. As a result, the separation issue appears in different forms in different psychopathological conditions. Projective methods are a good way to follow the intrapsychic dynamics that are activated towards separation. The avoidance of awareness of separation unconsciously may be traced in the Rorschach answers and TAT stories that will bring all to a more conscious level. This symposium will focus on pregnancy conflicts, bulimia nervosa, obesity, fibromyalgia and the separation phenomenon in these disordered situations. The researches carried out with the projective tests will be presented with the aim of evaluating and identifying the appearance of this special issue in order to be able to work it in clinical practice with psychopathological situations.

D4-1

THE ISSUE OF SEPARATION WITHIN THE ARCHAIC PROBLEMATICS OF PREGNANT WOMEN OBSERVED THROUGH THE PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUES

İrem Erdem Atak[1]

[1]Associate Professor, İstanbul University, Psychology Department, İstanbul, Turkey

The pregnancy starts with the fusion between self and fetus where the embryo is not regarded as a foreign body but as a part attached. This necessitates a clear separation process. This strange situation of two people in the same body can bring defenses against separation in pregnant women (Raphael-Leff, 1982). Pregnancy is a period of regression that brings up the basic poles of psychic life and causes the re-enactment of critical conflicts regarding childhood (Condon, 1987). It is a period in which psychosexual conflicts are alive, where the oedipal conflict and separation are both nurtured and sustained, and when gender representations and inter-generational issues are revived and negotiated (Deutsch, 1933, 1945). The achievement throughout the pregnancy is regarded as emotional fusion with fetus early in pregnancy, followed by gradual differentiation, leading to progressive psychic separation of baby and mother that culminates in physical separation at birth. The degree of psychological freedom the pregnant mother has from her mother is significant. In this paper, how the archaic conflicts of pregnant women are revived on the basis of issue of separation will be followed through Rorschach and TAT answers of different pregnant women who are without any psychiatric diagnosis and in different trimesters of pregnancy. Pregnancy seems to have led to the revival of the archaic image of the mother and brought to light the concerns about the separation of the women from her mother by having a baby. In the face of all the anxiety and chaotic scenarios, it is seen that the solution is possible by struggle and separation by giving losses.

Keywords: pregnancy, archaic conflicts, separation., mother-child relationship.

References: Bibring, G., Dwyer, T., Huntington, D. et al. (1961). A study of the psychological processes in pregnancy and of the earliest mother-child relationship: 1. Some propositions and comments. Psychoanal Study Child 16: 9. Condon J. T. (1987). Altered cognitive functioning in pregnant women: A shift towards primary process thinking. British Journal of Medical Psychology, 60: 329. Deutsch, H. (1925). "Motherhood and Sexuality", The Psychoanalytic Quarterly, Vol: 2, pp.476-488. Deutsch, H. (1945). The Psychology of Women, Vol. II. New York: Crune & Stratton. Kestenberg J. (1956). On the development of maternal feelings in early childhood. Psychoanalytical Study of the Child 11: 257. Kristeva, J. (1992). Black Sun: Depression and Melancholia, Columbia University Press. Pines, D. (1972). Pregnancy and motherhood: Interaction between fantasy and reality. British Journal of Medical Psychology, 45: 333. Raphael-Leff, J. (1982). Psychotherapeutic Needs of Mothers-To-Be", Journal of Child Psychotheraphy, Vol: 8(1), pp. 3-13.

D4-2

THE BULIMIA NERVOSA AS AN ARCHAIC EXPRESSION/INHIBITION OF ANGER AGAINST EARLY SEPARATION EVALUATED BY RORSCHACH TEST AND TAT

Bengi Düşgör[1]

[1]Assistant Professor, İstanbul University, Psychology Department, İstanbul, Turkey

A common feature of psychoanalytical theories is the observation that eating-disordered patients have had difficulties in regard to separation from the primary object, entailing a vulnerable self and a negative self-evaluation about themselves and their bodies (Chatoor, 1989; Goodsitt, 1997; Sours, 1980; Williams, 1997a & b). The caregivers of anorectic and bulimic patients have typically been described as unempathic, perceiving their children as a narsisistic extensions of themselves (Bruch, 1973; Sours, 1980; Wilson, 1986), using the child as a container for their projections rather than being available as containers for the child's projections (Williams, 1997a & b). It is Anna Freud's (1972) assumption that if feeding is a pleasurable experience, the infant first relates to the food which is the source of pleasure, where there is no initial distinction between the child's self and his environment. Winnicott (1971) also assumes that the feeding relationship progresses from an initial stage of undifferentiation, where the baby is feeding on himself since the baby and the breast are not perceived as a separate, followed by an awareness of feeding from an «other than me» source. In this presentation the projective tests of a 17 year old bulimic patient is evaluated according to the expression or inhibition of anger towards the early separation from the mother and archaic ways of expressing anger by vomiting and aggression towards an undifferentiated self. The Rorschach Test and TAT are conducted and various responses showing the difficulties in forming a self image and a differentiated body image

from the other and an accompanying depressive feeling is going to be discussed as a way of hiding the aggression.

Keywords: Bulimia Nervosa, projective tests.

References: Bruch, H. (1973). Eating disorders: Obesity, anorexia nervosa and the person within. New York: Basic Books. Chatoor, I. (1989). Anorexia nervosa: A developmental disorder of separation and individuation. In J. Bemporad & D.B. Herzog (Eds.), Psychoanalysis and eating disorders (pp. 43 – 65). New York: Guilford Press. Freud, A. (1972). The psychoanalytic study of infantile feeding disorders. In Harrison. S. and McDermott. J (eds.). Childhood Psychopathology, International Universities Press. New York. Goodsitt, A. (1997). Eating disorders: A self-psychological perspective. In D.M. Garner & P.E. Garfinkel (Eds.), Handbook of treatment for eating disorders (2nd Ed., pp. 205– 228). New York: Guilford. Sours, J.A. (1980). Starving to death in a sea of objects. New York: Jason Aronson. Williams, G. (1997a). Internal landscapes and foreign bodies: Eating disorders and other pathologies. New York: Other Press. Williams, G. (1997b). Reflections on some dynamics of eating disorders: No-entry defences and foreign bodies. International Journal of Psychoanalysis, 78, 927 –942. Wilson, C.P. (1986). The psychoanalytic psychotherapy of anorexia nervosa. In S. Feinstein (Ed.), Adolescent Psychiatry (pp. 274– 314). Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Winnicott. D.W. (1971). Playing and Reality. Penguin Books. Great Britain.

D4-3

CONSIDERING OF EARLY SEPERATION ISSUES OF AN OBESE BARIATRIC SURGERY PATIENT BY RORSCHACH TEST AND TAT

Aslıhan Özfidan[1], Tevfika İkiz[2]

[1]PhD Student, İstanbul University, Psychology Department, İstanbul, Turkey,
[2]Professor, İstanbul University, Psychology Department, İstanbul, Turkey

Obesity is a complex disease involving an excessive amount of body fat. Bariatric surgery seems to be a key medical treatment for morbid obese patients in recent years. Early separation issues are often marked by the first appearance of food refusal, clear food preferences, and intentional messing. The mother' ability to tolerate the child' apparently whimsical rejection, messing, and demand for food is central. As development continues, early symbolic communication around feeding becomes increasingly laden with additional layers of meaning as the child's psychological world expands from the two-person unit to triangular, and then social relationships. Issues of competence, sexuality, and so forth, may all be enacted around meals. Both regressive and progressive pulls may be reflected in eating at each phase, and the eating arena may be selected as a central conflict focus at any point in the developmental process (Slochower, 1987). A "good-enough" mother, in the Winnicottian sense, experiences a feeling of merging with her baby in the earliest weeks of life. As Winnicott points out, if the fusional attitude persists beyond this time, the interaction becomes persecutory and pathological for the infant (Mcdougall, 2001). In this paper the projective tests of a 31 year old obese bariatric surgery patient is evaluated through the early separation issues. The Rorschach Test and TAT are applied and the various responses showing defensive function of blocking affects, protecting himself psychically with a fat barrier to protect the psyche from invasions, and his various psychosomatic attempts and difficulties to differentiation.

Keywords: Obesity, Bariatric Surgery, Projective Tests.

References: Mcdougall J. The Psychic Economy of Addiction. In: Petrucelli J, Stuart C. Hungers and Compulsions: the psychodyanmic treatment of eating disorder and addictions. 1st ed. North Brgen, NJ:2001.p.1-26. Slochower, J. (1987). The Psychodynamics of Obesity: A Review. Psychoanal. Psychol., 4(2):145-159. Winnicott, D. W. (1965). The maturational processes and the facilitating environment. New York: International Universities Press.

D4-4

ARCHAIC MATERNAL IMAGES OF FIBROMYALGIA PATIENTS IN TAT

Kübra Koç[1], Elif Sever[2]

[1]PhD Student, İstanbul University, Psychology Department, İstanbul, Turkey,
[2]Assistant Professor, İstanbul University, Psychology Department, İstanbul, Turkey

The fibromyalgia syndrome, which is generally observed in women and occurs without any organic disorder, is not yet fully understood. The most commonly diagnosed symptoms of the fibromyalgia syndrome are widely spread pain and exhaustion without the presence of any organic lesions. Thus the aim of this paper is to evaluate the responses of fibromyalgia patients, typical examples of archaic maternal images in the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) with separation difficulties and lack of differentiation. The various responses concerning the aim of the research will be discussed with psychoanalytic theory and psychosomatic perspective. In the context of the hypothesis of the study, the archaic maternal images of Fibromyalgia patients are thought to be destructive and persecutive. The fibromyalgia syndrome which may be described as a somatic solution, should be considered in primary relationship with maternal object thus, undifferentiation from this crucial object with the shadow of a archaic maternal image, seems to express itself in fragility of psychic functioning of these patients. Concerning archaic maternal images, identity issues, besides lack of symbolization and depressive affect will be elaborated in the content of TAT responses.

Keywords: Fibromyalgia Syndrome, Archaic Maternal Images, Thematic Apperception Test.

D5 SYMPOSIUM

TESTS OUBLIÉ, NOUVELLES LECTURES, PROBLÉMATIQUES CONTEMPORAINES

Mme Catherine Weismann Arcache[1], Mme Geneviève Brechon, Mme Nadine Demogeot, Professeur Joëlle Lighezzolo-Alnot, Mme Christine Peiffer, Mr Olivier Rouvre

[1]Maitre de conférences Émérite en Psychologie Clinique et Psychopathologie, Laboratoire CRFDPUniversite De Rouen, Thiverval-Grignon, France,
[2]Psychologue clinicienne, psychanalyste, LES CLAYES SOUS BOIS, France

Ce symposium propose de revisiter certains tests projectifs thématiques anciens ou moins prisés par les cliniciens, comme le Familiy Aperception Test (F.A.T., 1951) le Children Aperception Test (C.A.T., 1947), ou leurs formes oubliées telles les trois planches de situation scolaire du T.A.T. (Nathan et Mauco, 1966). Nous revisiterons ces épreuves projectives selon deux axes méthodologiques : - Le premier axe consiste à la nouvelle grille de lecture du T.A.T. (2020), et l'intérêt des manifestations hors narration D, pour appréhender les mécanismes psychiques qui sous-tendent les procédés du discours. - Le second axe concerne l'examen des problématiques contemporaines à la lumière d'une nouvelle lecture de ces tests thématiques. Notre hypothèse globale est fondée sur le caractère athéorique de l'outil : le test projectif est au service de la méthode, elle-même articulée à une épistémologie qui la fonde. Nous appréhenderons les problématiques scolaires, familiales, et celles de la parentalité et de la transmission au niveau des relations précoces et œdipiennes. Certaines d'entre nous mettent en perspective l'impact de la crise sanitaire et les dynamiques adolescentes et familiales. Nous illustrerons notre propos avec des études de cas concernant tant des adultes que des enfants et des adolescents, et des comparaisons de

planches entre C.A.T. et F.A.T. qui nous semblent proposer le même contenu latent. Nous espérons montrer l'intérêt d'utiliser ces épreuves thématiques dans le contexte actuel afin d'explorer les dynamiques familiales et le processus de subjectivation.

Mots-clés: F.A.T., C.A.T., feuille d'analyse 2020, problématiques scolaires, problématiques familiales, parentalité

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

FORGOTTEN TESTS, NEW READINGS, CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS

This symposium suggests to revisit thematic projective tests, that are old or less used by clinicians, such as Family Apperception Test (F.A.T., 1951), Children Apperception Test (C.A.T., 1947), or their forgotten forms, such as the three scholar situations planks of T.A.T. (Nathan et Mauco, 1966). We will revisit these projective tests according to two methodological axis: - The first consists to use the T.A.T. new reading grid (2020), and the interest of expressions out of narration D, to apprehend psychic mechanisms that underpin the speech process. - The second axis concerns contemporary problems examination in the light of a new reading of this thematic test. Our global hypothesis is based on the atheoretical characteristics of the tool. The projective test serves the method linked by itself to the foundational epistemology. We will grasp scholar and familial problems, and those of parenthood and transmission at the level of early and oedipal relationships. Some of us put the impact of the health crisis into perspective and adolescent and family dynamics. We will illustrate our point of view with case studies involving both adults and children and adolescents, and planks comparison between CAT and FAT, which seem to us to offer the same latent content. We hope to show the interest of this thematic test in the current context in order to explore family dynamics and the subjectivation process.

Keywords: F.A.T., C.A.T., T.A.T. 2020 analysis sheet, school problems, family problems, parenthood problems.

D5-1

NOUVELLE LECTURE POUR LE C.A.T. EN PRESENTIEL

Geneviève Bréchon[1], Olivier Rouvre[2]

[1]Psychologue clinicienne et psychothérapeute CMPP Tours, Maitre de Conférences Université de Tours, [2]Psychologue clinicien, Centre Universitaire de Pédopsychiatrie au CHRU de Tours, Chargé d'enseignement à l'Université de Tours

Le CAT, créé il y a plus de 70 ans par Sonya et Léopold Bellack, reste un outil d'une grande pertinence dans l'exploration de l'aire transitionnelle et de la conflictualité oedipienne chez l'enfant en période de latence. L'étude du protocole de César, 9 ans, présentant des troubles anxieux, des difficultés de relation sociale et de séparation, ainsi qu'une avance intellectuelle, nous montre à quel point l'investissement d'un imaginaire foisonnant n'est pas toujours au service de l'élaboration des conflits intrafamiliaux. L'appui sur la nouvelle grille d'analyse des procédés du discours du TAT (2020) apporte, à travers des perspectives plus contemporaines, un regard particulier sur les modalités de relation d'objet de ce jeune garçon.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

NEW READING FOR THE C.A.T. IN PERSON

The CAT, created more than 70 years ago by Sonya and Léopold Bellack, remains a tool of great relevance in the exploration of the transitional area and the oedipal conflict in children in the latency period. The study of César's protocol, a 9-year-old child presenting anxiety disorders, difficulties in social relation and separation, as well as an intellectual advance, shows us to what point the investment of an abundant imagination is not always serving the elaboration of intra-family conflicts. Leaning on the new analysis grid of the discourse processes of the TAT (2020) brings, through more contemporary perspectives, a unique outlook concerning the terms of this young boy's object relationship.

D5-2

PHOBIE SCOLAIRE : PERTINENCE ET APPORTS DU FAT. ILLUSTRATIONS CLINIQUES. EN PRESENTIEL

Nadine Demogeot[1], Professeur Joëlle Lighezzolo-Alnot[2]

[1]Maître de Conférences en Psychologie clinique – Psychologue Université de Lorraine, [2]Professeur de Psychologie Clinique, Université de Lorraine

A l'appui de situations cliniques complexes, les auteurs rendent compte de suivis thérapeutiques concernant trois adolescents déscolarisés et présentant une phobie scolaire ou « school refusal ». Le « désarrimage » scolaire (Gavarini, 2017) de certains jeunes mais aussi la difficulté à exprimer ce qui se passe en soi, ravivés par le contexte sanitaire de la COVID 19, restent une énigme. Dès lors, des recherches innovantes mettent en évidence l'intérêt et la pertinence des épreuves projectives, notamment le FAT afin d'explorer la qualité des liens dans la dynamique familiale, les spécificités des processus de pensée du sujet et des relations d'objet.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

SCHOOL PHOBIA: RELEVANCE AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE FAT. CLINICAL ILLUSTRATIONS. IN PERSON

Based on complex clinical situations, the authors report on the therapeutic follow-up of three adolescents who have dropped out of school and suffer from school phobia or 'school refusal'. The school «disarriage» (Gavarini, 2017) of certain young people, but also the difficulty in expressing what is happening inside, revived by the health context of COVID 19, remains an enigma. Consequently, innovative research highlights the interest and relevance of projective tests, in particular the FAT, in order to explore the quality of links in family dynamics, the specificities of the subject's thought processes and object relations.

D5-3

DIALOGUE GENERATIONNEL ENTRE LE F.A.T ET LE C.A.T. EN PRESENTIEL

Catherine Weismann Arcache[1], Geneviève Bréchon[2]

[1]Psychologue clinicienne, Maitre de Conférences Émérite en Psychologie Clinique et Psychopathologie, Université de Rouen, [2]Psychologue clinicienne et psychothérapeute CMPP Tours, Maitre de Conférences Université de Tours

Nous proposons de mettre en perspective deux tests thématiques un peu délaissés : le Family Apperception Test (F.A.T.) et le Children Apperception Test (C.A.T.). Il s'agit d'actualiser ces deux tests en leur appliquant la nouvelle feuille d'analyse des procédés du discours (2020). Le F.A.T. s'adresse à des adultes, des adolescents, et des enfants de la période de latence. Le C.A.T. peut être proposé à de très jeunes enfants dès 3 ans, et à des enfants plus âgés. Ces épreuves projectives balaient ainsi les âges de la vie et nous proposons de faire dialoguer F.A.T. et C.A.T. selon deux modalités : - en examinant les problématiques de la parentalité chez des sujets adultes, et celles de la qualité des identifications et des liens chez des sujets enfants et adolescents, ayant passé l'un ou l'autre test. - en comparant les récits obtenus à la planche 1 du F.A.T. et la planche 1 du C.A.T, dont les contenus latents apparaissent organisés autour de la relation précoce et œdipienne, dans un contexte d'oralité structurante ou non ; le contenu symbolique de ces planches permet également d'aborder la qualité des imagos parentales et celle des liens familiaux. À travers différentes vignettes cliniques concernant des adultes, des enfants et des adolescents, nous montrons l'intérêt de réactualiser ces tests à la lumière de nouvelles grilles de lecture, et nous rendons compte de la pertinence de l'épistémologie psychanalytique qui demeure très actuelle.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

GENERATIONAL DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE F.A.T AND THE C.A.T.

We propose to put into perspective two somewhat neglected thematic tests: the Family Apperception Test (F.A.T.) and the Children Apperception Test (C.A.T.). It is about bringing up to date these two tests by applying the new discourse process analysis sheet (2020). The F.A.T. is aimed at adults, adolescents, and children in the latency period. The C.A.T. can be proposed to very young children from 3 years old, and to older children. These projective tests thus cover all ages of life, and we propose to have F.A.T. and C.A.T. dialogue in two ways: - by examining the problems of parenthood in adult subjects, and those of the quality of identifications and of links in child and adolescent subjects, having taken one or the other test. - by comparing the stories gathered on plate 1 of the F.A.T. and plate 1 of the C.A.T, whose latent contents appear to be organized around early and oedipal relationships, in a context of structuring orality or not; the symbolic content of these plates also makes it possible to tackle the quality of parental imagos and that of family bonds. Through various clinical cases involving adults, children, and adolescents, we show the interest of updating these tests in the light of new reading grids, and we report on the relevance of psychoanalytic epistemology which remains very current.

D5-4

DE L'INTÉRÊT DU TEST DE NATHAN ET MAUCO, SUPPLÉMENT AU TAT.

Chrsitine Peiffer[1]

[1]Psychologue Éducation Nationale, Docteure en Psychologie Clinique et Psychopathologie Université de Paris, chargée d'enseignement au DUPP Université de Paris

L'objectif de la communication est de présenter un travail avec le test de Nathan et Mauco (1966), qui est un supplément au TAT, spécifique à la position de l'enfant à l'école. Le test se compose de trois planches relatives au contexte scolaire. Si la consigne est la même qu'au TAT, le test a une résonance forte chez les enfants, d'autant plus lorsqu'ils sont rencontrés dans leur posture d'élèves, cadre dans lequel la Psychologue de l'Education Nationale intervient. Cette communication porte sur des rencontres dans ce cadre et présentera deux vignettes cliniques d'enfants de 8 ans, suivis pour un bilan. Bien que leurs problématiques soient très différentes, l'un étant vu pour des troubles « dys », l'autre se plaignant d'être harcelé, leurs récits au test de Nathan et Mauco sont éclairants et pourront être comparés. En effet, comme au TAT, les images jaunies de ces trois planches, d'un autre temps, favorisent la projection du monde interne. La communication cherchera à en dégager les spécificités, en centrant sur la situation de l'élève dans le groupe, et à montrer aussi combien ce test reste actuel.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

ABOUT THE USEFULNESS OF NATHAN AND MAUCO TEST, A SUPPLEMENT TO THE TAT.

This paper has for purpose to present Nathan and Mauco test (1966), which is a supplement to the T.A.T. It is specific to children at school. It consists of three pictures invoking the school social context. If the instructions are the same as at the TAT, this test is highly sensitive to children, especially when they are tested as pupils, which is the case when they meet the "Education Nationale" Psychologist at school. This paper is about some interviews led in this context: two clinical cases will be studied, concerning 8-year-old children, met for a psychological assessment. Although their troubles are very different, one boy is met for «dys» disorders, the other for being bullied at school, their responses at Nathan and Mauco test are enlightening and can be compared. Indeed, as the TAT, the faded pictures of these three boards, from another time, favor the projection of children internal world. The paper will point out their specificities, focusing on the situation of the pupil in the group, and will show why this test stays current.

Keywords: School TAT, child, school.

D6 SYMPOSIUM

INTERDISCIPLINA Y PSICODIAGNOSTICO: EN BUSCA DE UN LENGUAJE COMUN

Maria Teresa Herrera[1]

[1]*Specialist in Clinical Psychology. President and professor of the Asociación Argentina de Psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach (AAPRO, Argentine Association of Rorschach Psychodiagnosis). Member of the Asociación Psicoanalítica Argentina (Argentine Psychoanalytic Association). Member of the 2022 IRS Scientific Committee.*

Si consideramos que "cada persona es un idioma en si misma" (Allport, 1963), respetar y permitir su despliegue, es entonces fundamental. El psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach tiene la particularidad de permitir una lectura cuantitativa y cualitativa de su producción, permitiendo el despliegue de la singularidad de cada uno. Pero fuimos observando que ante la formulación de un psicodiagnóstico surgen algunas diferencias referidas a la comprensión del mismo y el modo en el que se formula lo interpretado. El lenguaje y las diferentes teorías pueden dar lugar a diferentes lenguas que le restan claridad a lo formulado. Estas reflexiones nos llevaron a convocar colegas de diferentes países y sistemas para intentar ubicar un "lugar" en que -a través de la articulación de las diferencias- se puedan establecer códigos comunes.

D6-1

DIFICULTADES PARA ENTENDER LOS INFORMES RORSCHACH A TRAVES DE OJOS FORENSES

Nélida Tanaka[1]

[1]*Yotsuya Yui Clinic*

Objetivo: Aunque hay demanda desde diversas disciplinas para tomar en cuenta los resultados de pruebas psicológicas para evaluar a una persona, es de suma importancia llegar a una base común de comprensión en estos campos. A diferencia de cuestionarios, los métodos proyectivos no son fáciles de entender, especialmente si consideramos el test de Rorschach. Método: Con el fin de analizar los obstáculos encontrados para comprender los informes del test de Rorschach, se pidió a un grupo de abogados que solicitaron la evaluación psicológica de un caso que estaban defendiendo, a que señalaran las dificultades que encontraron para comprender el informe. Estas observaciones fueron analizadas y clasificadas según el tipo de dificultad. Resultados: A. Dificultades para entender qué significa una terminología como [movimiento inanimado], la media de los determinantes, la significación de un determinante. B. Dificultades para compartir la validez de un comentario sin ver el protocolo concreto del paciente y el estímulo. C. Dificultades para comprender el significado y la interpretación de contenidos especiales cuando se requiere el conocimiento de una teoría determinada como la psicoanalítica para llegar a una conclusión. D. Dificultades cuando el resultado psicodiagnóstico no está clasificado en el DSM-5 como el trastorno de traumático del desarrollo. Conclusiones: El análisis de los resultados señala la necesidad de analizar qué extensión del test será adecuada de compartir a otras disciplinas para lograr una mejor comprensión de los resultados.

Palabras claves: Campo forense, comprensión, Rorschach

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

DIFFICULTIES TO UNDERSTAND RORSCHACH REPORTS THROUGH FORENSIC EYES

Objective: Although there is demand from various disciplines to take into account the results of psychological tests in order to evaluate a person, it is of ut most importance to reach a common ground of understanding with these fields. In contrast to questionnaires, projective methods are not easily understood, especially when considering the Rorschach test. Method: In order to analyze the obstacles found to understand Rorschach test reports, a group of attorneys who requested the psychological evaluation of a case they were defending was asked to point out the difficulties they found to understand the report. These remarks were analyzed and classified according to the type of difficulty involved. Results: A. Difficulties to understand what stands for a terminology such as [inanimate movement], the mean of determinants, the significance of a determinant. B. Difficulties to share the validity of a comment without seeing the actual wordings and the inkblot. C. Difficulties to understand the meaning and interpretation of special scores and contents when knowledge of a given theory such as the psycho analyticis required in order to reach to a conclusion. D. Difficulties when the psycho diagnostic evaluation is not classified in the DSM-5, as in the case of developmental trauma disorder. Conclusions: Analysis of the results point out the need to analyze how much of the test will be appropriate to share too ther disciplines in order to achieve a better understanding of the results.

Keywords: Forensic field, understanding, Rorschach

D6-2

¿QUIÉN ES EL CLIENTE? COMUNICANDO LOS RESULTADOS DE UN PSICODIAGNÓSTICO

Albessa González-Anaya[1], Angélica Quiroga-Quiroga[1]

[1]*Sociedad Mexicana de Rorschach y Métodos Psicodiagnósticos*

La evaluación psicológica es una práctica mucho más compleja que solo administrar un conjunto de instrumentos a un individuo; implica una postura teórica frente a un fenómeno psicológico - motivo de evaluación-- que es necesario conceptualizar para analizar e interpretar empíricamente su causalidad y pronosticar sus alcances. Una revisión puntual de las bases epistemológicas del psicodiagnóstico en adultos y los principios conceptuales de los distintos modelos que lo fundamentan, así como del comportamiento humano, el desarrollo de los procesos psicológicos, signos, síntomas, síndromes, trastornos, factores psicosociales de la salud, es indispensable. Con base en esto, se entiende que la personalidad requiere ser segmentada para su valoración, de manera tal que se aborde por un lado el aspecto intelectual, y por otra parte, las áreas afectiva y psicosocial. Al final se integran los datos obtenidos a través de distintas fuentes partiendo del análisis riguroso de los mismos con el objeto de promover y facilitar la toma de decisiones clara y bien fundamentada sobre cómo se sintetizarán los resultados para integrar un reporte conclusivo. Es en este momento cuando el clínico debe decidir cómo comunicar los resultados, tomando en cuenta que se comparte información sensible, ¿ A quién se hará la devolución? De qué manera, ¿oral o escrita? Y, en su caso, ¿cómo redactará el informe para el profesional que solicita la evaluación: terapeuta, abogado, neurólogo, consejero escolar, entre otros? Teniendo claro quién es el cliente la decisión se simplifica. Compartiremos la manera en que en Monterrey, México, trabajamos intra e interdisciplinariamente.

Palabras clave: psicodiagnóstico, bases epistemológicas, devolución de información

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

WHO IS THE CLIENT? COMMUNICATING THE RESULTS OF A PSYCHODIAGNOSIS

Psychological evaluation is a much more complex practice than just administering a set of instruments to an individual; it implies a theoretical position in front of a psychological phenomenon - reason for evaluation-- that it is necessary to conceptualize in order to empirically analyze and interpret its causality and predict its scope. A timely review of the epistemological bases of psychodiagnosis in adults and the conceptual principles of the different models that support it, as well as human behavior, the development of psychological processes, signs, symptoms, syndromes, disorders, psychosocial factors of health, it's essential. Based on this, it is understood that personality needs to be segmented for its assessment, in such a way that the intellectual aspect is addressed on the one hand, and the affective and psychosocial areas on the other. In the end, the data obtained through different sources is integrated based on a rigorous analysis of the same in order to promote and facilitate clear and well-founded decision-making on how the results will be synthesized to integrate a conclusive report. It is at this moment when the clinician must decide how to communicate the results, taking into account that sensitive information is shared. To whom will the return be made? In what way, oral or written? And, in your case, how will you write the report for the professional requesting the evaluation: therapist, lawyer, neurologist, school counselor, among others? Being clear about who the client is, the decision is simplified. We will share the way in which in Monterrey, Mexico, we work intra and interdisciplinary.

Keywords: psychodiagnosis, epistemological bases, return of information

D6-3

EL PSICODIAGNÓSTICO, LA TORRE DE BABEL DE NUESTRA CLÍNICA

Lic. María Teresa Herrera[1], Lic. Noelia Siciliano[1], Lic. María Laura Riveros[1], Lic. Ariela Fischer[1], Lic. Marcelo Alé

[1]*Asociación Argentina de Psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach*

Este trabajo se propone abordar el desafío de transmitir en un lenguaje común y compartido la complejidad de un psicodiagnóstico. Presentaremos el caso de una paciente diagnosticada de manera diferente por su psiquiatra y su psicóloga. Este obstáculo nos remitió al mito de la Torre de Babel. Babel en hebreo significa confusión. Según la historia, los hombres crearon la torre para poder llegar al cielo y conquistar el poder absoluto. Ante esta soberbia, Dios hizo que la gente hablara diferentes lenguas para que no lo lograran. Ante el caso que nos convoca, y considerando estas miradas disímiles nos preguntamos: ¿Hay una sola perspectiva? Si es así, ¿se logra con ella abarcar la complejidad de la paciente? o en tal caso ¿con cuántos discursos nos encontramos? Las teorías implícitas presentes en cada terapeuta, influyen en las modalidades profesionales. Pueden presentar tantas variaciones en una formulación de caso, como terapeutas hay. Si las hipótesis diagnósticas son utilizadas de manera categórica por el terapeuta, se corre el riesgo de alejarse de la singularidad y complejidad del paciente. El objetivo es encontrar un lugar común, complementario, para articular diversas teorías y elaborar un código compartido, que facilite estrategias de abordaje y de cambio psíquico. Presentaremos el Rorschach y la clínica de la citada paciente con el objetivo de articular la Formulación Psicodinámica del Caso (Bernardi, 2016) y el Psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach para construir un lenguaje dinámico, en continua revisión focalizando en su funcionamiento mental, y que se acerque a la realidad psíquica de la paciente.

Palabras Claves: Formulación Psicodinámica. Psicodiagnóstico. Rorschach.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

PSYCHODIAGNOSTICS, THE TOWER OF BABEL OF OUR CLINIC

This work aims to address the challenge of conveying the complexity of a psychodiagnosis in a common and shared language. We will present the case of a patient diagnosed differently by her psychiatrist and her psychologist. This obstacle referred us to the myth of the Tower of Babel. Babel in Hebrew means confusion. According to history, men created the tower in order to reach heaven and conquer absolute power. Faced with this arrogance, God made the people speak different languages so that they would not succeed. Faced with the case that brings us together, and considering these dissimilar views, we ask ourselves: Is there a single perspective? If so, does it manage to encompass the complexity of the patient? Or in that case, how many speeches do we find? The implicit theories present in each therapist influence the professional modalities. They can present as many variations on a case formulation as there are therapists. If the diagnostic hypotheses are used categorically by the therapist, there is a risk of moving away from the uniqueness and complexity of the patient. The goal is to find a common, complementary place to articulate various theories and develop a shared code that facilitates strategies for approaching and psychic change. We will present the Rorschach and the clinic of the aforementioned patient with the aim of articulating the Psychodynamic Formulation of the Case (Bernardi, 2016) and the Rorschach Psychodiagnosis to build a dynamic language, in continuous review focusing on her mental functioning, and that is closer to the psychological reality of the patient.

Keywords: Psychodynamic Formulation. Psychodiagnosis. Rorschach.

E1 SPECIAL SESSION - FORENSIC

E1-1

USING THE RORSCHACH TO ASSESS TRAUMA IN AN IMMIGRATION CASE

Dr Kari Carstairs[1]

[1]*Carstairs Psychological Associates Limited, BROMLEY, United Kingdom*

This presentation concerns a 19 year old male from Botswana who was applying for «indefinite leave to remain» in the UK. His mother was already here and had been granted refugee status on account of having been trafficked to the UK. He was left in Botswana in the care of his aunt at the age of 8 when his mother was trafficked. His father had very little to do with him. The aunt's partner allegedly was physically and sexually abusive. I was instructed to carry out a psychological evaluation to determine whether the client's presentation was consistent with his reported history of trauma. I administered the Rorschach along with the

Beck Scale for Suicide Ideation, the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, the Brief Symptom Inventory, the Trauma Symptom Inventory-2 and the Detailed Assessment of Posttraumatic Stress.

Keywords: Rorschach, Trauma, Immigration

E1-2

LE PSYCHODIAGNOSTIK DE RORSCHACH ET LE THEMATIC APPERCEPTION TEST DANS LA PROCEDURE JUDICIAIRE : APPORT DE L'EXAMEN PSYCHOLOGIQUE A LA COMPREHENSION D'UN CAS DE COUPS ET BLESSURES INVOLONTAIRES

Prof. Christian Mormont[1], Séverine Louwette[2]
[1]*Docteur en psychologie, Université de Liège, Belgium, Liège, Belgium,*
[2]*Psychologue clinicienne, Université de Liège*

Un jeune homme est accusé de coups et blessures involontaires (ayant entrainé des séquelles physiques majeures chez la victime) et d'abstention coupable. Son attitude à l'égard des faits se caractérise par une absence complète d'émotions et par un détachement majeur qui laissent perplexe et qui pourraient le faire apparaître, au procès, comme un jeune homme strictement dénué de compassion et/ou à personnalité psychopathique. L'examen psychologique réalisé (entretiens cliniques, Psychodiagnostik de Rorschach et le Thematic Apperception Test) a permis de décrire son théâtre intérieur et a profondément modifié la compréhension de sa manière d'être et de ses comportements. Le tribunal correctionnel a pris en considération ces éléments dans son jugement.

Mots-clés: Rorschach, TAT, procédure judiciaire.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

THE RORSCHACH PSYCHODIAGNOSTIK AND THE THEMATIC APPERCEPTION TEST IN COURT PROCEEDINGS : THE CONTRIBUTION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF A CASE OF UNINTENTIONAL ASSAULT

A young man is accused of unintentional assault and battery (resulting in major physical consequences for the victim) and of culpable abstention. His attitude towards the facts is characterised by a complete absence of emotions and by a major detachment which leaves one perplexed and which could make him appear, at the trial, as a young man strictly devoid of pity and/or with a psychopathic personality. The psychological examination carried out (clinical interviews, Rorschach Psychodiagnostik and the Thematic Apperception Test) enabled a detailed description of his inner theatre and profoundly modified the understanding of his way of being and his behaviour. The criminal court took these elements into consideration in its judgment.
Key words: Rorschach, TAT, court proceedings.

E1-3

FORENSIC RE-EVALUATION OF A MINOR SHIELDED BY A CONTROLLED STRUCTURE: THE UNIQUENESS OF THE RORSCHACH COMPARED TO OTHER PSYCHODIAGNOSTIC TOOLS

Daniela Nicodemo[1]
[1]*Milan, Italian Rorschach Institute and integrated psychodiagnostics (IRPSI)*

Often, in the forensic setting, it is easy that defensive and controlled structures may not bring out more pathological and dysfunctional aspects and the psychodiagnostic tools we have at our disposal are not always useful for unhinging the defenses erected to protect the self by the subject. The Rorschach test, as a less controllable trigger, can allow us to make a difference. We will describe the case of Angelo, an eleven-year-old child mistreated in the family, re-evaluated with the Rorschach test six months after the first test investigation. The judge asks to be informed on his ability to testify and on the possible presence of signs of elements of a post-traumatic nature. The first evaluation, carried out only with graphic tests and C.A.T., was only partially able to answer the second question. The use of the Rorschach test allowed to reveal post traumatic intrapsychic dynamics otherwise hidden from the observer.

Keywords: Rorschach, trauma, forensic evaluation

E1-4

RORSCHACH, IMPUTABILITY AND SERIOUS PERSONALITY DISORDERS IN ITALIAN CASE LAW

Tommaso Caravelli[1], Roberto Cicioni[1], Lucia Rolando[1]
[1]*Istituto Rorschach Forense (Italia)*

The speech deals with the recent protocol of a stalker who finally killed the victim of his persecution and how the results of the Rorschach allowed the Court to accept the grounds of the defendant's defence, a very rare event in Italy, for the purposes of semi-disqualification, the conditions of which date back to a historic sentence of the Court of Cassation in 2005, the so-called «Raso sentence». The «Raso» expertise revolutionised the issue of imputability in Italy, opening the possibility that in addition to psychotic and organic diagnostics, even personality disorders can be recognised as a potential cause suitable for a judgment of total or partial disability, when they are deemed «serious» and causally linked to the crime committed. The cornerstone of this revolutionary expertise is the Rorschach administered with the Italian Scuola Romana Rorschach method in 2002 by one of the authors. Our intervention establishes a bridge between two protocols, the historical and the more recent one, trying to clarify the specific and typical quantitative and qualitative elements of the Italian method and their importance in a court discussion, by which we can not only make a diagnosis of personality disorder, but also examine its organisation and structure and, consequently, the level of functioning, more evolved and stable or more severe and exposed to possible psychotic crises, even transient.

Keywords: Personality disorders, imputability, murder

E2 SYMPOSIUM

ASSESSING PSYCHOSIS USING THE RORSCHACH

Dr. Joni L. Mihura[1], Callie Jowers[2], Dr Francesca Ales[3], Alicia W. Villanueva van den Hurk[4], Dr Nicolae Dumistrascu[5], Dr Phil Keddy[6], Dr Jeff Kline[7]
[1]University of Toledo, Toledo, United States, [2]University of Detroit Mercy, Detroit, United States, [3]University of Turin, Turin, Italy, [4]University of Dayton, Dayton, United States, [5]Albert & Jessie Danielsen Institute, Boston University, Boston, United States, [6]Private Practice, Oakland, United States, [7]Menlo Park Palo Alto Veterans Administration Medical Center, Palo Alto, United States

This symposium is focused on the assessment of psychosis using the Rorschach, including the psychosis characteristics best targeted by the methods of assessment used in the Rorschach Performance Assessment System and followed by results of empirical studies. Mihura starts with a discussion of the main psychosis factors and places this information in the context of the Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP). Second, Villanueva van den Hurk reports the preliminary results of an international survey on the specific uses of the Rorschach in clinical practice with an emphasis on its use in assessing emerging psychosis. Third, using a forensic sample, Ales presents data on the R-PAS visual misperceptions variable (FQ-) and its relationship to clinical ratings of hallucinations when using three different procedures to code response objects that are not in the FQ tables. The goal is to improve the FQ scale's reliability and to potentially save time for assessors in coding this variable as part of the in-progress short-form to assess psychosis, the Thought and Perception Assessment System (TPAS). Fourth, Callie Jowers presents the results of a study with male VA inpatients using nonstandard Rorschach clarification questions to determine whether more open-ended/unstructured questions result in more disorganized thinking and illogicality than more closed-ended/structured questions. The practical goal is to develop clarification questions for TPAS that assessors can use to administer the test even without knowing how to code responses. Finally, Joni Mihura will serve as the discussant.

E2-1

DECONSTRUCTING PSYCHOSIS: THE ROLE OF THE RORSCHACH IN ASSESSING PSYCHOSIS

Joni L. Mihura[1]
[1]Department of Psychology, University of Toledo

The first presentation by Mihura sets the stage for the subsequent presentations on using the Rorschach to assess psychosis. This is a particularly timely topic, because the psychoticism dimension is the third most supported dimension in the Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP) following the internalizing and externalizing dimensions. Assessing psychotic phenomena require multiple methods of assessment. Therefore, Mihura first briefly describes how specific methods of assessment map onto the psychotic phenomena. Then, she focuses specifically on using the Rorschach to assess visual misperceptions, disorganized thinking, and the negative symptoms of inexpressivity. The measures of visual perception and disordered thinking used in the Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS) have strong meta-analytic support for interrater reliability and validity; age-based norms for children, adolescents, and adults; and cross-cultural replications. Mihura describes research on the R-PAS measure of visual misperceptions and how the response process fits the interpretation of this psychosis phenomenon. She then describes the R-PAS disordered thinking scores and compares them to a standard measure of disordered thinking in the psychosis research literature – the Scale for the Assessment of Thought, Language, and Communication (TLC). Finally, she describes potential measures in R-PAS of the negative symptoms of psychosis, particularly the inexpressivity factor. In this presentation, some relevant research published since the Mihura et al. (2013) meta-analyses are also described. This introductory talk is followed by the individual paper presentations on assessing psychosis with the Rorschach. The last talk by Mihura focuses on the implications and future directions for the Thought and Perception Assessment System (TPAS), a test under development specifically to assess psychosis.

Keywords: Psychosis, HiTOP, disorganized thinking

E2-2

THE SPECIFIC USES OF THE RORSCHACH IN CLINICAL PRACTICE: PRELIMINARY RESULTS FROM AN INTERNATIONAL SURVEY

Alicia W. Villanueva van den Hurk[1], Callie E. Jowers[2], Nicolae Dumitrascu[3], Philip Keddy[4], Joni L. Mihura[5]
[1]Department of Psychology, University of Dayton, [2]Department of Psychology, University of Detroit Mercy, [3]Albert & Jessie Danielsen Institute, Boston University, [4]Private Practice, Oakland, CA, [5]Department of Psychology, University of Toledo

Objectives: Broadly, our study addresses the questions, "In what settings, with what age groups, and for what purposes is the Rorschach used internationally?" More specifically, we address the use of the Rorschach in clinical settings to assess psychosis. We present preliminary results from 342 Rorschach users representing 36 different countries. Methods: This was a survey created as part of the U.S. contribution to a larger ISR project ("MAP project") on teaching and using the Rorschach. The survey was distributed to R-PAS account holders with a request to forward to non-R-PAS users. Results: Of respondents, 80% used R-PAS, 35% used the CS, and 17% used both. Ninety-one percent used the Rorschach with adults, and 43% and 69% with children and adolescents, respectively. The most common setting was private practice (63%). The most common reason for using the Rorschach was differential diagnosis (65%) with psychosis (58%) and personality disorders (56%) as the main diagnoses. U.S. respondents were more likely to use the Rorschach to assess for psychosis (65% vs. 48%), especially emerging psychosis in adolescents (46% vs. 25%). The survey results were published in April 2022 in Rorschachiana. Conclusions: We describe the strong meta-analytic support for using the Rorschach to assess psychosis, a use supported by even the test's staunchest critics, and some considerations for using the Rorschach for that purpose in clinical settings. We close by describing study limitations and future directions, such as translating the survey to different languages and implementing a wider distribution.

Keywords: Rorschach, survey, clinical use

E2-3

USING THE RORSCHACH TO ASSESS THOUGHT DISORDER: THE EFFECT OF THE EXAMINER'S QUESTIONS ON TEST VALIDITY

Callie E. Jowers[1], Joni L. Mihura[2], Gregory J. Meyer, Jeffrey Kline[3], Alicia W. Vilanueva Van Den Hurk[4], Francesca Ales[5]

[1]Department of Psychology, University of Detroit Mercy, [2]Department of Psychology, University of Toledo, [3]Menlo Park Palo Alto Veterans Administration Medical Center, [4]Department of Psychology, University of Dayton, [5]Department of Psychology, University of Turin, Italy

Objectives: Experimental studies have found that individuals with schizophrenia display fewer instances of formal thought disorder in response to structured questions compared to unstructured questions. The present study examines whether the types of questions asked during Rorschach administration influence the amount of disorganized thinking detected on Rorschach protocols. The broader purpose of the study was to examine elaboration questions for the Thought and Perception Assessment System (TPAS; Mihura & Meyer, 2022) development for which assessors do not need to know how to score the Rorschach to administer the test. Methods: The study design and hypotheses were developed a priori and submitted as an OSF Preregistration entitled "Using the Rorschach to Assess Thought Disorder: The Effect of the Examiner's Questions on Test Validity." Using an archival dataset of 64 male VA inpatients who employed a range of different non-standard clarification questions as part of a different research study, two judges used a newly developed scale to rate the questions along a continuum with open/unstructured and closed/structured endpoints. Authors hypothesized an association between question type and Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS) linguistic cognitive codes that tap disorganized thinking (Peculiar Logic [PEC] and Level 2 Deviant Response [DR2]), such that less structured questions will relate to greater numbers of PEC and DR2 on these protocols. We also assess whether the less structured questions can increase the presence of the low base rates DR2 and PEC scores and whether question type will moderate the relationship between R-PAS DR2 and PEC codes and the criterion variables of disorganized thinking. Results: As hypothesized, less structured, open-ended questions displayed positive small effect associations with DR2 and more instances of "why" questions displayed positive small effect associations with PEC. In addition, compared to standard administration, the non-standard questions resulted in significantly higher base rates of DR2 and PEC. In the standard administration, DR2's showed a large effect size association with clinician-rated measures (BPRS, SCID) of disorganized thinking whereas a statistically significant but medium effect size association was detected between mean DR2 scores coded from these non-standard questions. Exploratory analyses revealed that though no significant relationship emerged with standard administration PEC and disorganized thinking, the relationship between PEC coded from non-standard questions and clinician-rated measures of disorganized thinking was statistically significant and a large bivariate association. Conclusions: Results suggest that non-standard administration questions that are asked during the Rorschach clarification phase (e.g., asking "why" questions) may increase the base rate of disorganized and illogical thinking scores. We describe preliminary support for using these non-standard administration questions for using the Rorschach to assess for psychosis that does not require knowing how to code the Rorschach. We close by describing study limitations and future directions, such as obtaining interrater reliability and study replication.

Keywords: Rorschach, disorganized thinking, administration question type

E2-4

IMPLICATIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR THE THOUGHT AND PERCEPTION ASSESSMENT SYSTEM (TPAS)

Joni L. Mihura[1], Gregory J. Meyer[1]

[1]Department of Psychology, University of Toledo

TPAS is a Rorschach test under development that is specifically designed to assess psychosis. TPAS is separate from R-PAS. The conceptualization and design of TPAS has been well underway, but the associated research, preparing the test manual, and preparing to collect normative data are in the early stages. The goal of TPAS is to focus on the main Rorschach psychosis variables – FQ-% and the Cognitive Codes – that have meta-analytic support. In addition, we are working on significantly simplifying the test administration compared to the CS or R-PAS, using elaboration questions that increase the base rate of the thought disorder scores, simplifying the coding of FQ, differentiating the nature of the Cognitive Codes and what psychosis charactersitics they assess, and testing an automated coding of positive and negative thought disorder. We are also focused on the best practices in science in the empirical foundations of TPAS by submitting preregistrations for these major research projects designed to serve as the backbone of the test. As presented by Alicia Villanueva van den Hurk, in an international survey on the uses of the Rorschach in clinical practice, consistent with the strong empirical support for the use of the Rorschach to assess psychosis, this was the most common use of the test in practice. For TPAS, Callie Jowers presentation on elaboration questions is a first step in simplifying what is called the Inquiry Phase in the CS and the Clarification Phase in R-PAS as well as increasing the base rate of the thought disorder scores. Francesca Ales is taking the lead on a research project targeting the simplification of coding FQ while retaining its construct validity (originally planned to be completed for the ISR). Kim Görner is taking the first automated coding project to assess positive and negative thought disorder as her undergraduate honor's project. The TPAS manual will focus specifically on psychosis and, therefore, provides extra guidance in using TPAS to assess psychosis. This extra guidance includes didactics on psychosis itself and understanding how it might be expressed during the administration, including typical challenges and how to address them (e.g., clients with paranoia, grandiosity, disorganized thinking, negative symptoms of inexpressivity and thought blocking, pressured speech).

E3 SYMPOSIUM

INTERPRETER OU DEFINIR LES FORMES AU RORSCHACH ? DIFFERENCIATIONS AUTISMES ET PSYCHOSES

Madame Hélène Suarez Labat[1], Monsieur Michael Chocron[2]

[1]Psychologue clinicienne, psychanalyste SPP, professeur associée Laboratoire PCPP, UR 4056, Institut de Psychologie, Université Paris Cité, France, [2]Psychologue clinicien, docteur en psychologie, ATER Université Sorbonne Paris Nord, UTRPP, UR 4403, Villetaneus

Objectifs : L'objectif de ce symposium est d'étudier les différenciations entre autismes et psychoses selon différentes approches du traitement de la perception des formes, de leurs mises en relations à travers les liaisons ou les déliaisons entre affects et représentations. Les psychopathologies de l'enfance, celles révélées à l'adolescence ou bien à l'âge adulte, pour les autismes comme pour les psychoses montrent des différences mais aussi quelques télescopages qui peuvent brouiller les hypothèses diagnostics ou dans l'évolution. Méthodes : La méthode

d'analyse (Ecole Française) se fera à partir du psychogramme, des grilles des procédés du discours afin d'apprécier l'économie de la stabilité identitaire et identificatoires, des mécanismes de défenses mettant en œuvre des mécanismes autistiques et /ou psychotiques. Résultats : Christine Frédérick-Libon, (Lausanne), Michael Chocron (USPN 13, France), Estelle Louët et Hélène Suarez Labat (Université Paris Cité, France) présenteront un tableau comparatif des différentes traductions projectives des mécanismes autistiques et psychotiques au Rorschach et aux Thématiques. Antoine Frigaux (Université de Lorraine, France) exposera l'intérêt du Rorschach dans la clinique des autistes adultes. Liubov Rakova Carron (Université Paris Cité, France) examinera les difficultés de l'expression de la projection de l'intégration du lien à l'objet, un affect coincé ? Valentine Feugas (Université Paris Cité, France) engagera une discussion sur l'investissement de la temporalité chez des patients schizophrènes. Conclusion : La synthèse des résultats permettra d'établir aux différents âges de la vie selon la problématique autistique ou psychotique les particularités du traitement de la pulsion, des capacités d'organisation de la personne face au retrait ou à l'explosivité destructrice de la représentation de soi.

Mots-clés: Méthodes projectives, Autismes, Psychoses.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

INTERPRETATION OR DEFINITION OF THE RORSCHACH SHAPES? AUTISM AND PSYCHOSIS DIFFERENTIATIONS

Objectives: The objective of this symposium is to study the differentiations between autisms and psychosis according to different approaches to the treatment of the perception of forms, their relationships through the links or unlinks between affects and representations. The psychopathologies of childhood, those revealed in adolescence or in adulthood, for autism or psychosis, differences and overlapping. This complexity is a problem for the diagnostic or the evolution. Methods: The method of analysis (French School) will be based on the psychogram, the grids of discourse processes in order to appreciate the economy of identity and identificatory stability, defense mechanisms implementing autistic and/or psychotic mechanisms. Results: Christine Frédérick-Libon, (Lausanne, Michael Chocron (USPN 13, France) Estelle Louët and Hélène Suarez Labat (University Paris Cité, France) will present a comparative table of the different projective translations of autistic and psychotic mechanisms in Rorschach and for the Thematics. Antoine Frigaux (University of Lorraine, France) will expose the interest of Rorschach in the adult autism clinic. Liuba Rakova Carron (University Paris Cité) will examine the difficulties of the expression of the projection of the integration of the link to the object, a stuck affect? Valentine Feugas (University Paris Cité, France) will initiate a discussion on the investment of temporality in schizophrenic patients. Conclusions: The synthesis of the results will make it possible to establish at the different ages of life according to the autistic or psychotic problem the particularities of the impulse treatment, the organizational capacities of the person faced with the withdrawal or the destructive explosiveness of the self-representation.

Keywords: Projectivs Méthods, Autisms, Psychosis.

E3-1

METHODES PROJECTIVES : DIFFERENCIATIONS AUTISMES-PSYCHOSES

Christine Frédérick-Libon[1], Michaël Chocron[2], Estelle Louët[3], Hélène Suarez Labat[4]

[1]Psychologue spécialiste en psychothérapie FSP/EFPP, en psychologie clinique FSP et en psychologie de l'enfance et de l'adolescence FSP, Lausanne, Suisse, [2]Psychologue clinicien, docteur en psychologie, ATER Université Sorbonne Paris Nord, UTRPP, UR 4403, Villetaneuse, France, [3]Psychologue clinicienne, psychanalyste, maître de conférences en psychologie clinique et de psychopathologie, laboratoire « psychologie clinique, psychopathologie, psychanalyse » (PCPP, UR 4056), Institut de Psychologie, Université Paris Cité, France, [4]Psychologue clinicienne, psychanalyste SPP, professeur associée Laboratoire PCPP, UR 4056, Institut de Psychologie, Université Paris Cité, France

La récente suppression de la rubrique Troubles envahissements du développement dans la CIM 10 soumet la clinique infantile à une non-différenciation entre autismes et psychoses, intégrés ou confondus sous l'appellation Troubles du Spectre Autistique. Or les signes cliniques présentés sont relativement différents. L'utilisation des tests projectifs dans l'évaluation de l'autisme est récente, il permet d'apprécier des éléments différenciateurs entre autismes et psychoses, (Jeammet 1991, Frederick-Libon, 2001/2005/2007, Louët, 2010/2021, Suarez Labat 2011/2015/2021, Chocron 2011 /2021). L'objectif est ici de présenter un résumé des différents apports permettant de différencier autismes et psychoses dans les différentes épreuves projectives. Nous examinerons à l'aide d'un tableau comparatif Rorschach/Epreuves Thématiques/ScénoTest (Suarez Labat, 2021) les éléments qui apparaissent comme différenciateurs, en particulier les mécanismes de défenses et les angoisses plus spécifiques à chaque groupe. Les réaménagements identificatoires propres à l'adolescence remettent en jeu la différenciation entre autisme et psychose : décompensations psychotiques intenses aboutissant à une symptomatologie de repli avec pertes d'acquis qui ressemblent alors à certains tableaux d'autisme, par ailleurs les évolutions de sujets autistes peuvent montrer le surgissement des mécanismes psychotiques. Seront également discuter en référence à la feuille de dépouillement du TAT (Louët,2020) les différentes traductions projectives des deux versants du traitement de la perte à travers les mouvements maniaques ou ceux évoquant une profonde mélancolie. Ainsi l'analyse des capacités de synthèse de chaque groupe permet de continuer à défricher leurs similitudes et différences.

Mots-clés: Autismes-Psychoses-Méthodes projectives.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

PROJECTIVE METHODS: AUTISM-PSYCHOSIS DIFFERENTIATIONS

The recent deletion of the Developmental Disorders Troubles heading in ICD 10 subjects' clinical practice to non-differentiation between autism and psychoses, integrated or confused under the name autism spectrum disorders. However, the clinical signs presented are relatively different. The use of projective tests in the evaluation of autism is also recent and makes it possible to assess different differentiating elements between autism and psychosis, (Jeammet 1991, Frederick-Libon, 2001/2005/2007, Louët, 2010/2021, Suarez Labat 2011/2015/2021, Chocron 2011/2021). The objective here is to present a summary of the different contributions that make it possible to differentiate between

autism and psychosis in the different projective tests. We will examine with the help of a comparative table Rorschach / Epreuves Thématiques / ScénoTest (Suarez Labat, 2021) the elements that appear as differentiators, in particular the defense mechanisms and the anxieties more specific to each group. The identificatory rearrangements specific to adolescence bring the differentiation between autism and psychosis: intense psychotic decompensations leading to a symptomatology of withdrawal with losses of acquired knowledge which then resemble certain autism, moreover the evolutions of autistic subjects can present, during adolescence, the emergence of psychotic mechanisms. Will also be discussed with the reference to the TAT analysis (Louët 2020) the different projective translations of the two sides of the treatment of loss through manic movements or those evoking deep melancholy. Thus, the analysis of the synthesis capacities of each group makes it possible to continue to clear their similarities and differences.
KeyWords: Autism-Psychosis-Projective methods.

E3-2

LE DIAGNOSTIC DIFFERENTIEL : L'INTERÊT DU TEST DU RORSCHACH DANS LA CLINIQUE DE L'ADULTE AUTISTE

Antoine Frigaux[1]

[1]Psychologue clinicien, Docteur en psychologie, Laboratoire INTERPSY EA 4432, Université de Lorraine, France

Objectifs. - L'objectif de cette présentation est de montrer l'intérêt du test de Rorschach qui mobilise l'utilisation de certains processus psychiques, dont l'analyse éclaire les proximités et différences entre les fonctionnements autistiques et psychotiques et sert les pratiques cliniques. Méthodes. – Une présentation d'une revue de la littérature internationale, focalisée sur l'utilisation du test de Rorschach en clinique de l'autisme, permettra d'abord de montrer en quoi il constitue un « outil de prédilection » notamment pour analyser, à différents moments de vie des sujets, la qualité des processus psychiques convoqués préférentiellement dans les fonctionnements autistiques. Résultats. – Cet argumentaire sera ensuite étayé par la présentation de certains résultats de notre recherche doctorale exploratoire qui propose de retenir plusieurs indicateurs projectifs révélateurs des dynamiques dans les fonctionnements psychiques de sujets autistes adultes (sur les dimensions des processus de pensée, problématiques identitaires et objectales, mécanismes de défense…). Cette recherche illustre spécifiquement l'intérêt du Rorschach et de nos repères, intégré dans les démarches diagnostiques aux côtés des outils habituellement recommandés, pour le diagnostic différentiel entre autisme et autres fonctionnements psychotiques. Conclusion(s). – Ces arguments accompagnent l'idée que le Rorschach permet de produire des données cliniques importantes dans le cadre des pratiques cliniques diagnostiques, mais aussi des suivis thérapeutiques, et d'avancer dans les modélisations théoriques des fonctionnements autistiques et psychotiques et leurs évolutions.

Mots-clés: Diagnostic, Rorschach, Autismes.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS: THE INTEREST OF THE RORSCHACH TEST IN THE CLINIC OF AUTISTES ADULTS

Objectives. - The aim of this presentation is to show the interest of the Rorschach test: the test mobilizes the use of certain psychic processes and the analysis sheds light on the proximities and differences of the autistic and psychosis functioning and serves clinical practice. Methods. - The general presentation of a review of the international literature, focused on the use of the Rorschach in autism, will first show how the Rorschach test constitutes a «preferred tool» for analyzing, at different moments in the life of the subjects, the quality of the psychic processes preferentially used in the autistic functioning. Results. – Then, this argument will be supported by the presentation of results of our exploratory doctoral research which proposes to retain several projective indicators revealing the dynamics in the psychological functioning of adult autistic subjects (thought processes, identity and object problematics, defence mechanisms, etc.). This research illustrates the interest of the Rorschach and our markers, integrated into the diagnostic process alongside the usually recommended tools, for the differential diagnosis between autism and other psychotic functioning. Conclusion(s). - These arguments support the conclusion that the Rorschach could produce important clinical data within the framework of diagnostic clinical practices, but also for therapeutic follow-ups, and to advance in the theoretical modelling of autistic and psychotic functioning and evolutions.

Keywords: Diagnostic, Rorschach, Autism.

E3-3

COINCE SUR LE DEDANS D'EUX-MÊME : PULSION SANS OBJET

Liubov Rakova Carron[1]

[1]Psychologue clinicienne, MGEN, Doctorante Laboratoire PCPP, UR 4056, Institut de Psychologie, Université Paris Cité, France

Autisme, psychose et schizophrénie, sont-ils des synonymes ? Dans la littérature internationale psychiatrique et psychanalytique on ne fait plus tellement de différence. « Psychotiques » écrit-on. Large perspective. Pourtant, sous ce vocable générique nous pouvons retrouver des patients ayant commencé leur pathologie au cours de l'adolescence qui a été vécue comme une catastrophe et ceux qui, étaient suivis depuis le plus jeune âge, et pour qui l'adolescence est passée totalement inaperçue. Ces derniers se tiennent à part et ne correspondent guère aux trois dimensions (idées délirantes, déficit, désorganisation) de la clinique associée à la psychose. Ils ne présentent ni état hallucinatoire ni désorganisation, comme les patients schizophrènes, et même leurs productions délirantes ne semblent pas relever de la même qualité du travail psychique. Leur clinique considérée comme négative ou déficitaire est très hétérogène. Ils peuvent connaître une adaptation socioprofessionnelle supérieure à celle des patients psychotiques tout en donnant l'impression d'un décalage, d'une inadaptation de fond qui contraste avec une adaptation de surface. Mais la dimension la plus marquée par ce caractère d'étrangeté reste leur relation à l'objet, qu'ils décrivent souvent comme une communication à sens unique, comme s'ils étaient face à un « mur », « coincés sur le dedans d'eux-mêmes ». Notre présentation vise à explorer, à partir de différents protocoles des méthodes projectives, cet aspect de leur fonctionnement psychique car

le matériel des tests ainsi que le clinicien lui-même se proposent au patient en tant qu'objet d'investissement durant la passation.

Mots-Clés: Psychoses, Schizophrénie, Autismes.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

STUCK ON THE INSIDE OF THEMSELVES: IMPULSE WITHOUT OBJECT

Are autism, psychosis and schizophrenia synonyms ? In the international psychiatric and psychoanalytic literature, these terms appear to be used indifferently. They are grouped under the idea of "Psychotic". A very broad concept. However, in this general category we can find patients who started their pathology in adolescence and this experience became a catastrophe for them, and the patients who were treated for psychotic symptoms in early childhood and for whom the adolescence seems to have been unnoticed. This second group of patients seems very different and does not correspond to the three aspects often associated with psychosis (positive, negative, disorder). They don't present a hallucinatory state or disorganization like schizophrenic patients and even their delusional productions do not seem to relate to the same quality of psychic work. The negative aspect is very heterogeneous. They can better adapt to a socio-professional environment compared to psychotic patients and they can appear to lag which contrasts with the surface adaptation. But the strangest aspect of their psychic work is their relation to object, to others, which they often describe as a "one-way communication", as if they were facing a «wall», «stuck on the inside of "themselves'. Our communication based on protocols of projective methods of this patients explores this aspect of their psychic work because the material of the tests as well as the clinical psychologist himself is offered to the patient as an object of investment during the test.

Keywords: Psychosis; Schizophrenia, Autisms.

E3-4

DIFFERENCIATIONS ET INVESTISSEMENT DE LA TEMPORALITE PSYCHIQUE DANS LA SCHIZOPHRENIE

Valentine Feugas[1]

[1]*Psychologue clinicienne, doctorante Laboratoire PCPP, UR 4056, Institut de Psychologie, Université Paris Cité, France.*

En France, les politiques de santé publique en psychiatrie visent à l'inclusion sociale et à la mise en place de projet pour tous les patients souffrant de troubles psychotiques. La possibilité d'investir des projets dépend de la qualité de l'investissement de la temporalité psychique. Les capacités de différenciation interne/externe et sujet/objet convoquent le traitement de l'espace et conditionnent un investissement à la fois subjectif et différencié du temps. En effet, celle-ci comporte à la fois une dimension externe et une dimension interne. Le temps chronométrique, celui des horloges, du calendrier, doit pouvoir être différencié et se lier à une dimension pulsionnelle, comportant des représentations et des affects subjectifs. Ainsi, la qualité de la différenciation interne/externe et de la différenciation sujet/objet ouvre alors la voie vers un investissement plus ou moins efficient de la temporalité psychique. Si dans la schizophrénie la capacité à investir la temporalité psychique peut apparaître confuse, condensée ou encore figée, elle n'est pas pour autant abolie. Nous souhaiterions aborder, à travers l'étude d'un protocole de Rorschach et d'un protocole de TAT d'un patient schizophrène, le lien entre la qualité de la différenciation interne/externe, ainsi que la différenciation sujet/objet, et la qualité de l'investissement de la temporalité psychique.

Mots-Clés: Différenciations, Temporalité, Schizophrénie.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

In France, public health policies in psychiatry aim at social inclusion and the implementation of projects for all patients suffering from psychotic disorders. The possibility of investing in projects depends on the quality of the psychic temporality's investment. The capacities of internal/external differentiation and subject/object summon the treatment of space and condition an investment that is both subjective and differentiated from time. Indeed, it has both an external dimension and an internal dimension. Chronometric time, that of clocks, of the calendar, must be able to be differentiated and linked to a drive dimension, including representations and subjective affects. Thus, the quality of internal/external differentiation and subject/object differentiation then opens the way to a more or less efficient psychic temporality's investment. If in schizophrenia the ability to invest the psychic temporality may appear confused, condensed or frozen, it is not abolished. We would like to address, through the study of a Rorschach protocol and a TAT protocol of a schizophrenic patient, the link between the quality of the differentiation internal / external, as well as the differentiation subject / object, and the quality of the investment of the psychic temporality.

Keywords: Differentiations, Temporality, Schizophrenia, Projectivs Méthods, Psychosis, Autisms.

E4 SYMPOSIUM

AUX MARGES DU PROTOCOLE DU RORSCHACH

Dr Luca Bruno, Dr Silvia Formentin, Prof Valeria Barbieri, Dr Ilaria Rittatore Vonwiller, Prof Hélène Suarez Labat, Prof Benoit Verdon

[1]*Associazione Italiana Rorschach, Italy*

On s'est mis aux marges du protocole du Rorschach, pour analyser ce qui se passe autour de la situation projective et ce qu'on peut faire avec ça. Le but de notre symposium est de mettre en évidence des aspects particuliers (soit curieux, inhabituels, ou peu connus dans la littérature scientifique) qui font partie de la passation ou de l'évaluation du protocole du Rorschach et des méthodes projectives à la lumière des évidences théoriques, méthodologiques et cliniques courantes. Il s'agit d'éléments qui vont au delà des interprétations fournies par le patient et qui peuvent concerner phénomènes somatiques, sensoriels, non verbales soi du patient que du clinicien. Très souvent ils appartiennent au milieu de la dynamique du transfert/contretransfert. Ces éléments peuvent fournir des indications importantes sur le fonctionnement psychique du patient ou enrichir la valeur diagnostique de ses réponses. Aux marges du protocole et de son interprétation il y a aussi autres importantes questions sur sa utilisation clinique: il s'agit des questions posées pendant la délicate phase du retour des résultats au patient et par l'utilisation des données pour plusieurs d'évaluations psycho-diagnostiques parmi autres test. C'est très important aussi l'analyse des communications à travers le corps et l'expression motrice de l'affect. Enfin, on ne peut pas oublier la théorie car, malgré certains courant d'emploi du Rorschach d'une manière athéorique, le test est né il y

a 100 ans au sein d'importantes références phénoménologiques et psychanalytiques qui permettent d'étendre l'ampleur et la profondeur de la compréhension des différents fonctionnements psychiques.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE RORSCHACH PROTOCOL

We have placed ourselves on the "outskirts" of the Rorschach protocol to analyze what happens around the situation and what we can achieve with it. The aim is to highlight particular aspects (be they odd, unusual or less known in the scientific literature) of managing and evaluating the Rorschach protocol and the projective methods under the lens of current theoretical, methodological and clinical evidence. These elements go beyond the interpretations provided by the patient and can concern somatic, sensory, non-verbal phenomena, concerning both the patient and the clinician. In most cases, they belong to the field of transference / countertransference dynamics. Such elements can provide important insights into the patient's mental functioning or enrich the diagnostic value of his or her responses. Other important issues on its clinical use and its interpretation stand on the outskirts of the protocol: such are the issues prompted by the delicate phase of returning the results to the patient and the use of data to support further psychodiagnostic evaluations through other tests. The study of body communications during the administration of tests and the possibility of analyzing self-representations through the motion-based expression of affection prove to be equally interesting. Finally, we cannot overlook the theoretical area as, despite some currents of use of the Rorschach test in an atheorical way, such a tool was born exactly a century ago within important phenomenological and psychoanalytic references that allow us to extend the breadth and depth of our understanding of what happens in the minds of the people taking the Rorschach still even today.

Keywords: Rorschach - Theory - Methodology

E4-1

LES EFFETS DE TRANSFERT NARCISSIQUE PENDANT LA PASSATION DES TESTS PROJECTIFS »

Benoît Verdon[1], Estelle Louët[2]

[1]Psychologue clinicien, psychanalyste, professeur de psychologie clinique et de psychopathologie, laboratoire « psychologie clinique, psychopathologie, psychanalyse » (PCPP, UR 4056), Institut de Psychologie, Université Paris Cité, France, [2]Psychologue clinicienne, psychanalyste, maître de conférence en psychologie clinique et de psychopathologie, laboratoire « psychologie clinique, psychopathologie, psychanalyse » (PCPP, UR 4056), Institut de Psychologie, Université Paris Cité, France.

Objectifs: La démarche d'analyse des protocoles de tests projectifs proposée par l'École française met l'accent sur l'étude du processus Rorschach et du processus TAT et de la dynamique d'articulation associative des réponses (Rausch de Traubenberg, 1983 ; Chabert, Louët, Azoulay et Verdon, 2020). Elle propose ainsi une méthodologie rigoureuse qui permet, entre autres, la mise en exergue de potentielles fragilités et ressources narcissiques, voire de modalités de fonctionnement narcissique. Nous nous proposons d'explorer plus avant la question des effets de transfert narcissique lors de la passation. Méthodes: Les protocoles de Rorschach et de TAT de 60 femmes et hommes âgés de 53 à 87 ans ont été analysés et permettent de proposer une hypothèse diagnostique précise tout en étudiant la valeur fonctionnelle des modalités narcissiques qui imprègnent et soutiennent la dynamique du transfert du patient et, partant, celui du psychologue. Résultats: Il s'avère ainsi très informatif de prêter son attention aux éléments qualitatifs qui prennent une place significative lors de la proposition des tests projectifs aux patients. La relation singulière qui s'instaure grâce à cette médiation originale est en effet susceptible de permettre la saisie de modalités de transfert marquées par l'exigence narcissique, l'idéalisation positive ou négative, la disqualification, la négation de la différence et de la perte et ce, dans diverses organisations psychopathologiques. Conclusions: La clinique de l'adulte vieillissant, où la question narcissique est particulièrement remise sur le métier, est une clinique heuristique pour explorer les enjeux cliniques et méthodologiques des effets de transfert lors d'un bilan psychologique.

Mots-clés: Narcissisme – Transfert – Vieillissement

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

THE EFFECTS OF NARCISSISTIC TRANSFERENCE DURING PROJECTIVE TESTS ADMINISTRATION

Objectives: The French School methodology to analyze projective test protocols emphasizes the study of the Rorschach process and the TAT process and the dynamics of associative articulation of responses (Rausch de Traubenberg, 1983; Chabert, Louët, Azoulay, & Verdon, 2020). It thus proposes a rigorous methodology which allows, among other things, the highlighting of potential narcissistic fragilities and resources, or even of modalities of narcissistic functioning. We propose to explore further the question of the effects of narcissistic transference during the administration. Methods: Interesting in that they are collected during a dense period of passage in the course of life, the Rorschach and TAT protocols of 60 women and men aged 53 to 87 years were analyzed and allow us to propose a precise diagnostic hypothesis while studying the functional value of the narcissistic modalities that impregnate and support the dynamics of the patient's transference and, consequently, that of the psychologist. Results: It is therefore very informative to pay attention to the qualitative elements that play a significant role in the proposal of projective tests to patients. The singular relationship which is established thanks to this original mediation is indeed likely to allow the seizure of modalities of transference marked by the narcissistic requirement, the positive or negative idealization, the disqualification, the negation of the difference and of the loss, and this, in various psychopathological organizations. Conclusions: The clinic of the aging adult, where the narcissistic question is particularly put back on the job, is a heuristic clinic to explore the clinical and methodological stakes of the effects of transfer during a psychological assessment.

Keywords: Narcissism - Transference – Aging

E4-2

LA RESTITUTION DES RÉSULTATS DU TEST DE RORSCHACH AUX ADOLESCENTS EN UTILISANT LE LANGAGE COURANT

Ilaria Rittatore Vonwiller[1]

[1]Psychologue, Psychothérapeute psychanalytique d'enfant et d'adolescents (Tavistock), Psychanalyste en formation (SPI, IPA), Membre de l'Associazione Italiana Rorschach

Ce document veut se concentrer sur la phase de restitution des résultats du test de Rorschach, explorant comment l'utilisation des images produites par chaque individu peut représenter un langage approprié pour atteindre les patients, en particulier les adolescents. La restitution a besoin d'une réélaboration complexe, qui prend généralement la forme d'un rapport ou d'une interview, mais qui peut atteindre la personne de manière encore plus efficace grâce à une ou plusieurs des images projetées. Le modèle de travail est basé sur l'expérience du psychanalyste italien T. Senise, lequel a proposé aux adolescents des parcours vites de psychothérapie d'identification à partir d'une phase de valuation initiale qui inclut l'utilisation du Rorschach et une lettre de restitution où on raconte tout ce qui a émergé du test. La lettre à l'adolescent est un outil excellent, mais maintenant, car on est entré dans l'ère numérique, avec le langage de l'image qui caractérise les échanges quotidiens des enfants, il serait bon de se demander si le test Rorschach pourrait trouver un moyen d'atteindre les jeunes patients précisément avec les images qu'ils ont produit pendant le test. Notre proposition est de penser que la lettre du modèle de Senise peut devenir une image collectée et élaborée par le clinicien et puis restituée aux patients afin qu'ils puissent s'identifier et se reconnaître dans cette image, avec une proposition et un souhait d'intégration.

Mots-clés: phase de restitution, image, adolescents, époque digitale, model de psychothérapie brief d'individuation par Senise

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

THE RESTITUTION OF THE RORSCHACH TEST TO ADOLESCENTS THROUGH THE CURRENT LANGUAGE

The contribution here intends to focus on the restitution phase after the Rorschach test has been administered, while studying more deeply the way the images anybody produces may represent a suitable language to get through to the patients, especially in the case of adolescent ones. To give back to the person what he or she projected, albeit in a form which may be acceptable and understandable is complex in nature and usually goes through the words of a report or of an interview, even if it may get to any given subject more effectively through one or more of the projected images. The working model is based on the experience and expertise of Italian psychoanalyst T. Senise, who proposed brief individuation psychotherapy paths to adolescents, starting from an early evaluation phase which involves the use of the Rorschach test and a restitution letter describing what emerged from the test. The letter to any given adolescent is an excellent tool to break through to young patients but, now, as we have entered the digital era and the language of images characterizes the daily interactions for girls and boys, one may very well wonder if the Rorschach test may find a way to reach younger patients, using the very same images they produced during the test. My proposal revolves around thinking that the letter Senise's model is based on may become an image collected and processed by the clinical professional before it is given back to the patient, so that him or her may identify and recognize himself or herself within said image, together with a proposal and a wish for integration.

Keywords: restitution phase, images, adolescents, digital era, Senise brief identification psychotherapy model

E4-3

LE RORSCHACH POUR L'EVALUATION DU FONCTIONNEMENT PSYCHIQUE SELON LE MANUEL DIAGNOSTIQUE PSYCHODINAMIQUE (PDM-2)

Bruno Luca[1], Formentin Silvia[2]

[1]Psychologue, Psychanalyste SPI et IPA, Secrétaire Scientifique de l'Associazione Italiana Rorschach, membre de l'ISR, [2]Psychologue, Psychothérapeute, Ulss 6 euganea, Padova, Italie

Objectifs : Une étude pilote est présentée ici pour l'utilisation du test du Rorschach en evaluant le fonctionnement psychique à travers l'axe M du Manuel diagnostique psychodynamique (En original: Psychodynamic Diagnostic Manual : PDM-2, 2017). L'objectif était d'identifier un ensemble d'indices du Rorschach, soit qualitatifs, soit quantitatifs, qui permettent d'attribuer différents scores de niveau au sein de l'échelle d'évaluation proposée par le PDM pour chacune des 11 dimensions d'AXIS M répertoriées par le PDM-2, et regroupées dans les quatre catégories suivantes: « processus cognitifs et affectifs », « identité et relations », « défenses et adaptation », « conscience de soi et autodirection ». Méthode : Les protocoles du Rorschach de sujets névrosés, borderline et psychotiques ont été analysés, en identifiant des indices spécifiques offerts par la cotation du test du Rorschach selon la méthode Passi-Tognazzo, qui pourrait permettre d'attribuer un score de 1 à 5 sur l'échelle d'évaluation pour chaque dimension de l'axe M du PDM-2. Résultats : Les premiers résultats permettent de mettre en évidence une bonne différenciation des scores dans l'évaluation psychodiagnostique des sujets, selon leur différentes structures de la personnalité. On a essayé d'utiliser la cohérence des constructions d'une matrice psychodynamique entre le modèle du test Rorschach et l'élaboration théorique du système diagnostique du PDM-2, pour maximiser la possibilité de formuler une diagnose qui tienne compte, à la fois, de l'importance croissante attribuée aux méthodes, dimensionnelles, et à la nécessité d'utiliser des outils qui peuvent garantir une méthodologie sur une base empirique. Conclusions : Les premières considérations concernant ce qui semble être les points forts de la combinaison Rorschach / PDM-2 pour l'évaluation du fonctionnement mental sont discutées, notamment à travers un rapport de cas.

Mots-clés: Rorschach ; PDM-2 ; fonctionnement psychique ; diagnostic dimensionnel

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

THE RESTITUTION OF THE RORSCHACH TEST TO ADOLESCENTS THROUGH THE CURRENT LANGUAGE

The contribution here intends to focus on the restitution phase after the Rorschach test has been administered, while studying more deeply the way the images anybody produces may represent a suitable language to get through to the patients, especially in the case of adolescent ones. To give back to the person what he or she projected, albeit in a form

which may be acceptable and understandable is complex in nature and usually goes through the words of a report or of an interview, even if it may get to any given subject more effectively through one or more of the projected images. The working model is based on the experience and expertise of Italian psychoanalyst T. Senise, who proposed brief individuation psychotherapy paths to adolescents, starting from an early evaluation phase which involves the use of the Rorschach test and a restitution letter describing what emerged from the test. The letter to any given adolescent is an excellent tool to break through to young patients but, now, as we have entered the digital era and the language of images characterizes the daily interactions for girls and boys, one may very well wonder if the Rorschach test may find a way to reach younger patients, using the very same images they produced during the test. My proposal revolves around thinking that the letter Senise's model is based on may become an image collected and processed by the clinical professional before it is given back to the patient, so that him or her may identify and recognize himself or herself within said image, together with a proposal and a wish for integration.

Keywords: restitution phase, images, adolescents, digital era, Senise brief identification psychotherapy model

E4-4

L'EXPRESSION MOTRICE DE L'AFFECT CHEZ L'ENFANT ET L'ADOLESCENT AU RORSCHACH

Hélène Suarez Labat[1]

[1]Psychologue clinicienne, Psychanalyste, PCPP, Université de Paris (France)

L'objectif de ma communication consiste à présenter au Rorschach chez l'enfant et l'adolescent l'analyse des expressions motrices de l'affect sous ses différentes formes. En effet, différentes manifestations sont étudiées (Pertes de tonus, excitation, tristesse) afin d'établir des repères par rapport à l'économie de l'image du corps, ses liens entre sensations, affects et représentations. Ces mouvements sollicités par le matériel révèlent les qualités particulières des enveloppes psychiques et des assises narcissiques ainsi que la qualité de l'intégration des liens avec un objet doté de limites pour lesquelles on s'interrogera sur le traitement spécifique. L'introjection des pôles actif/passif, masculin/féminin est aussi étudié pour apprécier la nature des identifications et leurs liens positifs ou négatifs avec les processus de pensée souvent emportés par la quantité d'excitations qui entravent leur articulation. La méthode d'analyse est celle d'examiner les liens entre quantité et qualité du fonctionnement psychique à partir des indices du psychogramme d'une population de 6 enfants (4-10 ans) et 6 adolescents (12-16 ans), 3 filles et 3 garçons pour chaque groupe. Ces deux populations présentent différentes psychopathologies de façon à mettre en perspective les différents modes d'expression motrices de l'affect, soutien au réinvestissement des processus de pensée ou expression de leur désintégration ? Les résultats montrent une hétérogénéité du traitement au sein de chaque groupe. En conclusion, la représentation de soi à travers l'expression motrice de l'affect au Rorschach révèle la nature profonde des identifications primaires et la qualité de leurs transformations vers l'intégration des identifications secondaires et des processus de pensée.

Mots-clés: Rorschach-Expressions motrices affects-pertes de tonus

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

THE MOTOR EXPRESSION OF AFFECT IN CHILDRENS AND ADOLESCENTS IN RORSCHACH

The aim of my paper is to introduce Rorschach with children and adolescents for the analysis of motor expressions of affect in its various forms. Indeed, different manifestations are studied (loss of tone, excitement, sadness) in order to establish the relation to the economy of the body image, its links between sensations, affects and representations. These movements solicited by the material reveal the particular qualities of the psychic envelopes and the narcissistic foundations as well as the quality of the integration of the links with an object endowed with limits for which we will wonder about the specific treatment. The introjection of the active / passive, masculine / feminine poles is also studied to appreciate the nature of identifications and their positive or negative links with the thought processes often carried away by the amount of excitement that hinders their articulation. The analysis method examining the links between quantity and quality of psychic functioning from the indices of the psychogram of a population of 6 children (4-10 years old) and 6 adolescents (12-16 years old), 3 girls and 3 boys for each group. These two populations present different psychopathologies in order to put into perspective the different modes of motor expression of affect, support for the reinvestment of thought processes or expression of their disintegration? The results show heterogeneity of treatment within each group. In conclusion, self-representation through the motor expression of affect in Rorschach reveals the deep nature of primary identifications and the quality of their transformations towards the integration of secondary identifications and thought processes.

Keywords: Rorschach-Motors expression of affects- Loss of tone

E5 SYMPOSIUM

THE PFISTER TEST – NEW ADVANCES

PhD Anna Elisa Villemor-Amaral[1], PhD Silvia Pugliese[2,3], PhD Ana Cristina Resende[4], PhD Lucila Moraes Cardoso[5], PhD Silvana Scortegagna[6], PhD Marlene Silva Alves[8], PhD Helena Rinaldi Rosa[7], Ma Cristina Ribas Teixeira[6]

[1]Universidade São Francisco, Campinas, Brazil, [2]Universidad Nacional de Rosário, Rosário, Argentina, [3]Universidad del Aconcagua, Mendoza, Argentina, [4]Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Goiás, Goiania, Brazil, [5]Universidade Estadual do Ceará, Fortaleza, Brazil, [6]Universidade de Passo Fundo, Passo Fundo, Brazil, [7]USP - Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, [8]Unigrad - Faculdade do Sudoeste, Vitória da Conquista, Brazil

This symposium brings together four works that demonstrate the advances in research with the Pfister test in Brazil. Research has shown the tendency for the average distribution of colors to remain proportionally similar in different groups and at different times, so that the choice of colors alone has rarely been significant in distinguishing groups from different regions or psychopathological groups, with some exceptions. This reinforces the need to analyze the test data in an integrated way with the other data, mainly related to the shape and chromatic amplitude, that is, the amount of colors chosen and consistency in the choice of colors throughout the construction of the three pyramids. In the works presented, we will discuss the distribution of colors and other indicators when the evaluation with Pfister was made in a compulsory way with adults, in a pandemic context with children, with institutionalized elderly and finally the efforts to adapt

the application of Pfister to a remote modality and computerized, a condition that is imposed either by the pandemic, or by technological advances and the new habits of personal interaction in today's society.

Keywords: colored pyramids, standardization, validation.

E5-1

IMPACT OF COLOR ON EMOTIONS: IS IT INTUITION? IS IT CULTURAL? IS IT FROM A TIME?

Silvia Pugliesi[1,2]

[1]Universidad Nacional de Rosário, Rosário, Argentina, [2]Universidad del Aconcagua, Mendoza, Argentina

Throughout history, qualities were attributed to colors and individual reactions to color stimuli were linked to affectivity. But the scientificity of this relationship has been questioned. Teams of neuroscientists from different regions of the world have agreed to demonstrate through IRM that the prefrontal area appears to be an interface between the sensory cortex and the amygdala where the representation of the world with its emotional nuances is integrated. And in this line, the color, like the meaning of the words, is built. In addition, various studies conclude that the preference of colors does not present significant differences between cultures and periods and is corroborated with the comparative analysis of scales of the Pfister TPC test. The study of neurological processes, quantum chromodynamics, and the theories of chromatic perception has made it possible to understand how formal compositions, textures, colors, are capable of impacting emotions and that constitute the basis of diagnostic inferences, in tests that include the variable color, such as the Rorschach and the Color Pyramids.

Keywords: Color Pyramids Test, Pfister, neurosciences

E5-2

PFISTER TEST IN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR FIREARM HANDLING

Ana Cristina Resende[1], Lucila Moraes Cardoso[2], Marlene Alves da Silva[3], Helena Rinaldi Rosa[4]

[1]Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Goiás, Goiania, Brazil, [2]Universidade Estadual do Ceará, Fortaleza, Brazil, [3]Unigrad - Faculdade do Sudoeste, Vitória da Conquista, Brazil, [4]USP - Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

According to Brazilian law, anyone who wants to obtain permission to handle a firearm must first undergo a psychological evaluation. Among the psychological tests that are generally used, we can mention the Pfister Colored Pyramids Test. In this work, we aim to compare the performance in the Pfister Test of security guards and candidates for handling firearms with the normative sample. The results showed differences between the groups, characterizing the sample of candidates for handling weapons as more rigid, anxious and immature, with a predisposition to be more oppositional, but also more dynamic and to have more achievements (wide and stable chromatic formula, lowering of the disorderly execution, inverse descending placement, monotone layers and predominance of Green and Yellow colors). In addition, they seem to be less predisposed to deal with ambivalent feelings (downgrading of the colors Blue, Red and Violet). From these results, it is noted that there is a set of Pfister variables, in addition to the increase and decrease of colors that need to be considered in these evaluations.

Keywords: Psychological assessment; Colored Pyramids Test, Firearm handling

E5-3

PERFORMANCE OF CHILDREN ON THE PFISTER TEST BEFORE AND DURING THE PANDEMIC CONTEXT

Lucila Moraes Cardoso[1], Ana Cristina Resende[2], Anna Elisa de Villemor-Amaral[3], Silvana Alba Scortegagna[4]

[1]Universidade Estadual do Ceará, Fortaleza, Brazil, [2]Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Goiás, Goiania, Brazil, [3]Universidade São Francisco, Campinas, Brazil, [4]Universidade de Passo Fundo, Passo Fundo, Brazil

Stressful events are considered to be life events that change the environment and promote some kind of tension, such as the pandemic context experienced in Brazil since March 2020. During the pandemic, like adults, children also had to adapt to a new routine, the consequences of which are still uncertain. In this study, we sought to compare the performance of children on the Pfister Test before and during the pandemic. The study included 94 children aged between 6 and 12 years (Mean=9; Standard deviation=1.4). Of these, 61 answered the test in 2019 and 33 took it in August 2021. To compare the chromatic formula and the execution process, Pearson's chi-square test and the effect size estimated by Cramer's V were used, already to verify the differences between the medians of the colors the Mann-Whitney tests were performed for independent samples and the Cohen's d. The only statistically significant difference between the groups was the increase in Black color in the post-pandemic group (p=0.040 and d=0.424). In Pfister, the increase in black suggests defenses against stimuli and fear of triggering impulses that would lead to loss of balance. Preliminary data suggest that there are no marked differences in the emotional and cognitive functioning of children in these samples depending on the pandemic context.

Keywords: Psychological assessment; Colored Pyramids Test, pandemic.

E5-4

CONCURRENT VALIDITY OF THE PFISTER TEST WITH SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES IN INSTITUTIONALIZED ELDERLY PEOPLE

Silvana Alba Scortegagna[1], Cristina Ribas Teixeira[1], Lucila Moraes Cardoso[2], Ana Cristina Resende[3]

[1]Universidade de Passo Fundo, Passo Fundo, Brazil, [2]Universidade Estadual do Ceará, Fortaleza, Brazil, [3]Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Goiás, Goiania, Brazil

For the Decade of Healthy Aging (2020-2030) the Pan American Health Organization foresees actions for equity in the rights to physical and mental health. To contribute to mental health, tests need to prove their effectiveness. We investigated the concurrent validity of Pfister with sociodemographic and health variables in 35 institutionalized elderly people, average age 84 years (SD=5), female (78.6%). There were significant correlations: a) moderate negative between flat carpet and schooling (r=-0.502; p=0.002), the lower the schooling, the greater the dissociation in the course of thought; b) positive between symmetrical education and education (r=0.381; p=0.024) and income (r=0.370; p=0.029) the lower the education and income, the lower the search for balance; c) moderate positive between marital status and violet color (r=0.408; p=0.015), widowhood was associated with diffuse anxiety; d) weak positive between health status and yellow color (r=0.383; p=0.023) the more the elderly perceive their health status as regular, the greater the incidence of frailty; e) weak negative between the reason that led to institutionalization and the colors red (r=-0.351, p=0.039) and yellow (r=0.421; p=0.012), as the feelings of loneliness of the elderly increases,

manifestations decrease extroversion and increases structural fragility; f) moderate positive between the time of institutionalization and the color green (r=0.482, p=0.003), longer time of institutionalization was associated with anxiety. The results confirm the effectiveness of PCT and the importance of external factors for mental health.

Keywords: Aging, Colored Pyramids Test, validity studies

E5-5

USE OF THE PFISTER TEST IN COMPUTERIZED FORMAT AND REMOTE APPLICATION

Anna Elisa de Villemor-Amaral[1], Silvana Alba Scortegagna[2], Ana Cristina Resende[3], Lucila Moraes Cardoso[4]

[1]Universidade São Francisco, Campinas, Brazil, [2]Universidade de Passo Fundo, Passo Fundo, Brazil, [3]Pontificia Universidade Católica de Goiás, Goiania, Brazil, [4]Universidade Estadual do Ceará, Fortaleza, Brazil

The new interaction habits driven by the need for social isolation imposed by the pandemic context, together with the technological advances of recent years that have been demonstrating the potential of digital health solutions to improve health outcomes, have led to a demand for psychological tests that can be remotely administered. Among the projective methods with potential for remote use, there is the Pfister Test, whose studies of the computerized version began in 2021. In this presentation, we intend to share some reflections that potentially should also occur in the computerization process of other projective methods. Among the challenges to computerize the Pfister test, we cite the demand to understand and show the software development team particularities of the stimuli that make up the test that need to be preserved, in the case of Pfister, for example, the choice of the color of the screen background. Another challenge deals with the graphic quality of the stimuli. On the one hand, it is necessary to create a platform that is as intuitive as possible, even considering the potential difficulties in handling the material for people who have little familiarity with technological tools and, on the other hand, there is a risk of taking a long time for the graphic quality of the stimuli be considered obsolete by children and adolescents who interact with graphic performances of computer games or exposed to software that creates virtual reality.

Keywords: Colored Pyramids Test, remote administration, social isolation.

E6 SYMPOSIUM

TRANSMISSION ET TRAUMATISME

Professeur Jean-Yves Chagnon[1], Professeur Pascal Roman, Dr Psychologie Michele Sawaya, Dr Psychologie Mina Hanif, Dr Psychologie Leonor Seijas, Maitre De Conférences Marie Christine Pheulpin, Professeur Pascal Roman, Ms Michèle Sawaya

[1]Université Sorbonne Paris Nord, Villetaneuse, France

Les phénomènes de transmission sont au cœur de la vie psychique consciente et inconsciente, normale et pathologique, des individus, des groupes et des cultures. Ils sont le vecteur constitutif des identifications et de l'identité, par lequel passent, d'une génération à l'autre, des comportements, modes d'être et de vivre, contenus de pensée, etc. Ils contribuent ainsi à chacun des registres de la vie psychique : intrapsychique, intersubjective et transsubjective. S'ils sont facilement « visibles » dans leurs effets sur la constitution de l'identification et de l'identité, individuelle ou groupale, ils peuvent également se révéler à travers des manifestations « négatives » : répétitions douloureuses, déstructuration de la pensée (effets de blanc), désymbolisation, désinvestissement, etc. Ces modalités s'observent dans des situations traumatiques individuelles ou collectives (maltraitances, catastrophes, guerres, attentats, migrations, etc.), vécues par une génération et transmises à la suivante (transmission du traumatisme), mais elles s'observent également dans les cas où les processus de transmission sont malmenés, inaboutis, lacunaires et n'assurent pas leur fonction structurante (transmission traumatisée). Si les phénomènes de transmission inconscients sont depuis plusieurs décennies l'objet de travaux des psychanalystes, ils n'ont que très récemment commencé à être étudiés dans leurs aspects pathologiques à travers les épreuves projectives. Ce symposium s'intéressera aux traductions projectives des phénomènes (processus et effets) de transmission dans leurs versions normales et pathologiques. Il se posera également la question de savoir si les épreuves projectives sont en mesure d'apporter de nouveaux éléments à la compréhension de leurs mécanismes souvent occultes.

Mots-clés: transmission, traumatisme, épreuves projectives.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

TRANSMISSION AND TRAUMA

Transmission phenomena are at the heart of the conscious and unconscious psychic life, normal and pathological, of individuals, groups and cultures. They are the constitutive vector of identifications and identity, through which behaviours, modes of being and living, thought content, etc., pass from one generation to the next. They thus contribute to each of the registers of psychic life: intrapsychic, intersubjective and transsubjective. If they are easily 'visible' in their effects on the constitution of identification and identity, whether individual or group, they can also be revealed through 'negative' manifestations: painful repetitions, destructuring of thought (blanking effects), desymbolisation, disinvestment, etc. These modalities can be observed in individual or collective traumatic situations (abuse, catastrophes, wars, attacks, migrations, etc.), experienced by one generation and transmitted to the next (transmission of trauma), but they can also be observed in cases where the transmission processes have been abused, unfinished, incomplete and do not fulfil their structuring function (traumatised transmission). Although unconscious transmission phenomena have been the subject of work by psychoanalysts for several decades, they have only very recently begun to be studied in their pathological aspects through projective tests. This symposium will focus on the projective translations of transmission phenomena (processes and effects) in their normal and pathological versions. It will also ask whether projective tests are able to bring new elements to the understanding of their often hidden mechanisms.

Keywords: transmission, trauma, projective methods

E6-1

TRAUMATISME ET TRANSMISSION : ENJEUX MÉTHODOLOGIQUES ET CLINIQUES

Pascal Roman[1], Jean-Yves Chagnon[2], Marie Christine Pheulpin[3]

[1]Pr Lausanne, [2]Pr USPN, [3]MCF / HDR USPN

Les épreuves projectives possèdent une sensibilité particulière à la dynamique traumatique, dans la mesure de la nature même du matériel proposé : en effet, la valeur traumatique de l'épreuve projective réside

dans la confrontation du sujet à une exposition à l'informe, auquel il serait contraint de donner forme. Le repérage des enjeux de la transmission traumatique au sein de la vie psychique nécessite l'élaboration d'une démarche méthodologique à même d'en identifier les traces en appui sur les épreuves projectives. Il s'agit en premier lieu de considérer que les productions dans la rencontre avec les épreuves projectives, au-delà des expressions de l'organisation et de la dynamique intrapsychique qu'elle sollicite, témoignent également des ancrages intersubjectifs qui la sous-tendent. En second lieu, l'identification des traces projectives du traumatisme peut être considérée à partir des marques de rupture de la symbolisation, qui manifestent le débordement de l'appareil psychique. Après un bref rappel théorique sur les notions de transmission et de traumatisme, la présente communication visera donc à préciser, à partir de différentes configurations cliniques, les conditions méthodologiques du repérage des traces projectives de la transmission traumatique au Rorschach et au TAT. Des illustrations cliniques permettront de rendre compte de ces propositions méthodologiques.

Mots-clés: transmission - traumatisme - épreuves projectives

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

TRAUMA AND TRANSMISSION: METHODOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL ISSUES

Projective tests are particularly sensitive to traumatic dynamics, due to the nature of the material proposed: the traumatic value of the projective test lies in the subject's exposure to formlessness to which he or she is forced to give form. The identification of the stakes of the traumatic transmission within the psychic life requires the elaboration of a methodological approach capable of identifying the traces of this transmission, based on the projective tests. Firstly, it is necessary to consider that the productions in the encounter with the projective tests, beyond the expressions of the organization and intrapsychic dynamics that it solicits, also testify to the intersubjective inscriptions that underlies it. Secondly, the identification of the projective traces of the trauma can be considered from the marks of rupture of symbolization, which manifest the overflowing of the psychic apparatus. After a brief theoretical review of the notions of transmission and trauma, this paper will aim to specify, on the basis of different clinical configurations, the methodological conditions for identifying the projective traces of traumatic transmission in the Rorschach and the TAT. Clinical illustrations will be used to illustrate these methodological proposals.

Keywords: transmission - trauma - projective methods

E6-2

MODELISATION DU REPERAGE DES INDICATEURS DE L'ALTERATION DE LA TRANSMISSION PERE ENFANT AUX EPREUVES PROJECTIVES (RORSCHACH ET TAT) A PARTIR D'UNE ETUDE DES REPERCUSSIONS PSYCHIQUES DE LA MIGRATION DU PERE SUR LA FONCTION PATERNELLE ET SUR LES PROCESSUS DE TRANSMISSION A L'ENFANT ET A L'ADOLESCENT.

Leonor Seijas[1]

[1]*Dr USPN*

Cette communication est issue d'une thèse de doctorat soutenue en 2020, dont l'objectif était d'étudier les répercussions psychiques de la migration du père sur la fonction paternelle et sur les processus de transmission à l'enfant et à l'adolescent. Pour ce faire, nous avons organisé notre protocole de recherche à partir d'un entretien semi-directif réalisé avec le père articulé aux différentes épreuves qui composent un bilan psychologique de l'enfant : épreuve d'efficience intellectuelle et des épreuves projectives (Rorschach et TAT). Nous présenterons spécifiquement ici la modélisation d'indicateurs aux épreuves projectives, permettant de repérer l'altération des processus de transmission père-enfant et les perspectives d'application en clinique projective de l'enfant. Nous nous centrerons cette communication sur quelques protocoles d'enfants âgés de 8 à 10 ans. En appui sur la clinique du traumatisme, nous avons repéré la présence de signifiants bruts, « impalpables » dans les protocoles des descendants qui indiqueraient une altération des processus de transmission père-enfant. Le sujet se retrouve dans une impasse, ne pouvant mettre du sens sur cet inélaborable, ce que nous avons nommé « contenus énigmatiques » : tels que les parchemins, les notions de vérité, d'illégalité, de secret, mais aussi de nombreuses références à des villes ou pays étrangers, comme s'il était là question d'un ailleurs que les participants cherchent à invoquer. Ces nouveaux indicateurs sont une découverte féconde en ce qui concerne le repérage de potentiels éléments traumatiques dans les protocoles de Rorschach et de TAT.

Mots-clés: nouveaux indicateurs, épreuves projectives, altération des processus de transmission.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

This paper is the result of a doctoral thesis, whose objective was to study the psychological repercussions of the father's migration on the paternal function and on the transmission processes to the child and the adolescent. In order to do so, we organized our research protocol around a semi-directive interview with the father, linked to the different tests that make up a psychological assessment of the child (intellectual efficiency test and projective tests (Rorschach and TAT)). We will specifically present here the modeling of indicators in the projective tests, allowing to identify the alteration of the processes of father-child transmission and the perspectives of application in the projective clinic of the child. We will focus this paper on a few protocols of children aged 8 to 10 years. Based on the trauma clinic, we have identified the presence of raw signifiers, as if «impalpable» in the protocols of the descendants, which would indicate an alteration of the processes of father-child transmission. The subject finds himself in an impasse, unable to make sense of this unelaborable, what we have called «enigmatic contents»: such as parchments, notions of truth, illegality, secrecy, but also numerous references to foreign cities or countries, as if it were a question of an elsewhere to which the participants are trying to invoke. These new indicators are a fruitful discovery with regard to the identification of potential traumatic elements in the Rorschach and TAT protocols.

Keywords: new indicators, projective tests, alteration of transmission processes.

E6-3

LE TÉLESCOPAGE DES TRAUMATISMES : L'AGIR VIOLENCE À L'ADOLESCENCE ET LES ALÉAS DE LA FILIATION

Mina Hanifi[1]
[1]*Dr Lausanne*

Cette présentation investigue les enjeux de l'agir violent à l'adolescence en le considérant dans une perspective inter et transubjective. De nombreuses recherches ont mis en évidence la place des traumatismes précoces chez les adolescents auteurs de l'agir violent. Cette présentation s'intéresse spécifiquement aux aléas de la transmission générationnelle et aux enjeux d'un télescopage des traumatismes aliénant les éprouvées traumatiques des différentes générations. Pour ce faire, dix adolescents en situation de migration ont été rencontrés avec la médiation d'un entretien semi-structuré ainsi que trois outils projectifs (Rorschach, TAT et génogramme libre). Les répercussions de la transmission générationnelle sur le processus de subjectivation ont été mises en lumière par l'étude de la qualité de la construction des trois instances idéales, le Moi idéal, l'Idéal du Moi et le Surmoi, et de l'articulation entre ces instances.

Mots-clés: Télescopage des traumatismes, filiation, le Moi idéal, l'Idéal du Moi, Surmoi

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

TELESCOPING OF TRAUMAS: VIOLENCE ACTING-OUT IN ADOLESCENCE AND THE VAGARIES OF FILIATION

This presentation investigates the stakes of violent acting-out in adolescence from an inter and transubjective perspective. Many studies have highlighted the role of early trauma in adolescent perpetrators of violent acting-out. This work is specifically focused on the vagaries of generational transmission and the stakes of telescoping of traumas making collusion between the traumatic experiences of different generations. With this aim, the data were collected from ten adolescents in a situation of migration via semi-structured interviews as well as three projective techniques (Rorschach, TAT and free genogram). The repercussions of generational transmission in the process of subjectivation have been brought to light by studying the construction quality of the three ideal instances, the ideal ego, the ego ideal and the superego, as well as the articulation between these instances.

Keywords: Telescoping of traumas, filiation, Ideal ego, ego ideal, Superego

E6-4

APPORTS DU RORSCHACH ET DU TAT DANS L'ÉTUDE DE LA TRANSMISSION DU VÉCU DE GUERRE CHEZ DES LIBANAIS MIGRANTS

Michèle Sawaya[1]
[1]*Dr USPN*

Nous nous proposons de discuter les apports des épreuves projectives dans l'étude de la transmission du trauma à partir de notre travail de recherche autour de la transmission du vécu de guerre chez des libanais en France. Les rencontres avec les familles se sont effectuées en deux temps : d'abord des entretiens semi-directifs avec les parents, analysés de manière transversale avec la méthode qualitative phénoménologique (IPA), ensuite des entretiens avec les enfants nés en France, précédés d'une passation d'épreuves projectives (Rorschach et TAT). Les épreuves projectives ont permis d'explorer entre autres, les interactions précoces et les relations d'objets qui peuvent être affectées par un vécu parental passé dans un contexte de violence. Nos résultats vont dans le sens d'identifications prudentes, voire ambivalentes aux imagos parentales et aux premiers objets d'amour. Ils révèlent également une perception de la relation qui paraît menaçante. Par ailleurs, la situation projective suscite une mobilisation de défenses accrue, notamment en lien avec le contrôle. Mais par moment, ces défenses semblent mises à mal, dévoilant un défaut de pare-excitation. Ce que nous relevons surtout, ce sont des résonnances entre le discours parental et certaines réponses dans les épreuves projectives, notamment à certaines planches du TAT. L'analyse des mouvements transféro/contre-transférentiels au moment de la passation et de l'interprétation a été également un point central du travail et a permis un approfondissement de notre travail.

Mots-clés: Epreuve projectives – Trauma – Transmission traumatique

F1 SYMPOSIUM

LES IMAGES RORSCHACH ET LEURS INFLUENCES DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'ART. VERS UNE HEURISTIQUE DE LA FIGURABILITE

Dr.ssa Tiziana Sola[1], Ph.D. Fernando Silberstein[2], Ph.D. Anna Elisa de Villemor-Amaral[3], Ph.D. Pascal Roman[4]
[1]*University Of Chieti-Pescara, Pescara, Italy,* [2]*University of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina,* [3]*University of S. Francisco, Sao Paolo, Brazil,* [4]*University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland*

Dix taches impalpables, nuancées, rassemblées autour d'un axe symétrique sont depuis cent ans, non seulement le support-clé du test psychologique le plus célèbre au monde, source de l'imagination de l'être humain et miroir de son mode de se concevoir et de voir le monde. Au-delà de leur terrain d'élection clinique, psychanalytique, psychopathologique, ces images ont alimenté grandement le domaine de l'art, en suscitant les réflexions de philosophes et d'historiens de l'art, lesquels se sont interrogés sur les multiples phénomènes - regard, apparition, mise en forme, figuration - impliqués dans la singularité de l'expérience visuelle induite par ces « images potentielles » (Gamboni, 2016) à haute valeur évocatrice, faisant émerger des parallèles avec l'expérience perceptive/projective caractérisant l'observateur face à l'œuvre d'art. Cette expérience avait stimulé aussi la sensibilité artistique et visionnaire du créateur de ces planches, Hermann Rorschach ; en effet, en puisant dans les œuvres de ses précurseurs et dans les innovations de l'avant-garde artistique de son époque, il s'est intéressé, au-delà de l'évidence du visible, à explorer l'invisible. Les différentes formes de création artistique et les arts visuels, se sont alimentés, selon différents modes et différentes époques, de la fascination des images Rorschach, en produisant des œuvres « ouvertes » à une double polarité, la création de l'artiste et celle du regardeur. Ce symposium se propose d'alimenter une dialectique sur ces thèmes, relevant au fond, au niveau général et individuel, la même essence de l'art et des taches Rorschach : mettre de l'ordre dans le désordre du monde.

Mots-clés: perception-projection-images potentielles

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

RORSCHACH IMAGES AND THEIR INFLUENCE IN THE FIELD OF ART. TOWARDS A HEURISTIC OF FIGURABILITY

Ten impalpable, blurred spots, gathered around a symmetrical axis, have been for a hundred years, not only the key-support of the most famous psychological test in the world, source of the imagination of the human being and mirror of his way of conceiving and seeing the world. Beyond their clinical, psychoanalytic, psychopathological chosen ground, these images have also greatly nourished the field of art, arousing the reflections of philosophers and art historians. They have asked themselves about the multiple phenomena -look, appearance, shape, figuration- implicated in the singularity of the visual experience induced by these "potential images" (Gamboni, 2016) with a high evocative value, bringing out parallels with the perceptive/projective experience that characterizes the observer in front of a work of art. This experience had also stimulated the artistic and visionary sensitivity of the creator of these images, Hermann Rorschach; in fact, drawing on the works of his forerunners and the innovations of the artistic avant-gardes of his time, he was interested, beyond the evidence of the visible, in exploring the invisible. The different forms of artistic creation and the visual arts in particular, have been nourished, in different ways and at different times, by the fascination of Rorschach images, producing works "open" to a double polarity, the creation of the artist and that of the viewer. This symposium aims to feed a dialectic on these issues, which in the end detect, on a general and individual level, the very essence of art and Rorschach stains: putting order in the disorder of the world.

Keywords: perception-figuration-projection-potential images

F2-1

RORSCHACH: DE LA SCIENCE A TRAVERS L'ART

Pr. Fernando Silberstein[1]

[1]*Université de Buenos Aires, Argentina*

Rorschach, selon sa femme, se considérait à la fois comme un scientifique et un artiste. Ces deux domaines, séparés par leurs méthodologies, étaient unis dans son travail, car l'art est un moyen instrumental qui aide sa réflexion, fournit des exemples et constitue un champ d'application pour ses découvertes. Dans trois recherches fondamentales, la thèse de doctorat en médecine, les tests d'images administrés aux écoliers et le Psychodiagnostic, la peinture a été un moyen de recherche, l'espace de quelques exemples et la corroboration des hypothèses à partir desquelles Rorschach a pensé. A tel point que nous pouvons passer en revue les principaux concepts à travers des œuvres et des faits esthétiques qu'il a cités. C'est le cas de l'expérience interprétative qui est devenue l'objectif central du test, de l'élaboration théorique sur le mouvement, un des noyaux les plus élaborés du psychodiagnostic et qui commence avec la thèse de doctorat, et aussi le cas de la couleur. Dans chacun de ces chapitres nous pouvons entrer à la fois dans un parcours épistémologique de l'histoire des sciences et de la pensée culturelle suisse, de l'histoire de l'art, de l'articulation avec une Psychologie de l'Art dont le test fait partiellement partie, puisque la réflexion de HR se situe dans ce champ disciplinaire, et d'une Psychologie de l'apperception avec une méthodologie très originale, partiellement fondée, constituée par les facteurs de la cotation. Je présenterai l'histoire, les contextes et le développement des concepts appuyés dans l'Art et quelques des applications en rapport à l'Art auxquelles il a pensé pour son test.

Mots-clés: Test de Rorschach – Art – Histoire de la pensée scientifique

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

RORSCHACH: SCIENCE THROUGH ART

Rorschach, according to his wife, considered himself both scientist and artist. These two fields, separated by their methodologies, were united in his work, since art is an instrumental way that helps his reflection, provides examples and is a target for his discoveries. In three fundamental investigations, the doctoral thesis in Medicine, the image tests on schoolchildren and the Psychodiagnosis, painting was a means for research, the space for some examples and the corroboration of the hypotheses from which Rorschach thought. So much so that we can review the main concepts of the works and aesthetic facts he cited. This is the case of the interpretative experience that became the objective of the test, the theoretical elaboration on movement, one of the most elaborated nuclei of Psychodiagnosis and which begins with the doctoral thesis, and also the case of colour. In each of these chapters we can enter at the same time into an epistemological journey of the history of science and Swiss cultural thought, of the History of Art, of articulation with a Psychology of Art, since some of HR's reflection is situated in this disciplinary field, and of a Psychology of apperception with a very original methodology, partially founded, which is that of the scoring factors. I will present the background, the contexts and the development of the concepts supported by the art and the applications he thought of for his test.

Keywords: Rorschach test – Art – History of scientific thought

F1-2

DU RORSCHACH À L'ART BRUT : QUEL LABORATOIRE POUR L'APPROCHE DU FONCTIONNEMENT PSYCHIQUE ?

Pascal Roman[1]

[1]*Université de Lausanne (Suisse), président de La Société du Rorschach de langue française*

Tout comme les dix planches de l'épreuve de Rorschach, les productions de l'Art Brut permettent une approche des potentiels de création de l'individu. On peut considérer que l'irruption de la surprise constitue l'une des composantes des réponses données lors de la confrontation aux planches de Rorschach, avec ses taches sans forme prédéterminée, ou des productions propres à l'œuvre d'Art Brut, dans lesquelles l'inventivité apparaît sans limite dans ses matériaux ou ses techniques. Ainsi, les réponses proposées au Rorschach ou les œuvres d'Art Brut peuvent être considérés comme étant sous-tendues par ce que J. Dubuffet nommait un mouvement de « création pure », suffisamment détaché des exigences normatives. Dans ce sens, on peut envisager que ces œuvres de création possèdent une dimension de laboratoire de l'approche du fonctionnement psychique, que l'on peut envisager selon les trois principales formes de travail psychique décrites par D. Anzieu : travail du rêve, travail du deuil et travail du jeu. Les œuvres de l'auteur d'Art Brut Eugen Gabritschevsky (1893-1979) permettent d'illustrer de manière assez exemplaire cette proposition. Au décours d'une production créatrice prolifique, apparaissent des œuvres marquées par la pratique du « tachisme ». Certaines des œuvres de Gabritschevsky

prennent en effet la forme mimétique des planches de Rorschach, comme en miroir du matériel constitutif de cette épreuve. L'enjeu de cette création peut alors être appréhendée, au même titre que la réponse au Rorschach, comme une opération de symbolisation, par la mise en forme d'un informe, en appui sur la figure structurante de la symétrie.

Mots-clés: Rorschach - Art brut – symbolisation

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

FROM THE RORSCHACH TO OUTSIDER ART: WHICH LABORATORY FOR THE APPROACH OF PSYCHIC FUNCTIONING?

Just like the ten Rorschach plates, the productions of Outsider Art allow an approach to the creative potential of the individual. We can consider that the irruption of surprise constitutes one of the components of the answers given when confronted with the Rorschach boards, with their inkblots without predetermined form, or the productions specific to the work of Outsider Art, in which inventiveness appears without limit in its materials or techniques. Thus, the responses proposed to the Rorschach, or the works of Outsider Art can be considered as being underpinned by what J. Dubuffet called a movement of «pure creation», sufficiently detached from normative requirements. In this sense, we can envisage that these creative works possess a laboratory dimension of the approach to psychic functioning, which can be considered according to the three main forms of psychic work described by D. Anzieu: dream work, mourning work and play work. The works of the Outsider Art author Eugen Gabritchevsky (1893-1979) provide a rather exemplary illustration of this proposal. During a prolific creative output, works appear that are marked by the practice of «tachism». Some of Gabritchevsky's works take the mimetic form of Rorschach cards, as if mirroring the material of this test. What is at stake in this creation can then be understood, in the same way as the response to the Rorschach, as an operation of symbolization, through the formatting of a formlessness, based on the structuring figure of symmetry.

Keywords: Rorschach - Outsider Art - symbolization

F1-3

RORSCHACH ET ART CONTEMPORAIN : AMBIGUÏTE, MEMOIRE ET INTERPRETATION.

Anna Elisa de Villemor-Amaral[1]

[1]*Université de San Francisco – SP, Brésil*

Ce travail vise à discuter sur une intéressante conjonction de l'art avec les principes qui guident le Rorschach dans l'œuvre de José Rufino. Basé sur la paléontologie, son travail artistique repose sur l'idée que des fragments de documents historiques peuvent acquérir de multiples significations à partir de la subjectivité de l'observateur. L'œuvre d'art est un stimulus ambigu qui invite à l'interprétation. Les concepts d'aperception et de projection sont les principes directeurs de la composition artistique stimulant un regard sur soi et une implication personnelle dans une histoire collective. Elle est l'expression d'une subjectivité sur une réalité partagée, façonnée par la superposition de multiples enregistrements du passé reconstruits dans l'acte d'observation, une proposition essentielle de l'art contemporain. Le résultat est une construction basée sur une « œuvre ouverte ». Herman Rorschach a travaillé avec soin ses images, qui n'étaient pas fortuites, encourageant une interprétation qui permettra au scientifique d'inférer et d'interpréter l'univers singulier de l'autre, à l'opposé de la collectivité. José Rufino explore, à travers son art, à la fois des enjeux politiques - basés sur des témoignages historiques représentatifs d'une époque et d'une situation sociale, ainsi que les implications liées à la santé mentale, dans son travail avec des patients Alzheimer. Chez ces derniers, c'est la lutte pour préserver sa propre histoire et son identité qui s'inscrit dans les interprétations et les productions artistiques des patients, de leurs familles et des soignants.

Mots-clés: aperception, constructivisme, œuvre ouvert

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

RORSCHACH AND CONTEMPORARY ART: AMBIGUITY, MEMORY AND INTERPRETATION.

This work aims to discuss an interesting conjunction of art with the principles that guide the Rorschach, from José Rufino's artworks. Having a background in paleontology, his artistic work is based on the idea that fragments of historical records can gain multiple meanings from the observer's subjectivity. The work of art is an ambiguous stimulus that invites interpretation. The concepts of apperception and projection are the guiding principles of the artistic composition that stimulates a look at oneself and a personal implication in a history that is collective. It is the expression of subjectivity on a shared reality, shaped by the superposition of multiple records of the past reconstructed in the act of observation, an essential proposal of contemporary art. The result is a construction based on an 'open work'. Herman Rorschach worked carefully on his images, which were not fortuitous, encouraging an interpretation that will allow the scientist to infer and interpret the singular universe of the other, in contrast to the collectivity. José Rufino explores, through his art, both political issues - based on representative historical records of a time and a social situation, as well as issues related to mental health, in his work with Alzheimer's patients. In the latter, it is the struggle to preserve one's own history and identity that is disclosed in the artistic productions, or in its interpretation of patients, their families, and caregivers.

Keywords: apperception, constructivism, open work

F1-4

DE LA PENSEE PAR IMAGE. LES INFLUENCES RECIPROQUES ENTRE LE RORSCHACH ET LES ARTS VISUELS.

Tiziana Sola[1]

[1]*Université de Chieti-Pescara*

A partir des thèmes proposés dans l'introduction du symposium, l'autrice, en tant qu'animatrice, proposera un approfondissement et se focalisera sur l'interdépendance historique existante entre le Rorschach et les arts, visuels en particulier, les deux considérés comme de formes de pensée par image. Ainsi on discutera sur la place et la considération que cette modalité d'appréhension de soi et du monde ont traditionnellement dans l'approche clinique/psychanalytique, royaume du logos par excellence. Les taches Rorschach, avec leur structure symétrique, leur épaisseur, leurs espaces clos et ouverts, comme les œuvres d'arts non-figuratives recouvrent deux fonctions : celles de stimulus et celle de symbole. Elles ouvrent ainsi à des formes de construction ou à des constructions de formes psychiques, engageant une expérience de rencontre sensorielle, non seulement visive mais pleinement corporelle. Cette expérience

fait en sorte que celui qui se met face à elles, les « touche » avec son regard en créant sa représentation, mais en même temps son regard est « touché » en profondeur par ces stimuli, ce qui fait en sorte que ce qu'il voit le concerne aussi (Didi-Huberman, 1992). Hermann Rorschach avait bien compris cette interrelation et à travers son test il a créé une nouvelle forme de connaissance de l'être humain. A cent ans de la naissance de son test et de sa mort, son génie inventif peut nous offrir encore des nouvelles voies de découverte et de réflexion.

Mots-clés: Rorschach - psychanalyse - arts visuels

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

ABOUT THE THOUGHT BY IMAGES. AS IN RORSCHACH SO IN THE VISUAL ARTS...

Starting from the themes proposed in the introduction of the symposium, the author, as presenter, will propose an in-depth analysis and will focus on the historical interdependence existing between Rorschach and the arts, visual arts in particular. Considering them as two forms of thought by image, we will see their common points and those that distinguish them. Then we will discuss the role and consideration that this way of understanding of the self and of the world have traditionally in the clinical / psychoanalytic approach, land of pure logos. Rorschach spots, with their symmetrical structure, their depth, their closed and open spaces, like non-figurative works of art, have two concurrent functions: that of stimulus and symbol. They open up to forms of psychic construction or psychic construction of forms, through an experience of sensory encounter, not only visual but fully bodily. This experience means that the one who places himself in front of them «touches» them with his gaze, creating his representation, but at the same time, his gaze is deeply «touched» by these stimuli. This means that what he looks at the same time «regards him» (Didi-Huberman, 1992). Herman Rorschach had well understood this interrelationship and through his test tried to create an alternative form of knowledge of human nature. One hundred years after the birth of his test and his death, his inventive genius can still offer us new ways of discovery and reflection.

Keywords: Rorschach – psychanalysis – visual arts

F3 SYMPOSIUM

PERSONALITY TRAITS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSERS AND MURDERERS

Dr. Ana Cristina Resende[1], Msc Ignez Stephanini[2,3], Msc Rodrigo Perissinotto[1,5], Msc Áquila Zilki[4]

[1]Pontifical Catholic University Of Goiás, Goiânia, Brazil, [2]Court of Justice of Mato Grosso do Sul, Campo Grande, Brazil, [3]Advanced Institute of Higher Education and Human Development - INSTED, Campo Grande, Brazil, [4]Community University of Chapecó Region - Unochapecó., Chapecó, Brazil, [5]University Center of Mineiros - UNIFIMES, Mineiros, Brazil

This symposium brings together four works about male prisoners who perpetrated violent crimes. Three of them with sex offenders (SO), considering or not psychopathic traits, and one with murderers. The main instruments used were the Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS) and the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R). In the works presented, we will discuss some personality aspects, especially stress, a psychological maturity and cognition of SO and murderers. It is important to note that people who commit crimes have different profiles and engage in this practice for different reasons. However, this table seeks to investigate personality characteristics that may be present more frequently in this group of people. These studies findings are relevant to forensic practice, especially for risk assessment and the development of more specific treatment programs. These are indicators of the need to develop different therapeutic approaches that work for this kind of criminal people, as well as the need to study ways to keep them under control and reduce the devastating impact of these people, both in the prison environment and in society. The implications of these results and limitations of each study will be discussed in this symposium, as well as future research suggestions.

F3-1

PSYCHOPATHY, STRESS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL MATURITY IN CHILD'S SEXUAL OFFENDER

Ana Cristina Resende[1], Áquila Araujo Rodrigues Zilki[2]

[1]PUC Goiás, [2]Unichapecó

The objective of this study was to investigate whether sex offender (SO) against children and adolescents with and without traits of psychopathy differ in their ability to manage stress and distress and psychological maturity (ID). The instruments used were a protocol for recording data collected in criminal proceedings; the Rorschach test according to the Performance Evaluation System (R-PAS) considering the variables of the stress and distress domain and the psychological maturity index (ID), and the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R). 30 re-educators serving a prison sentence for sexual offenses against children and adolescents participated in the study which was divided into two groups: G1, composed of SO with psychopathy (N= 10; PCL-R≥30); and G2, composed of SO without psychopathy (N= 20; PCL-R <30). The data were analyzed using the student t test and linear regression analysis. The results showed that 16% of AVS psychopathy was explained by lower level of stress and distress. Regarding psychological maturity there was no statistical difference between the SO groups. However, considering the results of other groups investigated in the scientific literature, the indexes of psychological maturity found in the participants were like those of people with different psychological disorders or people in therapeutic communities by judicial order. This study corroborates with the others that suggest that psychopathic traits have a significant influence on the experience of stress, decreasing its reactivity and providing more peaceful responses than those expected in the face of emotionally and interpersonally impacting situations.

Keywords: Child Abuse; Antisocial Personality; Rorschach test.

F3-2

DANGEROUSNESS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CHILD'S SEXUAL OFFENDER: A RORSCHACH STUDY

Áquila Araujo Rodrigues Zilki[1], Ana Cristina Resende[2]

[1]Unichapecó, [2]PUC Goiás

The objective of this study was to analyze the dangerousness and personality characteristics and of child's sexual offender through the Rorschach test in the Performance Assessment System (R-PAS). Participated 69 SO who were penalized for sexual crimes in a closed regime divided into two groups: SO convicted of victimizing children (N=41) and Group 2 SO convicted of victimizing adolescents and adults (N=28). The collected data were derived from the reading of the criminal process and the application of the Rorschach test in the Performance Assessment System (R-PAS). For data analysis, a variable

called dangerousness was created, using variables of the criminal profile. Data were analyzed using Pearson's correlation, student t, chi-square and Pearson's or Fisher's exact, and Cohen's d. The results showed that the greater the dangerousness, the greater the use of intellectualization as a defense mechanism, so as not to deal directly and realistically with aspects that generate emotional or social distress. In addition, Group 2 showed a greater degree of dangerousness. The data from this study may contribute to the elaboration of psychological intervention strategies, as well as specific interventions for those who present greater danger to society.

Keywords: Sexual Violence; Danger, Rorschach Teste;

F3-3

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF HOMICIDES: A RORSCHACH STUDY

Ignez C. Stephanini[1], Ana Cristina Resende[2]
[1]INSTED, Court of Justice of MS, [2]PUC Goiás

There is a lack of Brazilian studies that assess the personality of people who have committed homicide, especially when considering the use of the Rorschach test. Assess personality characteristics of people convicted of homicide. METHODS: Seventy prisoners serving time for homicide participated in the study. The instruments used were: a protocol for collecting information on criminal processes and the Rorschach test according to the Performance Assessment System (R-PAS). Data were analyzed using correlation studies and linear regression analysis. RESULTS: The results showed that aspects related to the cognitive domains, stress, self-perception and perception of others corroborate homicidal behavior. CONCLUSIONS: It is important to remember that homicide is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. These findings are relevant for forensic practice, especially for risk assessment and development of more specific treatment programs. The indicators corroborate the need to study ways to keep them under control and reduce the devastating impact of these people, both in the prison environment and in society.

Keywords: Forensic assessment, murderers, Rorschach.

F3-4

COGNITIVE ASPECTS IN SEX OFFENDER: A RORSCHACH STUDY

Rodrigo Perissinto[1,2], Ana Cristina Resende[2]
[1]UNIFIMES, [2]PUC Goiás

Impairment in cognitive functions and perceptual distortions have been postulated as factors that may favor sexual offence against children and adolescents. Thus, the objective of this study was to evaluate the cognitive aspects of sex offenders (SO) through the Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS) and to compare them with the normative data of the test manual. Participants were 70 incarcerated sex offenders against children and adolescents. Data analysis was performed using Student's t-test for a sample, comparing SO results with the means available in the normative tables of the test manual. It was observed that 22 variables out of 30 investigated variables showed significant differences ($p<0.001$) in relation to the normative data, with the effect size ranging from moderate to large ($d=0.49$ to $d=1.93$). The results corroborate with studies that point to cognitive impairments in SO. Participants had fewer cognitive resources than the normative sample to face the demands of their daily lives. Probably, in the face of everyday situations, they can present a reasonable adaptation, but when a new demand or conflict arises, they may have difficulty finding an adequate solution and opt for simpler, easier and more common responses and actions, without considering the consequences of their actions. Understanding these aspects becomes relevant in the planning of psychological care and public prevention policies aimed at the reintegration of such people in society.

Keywords: Sex Offender, Cognition, R-PAS.

F4 SYMPOSIUM

LES DÉPRESSIONS CHEZ L'ENFANT

Docteur Maïa Guinard[1], Marie-Laure Durand[2], Hélène Suarez-Labat[3], Neslihan Zabci[4], Doriana Dipaola[5], Marie-Laure Durand[2], Madame Hélène Suarez Labat[3], Doriana Dipaola[5]
[1]PCPP, Université De Paris, PARIS, France, [2]Psychoanalyst IPA, PARIS, France, [3]PCPP, Université de Paris, France, [4]psychoanalyst IPA, Université de Yeditepe, [5]Université de Turin, UTRPP, Turin, Italy

Notre symposium proposera une exploration de la dépression chez l'enfant dans sa complexité : la pluralité de ses formes, de ses modalités d'expression et de ses traductions cliniques et projectives. En effet les dépressions de l'enfance ne s'expriment que rarement « au sens propre », mais plus souvent de manière déguisée, parfois même par leur contraire : elles avancent masquées. Les épreuves projectives sont alors des outils précieux, qui fonctionnent comme de véritables révélateurs du « négatif » qu'est la dépression infantile. La conflictualité dépressive plus ou moins dynamique, la lutte anti-dépressive plus ou moins coûteuse, la capacité plus ou moins installée de scénariser la perte au sein de scénarios fantasmatiques, l'intensité variable de l'angoisse : autant de paramètres complexes qui se conjuguent suivant les enfants et suivant les moments. Les quatre interventions contribueront à appréhender, circonscrire et discuter les traductions projectives des dépressions. Hélène Suarez-Labat (PCPP, Université de Paris) proposera une réflexion sur les mouvements mélancoliques et les identifications primaires chez des enfants de 3 à 10 ans. Neslihan Zabci (Université de Yeditepe) et Doriana Dipaola (Université de Turin, UTRPP) s'intéresseront aux dépressions masquées qui s'expriment par des comportements défensifs : l'hyper-adaptation ou l'hyperactivité,. Maïa Guinard (PCPP, Université de Paris) et Marie-Laure Durand (Psychanalyste SPP) présenteront leurs travaux sur la distinction entre la dépressivité, c'est-à-dire la présence de mouvements dépressifs accompagnant et témoignant d'un travail de la perte, et la dépression pathologique. Les intervenants ont tous une pratique des épreuves projectives en appui sur les travaux de l'École Française.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

DEPRESSIONS IN CHILDREN

Our symposium will offer an exploration of depressions in children in their complexity: the plurality of their forms, and their clinical and projective expressions. In fact, childhood depressions are only rarely expressed "in the literal sense", but more often "in disguise" and sometimes even by their opposite. Projective tests are therefore valuable tools, which are "revealing the negative" that is childhood depression. The more or less dynamic depressive conflictuality, the more or less costly anti-depressive struggle, the variable intensity of the anxiety: so many complex parameters combine in a variety of ways depending in the children and depending on time. The four

presentations will contribute to apprehending, circumscribing and discussing the projective "translations" of depressions. Hélène Suarez-Labat (PCPP, University of Paris) will offer a reflection on melancholic movements and primary identifications in children aged 3 to 10. Neslihan Zabci (Turkey) and Doriana Dipaola (University of Turin, UTRPP) are interested in masked depressions which are expressed by defensive behaviors : hyper-adaptation or hyperactivity. Maïa Guinard (PCPP, University of Paris) and Marie-Laure Durand (Psychoanalyst SPP) will present their work on the distinction between depressiveness, that is to say the presence of depressive movements accompanying and revealing a process of loss at work, and pathological depression. The speakers all have a practice of projective tests based on the approach of the French school.

Keywords: childhood, depression, loss

F4-1

L'OMBRE DE LA MELANCOLIE CHEZ L'ENFANT : TRADUCTIONS PROJECTIVES

Hélène Suarez Labat[1]

[1]*PCPP, Université de Paris*

Les objectifs de notre recherche consistent à repérer aux épreuves projectives (Rorschach, Patte Noire, CAT, Scéno-Test) des éléments de mouvements mélancoliques chez des enfants de 3 à 10 ans présentant une évolution marquée par une problématique de perte qui se manifeste répétitivement par une sensibilité à l'ombre de l'objet. Le recensement des affects mélancoliques permet de préciser le champ dépressif dans lequel se trouve l'enfant en fonction de l'âge de développement, des modes d'accès à la position dépressive et à l'organisation œdipienne. Les méthodes utilisées sont le Rorschach qui investigue les qualités de la représentation de soi, de l'image du corps et l'intégration des phénomènes transitionnels. Les thématiques Patte Noire et CAT permettent de mettre au jour les différents niveaux d'intégration des liens entre oralité, analité et génitalité, leurs effets sur l'organisation œdipienne et les triangulations. L'analyse des résultats (Ecole Française) révèlent des éléments spécifiques toujours associés à des éprouvés de fatigue. Au Rorschach, les enfants perçoivent des formes dont le fond et les enveloppes sont troués, percés et associés à des impressions de vide, de perte d'ancrage identificatoire. Aux thématiques, le traitement de l'oralité et de l'analité montre des distorsions des liens associés à des mécanismes de défense primitifs comme le clivage et la fragmentation des formes pour éviter de souffrir et de perdre son unité. En conclusion, chez l'enfant, les affects mélancoliques révèlent la capacité de régression vers des identifications primaires. La capacité à penser la forme de la perte permet d'investiguer les ressources narcissiques et objectales de l'enfant.

Mots-clés: enfant - affect mélancolique - perte d'objet

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

THE SHADOW OF MELANCHOLY IN CHILDREN : PROJECTIVES EXPRESSIONS.

The objectives of our research consist in identifying in projective tests elements of melancholic depression in children from 3 to 10 years old presenting an evolution marked by a problem of loss which manifests itself repeatedly by sensitivity to the shadow of the lost object. The mapping of melancholic affects makes it possible to specify the depressive field in which the child finds himself according to the age of development, the modes of access to the depressive position and to the oedipal organization. The methods used are the Rorschach which investigates the qualities of self-representation, of the body image and the integration of transitional phenomena. The themes in Patte Noire and CAT test bring to light the different levels of integration of the links between orality, anality and genitality, and their effects on the œdipal organization and on the triangulations. Analysis of the results (French School) reveal specific elements always associated with a feeling of fatigue. In the Rorschach, children perceive forms whose bottom and envelopes are perforated, pierced and associated with impressions of emptiness, with loss of identification anchorage. In the thematic tests, the treatment of orality and anality shows distortions of the links associated with primitive defense mechanisms such as cleavage and fragmentation of forms to avoid suffering and losing unity. In conclusion, melancholic affects reveal the capacity for regression towards primary identifications. The ability to think about the form of the loss allows us to investigate the child's narcissistic and object resources.

F4-2

DEPRESSİVE EQUIVALENTS IN THE RORSCHACH TEST AND THE THERAPEUTICAL RELATIONSHIP : A CASE STUDY

Neslihan Zabci[1],

[1]*Psychoanalyst IPA, docteur en psychologie clinique, maître de conférence à l'université de Yeditepe, Turkey.*

Purpose of presenting the case. The concept of «depressive equivalents», which psychoanalytically oriented authors use very widely for child depression, was developed by Sperling. Many different somatic and functional disorders, which are called «depressive equivalents», actually occur as a result of the underlying depressive problem ; the depressive affect behind these symptoms will only manifest itself in projective tests or during psychotherapy. Description of person assessed and assessment context, assessment instruments used. In this study the hidden depression of a 10 years old boy diagnosed with ADHD will be examined through the underlying depressive feelings in the Rorschach test and the clinical sessions. Can had serious academic and social problems. He had no anger management and had difficulties in social adaptation. Sometimes he was telling his parents that he wanted to die. Outcome of the assessment. This study will focus on the analysis of the therapeutic relationship and the Rorschach test which indicates a low adaptation to reality and the weakness of the limits ; a lack of a solid object/container ; the flight to manic denial of depressive anxiety with omnipotent fantasies ; contaminations and the weakness of secondary identifications. In the therapeutic relationship, any state of acknowledging dependence or feeling of helplessness, every separation and any intervention by the therapist that make the patient aware of his or her psychic reality is perceived as a potential threat. Broader significance of the case study. We will see how these aspects are found more generally in the infant clinic.

Keywords: Depressive equivalents, Rorschach test.

F4-3

L'OMBRE DE LA DEPRESSION MASQUÉE PAR L'ADAPTATION DE L'ENFANT : UNE RÉFLEXION À L'AIDE DES METHODES PROJECTIVES

Doriana Dipaola[1]

[1]Psychologue clinicienne, psychothérapeute orientation psychanalytique, Professeure contractuelle Université de Turin, Membre associée UTRPP Paris XIII

Objectif de la présentation de cas. Dans notre pratique clinique, nous rencontrons souvent des enfants «adultisés», chez qui nous constatons un noyau dépressif caché. L'objectif de la présentation de cas est d'analyser ces configurations cliniques avec une attention particulière portée aux modalités de défense, à la sensibilité au thème de la perte et aux niveaux de symbolisation. Description de la personne évaluée et du contexte de l'évaluation. Les sujets sont des enfants hyper-adaptés, âgés de 8 à 12 ans, qui ont présenté des trouble dépressifs. Le contexte de l'évaluation est celui d'un cabinet privé et d'une consultation ambulatoire publique. Instruments d'évaluation utilisés. Les instruments d'évaluation utilisés sont les épreuves projectives (Rorschach, CAT, TAT, dessins), administrés en consultation initiale et analysés selon les critères de l'Ecole Française d'un point de vue qualitatif et quantitatif. Résultat de l'évaluation. Les enfants évalués sont capables de s'occuper d'eux-mêmes et répondent aux critères de performance de la société d'aujourd'hui, mais ils ont développé une profonde insécurité émotionnelle, des difficultés à établir des relations et parfois un appauvrissement psychologique et émotionnel. En particulier, le symptôme dépressif peut se masquer et, dans certains cas, apparaître sous forme d'expression somatique, dénonçant une carence originelle de la contenance maternelle. Signification plus large de l'étude de cas. À une époque où la pandémie a augmenté les symptômes dépressifs chez les enfants, il est utile de cultiver le débat sur les perspectives cliniques et théoriques de telles manifestations, à partir de leurs formes d'expression polymorphes.

Mots-clés: méthodes projectives – enfance– dépression

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

THE SHADOW OF DEPRESSION HIDDEN BEHIND CHILD ADEQUACY : A REFLECTION THROUGH THE PROJECTIVE METHODS.

Purpose of presenting the case. In our clinical practice, we often come across seemingly "perfect" and «adultified» children, who show a dark zone, evidence of a hidden depressive nucleus. The objective of the case presentation is to analyze these clinical settings with particular attention to defense strategies, sensitivity to the theme of loss and the level of symbolisation. Description of person assessed and assessment context. The subjects are iperadeguate children, aged 8 to 12 years, who presented with depressive disorder. The evaluation contexts are private practice and public ambulatory consultation. Assessment instruments used. The evaluation instruments used are the projective tests (Rorschach, CAT, TAT, drawings), administered in initial consultation and analyzed according to the criteria of the French School from a qualitative and quantitative point of view. Outcome of the assessment. The children assessed are able to take care of themselves and meet the performance criteria of today's society, but have developed emotional insecurity, difficulties in establishing relationships and sometimes psychological and emotional impoverishment. In particular, the depressive symptom can mask itself and, in some cases, it turns into a somatic expression, denouncing an original deficiency of the maternal container. Broader significance of the case study. Into a time when the pandemic has increased the proliferation of depression symptoms in children, it is useful to cultivate the debate on the clinical and theoretical perspectives of such manifestations, starting from their polymorphic forms of expression.

F4-4

DEPRESSIVITE ET DEPRESSION CHEZ L'ENFANT

Maïa Guinard[1], Marie-Laure Durand[2]

[1]Psychologue clinicienne, maître de conférences en psychologie clinique et psychopathologie (Université de Paris, PCPP), [2]Psychologue clinicienne, psychanalyste (SPP) chargée d'enseignement au DUPP (Université de Paris, PCPP)

Objectif de la présentation de cas. La clinique de la dépression chez l'enfant est complexe, elle se situe souvent « en négatif », masquée derrière la symptomatologie d'appel liée à la sphère comportementale ou des apprentissages. Notre expérience de projectivistes exerçant en pédopsychiatrie nous a confrontées à la complexité des différentes configurations de la dépression chez l'enfant, indissociables de la construction psychique accompagnant son développement psycho-sexuel : à chaque étape de celui-ci, et en particulier au cours des « crises » ou paliers de réorganisation (position dépressive, crise œdipienne) un travail de la perte, du renoncement, est requis du psychisme pour se construire. La persistance d'une mobilité psychique sert d'indicateur précieux pour distinguer les deux destins types de la dépression chez l'enfant. Description de la personne évaluée et du contexte d'évaluation. Notre travail portera sur la comparaison entre les protocoles de Rorschach et TAT de pré-adolescents consultant en pédopsychiatrie. Résultats de l'évaluation. Nous distinguerons d'une part la dépressivité, c'est-à-dire la présence à l'oeuvre de mouvements dépressifs accompagnant et témoignant d'un travail de la perte à l'œuvre, d'autre part la dépression pathologique, c'est-à-dire l'installation dans un système dépressif qui se ferme et se fige, destiné à tenir à distance ce renoncement par une série de défenses dont la fixité témoigne du caractère préjudiciable au développement. Signification plus large de l'étude de cas. Une réflexion plus large sur les différences entre mouvements et système dépressif et leur implication sur les soins sera dégagée de ces exemples.

Mots-clés: dépressivité – dépression - perte d'objet

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

DEPRESSIVITY AND DEPRESSION IN CHILDREN

Purpose of presenting the case. The clinic of depression in children is complex, hidden behind the symptomatology of appeal linked to the behavioral sphere or learning. Our experience as projectivists working in child psychiatry confronted us with the complexity of the different configurations of depression in children, inseparable from the psychic construction accompanying their psycho-sexual development : at each stage of it, and in particular during the years. «Crises» or levels of reorganization (depressive position, oedipal crisis) a work of loss, of renunciation, is required of the psyche in order to build itself. The persistence of psychic mobility serves as a valuable indicator to distinguish the two typical fates of depression in children. Description of person assessed and assessment context. Our work will focus on the comparison of pre-adolescents consulting in child psychiatry. Assessment instruments used. The instruments are Rorschach and

TAT (French School). Outcome of the assessment. We will distinguish on the one hand depressiveness, that is to say the presence at work of depressive movements accompanying and testifying to a work of loss at work, on the other hand depression, that is, that is to say the installation in a depressive system which closes and freezes, intended to keep this renunciation at a distance by a series of defenses whose fixity testifies to the prejudicial character to the development. Broader significance of the case study. A broader reflection on the differences between movement and the depressive system and their implication on care will be drawn from these examples.

F5 SYMPOSIUM

SEVEN CASES THAT ILLUSTRATE THE POWER OF USING THE RORSCHACH AND THURSTON CRADOCK TEST OF SHAME (TCTS) TOGETHER

Dr. Julie Cradock O'Leary[1]
[1]*Private Practice, Anchorage, United States*

This symposium will examine how two stimulus card-based projective tests, the Rorschach and Thurston Cradock Test of Shame (TCTS; Thurston and Cradock O'Leary, 2009) work together to help assessors better understand their clients. The first presenter will briefly review aspects of each test to explain how they elicit different types or angles of information, and how using both instruments with the same client can provide a richer clinical picture. An international panel of clinicians will then present seven adolescent or adult cases that used both the Rorschach and TCTS. These clinicians used either the Comprehensive System (CS) or Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS) to score the Rorschach, and had a test author score the TCTS. Some of the cases presented will illustrate how the testing data came together to clarify complex clinical phenomena, or pinpoint a client's key struggle. A particular focus is how the Rorschach and TCTS data combine to provide a more nuanced understanding of a client's affective reaction, attempts to defend against emotion, and the impact of those efforts on cognitive processing. Some cases will demonstrate how the sequential administration of these instruments provided helpful data that shaped post-assessment therapy either from the beginning, or in retrospect. Attendees of this symposium will gain a greater understanding of specific test scores and variables that, when examined together, provide a more integrated and comprehensive view of the client.

Keywords: shame, rorschach, TCTS

F5-1
WHEN RORSCHACH AND TCTS DATA COME TOGETHER, A CLEARER PICTURE EMERGES

Julie Cradock O'Leary, Ph.D.[1]
[1]*Private practice, Anchorage, Alaska, USA*

The Rorschach is widely known, while the Thurston Cradock Test of Shame (TCTS; Thurston and Cradock O'Leary, 2009) is less so. The Rorschach is a more general personality assessment, while the TCTS primarily focuses on shame, defenses against it, and a client's ability to manage and resolve shame. The TCTS also provides insight into a client's perception or experience of support, agency, and interpersonal relatedness. The differences in design, approach and scoring facilitate a broader set of datapoints about the same client. This presentation will review key aspects of these two instruments in order to provide the context for the cases presented during this symposium.

F5-2
USING THE RORSCHACH AND TCTS TO HIGHLIGHT SHAME-BASED HYPERVIGILANCE IN A THERAPEUTIC ASSESSMENT WITH A 19 YEAR OLD MALE

Edward B. Jenny, Psy.D.[1]
[1]*Private practice, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, USA*

The case presented is a 19-year-old male with suspected ADHD, who was struggling in college during the pandemic. The Rorschach (R-PAS) suggested highly inefficient processing and cognitive slippage along with significant dysphoria. The TCTS was used to explore the role of shame in his presentation and highlighted significant shame content along with an over-elaborated style of expression similar to his Rorschach responses. These results were explored collaboratively with the client to help him understand the role of shame and hyper-vigilance in contributing to his symptoms.

F5-3
"WHAT ELSE CAN HAPPEN?": USING THE TCTS AND THE RORSCHACH TO HELP A 17 YEAR OLD GIRL MAKE THE TRANSITION FROM HIGH SCHOOL TO UNIVERSITY

Carol-Jane Parker, M.Ed.[1]
[1]*The Willow Centre, Toronto, Ontario, Canada*

This paper will discuss an adolescent girl who has been in long term therapy with the same therapist for many years. COVID complicated her already difficult adolescence, which was full of family, medical and social difficulties. The presentation will demonstrate how the TCTS and Rorschach were used to help her better understand how her defensive processes were impacting her self-esteem and feelings about her future.

F5-4
"STAY WITH THE PRETTY PICTURE, PEOPLE ARE HARD": USING THE RORSCHACH AND TCTS TO CLARIFY DEFENSIVE PROCESSING

Stephen Seger, LSW[1]
[1]*Immaculata University, Immaculata, Pennsylvania, USA*

The case presented is a 50-year-old female struggling to understand her emotions and come to terms with the loss of her parents. On the TCTS she struggled to incorporate competent adults and became dysregulated when memories of her parents were evoked by the cards. The Rorschach was able to illuminate her defensive attempts to isolate affect while at the same time express her conflicted desire for support. Her AAP suggested that she had not yet grieved the loss of attachment experiences of support and safety. The presentation will highlight how each measure complimented and clarified the clinical picture.

F5-5

SHAME IN HIKIKOMORI SYMPTOMS: IDENTIFICATION OF SHAME BY THE RORSCHACH AND TCTS

Mitsugu Murakami, M.A.[1]

[1]*Asian-Pacific Center for Therapeutic Assessment, Tokyo, Japan*

Shame feelings are often hidden behind the symptoms of hikikomori, but it is difficult to talk about and identify such topics with clients. The case of a Japanese adolescent male will be presented. The assessor was able to begin discussing shame with his client after reviewing the Rorschach (Comprehensive System) results. The subsequent administration of the Thurston Cradock Test of Shame (TCTS) provided a deeper understanding of the client's shame.

F5-6

IN HINDSIGHT: REALIZING THE RORSCHACH AND TCTS HELD THE CONNECTING PIECE TO COMPLETE A PUZZLE

Donna Kelley, IHM, Psy.D., ABAP[1,2], Cassandra Parrish, M.A.[2]

[1]*Private Practice, Paoli, Pennsylvania, USA,* [2]*Immaculata University, Immaculata, Pennsylvania, USA*

The case presented is a 35-year-old Asian woman who was self-referred for a TA due to feelings of extreme self-consciousness, inferiority, and general unhappiness. She was cautious and defensive, often intellectualizing and rationalizing feelings. Her R-PAS and TCTS scores suggested helplessness and shame. During post-assessment therapy, the client began to slowly reveal a history of sexual and emotional abuse. Looking back, her R-PAS and TCTS scores provided subtle indications of trauma. While the client was not yet ready to reveal information during the evaluation, her process clarified how both instruments provided the missing puzzle piece leading back to the source of her pain

F5-7

"IF I'M DAMNED TO HELLFIRE, WHY NOT MAKE THE BEST OF IT?': USING THE RORSCHACH AND TCTS TO DISENTANGLE SHAME FROM THE FEAR OF DAMNATION

Miles Broadbery, M.Sc.[1]

[1]*Private practice, Copenhagen, Denmark*

The case presented is a 17-year-old adolescent female (going on 18) with a complex and shifting history of treatment resistant depression, GAD and social anxiety, who had seen a deterioration in symptoms over the pandemic. The adolescent had a strict religious upbringing and was involuntarily brought in by her mother who had pulled her from school after finding out about her emergent sexuality and associated online behaviors. The Rorschach suggested highly efficient cognitive processing that was prone to distort under stress and depression. The TCTS was used, first to understand how the adolescent perceived and defended against shame, and second in an intervention session with the family to facilitate a more adaptive response to shame-inducing events and a supportive family environment to ameliorate its depressive effects in the adolescent.

F5-8

"HOW CAN I FEEL EMOTIONS MORE DEEPLY? OR DO I EVEN WANT?": USING THE RORSCHACH AND THE TCTS TO HIGHLIGHT THIS ADOLESCENT'S DILEMMA OF CHANGE

Pamela Schaber, Ph.D.[1]

[1]*Center for Therapeutic Assessment, Austin, Texas, USA*

This paper will discuss a Therapeutic Assessment with a 15-year-old adolescent boy. In particular, how the combined use of the Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS) and the Thurston-Cradock Test of Shame helped the assessor understand his dilemma of change. The RPAS suggested restricted affect with painful feelings underneath, including shame. The TCTS highlighted just how much shame this client carried with him and how he used deflation to defuse feelings of shame. His shame defenses help him keep his emotional light switch to "off." In the summary-discussion session, the assessor and the client discuss the side effects of an "off" switch and what it would mean to use a dimmer switch instead so he could feel emotions more deeply.

F6 SYMPOSIUM

ACTUALITÉ DES ENJEUX DE L'ADOLESCENCE AUX ÉPREUVES PROJECTIVES : POINTS D'ACHOPPEMENT ET PROCESSUS DE TRANSFORMATION SUR LE CHEMIN DU DEVENIR ADULTE

Monsieur Steve Bellevergue[4], Monsieur Pierre-Justin Chantepie[2], Madame Sonia Corré[1,3], Madame Mina Hanifi[1], Madame Marie Saudan[1], Docteur Pierre-Justin Chantepie[2], Professeur Pascal Roman[1]

[1]*LARPsyDIS, Université de Lausanne, Switzerland,* [2]*PCPP, Université de Paris, France,* [3]*CRPMS, Université de Paris, France,* [4]*CRFDP, Université de Rouen-Normandie, France*

L'adolescence représente, par définition, un temps incertain dans le bornage qui marque le point d'aboutissement de son développement en direction du devenir-adulte. Si l'ouverture de l'adolescence par la puberté, marquée par le traumatisme pubertaire, rencontre un consensus dans la communauté clinique, les processus qui conduisent au devenir-adulte sont en mesure d'emprunter des voies diverses sur la voie des remaniements des coordonnées narcissiques et objectales propres à ce temps de la vie psychique. Ces différentes voies colorent, selon des modalités de rupture et/ou de continuité propres à chaque adolescent·e, la qualité du «désenchantement» qui caractérise la résolution du processus adolescent et l'entrée dans la post-adolescence. Les traductions symptomatiques, les marques explicites de la souffrance psychique ou encore les aléas dans les inscriptions et affiliations sociales témoignent de ces achoppements au cœur des transformations adolescentes et de formes d'échec dans le traitement du traumatisme pubertaire. Le présent symposium, réunissant docteur·es et doctorantes affilié·es à des universités suisses et françaises, se propose d'interroger, en appui sur les épreuves projectives (Rorschach et TAT), les ressorts psychodynamiques qui animent ces processus de transformation dans les différentes expressions dont elles rendent compte du point de vue de la clinique : investissement des agirs (addictions, écrans, violences, …), radicalités des engagements, émergences psychopathologiques… Le repérage des marqueurs et indicateurs de ces achoppements au cœur de la dynamique projective contribuera à une approche clinique, processuelle et diagnostique, au service de l'accompagnement et du soin des adolescent·es et des jeunes adultes.

Mots-clés: adolescence, devenir-adulte, remaniements

THE CURRENT CHALLENGES OF ADOLESCENCE TO PROJECTIVE METHODS : OBSTACLES AND TRANSFORMATION PROCESSES ON THE WAY TO ADULTHOOD

By definition adolescence represents an uncertain time which the boundary marks the end point of its development towards adulthood. If the opening of adolescence through puberty, marked by the pubertal trauma, meets a consensus in the clinical community, the processes to become an adult are able to take diverse ways with the reworking of the narcissistic and objectal coordinates specific to this time of psychic life. These different ways colour the quality of the 'disenchantment' that characterises the resolution of the adolescent process and the entry into post-adolescence, according to the modes of rupture and/or continuity specific to each adolescent. The symptomatic expressions, the explicit marks of psychological suffering or the risks in the social inscriptions and affiliations testify to these obstacles in adolescent transformations and the forms of failure in the treatment of the pubertal trauma. The present symposium, bringing together doctors and doctoral students from Swiss and French universities, proposes to examine, with the support of projective methods (Rorschach and TAT), the psychodynamic forces that drive these transformation processes in the different expressions they provide from a clinical point of view : actings (addictions, screens, violences, ...), radical commitments, psychopathological emergences… The identification of markers and indicators of these obstacles in the projective dynamic will contribute to a clinical, processual and diagnostic approach, for the service of support and care of adolescents and young adults.

Keywords: adolescence, becoming-adult, reorganisation

F6-1

RORSCHACH, TAT ET « VIDÉAL » : JEU DES IMAGES AU SERVICE DE LA DYNAMIQUE ADOLESCENTE

Steve Bellevergue[1]

[1]*LARPsyDIS, Université de Lausanne, Suisse*

La clinique contemporaine nous invite à interroger les investissements des objets culturels adolescents. Le jeu vidéo incarne de façon privilégiée cette culture spécifique et polarise les inquiétudes adultes sur les usages de ce média vidéoludique. La dialectique dépression et addiction supposée de l'adolescent aux jeux vidéo restreint la compréhension des dynamiques d'investissement et de contre-investissement libidinaux de l'adolescent en proie aux angoisses dépressives inhérentes au traumatisme pubertaire. Du sentiment de vide au nécessaire travail de l'Idéal du Moi, le Vidéal soutient les processus de l'adolescent dans ses tentatives d'un équilibre de l'organisation psychique et de ses nécessaires remaniements identificatoires dans l'espace virtuel. Nous proposons d'éclairer ce concept de Vidéal à partir des protocoles Rorschach et TAT d'un joueur excessif dépressif de 14 ans. Il s'agit de mettre en lumière les conditions de la virtualisation et de la fonction transformationnelle des jeux vidéo en lien avec les angoisses dépressives. L'approche projective psychanalytique offre alors de restituer la complexité des processus de la subjectivation adolescente.

Mots-clés: méthodologie projective, « Vidéal », adolescence

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

RORSCHACH, TAT AND « VIDÉAL » : A PLAY OF IMAGES TO SUPPORT THE ADOLESCENT DYNAMIC

The contemporary clinical research tackles and addresses several questions about the usage of adolescent cultural objects. Video games symbolize preferentially a specific culture and polarize some points of adult concerns related to the uses of this video gaming media. The dialectic betwen depression and supposed video game addiction of adolescents limits the manner in which understanding about libidinal investments and disinvestments of adolescents to treat depressive anxieties due to pubertal trauma. From the feeling of emptiness to the patterning of Ego Ideal, there is the dynamic of the « Vidéal » in the virtual space which supports adolescents to find ways of psychic balance and of necessary changes of identifications. We propose to examine this concept of « Videal » on the basis of the study case and Rorschach and TAT answers of a 14 years old depressive and excessive video gamer. This perspective allows to consider conditions of virtualization and « transformational function » of video game to deal with depressive anxieties. Psychoanalytic projective approach reveals the importance to study subjectification of the adolescent in his complex processes.

Keywords: projective methodology, « Vidéal », adolescence

F6-2

DU PUBERTAIRE AU DEVENIR ADULTE : LE COUP PORTÉ ET SON ÉLABORATION : RÉFLEXIONS SUR LES SPÉCIFICITÉS DU PROCESSUS DE DEVENIR ADULTE SOUS LE PRISME DE LA TEMPORALITÉ PSYCHIQUE

Pierre-Justin Chantepie[1]

[1]*PCPP, Université de Paris, France*

Objectifs: Cette communication fait suite à un travail de doctorat explorant les articulations entre les processus d'adolescence et de devenir adulte sous le prisme de la temporalité et de l'investissement psychique du temps à partir d'un dispositif clinique et projectif. Méthode: Cette recherche se basait sur une méthodologie longitudinale avec deux évaluations des sujets en devenir adulte à 18-24 mois d'écart. Une grille d'évaluation des modalités d'investissement de la temporalité a été construite pour analyser les protocoles de Rorschach et de TAT en appui sur le modèle de l'Ecole de Paris. Résultats: L'auteur propose des résultats et des réflexions en cours, en appui sur le cas clinique d'une jeune patiente. Ces derniers soulignent l'heuristique que représente la temporalité pour penser les articulations et écarts entre l'adolescence et le devenir adulte. Ce prisme permet de souligner que si ces deux processus s'apparentent à des expériences de temporalisation, le devenir adulte offre la possibilité d'une véritable élaboration en après-coup du temps pubertaire lui-même, dont la psychopathologie montre divers achoppements.

Mots-clés: Adolescence ; devenir adulte ; après-coup ; temporalité psychique

FROM PUBERTY TO ADULTHOOD: THE BLOW AND ITS ELABORATION. REFLECTIONS ON THE SPECIFICITIES OF THE PROCESS OF BECOMING AN ADULT UNDER THE PRISM OF PSYCHIC TEMPORALITY

Objectives: This communication follows a doctoral work exploring the articulations between the processes of adolescence and becoming an adult under the prism of temporality and the psychic investment of time from a clinical and projective device. Method: This research was based on a longitudinal methodology with two evaluations of the subjects in the process of becoming adults, 18-24 months apart. An evaluation grid of the modalities of investment of temporality was constructed to analyze the Rorschach and TAT protocols based on the Ecole de Paris model. Results: The author proposes results and reflections in progress, based on the clinical case of a young patient. The latter underline the heuristic that temporality represents for thinking about the articulations and gaps between adolescence and becoming an adult. This prism makes it possible to underline that if these two processes are similar to experiences of temporalization, becoming an adult offers the possibility of a true elaboration in the aftermath of the pubertal time itself, whose psychopathology shows psychopathological pitfalls

Keywords: Adolescence; becoming an adult; after-shock; psychic temporality

F6-3

INTÉRÊT DES MANIFESTATIONS HORS RÉCIT DANS L'EXPLORATION DES PROTOCOLES PROJECTIFS D'ADOLESCENTS AUTEURS DE VIOLENCES SEXUELLES

Sonia Corre[1,2]

[1]LARPsyDIS, Université de Lausanne, Suisse, [2]CRPMS, Université de Paris, France

Partant de notre pratique en tant que psychologue clinicienne au sein d'une institution de placement judiciaire, nous cherchons à étudier d'un point de vue psychodynamique le fonctionnement psychique des adolescents auteurs de violences sexuelles. Inscrits dans une perspective longitudinale, notre objectif s'intéresse à deux axes : préciser les procédés défensifs et leur évolution au travers d'une méthodologie projective (Rorschach et TAT) proposée en test-retest ; préciser les ressorts psychiques qui fondent les cadres et métacadres des dispositifs éducativo-thérapeutique originaux que nous avons mis en place, et qui accompagnent le processus de changement de ces adolescents. L'inhibition et la restriction de la pensée particulièrement présentes chez les adolescents auteurs de violences sexuelles nous a conduit à approfondir l'étude des manifestations verbales et non verbales hors récit au Rorschach et au TAT comme des indicateurs supplémentaires des modalités de leur fonctionnement psychique. Cela nous conduira à faire des propositions méthodologiques qui seront utilisées pour le recueil de données, en cours, pour cette recherche.

Mots-clés: Adolescents auteurs de violences sexuelles, manifestations hors récit au Rorschach et TAT, inhibition

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

INTEREST OF NON-NARRATIVE MANIFESTATIONS IN THE EXPLORATION OF THE PROJECTIVE PROTOCOLS OF ADOLESCENTS PERPETRATORS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Based on our practice as a clinical psychologist in a judicial placement institution, we seek to study from a psychodynamic point of view the psychic functioning of teenagers who committed sexual abuse. From a longitudinal perspective, our objective is twofold : to specify the defense mechanisms and their evolution through projective methods (Rorschach and Tat) proposed in test-retest; explore the educational-therapeutic support systems we set up and the psychic movements at work in it, supporting the adolescents processes of change. The inhibition and restriction of thought that are particularly present among teenagers who committed sexual abuse has led us to further study the verbal and non-verbal manifestations outside of the narrative in the Rorschach and the TAT as additional indicators of the modalities of their psychic functioning. This will lead us to make methodological proposals that will be used for the collection of data, in progress, for this research.

Keywords: adolescent perpetrators of sexual violence, Rorschach and TAT non-narrative manifestations, inhibition

F6-4

LA TRANSMISSION GÉNÉRATIONNELLE À L'ÉPREUVE DES MÉTHODES PROJECTIVES

Mina Hanifi[1]

[1]LARPsyDIS, Université de Lausanne, Suisse

L'accomplissement du processus d'adolescence dépend de la qualité de la transmission générationnelle et de la capacité à tisser les liens de filiation avec les liens d'affiliation. La rupture des fonctions narcissique et généalogique fragilise le processus de subjectivation et accentue l'effet traumatique de la puberté. Dans un tel contexte, le débordement de l'excitation suscitée par la puberté peut conduire à une porosité des limites entre intérieur et extérieur, amenant le sujet à l'agir violent dans une tentative de contrôle de la violence interne. Cette présentation met en lumière les dysfonctionnements au niveau des liens de filiation chez des adolescents auteurs de violence, lesquels ont été rencontrés dans le cadre d'une thèse de doctorat prenant appui sur deux épreuves projectives (Rorschach et TAT). Dans ce but, les données issues d'un corpus de 10 sujets rencontrés seront présentées.

Mots-clés: adolescence, filiation, narcissisme

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

TRANSGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION EXAMINATED BY PROJECTIVE METHODS

The accomplishment of the adolescence process depends on the quality of the generational transmission and the capacity to weave the links of filiation with the links of affiliation. The rupture of the narcissistic and genealogical functions weakens the process of subjectivation and accentuates the traumatic effect of puberty. In such a context, the

overflow of excitement aroused by puberty can lead to a porosity of the limits between interior and exterior, leading the subject to violent acting-out in an attempt to control internal violence. This presentation sheds light on the dysfunctions at the level of filial ties in adolescent perpetrators of violence, which were encountered in the context of a doctoral thesis based on two projective tests (Rorschach and TAT). For this purpose, data from a corpus of 10 subjects encountered will be presented.

Keywords: adolescence, filiation, narcissisme

F6-5

IDÉALISER POUR DEVENIR : À PROPOS DES RADICALITÉS ADOLESCENTES DANS LA SOCIÉTÉ CONTEMPORAINE

Marie Saudan[1]

[1]*LARPsyDIS, Université de Lausanne, Suisse*

Dans le contexte actuel, la jeunesse apparaît contrainte de subir le malaise dans la culture contemporaine en plus des enjeux de l'adolescence. Doublement passivé·es, de nombreux·ses adolescent·es errent sur leurs écrans, ou dans la rue, à la recherche d'un espace en mesure de contenir et transformer leurs angoisses. Cette errance peut alors constituer une forme d'enveloppe protectrice à la portée tantôt contenante, tantôt surexcitante. La discussion s'appuiera sur des protocoles de Rorschach et TAT recueillis au cours d'une recherche doctorale menée auprès d'adolescent·es entre 16 et 20 ans présentant diverses problématiques, allant des conduites addictives au engagements idéologiques extrémistes. Il s'agira de penser ces manifestations adolescentes dans leur rapport aux enveloppes psychiques dont les défauts d'élaboration seraient réanimés par la quête d'une enveloppe de substitution. Celle-ci se constituerait à l'aide d'un processus d'« idéalisation mortifère » impliquant l'agrippement à un objet idéal trouvé dans l'environnement réel et/ou virtuel. Les enjeux du processus d'adolescence dans la société contemporaine prendraient ainsi une forme radicale dans la mesure où l'idéalisation maintiendrait ce temps durant lequel l'indifférenciation triomphe et le nourrisson se pense tout-puissant ; il s'agirait pour ces adolescent·es de revenir au temps où ils étaient leur propre idéal, de revenir aux origines, à la racine, « radix ».

Mots-clés: adolescence, radicalité, «idéalisation mortifère»

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

IDEALIZING TO BECOME: ABOUT ADOLESCENT RADICALITIES IN THE CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

In the current context, youth seems forced to endure the contemporary crisis in addition to the challenges of adolescence. Doubly passivated, many adolescents spend their time on their phones or in the street, looking for a space to contain and transform their anxieties. This search can be a form of protective envelope that can be both healing and overexciting. The discussion will be based on Rorschach and TAT protocols collected during a doctoral research conducted with adolescents between 16 and 20 years old. They presented various problems, ranging from addictive behaviors to extremist ideological commitments. We propose to think these adolescent manifestations in their relation to the quality of the psychic envelopes. Indeed, the search for a substitute envelope would account for a defect of these. Thus, the adolescent would invest in an ideal object found in the real and/or virtual environment by a process of « mortifying idealisation ». Therefore, the process of adolescence in the contemporary society could have a radical form. The « mortifying idealisation » would maintain the undifferentiation and the baby's own omnipotence. So these adolescents would aspire to return to the time when they were their ideal, to return to the origins, to the root, « radix ».

Keywords: adolescence, radicality, idealisation

G1 SYMPOSIUM

THE THERAPEUTIC POWER OF THE RORSCHACH AND OTHER PROJECTIVE TESTS

Dr. Stephen Finn, Dr. Dana Castro, Dr. Julie Cradock O'Leary, Dr. Alessandro Crisi, Dr. Hilde De Saeger, Dr. Diane Engelman, Janet Allyn, Dr. Mariam King, Mitsugu Murakami

[1]*Center For Therapeutic Assessment, United States*

The Rorschach and other projective tests have long been appreciated for their ability to provide information about assesses that is not easily available from other sources. Another, less recognized value of these tests is their ability to foster therapeutic change in clients and in the systems that surround them. In this symposium, Dr. Finn will first summarize what is known about the therapeutic impact of the Rorschach and other projective tests. Then, seven clinicians from around the world will give brief accounts of clinical cases where their use of projective tests led to therapeutic breakthroughs with a particular patient/client. The session will conclude with questions and comments from the audience.

Keywords: Psychotherapy, Therapeutic Assessment, Collaborative Assessment

G1-1

THE RORSCHACH: A POWERFUL INSIGHT FACILITATOR

Dana Castro, Ph.D.[1]

[1]*Associate Member CLIPSYD, Université Paris-Nanterre, Nanterre, France*

This case This case is about a young man of 34, Gilbert, diagnosed with an avoidant personality disorder, who was offered a collaborative assessment prior to his engagement in psychotherapy. His request was formulated in a very intellectualized and trivialized way and was about how to better communicate with others. The assessment included the WAIS 4, the Rorschach, and a Big Five questionnaire. The Rorschach protocol was quite flat and showed what was clinically obvious: a high Lambda and a CDI+. But it also covered some interesting features that captured the patient' s projections about self and others. The purpose of the feed-back session was to mirror Gilbert's psychological functioning by linking his cognitions to his emotions, self-image, and behaviors. At the end of the feedback, Gilbert began to cry, silently, for about 10 minutes. Relatively soothed, he explained that his tears were both tears of joy and sadness; sadness because he had just realized the extent of his «abnormality;» joy, because he recognized how important his current psychotherapy might be. In this case, the Rorschach test provided the psychologist with a starting point for understanding the patient's psychological functioning and the patient with a tool for insightfully acknowledging his problems.

G1-2

«THE LITTLE GIRL AND THE DOG HURT MY HEART»: WHEN TCTS CHARACTERS PROVIDE AN ENTRY POINT TO SELF-COMPASSION

Julie Cradock O'Leary, Ph.D.[1]
[1]*Private Practice, Anchorage, Alaska, USA*

The case of a 35-year-old woman, who felt chronically criticized by her parents, spouse and coworkers, will be presented. Her Thurston Cradock Test of Shame (TCTS) scores revealed frequent expressions of direct and indirect shame coupled with mild and moderate levels of Deflation and Inflation/Contempt. All of her stories were Unresolved. Her TCTS protocol reflected her real-life experiences of criticism, her uncertainty about if she deserved such criticism, and her profound lack of agency and support. Exploration of her comment at the end of the protocol, «the little girl and the dog hurt my heart,» yielded fruitful conversations about her belief in the innocence and inherent goodness of children and dogs, and the client's urge to protect and even «fight for» both. Over time, during subsequent therapy sessions, the client was able to increasingly recognize her own value, be kinder to herself, and begin to assert herself with family and coworkers.

G1-3

«NOW I UNDERSTAND!»

Hilde De Saeger, Ph.D.[1]
[1]*Viersprong Institute for the Study of Personality Disorders, the Netherlands*

I want to share with you the story of a client I met a long time ago. The therapy with this client ran aground in several areas and it was very unclear why. There didn't seem to be much going on until the projective material revealed another facet of the client. This was at first incomprehensible to both of us, but eventually changed the case conceptualization so much that it was clear which direction we had to go with the therapy.

G1-4

THE WINGED CENTAUR: RORSCHACH PERCEPT AS STORY INTERVENTION

Diane Engelman[1], Ph.D., J.B. Allyn[1]
[1]*Center for Collaborative Psychology, USA*

In this therapeutic neuropsychological assessment, a teen questions her difficulties with inattention, focus, moods and her unusual creative thought processes. She describes her impulsiveness as "reckless abandon" and connects this behavior to deep personal misgivings about life after death. The therapeutic story intervention uses her own Rorschach percept of a winged centaur to give life to some of the more challenging aspects of the findings. This intervention enables a reframe of her life, validating her positive qualities of creativity and high intelligence, to counter low self-esteem, while recognizing the very real limitations of ADHD.

G1-5

USING ATTACHMENT-BASED PROJECTIVE TESTING TO UNDERSTAND POST-COVID SCHOOL-REFUSAL IN A SCHOOL AGED CHILD

Mariam King, Psy.D.[1]
[1]*Private Practice, San Francisco, USA*

Many children and teens developed anxiety problems during COVID lockdown associated with being unable to attend school in-person. This presentation will examine projective test results in a 10-year old with previously good school attendance.

G1-6

MAKING PEACE WITH THE RORSCHACH TEST

Mitsugu Murakami[1]
[1]*Asian-Pacific Center for Therapeutic Assessment, Tokyo, Japan*

I will present the psychological assessment of a client who was reluctant to take the Rorschach test because the client had a distressing experience taking the Rorschach in the past. The Wartegg Drawing Completion Test was administered, and after this positive experience, the client spontaneously agreed to take the Rorschach again. We got a great deal of information from both tests.

G1-7

THE EVOCATIVE POWER OF THE 8 BOXES OF THE WARTEGG DRAWING COMPLETION TEST

Alessandro Crisi, Psy.D.[1]
[1]*Istituto Italiano Wartegg, Rome, Italy*

In the Wartegg test, a client created highly personalized and meaningful drawings in each of the 8 boxes of the Wartegg. This client, in fact, captured the evocative character of each stimulus sign in the test with extreme precision and adherence. And in each box, in perfect agreement with the psychological area stimulated by the evocative character, he produced metaphorical drawings concerning his own life. Thanks to a truly unusual and profound extended inquiry, the discussion of these metaphorical responses gave rise to an alleviation of symptoms and an improvement in relationships within his family of origin. At the end of the assessment, the assessor decided to start a psychotherapeutic path aimed at deepening and further examining the elements that emerged during the assessment.

G3 SYMPOSIUM

VIOLENCES : EVALUATION ET PRISE EN CHARGE

Prof. Magali Ravit[1], Professeure agrégée Suzanne Leveillee[2], Professeur des universités Jean-Yves Chagnon[3], Psychologue clinicienne - Docteur en psychologie Mathilde Dublineau[4], Psychologue clinicienne - docteur en psychologie Anne-Claire Dobrzynski[5], Psychologue clinicienne - docteur en psychologie Lisbeth Brolles[6], Psychologue clinicienne - docteur en psychologie Anne-Lyse Demarchi[7]

[1]CRPPC - Université Lumière Lyon 2 -, Lyon, [2]Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, [3]Université Sorbonne Paris Nord - UTRPP, [4]CRPPC - Université Lumière Lyon 2, [5]CRPPC - Université Lumière Lyon 2, [6]CRPPC - Université Lumière Lyon 2, [7]CRPPC - Université Lumière Lyon 2

Ce symposium franco-canadien de psychologie légale présente différents dispositifs de rencontre de sujets violents, en appui sur l'utilisation des outils projectifs. La clinique de la violence mobilise souvent le recours à des outils hyper-objectivants basés sur le maniement d'une réalité objective commune. Cette démarche permet de renforcer la logique rationnelle en réaction au désordre, à l'incohérence voire au chaos, crées par les expressions de la violence. Les méthodes projectives se situent dans une autre dynamique de compréhension en permettant de mobiliser les processus de la rencontre pour venir éclairer le sens de la violence, le langage de l'acte qui n'est pas réductible à sa seule expression symptomatologique. Les contributions de ce symposium présenteront les expressions singulières de la violence, selon une variété des contextes : les violences familiales et les troubles de la parentalité et ses répercussions sur le développement du bébé, les mineurs victimes d'abus sexuels, les auteurs d'homicide intrafamilial, les mères infanticides. Il s'agira de déployer la diversité des situations en regard des enjeux du travail de symbolisation. La passation des outils projectifs s'inscrit dans une démarche clinique et méthodologique d'ensemble fondamentalement ancrée sur les enjeux de la rencontre. Celle-ci peut être organisée par les ajustements thérapeutiques, en fonction des différents contextes de la rencontre ou être régit par les impératifs du cadre judiciaire.

Mots-clés: violences familiales – abus sexuel – infanticide – soin et expertise

G3-1

VIOLENCES FAMILIALES ET TROUBLES DE LA PARENTALITE : CONSEQUENCE SUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DU BEBE

M. Dublineau[1], A.C. Dobrzynski[1]

[1]Psychologues cliniciennes - CRPPC Université Lyon 2

L'évaluation du développement psychoaffectif du bébé dans les situations de violences familiales et de troubles de la parentalité est une pratique clinique récente. Les enjeux de l'évaluation sont multiples. Ils visent à prendre en considération l'impact de l'environnement familial sur le développement du bébé en proposant aussi des modalités spécifiques de prises en charge thérapeutique. Les conséquences des violences conjugales et des troubles de la parentalité sur les bébés a longtemps été très sous-estimé. Le psychologue a un rôle important pour éclairer les professionnels de la protection de l'enfance pour proposer des soins adaptés. Le bilan psychoaffectif du bébé s'effectue avec les épreuves du Brunet-Lézine et de la Mallette Projective Première enfance (MPPE). La lecture psychodynamique de ces épreuves, dont la passation se fait en présence des parents, favorise l'observation de la qualité des liens parents-bébé. La présentation de vignettes cliniques permettra d'éclairer l'importance du croisement entre l'évaluation développementale et projective. L'outil projectif est conçu sous forme de jeux standardisés favorisant l'observation du déploiement de l'intersubjectivité et des processus de symbolisation. Véritable « dispositif à symboliser » (Roman, 1997), la MPPE permet au clinicien une observation fine dans un période qui se situe en deçà du langage. Dans le cadre des mesures judiciaires, cette évaluation s'inscrit également comme une modalité d'appréciation de la qualité des dispositifs mis en place pour protéger le bébé.

Mots-clés: violences conjugales – évaluation du bébé – parentalité

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

FAMILY VIOLENCE AND PARENTAL DISORDERS: CONSEQUENCE ON BABY DEVELOPMENT

The assessment of the psycho-affective development of babies in situations of family violence and parenting disorders is a recent clinical practice. There are many issues at stake in the assessment. They aim to take into consideration the impact of the family environment on the baby's development by also proposing specific methods of therapeutic care. The consequences of domestic violence and parenting disorders on babies have long been underestimated. The psychologist has an important role to play in informing child protection professionals and proposing appropriate care. The psycho-affective assessment of the baby is carried out with the Brunet-Lézine and Mallette Projective Première enfance (MPPE) tests. The psychodynamic reading of these tests, which are administered in the presence of the parents, favours the observation of the quality of the parent-baby bond. The presentation of clinical vignettes will shed light on the importance of the intersection between developmental and projective evaluation. The projective tool is designed in the form of standardised games that encourage the observation of the deployment of intersubjectivity and symbolisation processes. A real «symbolising device» (Roman, 1997), the MPPE allows the clinician to make a detailed observation in a period that is below the level of language. This evaluation is also a way of assessing the quality of the measures put in place to protect the baby.

G3-2

LES EPREUVES PROJECTIVES EN CONTEXTE EXPERTAL : SOUTIEN AU PROCESSUS DE SUBJECTIVATION

J-Y Chagnon[1]

[1]Professeur des universités, Université Sorbonne Paris Nord - UTRPP

La place et l'apport des épreuves projectives à la pratique de l'expertise psychologique sollicitée dans un cadre médico-légal sont maintenant bien connues grâce aux travaux de F. Neau, P. Roman, M. Ravit et nous-mêmes. Elles permettent de mieux comprendre les différentes modalités de fonctionnement mental à l'arrière-plan des agirs pour lesquels ces sujets sont convoqués sur la scène judiciaire. Mais il s'agira de montrer ici comment les épreuves projectives peuvent être utilisées pour construire, avec le sujet, un projet de soins, en le sensibilisant à son monde interne jusque-là inconnu de lui, clivé, projeté, non subjectivé. Un cas d'adolescent incestueux illustrera ces propositions.

Mots-clés: expertise psychologique, réflexivité, processus de subjectivation, soins.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

PROJECTIVE TESTS IN AN EXPERT CONTEXT: SUPPORT FOR THE SUBJECTIVATION PROCESS

The place and contribution of projective tests to the practice of psychological expertise in a forensic context are now well known thanks to the work of F. Neau, P. Roman, M. Ravit and ourselves. They allow a better understanding of the different modalities of mental functioning behind the actions for which these subjects are summoned to the judicial scene. However, the aim here is to show how projective tests can be used to build, with the subject, a care project, by making him aware of his internal world, hitherto unknown to him, cleaved, projected and not subjectivised. A case of an incestuous adolescent will illustrate these proposals.

G3-3

MINEURS VICTIMES D'ABUS SEXUELS : PRATIQUE EXPERTALE ET TRAITEMENT CROISE RORSCHACH ET D10

Lisbeth Brolles[1], Anne-Lyse Demarchi[1]

[1]*Psychologues cliniciennes - CRPPC Université Lyon 2*

Nous proposons d'interroger l'utilisation des outils projectifs dans l'évaluation clinique des violences sexuelles subies durant la période adolescente. Nous souhaitons envisager les particularités du recours et du cadre de passation des outils projectifs dans le contexte de l'évaluation expertale d'expériences violentes et/ou traumatiques qui ne sont pas toujours pensables. Quels sont les enjeux de cette rencontre en regard de la problématique adolescente ? Comment saisir la dimension scopique vis-à-vis de la sphère traumatique ? Le contexte de l'expertise psychologique peut s'avérer violent, le mineur victime ayant déjà eu à relater les faits à plusieurs reprises dans le cadre de la procédure judiciaire. Aussi, la situation expertale s'inscrit dans une certaine teneur traumatique, et représente toujours une menace de passivation pulsionnelle (A. Green) à la hauteur du préjudice subi. La passation croisée du Rorschach et d'une épreuve graphique (D. 10) semble alors précieuse pour remobiliser la place du sujet alors sollicité à partir du geste graphique et de la figuration offerte par l'acte-graphique. A partir d'un cas clinique nous verrons comment la mise en résonance des deux épreuves (Rorschach, puis D. 10) remobilise le processus associatif et les étapes de la symbolisation. Si le cadre expertal ne doit pas être confondu avec ce qui relève du cadre thérapeutique, il n'est pas moins doté d'un travail de saisie et de transformation allant du geste, à l'éprouvé jusqu'à sa figurabilité.

Mots-clés: adolescence – abus sexuel – expertise

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

SEXUALLY ABUSED MINORS: EXPERT PRACTICE AND CROSS-REFERENCED RORSCHACH AND D10 TREATMENT

We propose to examine the use of projective tools in the clinical evaluation of sexual violence suffered during the adolescent period. We wish to consider the particularities of the use and the framework of the projective tools in the context of the expert evaluation of violent and/or traumatic experiences which are not always thinkable. What are the stakes of this encounter with regard to the adolescent problem? How can we grasp the scopic dimension in relation to the traumatic sphere? The context of psychological expertise can be violent, as the minor victim has already had to relate the facts of which he or she declares himself or herself to be a victim on several occasions in the context of the announcement to the family and the investigation, or even the legal proceedings. Thus, the expert situation has a certain traumatic content, and always represents a threat of impulsive passivation (A. Green) commensurate with the harm suffered. The cross-testing of the Rorschach and a graphic test (D. 10) seems to be valuable in order to remobilise the place of the subject who is then solicited from the graphic gesture and the figuration offered by the graphic act. From a clinical case we will see how the resonance of the two tests (Rorschach, then D. 10) remobilizes the associative process and the stages of symbolization. If the expertal framework should not be confused with the therapeutic framework, it is no less endowed with a work of seizure and transformation going from the gesture, to the experienced, to its figurability.

G3-4

REFLEXIONS SUR LE DENI CHEZ DES PERSONNES AUTEURS D'UN HOMICIDE INTRAFAMILIAL

Suzanne Léveillée, Ph.D.[1]

[1]*Professeure agrégée, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières*

L'intervention auprès de personnes détenues en prison n'est pas facile et suscite plusieurs questionnements quant à leur souffrance psychologique. L'arrêt d'agir imposé par la prison est pour plusieurs personnes une période de vie suscitant une montée d'angoisse ainsi que des réaménagements relationnels. Afin d'évaluer les potentialités de changement et de réactiver les processus psychiques de ces personnes les épreuves projectives sont particulièrement utiles. Dans cette conférence, nous présenterons quelques éléments clés du fonctionnement psychique d'une femme auteure d'un homicide conjugal. Ainsi, nous proposons l'exploration des mécanismes de défense déployés par cette femme afin de ne pas ressentir son monde pulsionnel. Le déni étant un mécanisme particulièrement actif chez les auteurs d'un homicide intrafamilial.

Mots-clés: homicide conjugal – déni - prison

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

REFLECTIONS ON DENIAL IN PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED AN INTRAFAMILY HOMICIDE

Working with prisoners in prison is not easy and raises many questions about their psychological suffering. For many people, the break imposed by prison is a period in their lives that gives rise to increased anxiety and relational reorganisation. In order to evaluate the potential for change and to reactivate the psychological processes of these people, projective tests are particularly useful. In this lecture, we will present some key elements of the psychic functioning of a woman who has committed a domestic homicide. Thus, we propose to explore the defence mechanisms deployed by this woman in order not to feel her impulsive world. Denial is a particularly active mechanism in perpetrators of intrafamilial homicide.

G3-5

CLINIQUE DE L'INFANTICIDE A L'EPREUVE DES OUTILS PROJECTIFS (RORSCHACH ET TAT)

Magali Ravit[1]

[1]Professeur des Universités, CRPPC Université Lyon 2

La problématique des mères infanticides met à l'épreuve ce qui dans la relation précoce a été voué à l'échec dans la liaison entre l'expérience du corps et l'éprouvé subjectif. Ce qui s'est inscrit dans la subjectivité maternelle comme une expérience d'effroi, d'agonie primitive (liée au retrait d'amour maternel, quelle qu'en soit l'origine) serait remobilisé dans la relation symbiotique ultérieure avec l'enfant. Cette fusion serait alors prise dans cette « zone traumatique originaire » dans la mesure où elle renverrait la mère à un vécu d'effondrement ancien (éprouvé mais impensable, au sens où l'entend D.-W. Winnicott). Cet effondrement de la subjectivité reste impensable et demeure intériorisé sous forme enkystée. L'infanticide relance, sur fond d'agonie, le contexte du traumatisme ayant affecté la construction première du lien à l'objet. Aussi, pour répondre au vécu interne de désespoir d'un objet absent, l'infanticide s'instituerait comme tentative de récupération narcissique d'un objet possédé jusque dans la mort. Le meurtre de l'enfant servirait de suture de la symbiose originelle retrouvée sous l'exercice d'un narcissisme mortifère. La dynamique psychique de ces mères sera discutée à partir d'un cas clinique en appui sur une méthodologie projective Rorschach et TAT).

Mots-clés: infanticide – agonie – expertise

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

INFANTICIDE CLINIC TESTED BY PROJECTIVE TOOLS (RORSCHACH AND TAT)

The problematic of infanticide mothers puts to the test what in the early relationship has been doomed to failure in the link between the experience of the body and the subjective experience. What was inscribed in maternal subjectivity as an experience of fear, of primitive agony would be remobilised in the subsequent symbiotic relationship with the child. This fusion would then be caught up in this 'original traumatic zone' insofar as it would send the mother back to an experience of ancient collapse (experienced but unthinkable, in the sense of D.-W. Winnicott). This collapse of subjectivity remains unthinkable and remains internalised in an encysted form. The infanticide revives, against a backdrop of agony, the context of the trauma that affected the initial construction of the link to the object. Also, in response to the internal experience of despair of an absent object, infanticide is instituted as an attempt at narcissistic recovery of an object possessed even in death. The murder of the child would serve as a suture of the original symbiosis rediscovered under the exercise of a mortifying narcissism. The psychic dynamics of these mothers will be discussed on the basis of a clinical case using a projective methodology (Rorschach and TAT).

G4 SYMPOSIUM

APORTES DEL RORSCHACH Y LAS TÉCNICAS PROYECTIVAS EN LA CLINICA PSICOANALITICA

Dra En Psicologia Hilda Alonso[1], Ph D Ety Berant[2], Licenciada en Psicología María Teresa Herrera[3], Ph D Pascal Roman[4], Dr HILDA Alonso, Profesora Tiziana Sola[5]

[1]Aapro, Buenos Aires, Argentina, [2]Reichman Universit, Israel, Israel, [3]AAPRO, Buenos Aires, Argentina, [4]Universidad de Lausanne, Lausanne, Suiza, [5]Asociacón italiana de Rorschach, Roma, Italia

La utilización del Rorschach en el seguimiento de pacientes abre un amplio abanico de posibilidades para la clínica psicoanalítica, desde la consideración de los procesos psíquicos de pacientes en análisis, a la profundización de conceptos teóricos, e incluso a la utilización de las Técnicas Proyectivas en el devenir mismo de tales procesos. El objetivo del Simposio es, a través de la presentación de experiencias diversas, realizadas por colegas en diferentes lugares e incluso utilizando sistemas diferentes, intercambiar y actualizar conocimientos en relación a las posibilidades de las TP en su articulación con la clínica

Keywords: Rorschach - Clinica Psicoanalitica

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE RORSCHACH AND OTHER PROYECTIVE TECHNIQUES TO THE PSYCHOANALYTIC CLINIC

The use of the Rorschach in the follow-up of patients opens a diverse range of possibilities for the Psychoanalytic Clinic, from the consideration of the psychic processes of patients in analysis, to the deepening of theoretical concepts, and even to the use of Projective Techniques in the development itself of such processes. The objective of the Symposium is to exchange and update knowledge in relation to the possibilities of PT in its articulation with the clinic, through the presentation of diverse experiences, carried out by colleagues in different places and even using different systems.

G4-1

LE RORSCHACH ET LE T.A.T. DANS LE SUIVI THETHÉRAPEUTIQUE: LE TRAJET DE L'INHIBITION DANS L'ÉNIGME DE LA SCARIFICATION ADOLESCENTE

Tiziana Sola[1]

[1]Psychologue clinicienne, psychanalyste, professeure contractuelle Université de Chieti-Pescara, présidente de l'Association Italienne du Rorschach

Mira a 13 ans. Elle lui arrive de faire des petites coupures sur sa peau ; rien ne peut être dit sur les zones du corps qu'elle attaque, ni avec quel instrument elle se blesse. Très méfiante dans notre première rencontre, elle accepte néanmoins de passer des projectifs. Dans le Rorschach elle dit le strict minimum, dans le TAT encore moins, elle est presque figée ou rend ses réponses aussi neutres que possibles. J'ai l'impression qu'elle s'efforce à se cacher à travers un fonctionnement très descriptif, réticent et intellectualisé, à l'abri du moindre signe de vie fantasmatique et émotionnelle. C'est plutôt la force du transfert, même lors de la passation projective, qui me parle. Je lui propose de la suivre en psychothérapie, elle accepte avec toute l'ambivalence qu'elle

éprouve quant à la possibilité de reconnaître le besoin de l'autre ou de moi. Dans ce symposium visant à mettre en valeur le rôle exploratif du Rorschach en contexte thérapeutique, l'auteure essaie de retracer l'évolution possible de ce fonctionnement adolescent, dont le poids de l'inhibition se relie à la nature tourmenteuse des mouvements pulsionnels internes dans leurs remaniements narcissiques/objectaux. La nécessité de rechercher le sens de ces agis sur le corps/peau sollicite l'analyse des connexions avec les réactions produites dans l'espace projectif où, malgré le barrage émotionnel, les échos de lutte entre forces de vie et forces destructives sous-jacentes resonnent.

Mots-clés: Adolescence - scarifications - thérapie

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

RORSCHACH AND TAT IN THE THERAPEUTIC CLINIC: THE PATH OF INHIBITION IN THE ENIGMA OF ADOLESCENT SCARIFICATION

Mira is 13 years old. She happens to make small cuts on her skin, nothing can be said about the areas of the body that she attacks or with which instrument she injures herself. Very suspicious during the first meeting, she neverthless agrees to carry out projective tests. In the Rorschach she says the bare minimum, in the TAT even less, she seems frozen or makes her answers as neutral as possible. I have the impression that Mira is trying to hide behind a descriptive, aseptic and intellectualized type of functioning, sheltered from the slightest sign of a phantasmatic and emotional life. It is rather the force of the transference, even during the administration of the projectives, that speaks to me. I suggest to follow her in psychotherapy, she accepts with all the ambivalence she feels about the possibility of recognizing the need for the other or for me. In this symposium which aims to highlight the value of Rorschach in a therapeutic context, the author tries to portray the possible evolution of this adolescent functioning, whose weight of inhibition is linked to the tormenting nature of internal instinctual movements, in their narcissistic/objectual alterations. The need to search for the profound meaning of these actions on the body/skin urges the analysis of the connections with the reactions produced in the projective space, where, despite the emotional barrier, the echoes of the struggle between life forces and underlying destructive forces resound.

Keywords: Adolescence – scarifications – projectives – therapy

G4-2

ÉVALUATION PROJECTIVE, DIAGNOSTIC ET TRAITEMENT PSYCHANALYTIQUE À L'ADOLESCENCE

Pascal Roman[1]

[1]*Professeur de Psychologie clinique, psychopathologie et psychanalyse, Institut de Psychologie - Université de Lausanne (Suisse). Psychologue - psychothérapeute, Département de psychiatrie - CHUV*

Le temps de l'adolescence se caractérise par une instabilité des aménagements du fonctionnement psychique (Gutton, 2013) et les cliniciens se trouvent souvent en difficulté pour évaluer le registre dans lequel situer les symptômes et les souffrances de l'adolescent, autour de la nécessité de départager ce qui relève des variations développementales du processus d'adolescence et ce qui a trait à une entrée dans une psychopathologie dans le registre de la psychose. Cette dimension est pourtant fondamentale dans la perspective de la détermination du diagnostic psychopathologique qui conditionne le choix de traitement à mettre en œuvre. Dans ce contexte, l'apport des épreuves projectives apparaît majeur, dans la mesure où les épreuves projectives rendent possible, au travers d'un dispositif bien éprouvé, de tracer de manière précise les grandes lignes qui organisent le fonctionnement psychique, ses points de fragilité et ses potentialités. La présentation du cas d'un patient adolescent dont la vie psychique se trouve envahie par des pensées obsédantes et pour lequel une évaluation complémentaire a été sollicitée permettra de montrer que l'apport de la passation des épreuves projectives. En effet, dans le contexte d'une situation spécifique sous-tendue par les enjeux transférentiels, l'évaluation projective permet de dégager un certain nombre de données au service du diagnostic psychopathologique : registre des angoisses et modalités défensives, construction identitaire et identificatoire et qualité du lien à l'objet. La prise en compte de ces différents éléments ouvre sur la perspective d'un diagnostic dynamique, au service de la définition d'un dispositif psychothérapeutique adéquat.

Mots-clés: Adolescence - épreuves projectives - diagnostic

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

PROJECTIVE ASSESSMENT, DIAGNOSIS AND PSYCHOANALYTIC TREATMENT IN ADOLESCENCE

The time of adolescence is characterised by instability in the arrangements of psychic functioning (Gutton, 2013) and clinicians often find themselves in difficulty in assessing the register in which to situate the symptoms and suffering of the adolescent, around the need to distinguish between what comes under the developmental variations of the adolescent process and what relates to an entry into a psychopathology in the register of psychosis. This dimension is however fundamental in the perspective of determining the psychopathological diagnosis which conditions the choice of treatment to be implemented. In this context, the contribution of the projective tests appears major, insofar as the projective tests make it possible, through a well-tested device, to trace in a precise manner the main lines that organize the psychic functioning, its points of fragility and its potentialities. The presentation of the case of an adolescent patient whose psychic life is invaded by obsessive thoughts and for whom a complementary evaluation has been requested will show that the contribution of the projective tests is significant. Indeed, in the context of a specific situation underpinned by transferential stakes, the projective evaluation makes it possible to identify a certain number of data at the service of the psychopathological diagnosis: register of anxieties and defensive modalities, identity and identification construction and quality of the link to the object. Taking these different elements into account opens up the perspective of a dynamic diagnosis, in the service of defining an adequate psychotherapeutic device.

Keywords: Adolescence - projective methods – diagnostic

G4-3

PSYCHODYNAMIC UNDERSTANDING OF DISORDES IN THINKING AND INTERCHAGNE BETWEEN CLIENTS AND EXAMINERS

Prof. Ety Berant (PhD)[1]

[1]*Associate Professor, Head of graduate clinical program, Baruch Ivcher School of Psychology, Reichman University*

One of the merits of the Rorschach inkblot test is that one can learn about the clients' internal world from various angles beyond the overt content. Disorders in thinking and other thinking processes give us a glimpse to the clients' dynamics and their object representations, their hidden wishes, and fears. The interaction between client and examiner clarifies and exemplifies the clients' defenses and coping styles. Using the Rorschach in longitudinal studies demonstrates the processes of changes in clients' internal life, the changes in their reality testing and thought processes shed light also on their self -perception and object relations. In this presentation I will clarify and give clinical examples to the above, and will point on the contributions of this understanding of the therapeutic process.

Keywords: object representation, disorders in thinking, therapeutic process

G4-4

HUELLAS DE UN AMOR HELADO - ARTICULACIÓN DEL CONCEPTO DE LA MADRE MUERTA EN ANDRE GREEN CON RORSCHACH.

Lic. María Teresa Herrera[1]

[1]*Especialista en Psicología Clínica. Presidenta y profesora de la Asociación Argentina de Psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach (AAPRO). Miembro de la Asociación Psicoanalítica Argentina*

El objetivo de este trabajo es articular el concepto teórico de "la madre muerta" de A. Green con viñetas clínicas y su correlato en los protocolos de Rorschach. Esta teorización nos motivó a revisar los procesos terapéuticos de algunos de nuestros pacientes, que suponíamos presentaban características semejantes a las descriptas por el citado autor, en el concepto de "la madre muerta". Nos preguntamos: ¿cómo podría aparecer esta temática en un protocolo de Rorschach?. Consideramos a este tema un hallazgo de gran importancia para el diagnóstico diferencial y la dirección de la cura. Fue significativo observar que en dichos pacientes prevalece un estado de permanente insatisfacción que dificulta y obstaculiza el proceso de cambio psíquico. Cabe destacar que en la evaluación de estos protocolos no encontramos signos compatibles con estructuras psicopatológicas graves. Otra cuestión relevante es que, a diferencia de las problemáticas del duelo, en estos casos, no se trataría de la muerte real de la madre, sino que ésta sufrió alguna situación que cambió su disposición libidinal hacia el hijo. Las consecuencias de ello se constituyen en una desilusión anticipada, que afecta la fuente de vitalidad del hijo, influyendo negativamente en la organización del narcisismo. Revisamos protocolos de Rorschach administrados previamente a nuestros pacientes, correspondientes a una amplia franja etaria, con el propósito de poder identificar a través de sus respuestas los signos de "las huellas del amor helado".

Palabras clave: "Madre muerta"-Rorschach-duelo-narcisismo

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

TRACES OF A FROZEN LOVE ARTICULATION OF THE ANDRE GREEN'S CONCEPT OF THE DEAD MOTHER WITH RORSCHACH

The objective of this paper is to articulate A. Green's theoretical concept of the "dead mother" with clinical vignettes and their correlates in the Rorschach protocols. This approach led us to review the therapeutic processes of some of our patients, who we assumed had characteristics similar to those described by the aforementioned author, in the concept of the "dead mother". We wondered: how could this issue appear in a Rorschach protocol? We consider this issue is a very important finding for the differential diagnosis and the direction of the treatment. It was significant that these patients show a prevailing state of permanent dissatisfaction, which impedes and hinders the psychic change process. It should be noted that in the evaluation of these protocols, no signs compatible with serious psychopathological structures were found. Another relevant issue is that, unlike the mourning problems, these cases are not concerned with the real death of the mother, but with her suffering a situation that changed her libidinal disposition towards the child. The consequences of this are anticipated disillusionment, affecting the source of vitality of the child, negatively influencing the narcissistic organization. We reviewed Rorschach protocols previously administered to our patients, corresponding to a wide age range, with the purpose of identifying signs of the "traces of frozen love" in their answers.

Keywords: "Dead mother" – Rorschach – mourning – narcissism

G4-5

ACERCÁNDONOS A LA COMPLEJIDAD DE LO PSÍQUICO

Hilda Alonso[1]

[1]*Dra en Psicología, Psicoanalista, Profesora Emérita de la Universidad del Salvador Miembro Titular y Docente de AAPRO, Miembro del Colegio de Psicoanalistas (Argentina)*

El Rorschach, articulado con el devenir del proceso analítico, posibilita conocer el trabajo de simbolización, a la vez que profundizar en los procesos psíquicos. Esta presentación se enfocará en la coexistencia de procesos primarios, secundarios y terciarios revelados en Rorschach, permitiéndonos acercar a la complejidad y, en el contexto de esta propuesta de seguimiento, evitar una mirada patologizante. En pacientes donde la clínica muestra nuevas posibilidades de posicionamiento frente al mundo, el análisis cualitativo del Rorschach de seguimiento, permite observar -además de modificaciones a veces estructurales- la presencia de procesos creativos y enriquecedores modos de circulación psíquica. Esa creatividad frecuentemente se expresa en respuestas con Fenómenos especiales que una primera mirada podría interpretar como "dificultad que todavía persiste" o "fallas del pensamiento lógico". Se trabajará específicamente con respuestas cuya complejidad incluye la presencia de Fenómenos Especiales tales como Combinación Confabulatoria, Contaminación Atenuada y Fabulación, apuntando a deslindar casos donde dicha presencia no indica necesariamente la claudicación de las funciones lógicas sino sólo su puesta "entre paréntesis", dando lugar a procesos creativos. La secuencia de respuestas en protocolos de seguimiento de pacientes incluye la propuesta de interpretación de la "repetición "y / o transformación de las mismas.

Palabras clave: Rorschach - Complejidad psíquica

AN APPROACH TO THE PSYCHIC COMPLEXITY

The Rorschach, articulated with the evolution of the analytical process, makes it possible to know the work of symbolization, while at the same time delving into the psychic processes. This presentation will focus on the coexistence of primary, secondary and tertiary processes revealed in Rorschach, allowing us an approach to the psychic complexity and, in the context of this follow-up proposal, avoid a pathologizing gaze on patients. When the clinic shows in the patients new possibilities of positioning in front of the world, the qualitative analysis of Rorschach´s follow-up allows us to observe - in addition to at times structural modifications - the presence of creative processes and enriching modes of psychic circulation. This creativity is frequently expressed with responses including verbalizations that at first glance could interpret as "difficulty that still persists" or "failures of logical thinking". It will work specifically with responses whose complexity includes the presence of: Confabulatory Combination, Attenuated Contamination and Fabulation, aiming to delineate cases where such presence does not necessarily indicate the disorder of the logical functions but only their placement «in parentheses», giving rise to creative processes. The sequence of responses in patient follow-up protocols includes the proposed interpretation of the "repetition" and / or its transformation.

Keywords: Rorschach- Psychoanalytic clinic

G5 SYMPOSIUM

AUX DIFFERENTS AGES DE LA VIE PROCESSUS DE JEU ET TRAVAIL DES IDENTIFICATIONS AU SCENO-TEST

Madame Hélène Suarez Labat[1]

[1]*Institut De Psychology, Université De Paris, France*

L'objectif de notre symposium est de réunir différentes recherches et analyses des processus de jeu au Scéno-Test à tous les âges de la vie. Le mode d'accès aux symbolisations et aux liens entre sensations, affects et représentations offre une lisibilité des procédés de refoulement des représentations et de la répression des affects. Méthodes : L'articulation de la double valence narcissique et objectale est interrogée à travers les fonctions dynamiques de la projection et de l'introjection. Les cinq interventions discuteront les différentes grilles d'analyses des processus de jeu et leurs interprétations au fil des âges de la vie. Résultats : Christine Frédérick-Libon et Hélène Suarez Labat (Lausanne, Université de Paris) présenteront différentes traductions des identifications primaires et secondaires dans les troubles du spectre autistique chez l'enfant et l'adolescent, Catherine Fourques (Université de Paris) exposera le jeu des figures identificatoires dans la clinique du Grand âge, les apports singuliers au Scénotest, Michael Chocron (USPN13) présentera la contribution de l'investigation par le Scénotest des processus de jeu à l'adolescence, Isabelle Pelletier et Valérie Plard (CHU Avicenne, USPN 13), feront part de l'exploration des symbolisations primaires au Scéno-Test chez l'enfant. Christine Pfeiffer (Université de Paris) abordera les effets de la fonction contenante du Scéno-Test. Conclusions : Les résultats de ces approches seront analysés à partir de la diversité des cliniques psychopathologiques étudiées en dégageant l'intérêt de la méthode Scéno-Test pour accompagner l'évaluation et les réaménagements potentiels du travail des identifications.

Mots-clés: Scéno-Test, Processus de jeu, Identifications.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

AT DIFFERENT AGES OF LIFE THE PLAYING PROCESS AND THE IDENTIFICATION WORK AT THE SCENO-TEST

Objectivs: The objective of our symposium is to bring various research and analyzes of the processes of playing at the Scéno-Test at all ages of life. The mode of access to symbolizations and to the links between sensations, affects and representations offers a readability of the processes of repression of representations and repression of affects. Methods: The articulation of the double narcissistic and objectal valence is questioned through the dynamic functions of projection and introjection. The five interventions will propose to discuss the different analysis grids of playing processes and their interpretations over the ages of life. Results: Christine Frédérick-Libon and Hélène Suarez Labat (Lausanne, University of Paris) will present different translations of primary and secondary identifications in autism spectrum disorders with children and adolescents, Catherine Fourques (University of Paris) will present The game of identificatory figures in the clinic of old age, the singular contributions to the Scénotest, Michael Chocron (USPN13, France) will present the contribution of the investigation by the Scénotest of the playing processes in adolescence, Isabelle Pelletier and Valérie Plard (CHU Avicenne, USPN 13), will share the exploration of primary symbolizations in the Scéno-Test with children. Christine Pfeiffer (University of Paris) will discuss the effects of the containing function of the Scéno-Test. Conclusions: The results of these approaches will be analyzed from the diversity of the psychopathological clinics studied by highlighting the interest of the Scéno-Test method to support the evaluation and the potential rearrangements of the work of the identifications.

Keywords: Scéno-Test, Playing process, Identifications.

G5-1

DIFFERENTES TRADUCTIONS DES IDENTIFICATIONS PRIMAIRES ET SECONDAIRES DES TROUBLES DU SPECTRE AUTISTIQUE AU SCENO-TEST

Christine Frédérick-Libon[1], Hélène Suarez Labat[2]

[1]*Psychologue spécialiste en psychothérapie FSP/EFPP, en psychologie clinique FSP et en psychologie de l'enfance et de l'adolescence FSP, Lausanne, Suisse,*
[2]*Psychologue clinicienne, psychanalyste SPP, professeur associée Laboratoire PCPP, UR 4056, Institut de Psychologie, Université Paris Cité, France*

En 1987, Frances Tustin présentait à Genève un texte : « la psychothérapie avec les enfants qui ne savent pas jouer » qui deviendra par la suite un chapitre de son livre Autisme et protection (1990). Objectifs : il est celui de présenter les spécificités du Scéno-Test des enfants et des adolescents autistes. Ceci à partir d'une population de 20 patients, nous illustrerons selon quels modes la capacité de jouer est étroitement liée à l'investissement d'un monde de plus en plus vivant et humanisé et passe par la relation à l'objet, passage du mimétisme et de l'identité adhésive à l'identification projective puis introjective. Méthodes : Les différentes symbolisations des enveloppes psychiques nécessaires à l'ancrage identitaire et identificatoires seront analysés à l'aide de la grille des repères cliniques des processus de jeu (Hélène Suarez Labat). Les recours actifs aux mécanismes autistiques puis leurs traces dans l'évolution notamment à l'adolescence seront analysés. Résultats : ils seront discutés à partir des différentes évolutions des enfants et adolescents et également sous l'angle des modes particuliers des

introjections des identifications secondaires et de l'accès à la différence des sexes et des générations. Conclusions : L'analyse des processus de jeu au Scéno-Test pour les enfants et les adolescents autistes participe à renforcer les méthodes d'investigation du fonctionnement psychique au service des dispositifs thérapeutiques.

Mots-clés: Scéno-Test, Identifications, Troubles du spectre autistique.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

DIFFERENT TRANSLATIONS OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY IDENTIFICATIONS IN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS IN SCENO-TEST

In 1987, Frances Tustin presented in Geneva a paper: "Psychotherapy with children who cannot play" which would later become a chapter in her book "The Protective Shell in Children and Adults" (1990). Objectivs: The objectif is the analyze of the particularity of Sceno-Test for autistic children and adolescent. This from a population of 20 patients, we will illustrate according to which modes the capacity to play is closely related to the investment of an increasingly alive and humanized world and passes by the relation to the object, passage of the mimicry and adhesive identity to projective then introjective identification. Méthods: The different symbolizations of the psychic envelopes necessary for the anchoring of identity and identification will be analyzed using the grid of clinical benchmarks of playing processes (Hélène Suarez Labat). The active use of autistic mechanisms and then their traces in evolution, particularly in adolescence, will be analysed. Results: The results will be discussed from the different evolutions of children and adolescents and also from the angle of the particular modes of introjection of secondary identifications and access to the difference of sexes and generations. Conclusions: The analysis of playing processes in the Scéno-Test for children and adolescents with autisms contributes to strengthening the methods of investigation of psychic functioning in the service of therapeutic devices.

Keywords: Scéno-Test, Identifications, Autism Spectrum Disorders.

G5-2

INTERETS SPECIFIQUES DE L'INVESTIGATION PAR LE SCENO-TEST DES PROCESSUS DE JEU A L'ADOLESCENCE

Michael Chocron[1]

[1]*Psychologue clinicien, docteur en psychologie, ATER Université Sorbonne Paris Nord, UTRPP, UR 4403, Villetaneuse, France*

L'objectif de cette communication est d'analyser à l'adolescence selon quels modes le Scéno- Test constitue un outil de choix pour comprendre de quelles façons s'opèrent les réorganisations identificatoires en lien avec le processus pubertaire. En complément des épreuves projectives classiques, le Scéno-Test aborde l'investigation de la personnalité par le biais de l'intégration de l'espace transitionnel. Les résultats obtenus pour une dizaine d'adolescents permettent notamment de saisir l'évolution plus complexes du fonctionnement psychique, son inscription dans l'espace culturel pleinement active à cet âge. Mais au travers de l'espace transitionnel ce sont aussi des éléments aussi archaïques que la différenciation soi-autrui ainsi que la constitution et la stabilité de l'image du corps qui peuvent être analysés. Cette communication cherchera à rendre compte de la récapitulation des réaménagements identitaires et identificatoires offerts par l'épreuve du Scéno Test, ce qui lui donne des intérêts spécifiques pour la compréhension approfondie des réaménagements identificatoires à l'adolescence.

Mots-clés: Scéno-Test, Projection, Processus de jeu.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

SPECIFIC INTERESTS OF INVESTIGATION BY SCENO-TEST OF PLAYING PROCESSES IN ADOLESCENCE

The objective of this communication is to analyze in adolescence according to which modes the Scéno-Test constitutes a tool of choice to understand in which ways the identificatory reorganizations take place in connection with the pubertal process. In addition to the classic projective tests, the Scéno-Test approaches the investigation of the personality through the integration of the transitional space. The results obtained for a dozen adolescents make it possible in particular to grasp the more complex evolution of psychic functioning, its inclusion in the cultural space fully active at this age. But through the transitional space, it is also elements as archaic as self-other differentiation as well as the constitution and stability of the image of the body that can be analyzed. This communication will seek to report on the recapitulation of the identity and identificatory rearrangements offered by the Scéno Test, which gives it specific interests for the in-depth understanding of identificatory rearrangements in adolescence.

Keywords: Scéno-Test, Projection, Playing process.

G5-3

ETAYAGE DES FIGURES IDENTIFICATOIRES DANS LA CLINIQUE DU GRAND AGE ET DANS CELLE DU VIEILLISSEMENT SAISI PAR LA DEMENCE

Catherine Fourques[1]

[1]*Psychologue clinicienne, Doctorante Laboratoire PCPP, UR 4056, Institut de Psychologie Université Paris Cité, France*

L'objectif de cet exposé est de montrer à l'aide du Scéno-Test l'intérêt de l'observation des réaménagements identitaires et identificatoires qui surviennent dans la clinique du grand âge et dans celle du vieillissement saisi par la pathologie démentielle. La spécificité de ces deux cliniques tient au fait que le déploiement des processus de pensée dans leur versant cognitif et psychique n'est plus à venir. Il s'agit davantage de partir en quête de capacités déjà existantes qui seraient potentiellement refoulées du fait d'une réalité marquée par des modifications profondes des repères identitaires pouvant provoquer un repli narcissique défensif, ou bien en proie à l'action de déliaison du processus démentiel qui entraine une régression des processus de symbolisations. Pour ces deux cliniques, la proposition du Scéno-Test, invite à repérer la façon dont narcissisme et psycho sexualité vont être mobilisés, s'actualiser et potentiellement co-exister. Le dispositif Scéno-Test, favorise le repérage des processus associatifs tant verbaux que sensori-moteurs. Les diverses modalités d'étayage qu'il propose (réactivation de la sensorialité et des premières traces mnésiques perceptives, soutien des processus de différenciation puis de symbolisation et renforcement des limites), adjointes aux mouvements transféro contre-transférentiels dans une aire de l'entre-deux, permettent un repérage des failles mais surtout des ressources psychiques parfois insoupçonnées et offrent des résultats et perspectives intéressantes quant à la compréhension du devenir du fonctionnement psychique dans ces deux réalités cliniques.

Mots-clés: Vieillissement, Figurabilité, Sensorialité.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

SHORING OF IDENTIFYING FIGURES IN THE AGING AND DEMENCY CLINICS

The objective of this presentation is to show, using the Scéno-Test, the interest of observing the identity and identification rearrangements that occur in the clinic of old age and in that of aging seized by dementia pathology. The specificity of these two clinics lies in the fact that the deployment of thought processes in their cognitive and psychic side is not yet to come. It is more a question of going in search of already existing capacities which would potentially be repressed because of a reality marked by profound modifications of identity markers which can provoke a narcissistic defensive withdrawal, or else fall prey to the action of unbinding of the process. insane which leads to a regression of the process of symbolizations. For these two clinics, the Scéno-Test proposal invites us to identify the way in which narcissism and psychosexuality will be mobilized, actualized and potentially co-exist. The Scéno-Test device promotes the identification of associative processes, both verbal and sensory-motor. The various scaffolding methods it offers (reactivation of sensoriality and of the first perceptuals mnesic traces, support for the processes of differentiation then symbolization and reinforcement of limits), added to the transference counter-transference movements in an area between -two, allow identification of faults but above all sometimes unsuspected psychic resources and offer interesting results and perspectives as to the understanding of the future of psychic functioning in these two clinical realities.

Keywords: Aging, Figurability, Sensoriality.

G5-4

EXPLORER LES SYMBOLISATIONS PRIMAIRES AU SCENO-TEST

Isabelle Pelletier[1], Valérie Plard[1]

[1]Psychologue clinicienne, hôpital Avicenne, USPN 13, France

Le développement de modèles théoriques sur le jeu a nourri notre pratique clinique ; il ouvre également de nouvelles perspectives pour l'évaluation psychologique. À travers le jeu, et notamment ses manifestations non langagières, corporelles et sensorielles, sont remises au travail les premières constructions psychiques et leurs aléas. L'objectif de ce travail exploratoire est de permettre de les repérer à l'aide d'un outil standardisé. Le Scéno-Test, est utilisé dans les bilans psychologiques d'enfants reçus au sein d'un service hospitalo-universitaire de psychopathologie de l'enfant et de l'adolescent. Méthodes- En analysant avec l'aide des grilles des procédés de jeu, nous nous interrogeons sur les indices laissés par les écueils de la constitution des symbolisations primaires dans une population clinique. Résultats- Les résultats montrent comment les processus de jeu relancent les traces des constructions psychiques primaires, qui s'expriment à travers un investissement du matériel en deçà du jeu symbolique : investissement de la symétrie, des supports, du fond blanc, de la verticalité, de la disposition spatiale avec ses vides et ses pleins, de l'utilisation privilégiée des éléments à bâtir. Différents éléments que nous envisagerons pour interroger la dimension psychopathologique qui s'observe dans les entraves des fonctions de contenance, de pare-excitation, d'individuation, de transformation et de circulation des affects. Conclusion- Nous ouvrirons sur l'intérêt de ce repérage de la qualité des enveloppes psychiques et leurs expressions au Scéno-Test pour les indications proposées à l'issue de l'évaluation psychologique.

Mots-clés: Scéno-Test, Symbolisations primaires, Enveloppes psychiques.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

EXPLORE PRIMARY SYMBOLIZATIONS AT THE SCENO-TEST: PSYCHIC ENVELOPES AND PLAYING PROCESSES

The development of theoretical models on playing has nourished our clinical practice; it also opens up new perspectives for psychological assessment. Through playing, and in particular its non-linguistic, bodily and sensory manifestations, the first psychic constructions and their trials are put back to work. The objective of this exploratory work is to identify them using a standardized tool. The Scéno-Test is used in the psychological assessments of children received in a hospital-university department of child and adolescent psychopathology. By analyzing the playing processes with the help of grids, we wonder about the clues left by the pitfalls of the constitution of primary symbolizations in a clinical population. The results show how the processes of play revive the traces of the primary psychic constructs which is expressed through an investment of the material below symbolic play: investment of symmetry, edges, white background, verticality, spatial arrangement, privileged use of building elements... Different elements that we will consider to question the psychopathological dimension observed in the obstacles of the functions of containment, protective shield, individuation, transformation and circulation of affects. In conclusion, we will open on the interest of identifying the quality of psychic envelopes and their expressions through the Scéno-Test for the treatment indications included in the psychological evaluation.

Keywords: Scéno-Test, Primary Symbolizations, Psychic envelopes.

G5-5

LE JEU DU SCENO-TEST CHEZ LES ENFANTS : UTILISATION EN PSYCHOLOGIE SCOLAIRE ET MISE EN RELIEF DE LA FONCTION CONTENANTE DU TEST

Christine Pfeiffer[1]

[1]Psychologue clinicienne, membre associée, Laboratoire PCPP, UR 4056, Institut de Psychologie, Université Paris Cité, France

Les méthodes projectives s'avèrent le complément indispensable aux épreuves psychométriques. L'objectif de cette communication est de montrer la spécificité du Scéno-Test chez l'enfant en milieu scolaire qui est celle de livrer des projections du monde interne ; les fonctions objectalisantes de leurs imagos parentales comme celles des relations avec leurs pairs s'y donnent à voir, en creux ou en plein. Une autre fonction se dégage de la mallette de ce jeu : elle résonne avec contenance et apaisement, ce que cette communication propose d'illustrer. Deux cas d'enfant seront étudiés, l'un en maternelle et l'autre en élémentaire, seront présentés : bien que leurs pathologies soient très différentes (l'un étant sourd-profond, l'autre fonctionnant sur un mode pré-psychotique), chacun va exprimer son ravissement devant le Scéno-Test et son exploration. Après leur surprise, la capacité à jouer des enfants va s'y déployer, selon des modalités très différentes. Les résultats permettront d'évaluer l'accès possible à l'espace transitionnel, dans une dimension de plaisir tranquille, partageable avec la psychologue. La présentation décrira la fonction contenante du matériel et ses effets, mis en relief dans des moments d'élaboration inattendue et laissant une impression de temps suspendu.

Mots-clés: Scéno-Test, Symbolisation, Créativité.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

THE SCENO-TEST WITH CHILDREN : A PRACTICE IN SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY HIGHLIGHTING THE CONTAINING FUNCTION OF THE TEST

Projective methods are an essential complement to psychometric tests. The objective of this communication is to show the specificity of the Scéno-Test with children in the school environment, which is that of delivering projections of the internal world; the objectalizing functions of their parental imagos like those of relations with their peers are there to be seen, in hollow or in full. Another function emerges from the case of this play: it resonates with containment and appeasement, which this communication proposes to illustrate. Two cases of children will be studied, one in kindergarten and the other in elementary, will be presented: although their pathologies are very different (one being deaf-deaf, the other functioning in a pre-psychotic mode), everyone will express their delight in front of the Scéno-Test and its exploration. After their surprise, the children's ability to play will unfold there, in very different ways. The results will make it possible to evaluate the possible access to the transitional space, in a dimension of quiet pleasure, which can be shared with the psychologist. The presentation will describe the containing function of the material and its effects, highlighted in moments of unexpected elaboration and leaving an impression of suspended time.

Keywords: Sceno-Test, Symbolisation, Creativity.

G6 SYMPOSIUM

PROCESSUS DE L'ADOLESCENCE ET CLINIQUES CONTEMPORAINES

Madame Teresa Rebelo[1],

[1]Psychologue clinicienne, Maître de Conférences à l'Université Rouen Normandie, laboratoire CRFDP, EA 7475

Notre Symposium se propose de travailler des questions actuelles dans la clinique psychopathologie de l'adolescence et ses expressions dans la clinique projective. A travers le Rorschach et/ou le TAT nous pouvons essayer de comprendre le fonctionnement psychique d'adolescents vulnérables.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

Our Symposium proposes to work on current questions in the clinical psychopathology of adolescence and its expressions in the projective clinic. Through the Rorschach and/or the TAT we can try to understand the psychic functioning of vulnerable adolescents.

Keywords: Adolescencia, Transformación, Rorschach.

G6-1

TRANSFORMACIONES DE LA MÁSCARA: DE LO QUE SE OCULTA A LO QUE SE REVELA

Isabel Duarte[1], Teresa Rebelo[2]

[1]PhD en Psychologie Clinique, ISPA-IU, laboratoire CRFDP, EA 7475, Estudos e Clinica, [2]Psychologue clinicienne, Maître de Conférences à l'Université Rouen Normandie, laboratoire CRFDP, EA 7475, Estudos e Clinica

Objetivos : la adolescencia es un período de desarrollo caracterizado por la presencia de fuertes contrastes, que plantean la necesidad de integración y reconciliación de lo nuevo y lo desconocido con lo ya familiar. Es el proceso que está en la base de la construcción de la identidad el que permite estructurar la identificación. Metodologia : a partir de un estudio cualitativo, de tipo longitudinal, realizado con el Rorschach, en su doble sentido de instrumento y método, fue posible acceder y dar a conocer las transformaciones psíquicas que estructuran la identidad en la vida adulta y directamente ligadas a construcción de la identidad. La máscara es un objeto que esconde y revela las características presentes en la identidad del sujeto. Las transformaciones de la máscara tienen como objetivo describir los movimientos en cadena de los opuestos presentes en el proceso de convertirse en adolescente. Resultados : estos se pueden vincular a la realidad externa, donde se busca conciliar diferentes espacios. Y refiriéndose a la realidad interna, en la que está presente una combinación de las distintas capacidades del yo. Estos dos tipos de transformaciones deben ser vinculadas y (re) creadas por el adolescente, permitiendo resolver el conflicto psíquico y el dolor mental inherentes al crecimiento. Conclusion : para explicar mejor estas transformaciones, usaremos el primer Rorschach de Laura al final del período de latencia y el segundo pasado al final de la adolescencia, de modo que sea posible describir las transformaciones de la máscara, que revelan las especificidades inherentes a los procesos de crecimiento e identidad.

Palabras clave: Adolescencia, Transformación, Rorschach.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

TRANSFORMATION OF THE MASK: FROM WHAT IS HIDDEN TO WHAT IS REVEALED

Objectif: adolescence is a period of development characterized by the presence of strong contrasts, which raise the need for integration and reconciliation of the new with the already known. It is the process that is at the base of the construction of identity that allows structuring identification. Methods: from a qualitative, longitudinal study, carried out with the Rorschach, in its double sense of instrument and method, it was possible to access and make known the psychic transformation that structure identity in adult life and are directly linked to the construction of the identity. The mask is an object that hides and at the same time reveals the characteristics present in the identity of the subject. The transformation of the mask aims to describe the chain movements of the opposites present in the process of becoming an adolescent. Results: these can be linked to the external reality, where it is sought to reconcile different spaces. And referring to the internal reality, in which a combination of the different capacities of the self is present. These two types of transformations must be linked by the adolescent, allowing the psychic conflict and mental pain inherent to growth to be resolved. Conclusion: to better explain these transformation, we will use Laura's first Rorschach at the end of the latency period and the second one at the end of adolescence, so that it is possible to describe the transformation

of the mask, which reveals the specificities inherent in the growth and identity processes.

Keywords: adolescence, Transformation, Rorschach.

G6-2

LE DEVENIR D'EVA: LES TRANSFORMATIONS ENTRE LA PUBERTE ET L'ADOLESCENCE

Eneia Bexiga[1], Isabel Duarte[2]

[1]Psychologue clinicienne, Estudos e Clinica, [2]PhD en Psychologie Clinique, ISPA-IU, laboratoire CRFDP, EA 7475, Estudos e Clinica,

Eva, 15 ans, a été évaluée et suivie en psychothérapie dans le cadre scolaire à la suite d'une demande du tribunal de la jeunesse, comme mesure d'accompagnement de son développement socio-affectif, car elle attendait la décision de la tutelle parentale suite au retrait de la mère pour cause négligence, circonstances qui exigent de la rigueur dans l'évaluation et la gestion de la technique psychothérapeutique. Objectifs : l'espace scolaire est par excellence le lieu où se tissent et s'entretissent un ensemble de dynamiques basées sur la construction de processus identitaires et identificatoires, favorisant l'autonomie, la connaissance de soi et l'hétéro-connaissance. L'adolescence est une période de transition de l'enfance à l'âge adulte, un moment de développement caractérisé par la présence de forts contrastes, étant donné la nécessité de concilier et d'intégrer le nouveau et l'inconnu, favorisant une avance dans la croissance. Methodologie : le Rorschach a été l'instrument d'évaluation utilisé à deux moments différents, à 12 et 14 ans, permettant d'accéder et de décrire, afin de mieux comprendre les transformations psychiques qui s'opéraient au cours du processus d'adolescence d'Eva. Résultats : les résultats trouvés nous ont permis d'accéder à une articulation entre perception et projection, dans un sens transformateur, qui sans les références utilisées ici aurait été comprise à travers des contextes psychopathologiques, ne permettant pas une compréhension de la croissance mentale. Conclusion : cette nouvelle lecture des transformations psychiques est très bénéfique pour une meilleure planification et exécution du travail psychothérapeutique à effectuer, notamment dans le contexte scolaire, où les interventions sont limitées dans le temps.

Mots-clés: Adolescence, Transformation, Rorschach.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

THE FUTURE OF EVA: THE TRANSFORMATIONS BETWEEN PUBERTY AND ADOLESCENCE

Eva, 15-years-old, was assessed and followed in psychotherapy in the school setting after a request from the juvenile court, as a support measure for her socio-emotional development, as she was awaiting the decision of parental guardianship following the withdrawal of the mother for negligence, circumstances which require accuracy in the evaluation and management of the psychotherapeutic technique. Objectif :The school space is for excellence the place where a set of dynamics based on the construction of identity and identification processes are woven and intertwined, promoting autonomy, self-knowledge and hetero-knowledge. Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood, a moment of development characterized by the presence of strong contrasts, given the need to reconcile and integrate the new and the unknown, favoring an advance in growth. Methods: the Rorschach was the instrument for evaluation used at two different times, at 12 and 14-years-old, allowing access and description, in order to better understand the psychic transformations that took place during the process of Eva adolescence. Results : the results found allowed us to access an articulation between perception and projection, in a transformative sense, which without the references used here would have been understood through psychopathological contexts, not allowing an understanding of mental growth. Conclusion : this new reading of psychic transformations is very beneficial for better planning and execution of the psychotherapeutic work to be carried out, especially in the school context, where the interventions are limited in time.

Keywords: adolescence, Transformation, Rorschach.

G6-3

IMAGO(S) EN FALENCIA Y PARENTALIDAD: ANÁLISIS DE UN RORSCHACH DE UN ADOLESCENTE

Sabrina Gomes[1], Ana Silva[1], Isabel Duarte[2], Teresa Rebelo[3]

[1]Psychologue clinicienne, Estudos e Clinica, [2]PhD en Psychologie Clinique, ISPA-IU, laboratoire CRFDP, EA 7475, Estudos e Clinica, [3]Psychologue clinicienne, Maître de Conférences à l'Université Rouen Normandie, laboratoire CRFDP, EA 7475, Estudos e Clinica

Objetivos : en los últimos años, la paternidad se ha enfrentado a cambios inherentes al desarrollo de la sociedad, a lo que se ha sumado el contexto que todos vivimos en los dos últimos años, la pandemia que constituye un desafío para las familias, poniendo a prueba los límites desafiando la creatividad y la mejor manera de educar. Métodos : el Rorschach es un instrumento privilegiado para acceder al mundo interno de los adolescentes, constituyendo una herramienta fundamental en la evaluación psicológica, especialmente para un mejor entendimiento de la introyección de las imágenes parentales, fundamentales para estructurar mejor los procesos de identificación. Resultados : basado en el análisis del protocolo de Rorschach por Xavier, un adolescente de 14 años, hijo de padres divorciados; se pudo identificar la existencia de fallas en la estructura de la(s) figura(s) parental(es), en un funcionamiento mental puntuado por la existencia de defensas de tipo narcisista, limitando fuertemente su crecimiento mental, con una relación directa con la denuncia presentada al evaluación psicológica: la existencia de comportamiento violento en el contexto escolar. Conclusion : en este estudio, la posibilidad de sistematizar un conjunto de elementos para el análisis del Rorschach es fundamental, permitiendo una mejor lectura y comprensión del papel que juegan la(s) figura(s) parental(es) en la formación de la identidad y en los procesos de identificación. Los comportamientos violentos parecen surgir como una reacción externa: (1) a la presencia de estilos de crianza contrastantes, entre autoritarios y permisivos; (2) la quiebra existente en su mundo interno de la constitución de las imágenes parentales.

Palabras clave: Imago, Adolescencia, Rorschach.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

IMAGO(S) IN FAILURE AND PARENTING: ANALYSIS OF A RORSCHACH OF AN ADOLESCENT

Objectifs : in recent years, fatherhood has faced changes inherent to the development of society, to which has been added the context that we have all experienced in the last two years, the pandemic that constitutes a challenge for families, putting to the test the limits challenging

creativity and the best way to educate. Methods : the Rorschach is a privileged instrument to access the internal world of adolescents, constituting a fundamental tool in psychological evaluation, especially for a better understanding of the introjection of parental imagos, essential to better structure the identification processes. Results : based on the analysis of Xavier's Rorschach, a 14-year-old son of divorced parents; it was possible to identify the existence of flaws in the structure of the parental figure(s), in a mental functioning punctuated by the existence of narcissistic-type defenses, strongly limiting their mental growth, with a direct relationship with the complaint presented to the psychological evaluation: the existence of violent behavior in the school context. Conclusion : in this study, the possibility of systematizing a set of elements for the Rorschach analysis is essential, allowing a better reading and understanding of the role played by the parental figure(s) in the formation of identity and in identification processes. Violent behaviors seem to emerge as an external reaction: (1) to the presence of contrasting parenting styles, between authoritarian and permissive; (2) the existing lack in their internal world in the construction of parental imagos.

Keywords: Imago, Vulnerable Adolescence, Rorschach.

G6-4

LA RESTAURATION D'ÊTRE : PAR LE RORSCHACH D'UNE ADOLESCENTE ANOREXIQUE

Joana Duarte[1], Beatriz Ferreira[1], Isabel Duarte[2]

[1]Psychologue clinicienne, Estudos e Clinica, [2]PhD en Psychologie Clinique, ISPA-IU, laboratoire CRFDP, EA 7475, Estudos e Clinica

L'anorexie est considérée comme un trouble de l'ère contemporaine, étant donné le caractère concret de ses expressions et le vide de sens, ce qui nous montre un échec en termes de processus de pensée, avec des implications directes concernant la construction identitaire. Le Rorschach est un instrument privilégié d'accès au monde interne du sujet, permettant d'accéder, pour mieux comprendre des transformations psychiques qui s'opèrent dans la dernière période du développement adolescent. Dans ce travail nous proposons de présenter l'analyse d'un protocole de Rorschach, d'une adolescente de 17 ans, dans un contexte d'évaluation psychologique ayant précédé la réalisation d'un processus psychothérapeutique, suite à deux admissions à l'hôpital, au cours desquelles elle a été diagnostiquée avec un trouble comportement alimentaire - anorexie. La lignée maternelle de Martha montre des schémas d'anorexie depuis plusieurs générations. Sa mère est surprotectrice, son père permissif et peu intervenant dans les décisions familiales et la relation de couple est très superficielle. A travers l'analyse du Rorschach, qui a permis de comprendre son fonctionnement mental, il a été possible de mettre en évidence deux mouvements psychiques : (1) la présence d'une forte tension pulsionnelle, mobilisée face à l'attaque ressentie dans la relation Moi-Autre ; (2) la dévitalisation du Moi, par un forte mouvement d'annulation du sujet. La compréhension de ces mouvements a permis de réaliser une intervention thérapeutique dans le but de restaurer l'Être de Martha, de consolider son identité et de permettre un ensemble de transformations psychiques permettant la subjectivation psychique et visant la croissance mentale.

Mots-clés: Anorexie, Rorschach, Identité.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

THE RESTORATION OF BEING: THROUGH THE RORSCHACH OF AN ADOLESCENCE ANOREXIC

Objectives: anorexia is considered a disorder of the contemporary era, given the concreteness of its expressions and the emptiness of meaning, which shows us a failure in terms of thought processes, with direct implications in terms of identity construction. Objectives : the Rorschach is a privileged instrument of access to the internal world of the subject, allowing us to access and understand the psychic transformations that take place in the last period of adolescent development. In this work we propose to present the analysis of a Rorschach, of a 17-year-old adolescent, in a context of psychological evaluation having preceded the realization of a psychotherapeutic process, following two admissions to the hospital. Results : Martha's maternal line shows patterns of anorexia for several generations. His mother is overprotective, his father permissive and little involved in family decisions and the couple's relationship is very superficial. Through the analysis of the Rorschach, which made it possible to understand her mental functioning, it was possible to highlight two psychic movements: (1) the presence of a strong instinctual tension, mobilized in the face of the attack felt in the I-Other relationship; (2) the devitalization of the self, by a strong movement of annulation of the subject. Conclusion : he understanding of these movements made it possible to carry out a therapeutic intervention with the aim of restoring the Being of Martha, consolidating her identity and allowing a set of psychic transformations that structured the subjectivation and aiming the mental growth.

Keywords: Anorexia, Rorschach, Identity, vulnerable adolescence

DAY 3 - THURSDAY, JULY 14th 2022

H2 SYMPOSIUM

«THE NEED TO FEEL ALIVE - DIFFERENT FACES OF DEPRESSION IN YOUNG OFFENDERS»

lic. psychologist Malin Holm[1], lic. psychologist, psychotherapist Cecilia Kallenberg[2], Lic. clinical psychologist, doctoral student Emma Bolund Lauenstein[3,4]

[1]Private Practice, Stockholm, Sweden, [2]Private Practice, Gnesta, Sweden, [3]Centre for Ethics, Law and Mental Health (CELAM), Department of Psychiatry and Neurochemistry, Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden, [4]Department of Forensic Psychiatry, The National Board of Forensic Medicine, Gothenburg, Sweden

Depressive states are common in offenders and important to recognize, to fully understand what may drive violent, antisocial behaviors. Before presenting three cases concepts are developed, around a male depressive syndrome and its relation to violence, and the psychology of "toxic masculinity". A multi-theoretical and multi-cultural approach is adopted including object relations theories of depression, neuroscientific theories of the construction of emotions and social constructive theories of intersectionality. The methodological framework is multi-method assessment including the Rorschach and the Wartegg methods. Performance tests are indispensable as depressive affects and dependency needs are often disguised and denied. Two cases are presented of young offenders in institutional care, where blind interpretation of the Wartegg is adopted before integrating the results with other test data. Thus, a multimethod, multi-theoretical and multi-assessor method is applied. Lastly a case is presented from forensic psychiatric investigation (FPI) where a multimethod psychological assessment provided psychological aspects on the crime committed and how depressive tendencies can give unexpected expressions.

H2-1

MALE DEPRESSIVE SYNDROME AND TO BE EXPERIENTALLY BLIND TO DEPRESSIVE EMOTIONS

Malin Holm[1]

[1]lic. psychologist, Private Practice Stockholm Sweden

Speaking about depression in a forensic environment, we are stepping into an area full of complexities and paradoxes. The typical depressive symptoms are rarely obvious, more often atypical depressive symptoms are displayed, like irritability, anger attacks and abusive behavior. In psychiatry Rutz talks about a male depressive syndrome to explain why at least twice as many women are diagnosed with depression while men are overrepresented when it comes to suicide, criminality, alcoholism, and drug addictions; behaviors often connected to psychological distress. There is an increasing focus on trauma in the forensic services as studies have shown that as many as 80% have histories of potentially traumatizing experiences like physical, emotional, and sexual abuse as well as emotional and physical neglect. We believe we must adopt a multimethod, multi-theoretical and multicultural approach to be able to better understand the concept of depression in this population. Through the Theory of Constructed Emotion proposed by Lisa Feldman Barrett, we may understand how it may become harder for a boy to conceptualize depressive emotions, because of social constructions about what it means to be a boy or a girl, taught to us from birth. In the case presented of a 16 year old male in forensic care, a blind interpretation of the clients Wartegg test was made before according to a methodology we have developed over the years, to further the scope of multimethod assessment.

H2-2

ANGER AND TOXIC MASCULINITY AS A DEFENSE AGAINST DEPENDENCY NEEDS AND FEAR OF "FEMININITY"

Cecilia Kallenberg[1]

[1]lic psychologist, psychotherapist private practice Gnesta Sweden

Depression can be seen as a sign of achievement and therefore a normal part of emotional development, according to Winnicott. But it can also be seen as the result of a blockage in development due to failure of the early development. Often, we see manic defenses and anger instead of sadness in the male forensic population, that is aggression and anger in order to defend against the depressive pain. This is in line with the concept of hegemonic masculinity; the stereotypic notion of masculinity that shapes the socialization and aspirations of young males. The psychological mechanisms behind this kind of toxic masculinity are more about denied dependency needs, attitudes towards authority (power-figures), and a fear of "femininity". The psychoanalyst Christina Wieland talks about "the particular masculine problem" as a consequence of a failure in the process of symbolization. When the young boy has difficulties in separation and differentiation from his first identification with mother, it leads to a certain vulnerability and an instability in the constitution of masculinity. This vulnerability activates shame and often violence as a defense against being humiliated. In the assessment we use different methods to understand depression and dependency needs. In the case presented of a 16 year old boy in forensic care, we discuss both relational aspects of the assessment process, coding dilemmas and their potential meaning, the shading response in the Rorschach and synthesis of data to create an understanding of how a therapeutic relationship needs to be designed.

H2-3

THE USEFULNESS OF MULTIMETHOD ASSESSMENT TO HIGHLIGHT ASPECTS OF A PERSON BLIND TO HIMSELF, AND A CRIME COMMITTED THAT HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN INCOMPREHENSIBLE TO HIM

Emma Bolund Lauenstein[1]

[1]Doctoral student, licensed clinical psychologist, Center for Ethics, Law and Mental Health (CELAM), Department of Psychiatry and Neurochemistry, Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Sweden; Department of Forensic Psychiatry, The National Board of Forensic Medicine, Gothenburg, Sweden

In Sweden, in the legal process that follows when a person is prosecuted for a crime, the court can request a forensic psychiatric investigation (FPI) if they suspect that the perpetrator have a mental condition that corresponds with the medicolegal term 'severe mental disorder' (SMD). If the perpetrator is considered to have a SMD he is generally sentenced to forensic psychiatric care instead of prison. A psychological assessment is an integral part of the FPI, providing the FPI team and the court with a coherent and comprehensible picture of the person being assessed, giving nuanced insights, not obvious for the eye (i.e., symptoms and features that may not be overt). The purpose of presenting the case is to emphasize the usefulness of multimethod in psychological assessment. Various instruments from different data sources were used (e.g., R-PAS, WAIS-IV, NEO-PI-3, PCL-R). The outcome of the assessment was to describe and explain aspects of the person blind to himself, and difficult to grasp or foresee for the people around him. Broader significance of the case study is to show how depressive tendencies can give unexpected expressions.

Keywords: Multi-method psychological assessment, data sources, forensic psychiatric investigation.

H3 SYMPOSIUM

PROJECTIVE RESEARCH IN PSYCHOSOMATICS

Pr. Marjorie Roques[1], Doctor Rose-Angélique Belot[1], Professor (full) Alexandra Laurent[1], Doctor Agathe Lainé[2], Professor Almudena Sanahuja[1], Mrs Rose-Angélique Belot, Doctor Margaux Bouteloup[3]
[1]Université De Bourgogne Franche-comté, Dijon et Besançon, France, [2]CHU Minjoz Besançon, Besançon, France, [3]Université de Genève, Genève, Suisse

Les liens entre soma et psyché traversent de nombreuses problématiques qui se prêtent particulièrement à l'utilisation de la méthodologie projective. Les chercheurs impliqués dans ce symposium présenteront les données projectives (Rorschach, TAT et dessin) issues de travaux originaux portant sur les maladies ou les douleurs somatiques, qu'elles soient fonctionnelles, chroniques ou rares. Quatre communications permettront de balayer les spécificités des protocoles de patients dont les corps sont effractés, douloureux, malmenés, patients qui sont également parfois menacés pour leur vie, qu'ils souffrent d'obésité, de céphalées chroniques, ou de mucoviscidose. A partir de recherches qualitatives comportant et d'études de cas, les chercheurs mettront en évidence les remaniements psychosomatiques et identitaires en jeu lors de certaines périodes de la vie (adolescence), et ils analyseront les phases de rémission ou de rechute à la lueur d'évènements de vie (grand-parentalité); provenant et/ou induits par un trouble somatique et/ou son traitement.

Mots-clés: psychosomatique - remaniements identitaires - recherche qualitative

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

The links between soma and psyche are common to many issues that require the use of projective methods. The researchers involved in this symposium will present projective data (Rorschach, TAT, drawings) from original work on somatic diseases, whether functional, chronic or rare. Four communications will explore the specificities of the protocols of patients whose bodies are frightened, painful, abused, patients who are also sometimes threatened for their lives, whether they suffer from obesity, from chronic headaches, or from cystic fibrosis. Based on qualitative researches involving between and case studies, the researchers will highlight the psychosomatic and identity-related changes during certain periods of life (adolescence), as well as analyze the phases of remission or relapse due to life events (grandparenthood, precariousness); originating from and/or induced by a somatic disorders and/or their treatment.

Keywords: psychosomatics - identity restructuring - qualitative research

H3-1

ETUDE PROJECTIVE DES EFFETS DU TRAITEMENT KAFTRIO® SUR LA SANTE MENTALE D'ADOLESCENTS ATTEINTS DE MUCOVISCIDOSE

Marjorie Roques[1], Vangi, M-A.[2], Cauchois, A.[3], Pr. Andrejak, C.[4], Pr. Huet, F.[5]
[1]Professeur des Universités, Université de Bourgogne Franche Comté, [2]Psychologue clinicienne, CHU de Dijon, [3]Psychologue clinicienne, CHU de Dijon, [4]Professeur des Université, Service de Pneumologie, CHU d'Amiens, [5]Professeur des Universités, chez de service du CRCM du CHU de Dijon

Objectifs: Le traitement Kaftrio® qui permet de diminuer de manière significative les symptômes de la mucoviscidose, peut être administré à partir de l'âge de 12 ans et a été commercialisé en juillet 2021. Il promet une guérison « miraculeuse » d'une maladie pourtant réputée chronique et mortelle. Du point de vue médical, les patients, autrefois « surmédicalisés » ne sont, grâce à ce traitement, plus contraints de se soumettre aux multiples consultations médicales et aux yeux de certaines équipes médicales et soignantes et de certaines familles, ils ne sont plus considérés comme étant malades. L'objectif de ce travail est de montrer en quoi la prise du traitement (avec tous les effets indésirables qu'il comporte, notamment la prise de poids), implique des remaniements psychiques et identitaires conséquents. Méthodes: Une méthodologie de Rorschach et du TAT au début du traitement a été utilisée auprès de 3 adolescents accueillis dans les CRCM du CHU Dijon. Résultats: L'analyse des protocoles de Rorschach et de TAT témoignent des remaniements identitaires et des facteurs traumatiques liés aux modifications corporelles et à la perte de l'identité de malade (problématique dépressive, traitement de l'angoisse de perte etc.) Conclusion: Les données projectives montrent que la réalité psychique se heurte à la réalité médicale et que guérison somatique ne rime pas forcément avec guérison psychique. Nous préconisons une vigilance accrue chez ces adolescents particulièrement vulnérables.

Mots-clés: Mucoviscidose - Adolescence - Guérison

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

PROJECTIVE STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF KAFTRIO® TREATMENT ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF ADOLESCENTS WITH CYSTIC FIBROSIS

Objectives: The Kaftrio® treatment, which significantly reduces the symptoms of cystic fibrosis, can be administered from the age of 12 and was launched in July 2021. It promises a «miraculous» cure for a chronic and fatal disease. From a medical point of view, patients who were previously «over-medicated» are no longer obliged to undergo multiple medical consultations and, in the eyes of certain medical and care teams and families, they are no longer considered to be ill. The aim of this study is to show how taking the treatment (with all the undesirable effects it entails, particularly weight gain) involves significant psychic and identity changes. Methods: A test-retest methodology of the Rorschach and the TAT at the beginning of the treatment, was used with 3 adolescents welcomed in the CRCM of the CHU of Dijon. Results: The analysis of the Rorschach and TAT protocols highlights identity reorganization and traumatic factors linked to bodily modifications and the loss of identity markers (depressive problems, treatment of loss anxiety etc.). Conclusion: The projective data show that psychic reality clashes with medical reality and that somatic healing does not necessarily rhyme with psychic healing. We recommend increased vigilance with these particularly vulnerable adolescents.

Keywords: Cystic Fibrosis - Adolescence - Healing

H3-2

REAMENAGEMENT DES LIENS CORPS-PSYCHE DANS L'OBESITE DEVELOPPEMENTALE AU COURS DE LA PHASE D'AMAIGRISSEMENT: MODIFICATIONS OBSERVEES AU RORSCHACH

Almudena Sanahuja[1], Rose-Angélique Belot[2]

[1]Professeur des Universités en psychopathologie clinique, Université de Bourgogne Franche Comté, [2]Maître de Conférences HDR en psychopathologie clinique, Université de Bourgogne Franche Comté

Objectif : Dans cette communication, nous proposons de discuter les liens entre soma et psyché dans l'obésité développementale. Nous nous centrerons plus particulièrement sur la qualité de la relation au premier objet. En effet, le vécu de relations précoces insécurisantes chez le bébé s'inscrit tant au niveau du corps que du psychisme. Méthode : Notre étude longitudinale a été réalisée auprès d'une population d'adolescentes présentant une obésité de type développementale à qui l'épreuve Rorschach a été proposée à différents temps du processus d'amaigrissement. Résultat : Les résultats témoignent de la complexité des fonctionnements psychiques individuels et familiaux. La fragilité du contenant psychique des adolescentes rencontrées, les défaillances des enveloppes corporelles et psychiques liées à des fragilités issues de la première relation d'objet, ne facilitent pas le travail de séparation inhérent à l'adolescence et par conséquent, la perte de poids. Conclusion: La diminution des symptômes psychiques et corporels de l'obésité ne peuvent s'inscrire chez l'adolescente, que si elle bénéficie d'une prise en charge individuelle, qui s'accompagne d'une adhésion au changement personnel, et d'une modification des liens familiaux.

Mots-clés: Obésité - Adolescence - Rorschach

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

REARRANGEMENT OF THE BODY-PSYCHE LINKS IN DEVELOPMENTAL OBESITY DURING THE WEIGHT LOSS PHASE: CHANGES OBSERVED IN THE RORSCHACH

Objective: In this communication, we will study developmental obesity from a psychosomatic perspective. We will focus more specifically on the quality of relationship with the first object. We consider that experiences of insecure early relationships for the baby, are inscribed physically and psychologically. Method: This longitudinal study was conducted with adolescent girls which suffering from developmental obesity. They were asked to take several Rorschach tests at different times during the study, and more specifically, during the weight loss process. Results: The data show the complexity of the individual psychological organizations and of the family's functioning. The psychological specificities of the family system do not encourage autonomy. The lack of containing, the failures of the body and psychic envelops, in relation to the first objectal relationship, do not facilitate the work of separation characteristic of adolescence, and consequently, weight loss. Conclusion: Symptoms can only be reduced if the adolescent is provided with individual psychological support and adherence to personal change. In parallel, changes in the family's functioning are also required.

Keywords: Obesity - Adolescence - Rorschach

H3-3

SYMPTOMATOLOGIE MIGRAINEUSE ET REMANIEMENTS PSYCHIQUES INTENSES AU RORSCHACH. UNE ETUDE DE CAS LONGITUDINALE.

Rose-Angélique Belot[1], Margaux Bouteloup[2], Magalie Bonnet[3], Fabrice Vuillier[4], André Mariage[5]

[1]Maître de conférences H.D.R. en psychologie clinique – UFR SLHS Bourgogne/Franche-Comté – Laboratoire de Psychologie EA3188, [2]Docteure en psychologie clinique, post-doctorante à l'Université de Genève (Suisse), [3]Maître de conférences en psychologie clinique – UFR SLHS Bourgogne/Franche-Comté – Laboratoire de Psychologie EA3188, [4]Professeur des Universités Praticien Hospitalier Neurologie Anatomie – UFR SMP Bourgogne/Franche-Comté, Laboratoire de neurosciences EA481, [5]Professeur des Universités de Psychologie clinique – UFR SLHS Bourgogne/Franche-Comté – Laboratoire de Psychologie EA3188.

Objectif : Nous procèderons à une description des profils psychologiques d'une population de patients migraineux consultant dans un CHU pour une symptomatologie migraineuse sévère. Méthode : 32 sujets ont bénéficié d'un protocole de recherche longitudinal, quantitatif et qualitatif avec présentation d'auto-questionnaires et entretiens semi-directifs de recherche. L'épreuve projective Rorschach a été proposée à deux temps différents : T1 (1ere consultation en neurologie) et T2 (8 mois plus tard). Résultats: La symptomatologie migraineuse peut se modifier de façon soudaine à la faveur d'évènements de vie particuliers, comme celui de l'accès à la grand-parentalité. Il s'agit d'une modification profonde des investissements et de l'économie psychosomatique générale des sujets, avec une modification des stratégies défensive et la création de nouveaux espaces psychiques. Nous présenterons les résultats comparatifs T1 et T2 au Rorschach d'une femme, nommée Catherine, 52 ans. Conclusion: L'étude de cas révèle en T2 la disparition de la symptomatologie migraineuse. La présentation du Rorschach est un instrument de recherche particulièrement fin et précieux pour saisir tous les remaniements somatopsychiques. Par ailleurs, l'analyse longitudinale au cas par cas révèle, la configuration psychique des liens corps-psyché et leurs modifications.

Mots-clés: grand-parentalité – Rorschach – migraine

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

CHRONIC HEADACHE AND INTENSE PSYCHIC REORGANIZATION IN THE RORSCHACH. A LONGITUDINAL CASE STUDY

Objective: We will describe the psychological profiles of a population of migraine patients consulting in a university hospital for severe migraine symptoms. Method: 32 subjects benefited from a longitudinal, quantitative and qualitative research protocol with presentation of self-questionnaires and semi-structured research interviews. The projective Rorschach test was offered at two different times: T1 (first consultation in neurology) and T2 (8 months later). Results: Migraine symptomatology can change suddenly in favor of particular life events, like become grandparenting. It is a deep modification of the investments and the general psychosomatic economy of the subjects, with a modification of the defensive strategies and the creation of new psychic spaces. We will present the comparative T1 and T2 Rorschach results of a woman, named Catherine, 52 years old. Conclusion: The case study reveals in T2 the disappearance of migraine symptoms. The presentation of the Rorschach is a particularly fine and precious research tool for grasping

all the somatopsychic changes. In addition, the longitudinal analysis on a case-by-case basis reveals the psychic configuration of the body-psyche links and their modifications.

Keywords: grandparenting – Rorschach – migraine

H3-4

UN CORPS DOULOUREUX ET TRAUMATISÉ CHEZ LE SUJET GRAND PRÉCAIRE ADDICT

Morgane Hunsicker[1], Nathalie Dumet[2]

[1]Doctorante, Université Lyon 2 Lumière, CRPPC, EA 653, [2]Professeur de psychopathologie clinique, Université Lyon 2 Lumière, CRPPC, EA 653.

Objectif: À partir d'une pratique clinique au sein d'une équipe mobile « addiction et précarité » af- filiée à un centre de soin en addictologie, nous proposons de nous intéresser à la problématique dou- loureuse chez des patients en grande précarité aux prises avec des enjeux d'addiction. Il s'agit de pouvoir investiguer le rapport au corps et particulièrement l'intrication douloureuse - notamment chronique - en articulation avec des processus somatopsychiques de l'addiction chez le sujet grand précaire. Ces corps tantôt exhibés, tantôt cachés, effractés, sont également porteurs de traumas, psy- chiques et somatiques. Méthode: Pour tenter d'aborder cette problématique et d'en comprendre les processus, le choix d'une méthode telle que le dessin, et l'invitation faite au sujet de représenter graphiquement ses douleurs (sur un schéma du corps vide à compléter, faces avant et arrière) afin de pouvoir élaborer au cours des entretiens cliniques à partir de ce support projectif nous a paru intéressant. Résultats: Les premiers résultats montrent qu'au fil des entretiens le sujet se saisit peu à peu du média ; une subjectivation du psychosoma se (re)dessine au travers des projections apportées par le patient, étayé par le psychologue dans la rencontre clinique. Conclusion: La question de la douleur interpelle autant qu'elle échappe, lorsque l'on approche le rapport au corps et au soin de ces sujets, bien souvent en marge de suivis médicaux durables. Cette recherche aura montré la nécessité d'un suivi psychologique en parallèle de soins médicaux, chez ces personnes qui se trouvent dans une situation de grande précarité.

Mots-clés: Précarité - douleur- dessin

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

A PAINFUL AND TRAUMATIZED BODY IN THE PRECARIOUS AND ADDICT PERSON

Objective: From a clinical practice within an addiction and precariousness mobile team affiliated with an addictology care center, we propose to take an interest in the painful problematic in patients in great precariousness struggling with issues of addiction. It is about being able to investigate the relationship to the body and particularly the painful entanglement - in particular chronic - in articu- lation with somatopsychic processes of addiction in the subject who are living into an extremely precarious situation. These bodies are sometimes exhibited, sometimes hidden, broken, but also car- riers of trauma, psychic and somatic. Methods: In an attempt to address this issue and understand its processes, the choice of a method such as drawing, and the invitation made to the person to graphically represent his pain (on a dia- gram of the empty body to be completed, front and back faces) in order to be able to elaborate du- ring clinical interviews from this projective support seemed interesting to. Results: The first results show that over the interviews the subject gradually grasps the medium; a subjectivation of the psychosoma is (re)drawn through the projections brought by the patient, sup- ported by the psychologist in the clinical relationship. Conclusion: The question of pain challenges as much as it escapes, when we approach the relation- ship to the body and the care of these subjects, very often on the sidelines of long-term medical fol- low-up. This research shows the need for psychological care in parallel with medical care for these people who are in a very precarious situation.

Keywords: Poverty - pain- drawing

KN-3 KEYNOTE

THE NEUROSCIENTIFIC TURN: A HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PERSPECTIVE

Fernando Vidal

The "Decade of the Brain" of the 1990s marked the beginning of a "neuroscientific turn" that left almost no area of knowledge unaffected. In the humanities and social sciences, it has been characterized by the use of neuroimaging to approach questions that belonged traditionally to those disciplines. It has thus given rise to new fields, such as neuroanthropology, neuroaesthetics, neuroeducation, neurohistory, neurolaw, neuropsychoanalysis or neurotheology, which seek to reveal neurobiological mechanisms and provide neurobiological explanations for a vast range of complex human phenomena. In spite of their diversity, these fields share the conviction that "we are our brains" and that "the mind is what the brain does." By the late 20th century, the claim that "we are our brains" has become entirely naturalized; the present lecture will explore how that has happened. Contrary to usual inquiries on the subject, which look at developments of recent decades or, at the most, of the last 150 years, this lecture will place it in the perspective of the history of notions of personhood (and of discussions about its relationship to embodiment) since the early centuries of Christianity. The longue-durée reveals that, instead of resulting from neuroscientific advances, the ideology that considers humans as being essentially their brains has much deeper and distant roots – and that these have virtually nothing to do with knowledge about the brain.

J1 SYMPOSIUM

"APORTES PARA EL DIAGNÓSTICO DE LA DEPRESIÓN Y PARA LA COMPRENSION EN ADOLESCENTES DE LA INFUENCIA DEL COVID EN EL PROCESO EVOLUTIVO"

Dra. Mónica Guinzbourg[1], Dra. Silvia V. Pugliese[2], Dra. Regina Sonia Gattas do Nascimiento[3], Ph.D. Matilde Ráez[4,5], Dra. Matilde Ráez[4,5], Phd Monica Guinzbourg[1]

[1]Hospital Italiano de Buenos Aires, Argentina, [2]ADEIP, San Juan, Argentina, [3]Pontificia Universidade Católica de São Paulo (PUC-SP), São Paulo, Brasil, [4]Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú. (PUCP), Lima, Perú, 5Sociedad Peruana de Rorschach y Métodos Proyectivos, Lima, Perú

Un grupo de investigadoras de diferentes países de América Latina, que han participado en estudios en diversos congresos internacionales de Rorschach, se unen en este simposio para profundizar en dos temas que consideran muy importantes en la actualidad: La Depresión, cuadro que se encuentra presente en todos los países y es causa de severo desgaste en la Salud Mental, y los efectos de la Pandemia de COVID-19 en adolescentes. Utilizando el Rorschach como instrumento

base, en unos casos siguiendo el SC de Exner, en otro el Sistema de R-Pass, pero también evaluando con el Test de Pirámides Coloridas de Pfister (TPC), y empleando el método presencial, pero también el trabajo on line en otros estudios, buscamos evaluar semejanzas, diferencias y nuevos planteamientos obtenidos en nuestra región y que esperamos constituirán un aporte integrador para los estudiosos de las otras regiones.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEPRESSION DIAGNOSIS AND THE UNDERSTANDING OF COVID 19´S EFFECT IN THE EVOLUTIONARY PROCESS OF ADOLESCENTS

A group of researchers from different countries in Latin America, who have participated in various international congresses, have joined this symposium to delve into two topics considered very important nowadays: Depression, an illness that can be found in all countries and is the cause of severe deterioration of Mental Health and the effects of the Pandemic in adolescents. Using the Rorschach as a base instrument, in some cases following the SC of Exner and in others, the R-Pass System, while also evaluating with the Pfister Colorful Pyramids (TPC), and employing the in person method as well as the online kind, we are looking to evaluate similarities, differences and new approaches in our region that we hope will constitute an integrating contribution to scholars of other regions.

J1-1

ESTUDIO COMPARATIVO DE AFÁN DE LOGRO ENTRE ADOLESCENTES EN PANDEMIA (2020-2021) Y ADOLESCENTES SIN PANDEMIA (2018-2019)

Dra. Matilde Ráez[1]

[1]*Sociedad Peruana de Rorschach y Pruebas Proyectivas. Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú. (PUCP)*

Estudiaremos cómo influye la pandemia de COVID 19 en Afán de Logro y uso de recursos en jóvenes que terminan el colegio, para lograr sus objetivos. La pandemia, un cambio en todos los niveles de vida, aumenta el miedo a la muerte, contagio y enfermedad. ¿Cómo influye en sus aspiraciones, metas y sueños? Objetivo: Estudiar Afán de Logro, que implica respuestas para la resolución de problemas y orientación de la conducta. Metodología: Utilizaremos como instrumento el Rorschach, que investiga este proceso con la relación W/M, añadiendo Tipo de Personalidad, Calidad Evolutiva, Calidad Formal, M y H con jóvenes entre 16-17 años. Revisamos archivos de un consultorio privado: marzo del 2020-diciembre del 2021 (Grupo 1), las pruebas administradas y codificadas siguiendo el SC. Llevamos a cabo el mismo proceso entre jóvenes concurrentes al mismo consultorio 2018-2019 (Grupo 2). Tomando como punto de referencia el grupo 1, la muestra queda constituida en cada grupo por 20 casos, 14 hombres y 6 mujeres que viven en Lima, último año de secundaria, consultan para Orientación Vocacional: nivel socioeconómico alto o medio alto, sin historia de enfermedad neurológica, psiquiátrica o ayuda psicológica. Difieren en año de estudio, y el grupo 1, evaluado online, vive aislado. Resultados: Ansiedad, tristeza y desánimo, con menor nivel de energía, puntajes más bajos en Afán de logro, sobre todo en la relación W/M, en el grupo 1.

Palabras claves: Pandemia, Afán de logro, adolescencia

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

COMPARATIVE STUDY ON ACHIEVEMENT GOAL ORIENTATION AMONG ADOLESCENTS DURING THE PANDEMIC (2020-2021) AND ADOLESCENTS BEFORE THE PANDEMIC (2018-2019)

We will investigate how an unprecedented phenomenon like the Covid 19 Pandemic affects Achievement Goal Orientation and the use of resources in adolescents finishing school to achieve their objectives. The Pandemic, a life change, increases the fear of death, contagion and illness. How does it alter their aspirations, goals and dreams? Objective: to study Achievement Goal, which means answers to solve problems and guide conduct. Methodology: We will use as our tool the Rorschach, which studies this process with the ratio W/M, adding Personality Type, Developmental Quality, Form Quality, M and H and Human Content with adolescents between 16 and 17 years old. We will review archives of private practice from March 2020 to December 2021 (Group 1), the tests administered and codified following the SC. We do the same for adolescent patients of the same private practice during 2018-2019 (Group 2). Taking Group 1 as point of reference, the sample is made up of 20 cases, 14 men and 6 women living in Lima, on their last school year, on a Vocational Orientation consultation: socioeconomic high/high middle class, with no history of neurological illness, psychiatric or psychological help. They differ in the years of consultation; Group 1, evaluated virtually, lives isolated. Results: Anxiety, sadness and discourage, with lower energy levels, lower scores in Achievement Goal, especially in the ratio W/M, in Group 1.

Keywords: Pandemic, Achievement Goal Orientation, adolescence

J1-2

PANDEMIA, ADOLESCENCIA Y UNA CRISIS INUSUAL

Dra. Mónica Guinzbourg[1]

[1]*Hospital Italiano de Buenos Aires, Argentina*

La situación de la pandemia de COVID 19 que afectó a la población mundial y de nuestro país durante los años 2020 y 2021, ha generado una alteración significativa en las pautas de vida de toda la sociedad. El objetivo de este trabajo es analizar a la luz de datos obtenidos a través del Rorschach Comprehensive System. las características de protocolos de jóvenes que hubieran terminado sus estudios secundarios durante ese periodo, no solo por los efectos de la pandemia a nivel de los vínculos sociales sino particularmente por encontrar a este grupo social al final de la adolescencia, elaborando proyectos de futuro en función de sus elecciones vocacionales y o laborales que darían comienzo a su iniciación en la etapa de la adultez joven. El método utilizado ha sido recabar 30 protocolos a través de una muestra intencional de cohorte de sujetos voluntarios de ambos sexos, realizando la toma de manera presencial en diferentes distritos del país y tomando como criterio de inclusión el que hubieran concluido sus estudios en el año 2020. Se analizan los variables significativas que describen las diferentes modalidades de cómo enfrentar la actual crisis vital. Se informará de los resultados obtenidos indicando si hay elementos comunes dentro de la muestra para responder a la situación de crisis, particularmente la modalidad de respuesta emocional.

Palabras clave: Pandemia, adolescencia, crisis

PANDEMIA, ADOLESCENCE AND A INUSUAL CRISIS

The COVID 19 pandemia that affected the world in 2020 and 2021(still ongoing at the time this work was finished), has produced a significant transformation in the way our society experiences its everyday life. In this work we analize. using the data obtained through the use of Rorschach Comprehensive System, the characteristics of protocols of young people that had finished their high school studies during this period of time. It was not just in our interest to read the effects of the pandemia that had affected their way of life but specially taking into account that they were part of a group that at the end of its adolescence stage were planning for their future, making vocational and job related choices from a very different place of the one they have expected to start their lives as young adults. We have gathered 30 protocols (presencially taken) in different places of the country, following the current sanitaries protocols and stating as criteria that they had to have finished high school in 2020 and not be under psychological treatments. In our work, we analize the significant variables that show the different forms of facing the current crisis specially with reference to emotional resources

Keywords: Pandemia, adolescence, crisis.

J1-3

DINÁMICA INTRAPSÍQUICA DEL RIESGO SUICIDA EN ADOLESCENTES. UNA INVESTIGACIÓN CON EL TEST DE PIRÁMIDES COLORIDAS DE PFISTER

Dra. Silvia V. Pugliese[1]
[1]ADEIP

Objetivo: El suicidio es la segunda causa de muerte por causas externas en la mayoría de los países, en el grupo etáreo entre 15 a 24 años (OMS, 2014; Edward, Selby, Matthew, Nock, 2013; Freuchen, A. & Grøholt, B. 2013). Por ello se propone evaluar las características de personalidad vinculadas con los indicadores de riesgo suicida. Metodología: Se realizó una investigación con 248 adolescentes, entre intentantes y no pacientes, a quienes se les aplicó el TPC. En dicha muestra, los datos se interpretaron tanto en el aspecto formal como emocional. El enfoque psicodinámico se basó en los aportes de F. Villemor Amaral (1973); Justo y Van Kolck (1976) y Heiss & Halder (1983); y que fueron corroboradas y sintetizadas por A. Villemor Amaral (2005). Resultados: Con esta muestra se pudo diferenciar tres grupos, a partir de la conjunción de aquellas variables que señalan la presencia de factores concurrentes de riesgo suicida. Conclusión: En todo psicodiagnóstico de adolescentes deberá considerarse de rutina el riesgo suicida; y más que buscar indicadores significativos a través de un instrumento, necesitamos aplicar técnicas que nos permitan identificar la dinámica de su funcionamiento psíquico, cuyo frágil equilibrio lo deja vulnerable ante situaciones imprevisibles, máxime cuando proviene de un entorno familiar disfuncional.

Palabras claves: Adolescencia - Riesgo suicida - Test Pirámides Coloridas

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

INTRAPSYCHIC DYNAMICS OF SUICIDAL RISK IN ADOLESCENTS. AN INVESTIGATION WITH THE PFISTER COLORFUL PYRAMIDS TEST

Objective: In most countries suicide is the second leading cause of death from external causes in the age group between 15 and 24 years (WHO, 2014; Edward, Selby, Matthew, Nock, 2013; Freuchen, A. & Grøholt, B. 2013). For this reason, it is proposed to evaluate the personality characteristics linked to the indicators of suicidal risk. Methodology: An investigation was carried out with 248 adolescents, between attempters and non-patients, to whom the TPC was applied. In this sample, the data was interpreted in both the formal and emotional aspects. The psychodynamic approach was based on the contributions of F. Villemor Amaral (1973); Justo and Van Kolck (1976) and Heiss & Halder (1983); which were verified and summarized by A. Villemor Amaral (2005). Results: With this sample it was possible to differentiate three groups, from the conjunction of those variables that indicate the presence of concurrent factors of suicidal risk. Conclusion: Suicidal risk should be part of routine procedures in all adolescent psychodiagnosis; and instead, than looking for significant indicators through an instrument, we need to apply techniques that allow us to identify the dynamics of his or her psychic functioning, whose fragile balance leaves him or her vulnerable to unpredictable situations, especially when he or she comes from a dysfunctional family environment.

Keywords: Adolescence- Suicidal risk – Colored Pyramids Test

J2 SYMPOSIUM

THE INSTALLATION OF MOTHERHOOD FOLLOWED THROUGH PROJECTIVE METHODS

Mrs. Irem Erdem Atak[1], Miss Duygu Kaya[2], Miss Özgün Taktakoğlu[1], Miss Selhan Ustaoğlu[2], Miss Ceren Tabakçıoğlu[4], Mrs. Taisiya Averena Zasseeva[3]
[1]Istanbul University - Psychology Department, Beyazıt - İstanbul, Turkey, [2]Private Practice, İstanbul, Turkey, [3]International Center of Reproductive Medicine, Saint-Petersburg, Russia, [4]Turkish-German University, İstanbul, Turkey

The perinatal period is described as a developmental crisis period by many authors. In the impact of biological changes, it is a critical period which contains the traces of women's psychic history, conscious / unconscious conflicts, phantasies, identifications and traumas of the previous periods as well as intergenerational transmissions. In this period, physiological and psychic balances do change a lot. The state of pregnancy induces many changes and leads to reorganizations that can have an influence on one's psychological functioning. Women vary in their anticipations regarding pregnancy, birth and motherhood; there are a lot of individual differences even though there are some common characteristics and psychic mechanisms. Pregnancy is not something that could be attained so easily most of the time. Besides, it requires to tolerate the fetus inside together with a tolerance to the occupation of the whole body. Birth is a situation of happiness and grief, excitation and frustration as well as violence. On above all, motherhood necessitates a lot of defences against the revivals of archaic materials and the routine difficulties of life and children. So, the motherhood is a process of ongoing installation. In this symposium, the road the motherhood will be discussed in detail with different researches regarding the difficulties in pregnancy like infertility, and other risks in the process;

the appearance of different defense mechanisms like narcissistic and obsessive ones; the problems recurring across generations and trying to attain motherhood in difficult times like the time of pandemic. All researches include interviews and projective tests assessments.

Keywords: Pregnancy, Motherhood, Projective Tests.

J2-1

INFANTILITY AND NARCISSISTIC IDENTIFICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY

İrem Erdem Atak[1], Duygu Kaya[2]

[1]Associate Professor, İstanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey, [2]Clinical Psychologist MA

It is a matter of curiosity to follow period-specific changes occurring in a pregnancy that progresses in its normal course. These changes can both have the characteristics of a crisis as well as of an exciting developmental process. The pregnancy process affects the birth and postpartum period and is important for family and public mental health. However, pregnancy is experienced as a unique process blended with the impulsive world, identifications, unconscious processes and authentic life experiences of the expectant mother. Especially monitoring how pregnancy resonates in the psychic world of the expectant mother who has her first pregnancy experience offers a refined observation opportunity. The subject of this study is the examination of infantility and narcissistic identifications in the psychic world of women during pregnancy. The starting point was to present the reflection of pregnancy-specific identifications in the normal population, especially during the first pregnancy of the expectant mother, through clinical interviews and projective tests within a psychoanalytic perspective. With this purpose, semi-structured clinical interviews were conducted and Rorschach Test was applied to the participants who were in the first trimester of first pregnancy. The results were analyzed with the French School system and evaluated using the content analysis method. According to the findings of the study, it was observed that women resorted to narcissistic and infantile defenses during pregnancy especially during the initial period and their preoccupation with themselves and their bodies increased. The identifications of the participants also became evident in a symbiotic manner on the narcissistic axis. However, it was observed that expectant mothers have a remarkable narcissistic concentration regarding their actual pregnancy processes.

J2-2

A LONGITUDINAL CASE STUDY ON UNCONSCIOUS MATERNAL AMBIVALANCE

Özgün Taktakoğlu[1]

[1]PhD Student, İstanbul University, Psychology Department, İstanbul, Turkey

Motherhood brings "ambivalance between love and hate" to the stage from the beginning. Studies that investigate the subjective experience of the mother have underlined the coexistence of mother's love and hate, first in her relationship with the fetus, then with the infant. However, maternal hostility usually manifests itself in unconscious forms. In this study, the unconscious forms of maternal hostility will be examined through a case study. Mrs. A. is a first-time mother without any physical or psychiatric illness. She participated to our longitudinal research voluntarily and she was administered the Rorschach, the TAT and semi-structured interviews. The Rorschach and TAT results of her prenatal and postnatal test protocols will be evaluated following the French psychoanalytical school. We will discuss the findings in the frame of the psychic mechanisms organizing aggression and ambivalence and how they evolve throughout perinatal stages. In pregnancy, defensive mechanisms like idealization and narcissistic withdrawal are used to eliminate the conflict arising from aggression and ambivalence. In postnatal period, unconscious aggression manifests itself through obsessive mechanisms and depressive affect. When separation starts and aggressive impulses are not as 'a matter of life and death' as before, she does not need defenses as strict as before. At 1 year after postpartum, avoidance of relational responses in projective tests decreases and aggressive elements could be included in relationship representations. It is important to consider "aggressive component" while working in the field of mother-infant mental health and use projective methods to determine unconscious forms of aggression.

Keywords: Perinatality, Ambivalance, Case Study

J2-3

INTERGENERATIONAL ISSUES IN TRANSMISSION OF MOTHERHOOD: WHAT HAPPENS IN THREE GENERATIONS?

Selhan Ustaoğlu[1], İrem Erdem Atak[2]

[1]Psychologist, İstanbul, [2]Associate Professor, İstanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey

Intergenerational transmission means the conscious and unconscious transmission of some dynamics related to generations that are directly related to each other, and these have a significant impact on the structuring of one's psyche. (Tisseron, 2009). The source of the intergenerational transmission for the woman is the mother who is the first object which brings the former generations into the scene over and over again. Motherhood is not only a conscious experience involving the body and the psyche, but also an experience that includes unconscious features and encompasses more than one generation (Mariotti, 2012). The identity of being a woman and then a mother follows the previous women and mothers within the family. With this paper, the aim is to investigate the transmission from previous generations on the formation of various investments and relations in motherhood and to follow the main lines of mother-daughter relationship. The three generations without any psychiatric diagnosis are interviewed with semi-structured interviews and the projective tests were carried out. The Rorschach Test and TAT were used and the various common responses were acquired showing the fact that it is difficult for women to hold their own children who have not been held by their mothers. Regarding what is transmitted from a mother to her daughter, motherhood, object choices and relations, feminine identifications, defenses and desires are the significant concepts that will be elaborated within the content of projective tests and interviews.

Keywords: Motherhood, Intergenerational Transmission, Projective Tests.

Mariotti, P. (2012). The maternal lineage: Identification, desire, and transgenerational issues, New York: Routledge.

Tisseron, S. (2009). Sırların Hastalıklı İletimi. (Z. Okçuoğlu, Çev.), Psikanaliz Buluşmaları 4, 59-81.

J2-4

GETTING PREGNANT IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A REVIEW ON THE COMMON THEMES ASSESSED WITH THE PROJECTIVE METHODS

Ceren Tabakçioğlu[1], İrem Erdem Atak[2]

[1]Turkish-German University, Istanbul, Turkey, [2]Associate Professor, İstanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey

In this study, object relations and narcissistic investments of three pregnant women during the Covid-19 pandemic are discussed. IRMAG (Maternity Representation During Pregnancy Interview), Rorschach, and Thematic Perception Test (TAT) were administered in the second trimester of pregnancy. The perceptions of the participants within the coexistence of the Covid-19 period and the pregnancy period were examined. The answers to object relations and narcissism in the Rorschach and TAT tests were evaluated and interpreted within the framework of psychoanalytical theory. Pregnancy is a narcissistic period. The pregnant woman is narcissistically satisfied with her idealized thoughts regarding the fact that she can hold and nurture the baby. A pregnant woman focuses her attention on herself and body specifically, and she feels the baby the same as herself. The most important questions may be summarized as: How does a pregnant woman relate to her baby? Is the thing in the womb separate from the woman, or is it part of it? The covid-19 pandemic is a worrying situation in itself. When this process is combined with pregnancy, the anxiety seems to accelerate much more than expected. The effects of the intersection of pregnancy and Covid-19 may be different from a normal pregnancy period. In order to evaluate this, the object relations and narcissistic defenses are followed with the answers given to projective tests and with the IRMAG interviews where the participants shared the pregnancy experience of women and their representations of the baby. All these findings will be shared in detail in the presentation.

Keywords: Covid-19, pregnancy, object relations, projective methods.

J2-5

HOW IVF CYCLE CAN INFLUENCE MOTHERHOOD

Taisiya Averena Zasseeva[1]

[1]Psychologist, International Center of Reproductive Medicine, Saint-Petersburg, Russia

Nearly every fifths couple face infertility problems during planning pregnancy, because of male or female factor, sometimes both. In Russia IVF treatments in any clinic are free, using the common insurance. Almost in every clinic, there is a psychologist helping to overcome stress or to prepare to the treatment and related procedures. Usually the psychology consultation is not included into insurance case and is paid additional. We usually meet women in stress, full of anxiety because of uncontrolled future and depressed since their inner image of woman-mother is broken. In Rorschach protocols, there are CDI 4 and DEPI 5 points especially when woman tries to get pregnant not once and doesn't take a break between attempts. The object of desire often becomes not a baby, but the positive pregnancy test. On their way to motherhood through IVF attempts, surgical interventions, and many many visits to clinic followed with medical examination, plus hormone therapy makes women very sensitive. They describe like "I am exhausted", or in Rorschach answer Card I "the man is falling down into the deep black whole"; Card VIII (v) "uterus, entrance, fallopian tubes, but no ovaries"; Card IX "angry, ugly trolls, no hands, only tree parts instead fighting against small fluffy rabbits, they are in blood". At the end of infertility treatment, mothers have no energy to give, feel empty or depressed. It takes time to find forces to become mother to a child and postnatal depression is a common symptom. Energy is needed for happiness the same as for grief, women after IVF need time to remember what they lived, to recover a body image and to start feeling gratitude for all they did together with the partner and doctors.

Keywords: IVF treatment, motherhood, depression, Rorschach Test.

J3 SYMPOSIUM

DOULEURS DU CORPS ET SOUFFRANCES PSYCHIQUES

Barbara Smaniotto[1], François-David Camps[2]

[1]Maître de Conférences en Psychopathologie et Psychologie Clinique – Psychologue Clinicienne, [2]Université de Lyon/Lyon 2, Institut de Psychologie, Centre de Recherches en Psychopathologie et Psychologie Cliniques (CRPPC)

Ce symposium se propose d'explorer la question du corps ou plutôt des corps au pluriel, selon différentes déclinaisons : Corps féminin et maternel affectés et souffrant comme en témoignent les problématiques somatiques de l'endométriose et de l'hypermérèse gravidique ; Corps adolescent en surpoids, obèse qui se révèle en écho au corps familial ; Enfin, corps vieillissant aux prises avec la perte et la dépendance. Les méthodes projectives, notamment le Rorschach et le TAT, sont des outils particulièrement sensibles à l'exploration des interrelations entre le corps et la psyché. Situées à la croisée des processus perceptifs et projectifs, elles sont à même d'éclairer la manière dont le corps met en maux et en acte ce que la psyché peine à mettre en mots. Ainsi l'ambition de ce symposium est de montrer comment le corps, ses pathologies, ses troubles ou ses usages extrêmes peuvent mieux se comprendre à l'aune des techniques projectives.

Mots-clés : corps - souffrances psychiques - féminin - maternel - obésité -perte - dépendance - méthodes projectives

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

This symposium explores the question of the body, or rather bodies in the plural, according to different declensions: Female and maternal bodies affected and suffering as evidenced by the somatic problems of endometriosis and hypergeresis in pregnancy; The adolescent body, overweight or obese, which is revealed as an echo of the family body; Finally, the aging body in the grip of loss and dependence. Projective methods, in particular the Rorschach and the TAT, are particularly sensitive tools for exploring the interrelations between the body and the psyche. Situated at the crossroads of perceptual and projective processes, they can shed light on the way in which the body puts into pain and into action what the psyche struggles to put into words. Thus, the ambition of this symposium is to show how the body, its pathologies, its disorders or its extreme uses can be better understood in the light of projective techniques.

Keywords: body - psychic suffering - feminine - maternal - obesity - loss - addiction - projective methods

J3-1

APPORTS DU RORSCHACH DANS LA CLINIQUE DE L'ENDOMÉTRIOSE

J. Schutz[1], Pr. N. Dumet[2]

[1]Doctorante, [2]Professeure de Psychopathologie clinique du somatique Université de Lyon/Lyon2, Institut de Psychologie, Centre de Recherches en Psychopathologie et Psychologie Cliniques (CRPPC)

Les auteures se proposent de montrer les apports du Rorschach dans la compréhension du vécu subjectif de l'endométriose. Dans cette maladie gynécologique, qui s'installe souvent dès l'adolescence lors des premiers cycles menstruels, des cellules d'endomètre sont retrouvées de façon aberrante hors de la cavité utérine, formant kystes et lésions. Les symptômes les plus fréquents sont une hypofertilité, ainsi qu'une douleur chronique susceptible d'intervenir pendant les menstruations et/ou les relations sexuelles, mais qui peut aussi être constante. Les auteurs se proposent de présenter les résultats au Rorschach de 10 femmes souffrant d'endométriose. Leurs protocoles de Rorschach témoignent du retentissement psychique important de cette pathologie : altération de l'image d'un corps perçu, angoisses massives, difficile intégration du féminin.

Mots-clés : endométriose, maladie gynécologique, angoisses, féminin, image du corps.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE RORSCHACH IN THE CLINIC OF ENDOMETRIOSIS

The authors propose to show the contributions of the Rorschach in the understanding of the subjective experience of endometriosis. In this gynecological disease, which often begins in adolescence during the first menstrual cycles, endometrial cells are found outside the uterine cavity, forming cysts and lesions. The most frequent symptoms are hypofertility, as well as chronic pain which may occur during menstruation and/or sexual relations, but which may also be constant. The authors present the Rorschach results of 10 women suffering from endometriosis. Their Rorschach protocols show the important psychic repercussions of this pathology: alteration of the image of a perceived body, massive anguish, difficult integration of the feminine.

Keywords: endometriosis, gynecological disease, anxieties, feminity, body image.

J3-2

L'APPORT DES MÉTHODES PROJECTIVES DANS LA COMPRÉHENSION DE L'HYPERÉMÈSE GRAVIDIQUE AU COURS DE LA GROSSESSE

M. Dublineau[1], M. Aulagne[2]

[1]Docteure en Psychologie, Chercheure associée au CRPPC, Université de Lyon / Lyon 2, [2]Etudiante en Master de Psychopathopathologie et Psychologie Clinique

La maternité constitue une véritable crise somatique et psychique. Elle peut être considérée comme une crise psychique maturative comparable à celle de l'adolescence. La grossesse peut faire émerger des conflits psychiques et avoir des conséquences jusqu'à produire des symptôme somatiques. L'hyperémèse gravidique se caractérise par des vomissements incoercibles au cours de la grossesse mettant en danger la femme et son fœtus. Elle est décrite comme une pathologie polyfactorielle, se situant autant sur des aspects biologiques et psychopathologiques, qu'environnementaux et sociologiques et touche environ 2% des femmes enceintes. Ce symptôme maternel est très présent dans les maternités. Ce trouble fait l'objet de nombreuses interrogations médicales et psychologiques, mais peine à trouver un consensus quant à sa prise en charge et à sa compréhension. Il a la particularité de cesser dès l'accouchement, interrogeant, dès lors, son lien avec la grossesse. Les aspects psychodynamiques et psychopathologiques de la femme enceinte présentant une hyperémèse gravidique demeurent très peu étudiés. C'est dans ce contexte qu'une recherche est mise en place, intégrant la passation du Rorschach et de TAT. Autour d'un cas clinique, les auteurs présenteront la richesse de l'utilisation des méthodes projectives dans l'étude de cette problématique et les premières hypothèses qui se dessinent.

Mots-clés : hyperémèse gravidique – vomissement – maternité – corps – Rorschach - TAT

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

THE CONTRIBUTION OF PROJECTIVE METHODS IN THE UNDERSTANDING OF HYPEREMESIS GRAVIDARUM DURING PREGNANCY

Motherhood constitutes a real somatic and psychic crisis. It can be considered a maturative psychic crisis comparable to that of adolescence. Pregnancy can give rise to psychic conflicts and have consequences up to and including the production of somatic symptoms. Hyperemesis gravidarum is characterized by incoercible vomiting during pregnancy, endangering the woman and her fetus. It is described as a polyfactorial pathology, with biological and psychopathological, as well as environmental and sociological aspects, and affects approximately 2% of pregnant women. This maternal symptom is very present in maternity wards. This disorder is the subject of many medical and psychological questions, but it is difficult to reach a consensus on its management and understanding. It has the particularity of ceasing as soon as the child is born, thus questioning its link with the pregnancy. The psychodynamic and psychopathological aspects of pregnant women with hyperemesis gravidarum remain very little studied. It is in this context that a research project was set up, integrating the Rorschach and TAT tests. Around a clinical case, the authors will present the richness of the use of projective methods in the study of this problem and the first hypotheses that are emerging.

Keywords: hyperemesis gravidarum - vomiting - maternity - body - Rorschach - TAT

J3-3

L'OBÉSITÉ DEPUIS L'ADOLESCENCE JUSQU'À L'OPÉRATION BARIATRIQUE

T. Ikiz[1], A. Topyay Ozfidan[2]

[1]Professeur à l'Université d'İstanbul - Département de Psychologie, [2]Psychologue clinicienne, Doctorante en psychologie, Université d'İstanbul, Departement de Psychologie

Dans cette communication, sera présentée la synthèse de recherche interculturelle entre la Turquie et la France menée depuis 2015 sur la personne obèse et sa famille dans une approche psychodynamique

à l'aide des tests projectifs le Rorschach, le TAT et les tests de génographie et spatiographie. Les résultats montrent que les liens familiaux sont pathogènes et s'organisent autour du corps obèse du sujet de manière à combler un manque familial ou à nier des traumatismes transgénérationnels. Bien que l'obésité soit en augmentation, peu de progrès ont été réalisés dans le traitement médical de cette maladie. Cependant, aujourd'hui, la chirurgie bariatrique, grâce à son succès dans le traitement de l'obésité, est de plus en plus utilisée dans le monde et en Turquie en particulier. Depuis 3 ans, nous observons la dynamique psychique d'adolescents obèses sévères en demande de chirurgie bariatrique en comparant les données françaises et turques issues du Rorschach. Nous décrirons les résultats de cette comparaison en envisageant également les perspectives psychothérapeutiques d'accompagnement de ces adolescents.

Mots-clés: obésité – adolescence - famille, chirurgie bariatrique, perspectives interculturelles

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

OBESITY FROM ADOLESCENCE TO BARIATRIC SURGERY

In this communication, will be presented the synthesis of intercultural research between Turkey and France carried out since 2015 on the obese person and his family in a psychodynamic approach using projective tests the Rorschach, the TAT and the tests of genography and spatiography. The results show that family ties are pathogenic and are organized around the obese body of the subject in such a way as to fill a family gap or to deny transgenerational traumas. Although obesity is on the rise, little progress has been made in the medical treatment of this illness. However, today, bariatric surgery, thanks to its success in the treatment of obesity, is increasingly used around the world and in Turkey in particular. For 3 years, we have been observing the psychic dynamics of severely obese adolescents requesting bariatric surgery by comparing French and Turkish data from Rorschach. We will describe the results of this comparison by also considering the psychotherapeutic perspectives of support for these adolescents.

Keywords: obesity, family, bariatric surgery, intercultural perspectives

---

J3-4

FIGURES DE LA DÉPENDANCE AU COURS DU VIEILLISSEMENT

C. Racin[1]

[1]Maître de Conférences en Psychologie Clinique et Psychopathologie ; Psychologue clinicienne en service de gériatrie, Laboratoire Subjectivité, Lien Social et Modernité (SuLiSoM – UR 3071), Université de Strasbourg

La dépendance rencontrée au cours du vieillissement se définit par la survenue d'incapacités physiques fonctionnelles nécessitant le recours à un tiers pour accomplir de façon définitive ou prolongée les gestes nécessaires à la vie. À partir d'une recherche longitudinale réalisée auprès de sujets âgés de plus de 80 ans rencontrés à l'hôpital puis, quelques mois plus tard, sur leur nouveau lieu de vie en EHPAD, nous proposons de montrer la manière dont les épreuves projectives (Rorschach et T.A.T.) permettent d'éclairer le traitement des problématiques de perte et de passivité mobilisées en situation de dépendance. Nous dégagerons les opérateurs cliniques, repérables aux épreuves projectives, qui permettent de comprendre le rapport subjectif que le sujet entretient avec les modifications corporelles qui lui sont données à vivre et les ressorts psychoaffectifs de la dynamique relationnelle du soin.

Mots-clés: vieillissement – dépendance – perte - Rorschach – T.A.T.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

FIGURES OF DEPENDENCE IN AGING

Dependence encountered during aging is defined by the occurrence of physical functional incapacities requiring the assistance of a third party to accomplish, permanently or for a long period of time, the gestures necessary for life. Based on a longitudinal research conducted with subjects over 80 years old met in hospital and then, a few months later, in their new place of living in an EHPAD, we propose to show how projective tests (Rorschach and T.A.T.) can shed light on the treatment of loss and passivity issues mobilized in a situation of dependence. We will identify the clinical operators, identifiable in the projective tests, that allow us to understand the subjective relationship that the subject has with the bodily modifications that are given to him/her to live and the psycho-affective springs of the relational dynamics of care.

Keywords: aging - dependence - mourning - Rorschach - T.A.T.

K2 SYMPOSIUM

NEW CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE R-PAS TO PSYCHOPATHOLOGY ASSESSMENT

PhD Anna Elisa Villemor-Amaral[1], PhD Latife Yazigi[2], PhD Andrés Eduardo Aguirre Antúnez[3], PhD student Thais Cristina Marques dos Reis[3], Ma Roberta Katz Abela[2], PhD student Tatiana Gottlieb Lerman[2], PhD Giselle Pianowski[1], PhD Lucas Francisco Carvalho[1], PhD student Mayara Moraes Salgado[1], PhD student Juliana Almeida Araújo[1], PhD student Scarlett Borges Fernandes[1], PhD Gregory Meyer[4], Master degree student Thalyta Padulla Gerodo[1]

[1]Universidade São Francisco, Campinas, Brazil, [2]Universidade Federal de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, [3]Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, [4]Toledo University, Toledo, USA

This symposium includes four presentations related to studies that aim to contribute to the development of validity and applicability studies to the R-PAS. The first is about therapeutic follow-up, focused on the EII-3 and TP-Comp variables and their contribution to access therapeutic progress. The second research aims to compare students who attempted suicide with those who made no attempt considering the variables of Perception and Thinking Problems and Stress and Distress domains, in addition to other relevant variables. The third presentation focus in the aggressiveness indicators comparing responses of women victims of aggression and aggressors. The authors find out that the An, COP, and MAH are the codes that help better understand the differences in the aggressive imaginary of victims and aggressors. Finally, the last presentation concerns a systematic literature review about the indicators of depression in any Rorschach system, aiming to contribute to the development of the assessment of depression in the R-PAS.

K2-1

THERAPEUTIC FOLLOW-UP BY THE RORSCHACH PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM: THE EII-3 AND TP-COMP VARIABLES

Latife Yazigi[1], Roberta Katz Abela[1], Tatiana Gottlieb Lerman[1], Thaís Cristina Marques dos Reis[2], Lucas de Francisco Carvalho[3], Giselle Pianowski[3]

[1]Universidade Federal de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, [2]Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, [3]Universidade São Francisco, Campinas, Brazil

In view of the appropriateness of the Rorschach test in a clinical context, we added discussions about its applicability to therapeutic follow-up. We investigated data on the potential use of the Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS) Ego Impairment Index (EII-3) and the Thought and Perception Composite (TP-Comp) variables in assessing therapeutic progress. For this, we accessed a database of 75 patients with different psychiatric diagnoses (by Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV) assessed by the Rorschach test at different moments of the therapeutic follow-up process. Our data comprise three moments of assessment using the Comprehensive System (SC) administration guidelines, which are, at baseline (T1), after one year of therapy (T2), and after 2 years (T3). By calculating the EII-3 and TP-Comp variables under the R-PAS formulas, we compared their values at different moments of the therapeutic process. Although not statistically significant, our results point to an expected reduction in the values of EII-3 and TP-Comp from the baseline administration to the T2 and T3, i.e., after 1 and 2 years of the therapeutic process. We discussed the data in light of the diagnostic category, the severity of symptoms, and data particularities. With the expectation that the R-PAS EII-3 and TP-Comp variables will be key in the evaluation of the therapeutic follow-up, we discuss practical implications, limitations, and future directions in research.

Keywords: Psychotherapy; Therapeutic follow-up; Rorschach; Performance tests

K2-2

THINKING, PERCEPTION, AND STRESS IN THE RORSCHACH OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WITH SUICIDE ATTEMPTS AND SELF-HARMING BEHAVIOR

Thaís Cristina Marques-Reis[1], Latife Yazigi[2], Andrés Eduardo Aguirre Antúnez[1]

[1]Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, [2]Universidade Federal de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

The aim of the study was to compare, through the R-PAS, aspects related to thinking, perception, stress, and distress of undergraduate and graduate students who seek help at a mental health center in the University of São Paulo. Besides the R-PAS, the Columbia-Suicide Severity Rating Scale (C-SSRS) was also used. Thirty-five students were assessed, 24 women and 11 men, aged between 18 and 44 years (m=25.86; SD=6.6), 25 from an undergraduate program, nine from the graduate program, and one special student (unregistered). Among the 35 students, eight attempted suicide, and 15 reported non-suicidal self-injurious behavior (NSSIB). In the R-PAS, variables of Perception and Thinking Problems and Stress and Distress domains were taken into consideration, in addition to other relevant variables. Conditions of the use of parametric tests were confirmed and Student's t-test or the Wilcoxon Mann-Whitney test was performed. Students who attempted suicide were compared with those who made no attempt and the variables that were statistically different were: lower WD-% (95% CI) and higher An, lower Popular, and higher FQu% (90% CI). Students with and without NSSIB were also compared and those with NSSIB had statistically higher means of CBlend, WSumCog (95% CI), and SC-Comp, PPD, MOR, CritCont% and Complexity (90% CI). The analyses were in agreement with the hypothesis that there is more thought disturbance and distress in students with suicide attempts and in those with NSSIB, except for the variable WD-%, related to perceptual distortion, with lower means in students with a suicide attempt.

Keywords: Suicide, Self-injurious behavior, R-PAS.

K2-3

SPLITTING AND DEVALUATION IN RORSCHACH ASSESSMENT OF BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Thalyta Padulla Gerodo[1], Giselle Pianowski[1], Gregory J. Meyer[2], Lucas de Francisco Carvalho[1]

[1]Universidade São Francisco, Campinas, Brazil, 2Toledo University, Toledo, USA

One of the most prevalent personality disorders is Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD). Researchers have related this disorder with some primitive defense mechanisms, such as Splitting and Devaluation, which can be identified in the Rorschach responses of borderline patients. We aimed to investigate Splitting and Devaluation's coding criteria and effects in assessing BPD. We designed the study as a systematic review, using two databases (PsycInfo and Web of Science) to screen empirical and conceptual literature related to these defenses. As descriptors we used the terms devaluation, splitting, defenses, and Rorschach in any field, as well as we used the Cited Search tool in Web of Science for key references. As a result, we retrieve a total of 308 references. We managed the publications using Mendeley, with an initial step of screening title, abstracts and keywords by two independent raters. Disagreements were resolved by a third author. The initial phase resulted in the selection of 58 publications. The literature

is being analyzed in its entirety to extract information on the coding criteria of Devaluation and Splitting behaviors during the Rorschach task, and for information on the validity of these variables. The results will be discussed under the Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS) scientific standards for coding and validity. The quantitative data will also be evaluated for potential meta-analysis of findings to investigate interpretive usability of the variables in R-PAS.

Keywords: Performance test, Rorschach, Splitting, Devaluation, Defense Mechanisms, Personality Disorder.

K2-4

RORSCHACH RESPONSES OF WOMEN VICTIMS OF AGGRESSION

Juliana de Almeida Araujo[1], Anna Elisa de Villemor-Amaral[1], Scarlett Borges Fernandes[1]

[1]Universidade São Francisco, Campinas, Brazil

The objective was to investigate the Rorschach responses, R-PAS, of women victims of aggression, based on the literature that shows an increase of indicators of aggression, vulnerability, and high levels of suffering in this group. 10 women victims of aggression were compared with protocols of 10 incarcerated aggressors, from a database. First, a quantitative analysis was carried out considering the indicators AGC and AGM; the indicators of traumatic experiences - the Critical Contents: MOR, Bl, An, Sx, Ex and Fi; and those of interpersonal relationship: MAP, MAH, COP, PHR/GHR. Differences were found in the An and COP, higher in victims, and MAH lower in aggressors. Then, the authors verified to what extent a qualitative analysis of the verbalizations in the responses that contained these indicators could better contribute to differentiate victims of aggression and aggressors. As a result, it was possible to notice that the verbalizations of victims exposed to situations of extreme violence present an aggressive imagery accompanied by traumatic content and expressions of fear, repulsion, and anger, which qualitatively differs them from the aggressors, mainly by the imposition of the power shown by them. This study opens perspectives for new research that uses the Rorschach in the R-PAS system, aiming to expand the sample and continue exploring peculiarities in the responses with aggressiveness indicators.

Keywords: Violence against women, Psychological Assessment; Aggressors

---

K2-5

DEPRESSION INDICATORS IN THE RORSCHACH: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Mayara de Moraes Salgado[1], Anna Elisa de Villemor Amaral[1], Giselle Pianowski[1], Scarlett Borges Fernandes[1]

[1]Universidade São Francisco, Campinas, Brazil

This study is part of a doctoral dissertation that aims to amplify and integrate new contributions of the Rorschach test in the assessment of depression. As a first step, we carried out a systematic review of the literature, looking for indicators in the Rorschach test, in any existing Rorschach systems, related to depressive disorders. As search strategies, the descriptors “Rorschach” and the prefix “depress” were used in the PsycINFO and Pubmed databases. 535 texts were found and organized in the Mendeley reference manager and transferred to an excel spreadsheet for the pre-selection phase. This phase consisted of the reading by independent judges of the titles and abstracts and 96 texts were chosen for the next phase when they will be read in full for further extraction of data from depression indicators. This research follows internationally recognized standards for conducting systematic literature reviews and the quantitative data will be analyzed through meta-analysis. The preliminary results show that the most used systems in research are the Comprehensive System and Klopfer, with the DEPI indicator being the most discussed. Most of the samples are composed of adults and the elderly. Further data will be available for discussion by the date of the event.

Keywords: Psychological assessment, depressive disorders, psychopathology

---

L1 SPECIAL SESSION - ETHICS

L1-2

ETHICS IN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Miguel Ricou[1]

[1]Faculty of Medicine, University of Porto, President of Speciality Board of Clinical and Health Psychology Order of Portuguese Psychologists, Portuguese Representative and Convenor of EFPA Board of Ethics

We can say that Psychological Assessment in the only exclusive psychological practice. So, hopefully, psychologist should be very competent doing it. Nevertheless, some problems, old and new, can emerge from it. We are changing psychological practice, using more and more technology in our work, using non-direct means in psychological services. Challenges about privacy, tests dissemination in research are some examples. Differences between psychological assessment for practice and for research, and the use of psychological tools by non-psychologists. Other subjects can be related with how to deal with a client looking for a second opinion by other psychologist, how to assess people from cultural minorities and the use of interpreters. These and other subjects will be proposed during the speech for further discussion.

Keywords: Assessment; Ethics; Identity

L1-2

L’IMPORTANCE DES DONNEES PSYCHOMETRIQUES DANS L’INTERPRETATION DES SCORES DES TESTS

Dr. Thierry Lecerf[1]

[1]FPSE, Université de Genève, Suisse, SSP, Université de Lausanne, Suisse, Université à Distance, Suisse

A partir des années 1990, la psychologie, comme d’autres disciplines, ambitionne d’inscrire ses pratiques professionnelles dans une perspective «Fondée sur les Preuves» (Evidence-based Practice in Psychology). L’objectif initial de la Pratique Fondée sur les Preuves est d’améliorer les décisions cliniques dans le domaine du traitement psychologique, ou du bilan psychologique. Pour ce qui concerne le choix des tests administrés dans le cadre d’un bilan, s’ils peuvent être influencés par des aspects théoriques, ce sont tout d’abord les qualités psychométriques qui doivent être prises en considération. Les scores interprétés dans le cadre d’un bilan doivent notamment être fidèles, valides, afin d’améliorer l’utilité clinique. Des scores avec des données psychométriques insuffisantes vont conduire à des inférences inexactes, et donc à des diagnostics incorrects. Notre objectif est de rappeler quelques lignes directrices quant à l’évaluation des données de fidélité et de validité rapportées dans les manuels des tests.

Mots-clés: Fidélité, validité, interprétation

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

The importance of psychometric data in the interpretation of test scores From the 1990s onwards, psychology, like other disciplines, has been striving to place its professional practices in an Evidence-based Practice in Psychology perspective. The initial aim of Evidence-based Practice is to improve clinical decisions in the field of psychological treatment, or psychological assessment. With regard to the choice of tests administered as part of an assessment, while they may be influenced by theoretical aspects, it is primarily the psychometric qualities that should be taken into consideration. In particular, the scores interpreted in an assessment must be accurate, valid, in order to improve clinical utility. Scores with insufficient psychometric data will lead to inaccurate inferences and therefore incorrect diagnoses. Our aim is to recall some guidelines for the evaluation of reliability and validity data reported in test manuals.

Keywords: Reliability, validity, interpretation

L1-3

ETHICAL PRINCIPLES FOR THE USE OF THE RORSCHACH TEST IN BRAZIL: THE LAST TWO DECADES OF ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Dr. Carla Hisatugo[1], Dr. Terezinha Amaro[2]

[1]Brazilian Psychologist. Post-doctoral fellow and clinician at Mid-Ohio Psychology Services; Delaware, Ohio, United States.

[2]Brazilian Psychologist. Professor at Centro Universitário das Faculdades Metropolitanas Unidas (FMU), Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

In Brazil, ethical procedures for personality assessment are sorted by the Brazilian Federal Council of Psychology (CFP) along with 24 Regional Councils of Psychology. The CFP establishes which of the Rorschach's systems are allowed to be used in Brazil, conforming to peer reviewed normative studies with the Brazilian's population. Ethical principles for personality assessment include the following: beneficence and nonmaleficence, autonomy, and justice. The challenges of ethical procedures for the personality assessment incorporate confidentiality, competence, training, myths about evaluation, non-standard administration, and new evaluation technologies. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic affected all the assessment procedures. We present a review of the Brazilian literature from 2001 to 2021 with relevant disclosure of information by the CFP and Regional Councils. All the information was supported by representatives of a variety of psychology and assessment societies in Brazil, to address solutions for some of the ethical challenges. Examples of these information are the booklet about psychological assessment (2013); the guidelines on the preparation of written documents (2019); and the book of good practices for psychological evaluation to guide clinicians through the COVID-19 pandemic situation (2020). Great accomplishing and challenges of Brazilian ethical procedures in the personality assessment field, and its influence on Rorschach's test administration in Brazil are discussed.

Keywords: Rorschach test; Ethics; Brazil

L1-4

THE ART OF INTERPRETATION

Anne Andronikof[1]

[1]Emeritus Professor, University Paris-Nanterre (France), Member of the Board of Ethics of the European Federation of Psychologists Associations (EFPA)

The issue we will try to deal with in this presentation is: How to (ethically) reconcile psychometric requirements with the clinical approach? One thing is to have a well working tool for measuring something, and another is to be able to interpret the results. Clinicians are not merely "technicians", they choose the tests to administer to a person according to the latter specific problems and depending on the context and setting of the assessment, they transform test results into concepts, they choose the words they will use for reporting, orally or/ and in writing. All this is tantamount to an art, the art of the clinician, the art of interpretation, and this art is acquired through training, and experience. To interpret, in other words to translate, can have many pitfalls, as there is much truth in the Italian saying Traduttore, traditore (to translate is to betray). We will develop this point and seek to determine what safeguards we may have.

Keywords: Psychology assessment, Ethics, Clinical approach

L2 SYMPOSIUM

LES RESULTATS DE L'ETUDE PROXIMA EN FRANCE, TURQUIE ET BRESIL : ETUDE LONGIDUTINALE SUR LA MATERNITE AUPRES DE FEMMES PRIMIPARES NON CONSULTANTES

Mrs Rose-Angélique Belot[1], Deise Matos Amparo[5], Sonia Regina Pasian[7], Irem Erdem Atak[6], Pascal Roman[4]

[1]Université Bourgogne – Franche-Comté-Besançon, Besançon, France, [2]University of Genève, Genève, Suisse, [3]University of Paris 13, Paris, France, [4]University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Suisse, [5]University of Brasilia, Brasilia, Brazil, [6]University of Istambul, Istambul, Turkey, [7]University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, Brazil

Objectif : Ce symposium a pour objectif de présenter les résultats des recherches réalisées en France, en Turquie et au Brésil. Méthode : La recherche multicentrique et internationale - PROXIMA - est une étude longitudinale sur l'expérience de devenir mère prenant comme participantes des femmes puerpérales, sans suivi médical ou psychologique, sans troubles obstétricaux et psychiques. Les chercheurs ont collecté les données avant et après l'accouchement, en utilisant la méthode longitudinale, depuis la 4ème bouche de la grossesse jusqu'au 6ème mois de l'accouchement, 4 pays sont actuellement impliqués dans cette recherche : France, Brésil, Turquie, Suisse. Cette recherche comprend 2 axes : qualitatif et quantitatif. L'axe quantitatif comprend l'application de plusieurs auto-enquêtes, entre autres, sur la qualité de vie, l'attachement, l'image corporelle, le niveau d'anxiété, de stress et de soutien social ; et la méthode Rorschach, avant et après l'accouchement. L'axe qualitatif comprend des entretiens semi-structurés, appliqués à différents moments de l'expérience de devenir mère, avant et après l'accouchement. Résultats : Les résultats du Rorschach indiquent d'importantes divergences longitudinales dans le psychogramme. Les résultats des auto-questionnaires évoluent significativement selon les différents moments du processus de maternité : grossesse, naissance et accueil du bébé, et selon les différents pays où s'est déroulée la recherche. Conclusion : L'importance des troubles psychopathologiques lors du devenir mère nécessite de mieux connaître les processus corporels et psychiques de cet évènement de vie.

L2-1

LA SPÉCIFICITÉ DU FONCTIONNEMENT PSYCHIQUE EN POST-PARTUM OBSERVÉ AU RORSCHACH

Rose-Angélique Belot[1], Margaux Bouteloup[2], Mathilde Pointurier[3], Marie-Christine Pheulpin[4], Nicolas Mottet[5], Pascal Roman[6]

[1]Mcf HDR Psychologie clinique, Laboratoire EA3188 – Université Bourgogne – Franche-Comté-Besançon France, [2]Docteur en Psychologie clinique – Post-doctorante à l'université de Genève (Suisse), [3]Étudiante en M2 recherche - Laboratoire EA3188 – Université Bourgogne – Franche-Comté, [4]Mcf HDR Psychologie Clinique Université de Paris 13 – France, [5]Médecin gynécologue obstétricien, C.H.R.U. Besançon – France, [6]Professeur de psychologie clinique et psychopathologie - Faculté des sciences sociales et politiques. Institut de psychologie - CH-Lausanne

Objectif : La maternité représente un événement de vie particulièrement original qui mobilise un travail psychique dense et sans précédent. Notre premier objectif dans la recherche Proxima est d'observer d'éventuelles divergences aux indices du psychogramme lors de la période post-natale, comparées aux normes révisées adultes (De Tychey & coll., 2012). Methode : L'échantillon est composé de 30 Françaises dont 18 primipares, toutes âgées de 24 à 37 ans (âge moyen : 31 ans), issue d'une population non consultante, dénuée de troubles psychiques et obstétricaux. Elles vivent en couple avec le père de l'enfant (âge moyen : 33 ans). La grossesse était souhaitée. Les différentes catégories socio-professionnelles sont toutes représentées. Résultat : Le fonctionnement psychique des femmes en période post-natal est différent de la population générale. Sur les 16 indices habituels du psychogramme au Rorschach, 8 indices s'éloignent significativement des normes de la population générale. Nous les présenterons en détail. Conclusion: Dans une visée de prévention des troubles psychopathologique de la périnatalité, il est important de mieux comprendre les processus psychiques et corporels après la naissance en dehors de tout contexte psychopathologique dans une population générale.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

THE SPECIFICITY OF POSTPARTUM PSYCHIC FUNCTIONING OBSERVED WITH RORSCHACH

Objective: Maternity represents a particularly original life event which mobilizes dense and unprecedented psychic work. Our first objective in the Proxima research is to observe possible discrepancies in the psychogram indices during the postnatal period, compared to the revised adult norms (De Tychey et al., 2012). Method: The sample is made up of 30 French women, including 18 primiparae, all aged 24 to 37 (mean age: 31), from a non-consultant population, devoid of mental and obstetrical disorders. They live as a couple with the father of the child (average age: 33). Pregnancy was desired. The different socio-professional categories are all represented. Result: The psychic functioning of women in the postnatal period is different from the general population. Of the 16 usual Rorschach psychogram indices, 8 indices deviate significantly from the norms of the general population. We will present them in detail. Conclusion: With a view to preventing psychopathological disorders of perinatality, it is important to better understand the psychic and bodily processes after birth outside of any psychopathological context in a general population.

L2-2

REPRÉSENTATIONS PSYCHIQUES SUR LA MATERNITÉ ET L'ATTACHEMENT CHEZ LES FEMMES ENCEINTES PRIMIPARES EN PÉRIODE PRÉ ET POSTNATALE

Deise Matos do Amparo[1], Sonia Regina Pasian[2], Rose-Angelique Belot[3], Camila Taunay[4], Maria Júlia Silveira Cassiano[5]

[1]Professeur Associé - Programme d'études supérieures en psychologie clinique et culture - Institut de psychologie - Université de Brasilia – Brésil, [2]Professeur titulaire - Centre de recherche en psychodiagnostic - Programme de troisième cycle en psychologie - Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras de Ribeirão Preto - Universidade de São Paulo - Brésil, [3]Maitre de Conference - Université de Besançon – France, [4]Étudiante en master du programme de troisième cycle en psychologie clinique et culture - Institut de psychologie - Université de Brasília – Brésil, [5]Étudiante en master du Centre de recherche psychodiagnostique - Programme de troisième cycle en psychologie de la Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras de Ribeirão Preto Universidade de São Paulo - Brésil

Objectif : La qualité des liens interpersonnels développés par la femme dans son histoire de vie tend à avoir un impact sur l'exercice positif du rôle maternel et la relation saine avec son bébé, réduisant ainsi les troubles psychologiques dans la période post-partum pour la mère et l'enfant. Ce travail, qui intègre la recherche multicentrique PROXIMA, vise à identifier et à évaluer les caractéristiques du fonctionnement psychologique liées à la personnalité et aux expériences affectives des femmes enceintes et à vérifier leur éventuelle influence sur les styles d'attachement développés avec le bébé. Méthode: Ces variables seront examinées par instruments standardisés d'évaluation psychologique à base psychodynamique, en comparant les informations pré et postnatales (étude longitudinale). Quarante femmes, enceintes et primipares, sans troubles de santé générale et psychique, du District Fédéral et de São Paulo et Minas Gerais/Brésil participeront à cette étude. Elles ont été évaluées individuellement à deux moments : au troisième trimestre de la grossesse et au trois mois après la naissance de l'enfant, par questionnaire sociodémographique et clinique, l'Adult Attachment Interview (outil qui vise à évaluer la qualité du discours et de l'élaboration psychique), Questionnaire de l'échelle relationnelle (évaluation du style d'attachement), l'échelle des affects positifs et négatifs et la méthode de Rorschach (école de Paris). Résultats: Les résultats préliminaires avec partie de l'échantillon de contrôle montrent l'association entre le style d'attachement et l'organisation de la personnalité des femmes en transit vers la maternité. Conclusion: Nous confirmons l'hypothèse initiale de l'impact de ces variables sur l'exercice du rôle maternel.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

PSYCHIC REPRESENTATIONS ABOUT MOTHERHOOD AND ATTACHMENT IN PRE- AND POSTNATAL PRIMIPAROUS PREGNANT WOMEN

Objective: The maternal psychic functioning during pregnancy is characterized by the decrease in the women' usual resistance to the repressed unconscious, with personal history over-investment, including the mental representations centered on the narcissistic axis plasticity. The aim of this work is to illustrate, by means of two case studies, the psychic and affective experiences of pregnant women and their association with attachment styles. Method: It occurred the individual evaluation of two young women in the third trimester of

pregnancy through a sociodemographic and clinical questionnaire, Adult Attachment Interview (Assessing Attachment Through Speech), Relationship Scale Questionnaire (attachment style) and Rorschach Method (Paris Approach). Result: This study presents data regarding to the attachment style (secure X fearful) of each woman, also illustrates their most important relationships in their life´s history and reports some responses given in Rorschach, highlighting the richness of the projected psychic symbolism. Pregnant woman with secure attachment presented good body image integrity, adequate contact with the environment and positive affective experiences. In the case of the fearful style of attachment, the pregnant woman also showed body image integrity, but also presented signs of insecurity, restriction and defensive distancing in relationships. The study highlights examples of their interpretations on the Rorschach. They illustrate psychological mechanisms employed by this women´ personality during their first experience of pregnancy, consolidating the hypothesis about the influence of the attachment style on the relationship with the baby itself, which the researchers intend to exanimate by reevaluating the cases in the third month after the birth of the child.

L2-3

TRANSITION VERS LA MATERNITE : UNE ETUDE LONGITUDINALE CE QUE MONTRE LA RECHERCHE « PROXIMA » EN TURQUIE

İrem Erdem Atak[1], Özgün Taktakoğlu[1]
[1]*Université d'Istanbul, Istanbul, Turquie*

OBJECTIF : «L'étude Proxima» est un projet de recherche international visant à examiner de manière longitudinale les processus psychiques des femmes qui vivent la maternité. Cette communication nous permettra de présenter les premiers résultats de l'étude menée en Turquie. METHODE : Les participantes à cette première étude sont 15 femmes sans aucune maladie physique ou psychiatrique qui vont devenir mères pour la première fois et sont prêtes à avoir un bébé. Elles ont été soumises à des tests projectifs (le Rorschach et le TAT) et à des entretiens semi-structurés à 4 étapes différentes du processus : le premier et le troisième trimestre de leur grossesse et 0-3 mois et 1 an après la période post-partum. RESULTAT : Dans cette présentation, les résultats des tests projectifs longitudinaux seront discutés avec les résultats obtenus lors des entretiens semi-structurés. Nous souhaitons présenter les principales problématiques psychiques courantes que nous avons observées dès la grossesse et comment nous avons suivi leurs transformations tout au long de la période périnatale. Plus précisément, nous discuterons des transformations du niveau d'anxiété, de la qualité des représentations corporelles/identitaires, des identifications sexuelles, de l'investissement narcissique/objectal et de la qualité des représentations objectales tout au long de la période. CONCLUSION : Outre les thématiques communes, nous soulignerons les différences individuelles et montrerons différents types de fonctionnement psychique et certains mécanismes défensifs qui prédominent chez les participants. Enfin, nous discuterons de l'importance d'utiliser les méthodes projectives dans la recherche en périnatalité et la pratique clinique périnatale.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

A LONGITUDINAL EXAMINATION OF TRANSITION TO MOTHERHOOD: WHAT «PROXIMA» RESEARCH SHOWS IN TURKEY

OBJECTIF: "The Research Proxima" is an international research project aiming to examine the psychic processes of women at different stages of transition to motherhood in a longitudinal way. In this presentation, we will present the initial findings of the study conducted in Turkey. METHOD: Participants of this initial study are 15 women without any physical or psychiatric illness who will become mothers for the first time and are willing to have a baby. They were administered projective tests (the Rorschach and the TAT) and semi-structured interviews at 4 different stages of the process: the first and the third trimester of their pregnancy and 0-3 months and 1 year after postpartum period. RESULTS: In this presentation, longitudinal projective test findings will be discussed with the findings obtained through the semi-structured interviews. We aim to present the main and common psychic problematics we observed beginning from pregnancy and how we have tracked their transformations throughout the perinatal period. Specifically, we will discuss the transformations in the level of anxiety, quality of body/identity representations, sexual identifications, narcissistic/objectal investment, and quality of object represantations throughout the period. CONCLUSION: Besides the common problems, we will underline the individual differences and intend to show different types of psychic functioning and mainly defence organizations which are prominent among the participants. Lastly, we will discuss the importance of using projective methods in perinatality research and perinatal clinical practice.

L2-4

PRESENTATION DES RESULTATS LONGITUDINAUX ET DES REPONSES AU RORSCHACH POUR UNE ETUDE DE CAS EN FRANCE

Mathilde Pointurier, Doctorante[1], Rose Angelique Belot[1], Denis Mellier[1], Nicolas Mottet[2], Pascal Roman[3]
[1]*Université Bourgogne, Franche-Comté,* [2]*Gynécologue-obstétricien, CHU Besançon,* [3]*University of Lausanne - Suisse*

Objectif: La maternité est un évènement de vie particulièrement conséquent du fait des modifications profondes qu'il génère au plan individuel chez chacun des parents et également au plan familial. Par ailleurs, le Rorschach constitue un outil extrêmement pertinent et fin pour visualiser tous types de modifications corporelles et psychiques, y compris les processus qui concernent la parentalité. Méthode: Notre étude porte sur des femmes primipares, issues d'une population dite « tout venant », qui effectuent leur première consultation prénatale en maternité. La population est dénuée de risques obstétricaux et sans antécédents de troubles psychiatriques. Notre étude comporte des études de cas en suivi longitudinal avec l'analyse détaillée de certaines réponses au Rorschach. Cette recherche se centrent sur une observation longitudinale de l'épreuve Rorschach présentée à une femme lors des périodes anté et post-natal au moment de 4 temps différents. Résultats : L'observation et l'analyse des réponses Rorschach en longitudinal (en anté et post-natal) montrent des modifications profondes de certains mouvements psychiques que nous détaillerons. Conclusion : La maternité convoque des mouvements corporels et psychiques de grande ampleur qu'il est nécessaire de mieux connaître pour prévenir l'ensemble des troubles psychopathologiques en pré et post-partum.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THE PSYCHIC AND BODY PROCESSES OF BECOME A MOTHER IN A POPULATION OF NON-CONSULTANT PRIMIPAROUS WOMEN: THE PROXIMA STUDY

Objective : This symposium aims to present the results of this research made in France, Turkey, and Brazil. Method : The multicenter and international research – PROXIMA - is a longitudinal study about the experience of becoming mother taking puerperal woman as participants, without medical or psychological follow up, without obstetric and psychic disorders. The researchers collected the data before and after the childbirth, using the longitudinal method, since the 4th month of pregnancy to the 6th month of the childbirth, 4 countries are currently involved in this research: France, Brazil, Turkey, Switzerland. This research comprehend 2 axis: qualitative and quantitative. The quantitative axis comprehend the applying of several self surveys, among others, about quality of life, attachment, corporal image, level of anxiety, stress and social support; and the Rorschach method, before and after the childbirth. The qualitative axis comprehends semi-structured-interviews, applied in different moments of the becoming mother experience, before and after the childbirth. Results : The Rorschach results indicate important longitudinal divergences in the psychogram. The self-questionnaires results change significantly according to different moments of the maternity process: pregnancy, birth and reception of the baby, and in the different countries where the research took place. Conclusion : The importance of psychopathological disorders during becoming a mother requires a better understanding of the bodily and psychic processes of this life event.

Keywords: Rorschach, Maternité, Primiparité

M1

ROUND TABLE FOR THE SPECIAL EDITION

Dr Kari Carstairs[1]

[1]*Carstairs Psychological Associates Limited, BROMLEY, United Kingdom*

Authors and discussants who contributed to the special edition of Rorschachiana of which I was the editor will be invited to participate in a round table discussion.

Keywords: Rorschach, research, reviewM2 Oral Presentations

M2-1

APPORTS DU BILAN PROJECTIF A LA DYNAMIQUE PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIQUE UNE ETUDE DE CAS CLINIQUE

Ms Barbara Smaniotto[1]

[1]*Lyon 2 University, CRPPC, Lyon, France*

A travers le récit d'une situation clinique, cette contribution interroge les apports du bilan projectif à la dynamique psychothérapeutique. M.F. est un patient de 45 ans que nous rencontrons dans le cadre d'une injonction de soins, suite à sa condamnation pour des actes pédophiles. Il est accueilli dans un dispositif de soins spécifiques avec d'autres auteurs de violences sexuelles : un groupe de psychodrame. Au cours de ce traitement un bilan projectif, composé d'une passation de Rorschach et de TAT, lui est proposé afin d'évaluer certains aspects de son évolution. Si M.F. aborde la situation projective sans angoisse manifeste, nous comprendrons dans l'après-coup de la restitution qu'il en attend « une réponse » à l'épineuse question : « est-ce que je suis fou ? ». En effet, le diagnostic issu de l'expertise psychiatrique qu'il a passé lors de l'instruction judiciaire l'a profondément marqué, sinon même entravé dans ses potentialités de changement. Ainsi, nous montrerons comment ce bilan, proposé au cours du processus thérapeutique, offre un nouveau champ et une autre scène propices au dévoilement d'aspects traumatiques jusqu'alors enkystés. Au regard de cette expérience, l'emboîtement et l'articulation entre l'espace-temps du groupe et l'espace-temps des passations projectives apparaissent particulièrement mobilisateurs. Nous proposons la notion de « transvasement » pour décrire ce processus de potentialisation qui se déploie entre, à travers et au-delà des scènes groupale et projective. En conclusion, nous présenterons ici l'évaluation projective comme une facette de la démarche thérapeutique, si ce n'est comme un acte thérapeutique en lui-même.

Mots-clés: psychothérapie – bilan projectif (Rorschach et TAT) – étude de cas

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

Through a clinical situation, this presentation examines the contribution of the projective assessment to the psychotherapeutic dynamic. Mr. F. is a 45 year old patient whom we meet within the framework of a care order, following his conviction for pedophile acts. He is welcomed in a specific care device with other perpetrators of sexual violence: a psychodrama group. During this treatment, he was offered a projective assessment, consisting of a Rorschach and TAT test, in order to evaluate certain aspects of his development. Although Mr. F. approached the projective situation without any obvious anxiety, we understood after the restitution that he expected «an answer» to the thorny question: «Am I crazy? Indeed, the diagnosis resulting from the psychiatric expertise that he underwent during the judicial investigation deeply marked him, if not even hindered his potential to change. Thus, we will show how this assessment, proposed during the therapeutic process, offers a new field and another scene conducive to the unveiling of traumatic aspects that had been encysted until then. With regard to this experience, the interlocking and the articulation between the space-time of the group and the space-time of the projective passations appear particularly mobilizing. We propose the notion of «transfilling» to describe this process of potentiation that unfolds between, through and beyond the group and projective scenes. In conclusion, we will present here the projective evaluation as a facet of the therapeutic process, if not as a therapeutic act in itself.

M2-2

RORSCHACH TEST AND PSYCHOTHERAPY: ANALYSIS OF A CLINICAL CASE

Dr. Eleonora Alvisini[1], Doctor Vito Rocco Genzano[1]

[1]*Scuola Romana Rorschach, Italy*

The Rorschach test is a valuable instrument both for diagnosis and for carrying out short and long-term prognostic evaluations. Through the Rorschach we can effectively guide the psychotherapeutic work. In this presentation we will carry out a detailed analysis of a Rorschach protocol administerd according to the method of the Scuola Romana Rorschach. The case presented wants to show how the Rorschach test can orient psychotherapeutic work by giving the clinician the possibility

of creating a map of psychological functioning in order to implement targeted behaviors and interventions. The psychodiagnostic assessment was requested by a 34-year-old woman for work problems (mobbing and demotion). At the time of the evaluation, she manifests a profound psychological malaise linked to feelings of alienation, isolation and loneliness that are accompanied by various somatic disorders (headache, stomach pain, back pain, sleep disturbance). The assessment made use of clinical interviews, MMPI-2 and the Rorschach test. The results of the tests had shown the fragility of the patient's psychic structure and the importance of therapeutic support and enhancement work, helping her to strengthen self-esteem and teaching her to listen to her own internal world which too often was silenced.

Keywords: Rorschach and Psychotherapy, Personality Assessment

M2-3

RORSCHACH CHANGES DURING A LONG TERM PSYCHOANALITIC PSYCHOTHERAPY: A CASE STUDY OF A MALE PATIENTS WITH TREATMENT RESISTANT DEPRESSION

Dr. Sana Čoderl Dobnik[1]

[1]University Psychiatric Clinic Ljubljana, Slovenia

The purpose of the presenting case is to illustrate the importance of a comprehensive personality assesment in treatment planning and performance of psychotherapy that is tailored to the patiens psychological functioning and patients psychological needs. The case of a male adult inpatient with recurrent depression that was referred to a behavioral activation programme after unsuccessfull psychofarmacological treatment and two unsuccessfull short term psychotherapy treatments will be presented. The importance of a multimethod intake diagnostic assessment that included performance based measure (Rorschach Inkblot Method - Comprehensive System) and personality assessment via self assessment method (Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory - MMPI- 2) will be illustrated and implication for treatment planning of a long term psychoanalytic psychotherapy will be shown. With the aim of presenting changes in psychological functioning and behavioral changes during psychotherapy follow up data form repeated diagnostic assessment at various phases of long-term psychoanalytic psychotherapy will be shown. Patient's ability to form a more coherent and stable sense of self and his growing capacity for interpersonal attachments will be illustrated through psychotherapy process notes and changes in follow up psychological testing. Broader significance of the case study will be presented regarding tratment planning and attachment oriented psychoanalytic psychotherapy.

Keywords: psychoanalytic psychotherapy, attachment, changes in Rorschach variables (CS)

M2-4

CHANGES IN A COMPULSIVE WOMAN THROUGH HER PSYCHOTHERAPY AS SEEN FROM DIFFERENCES IN RORSCHACH TEST

Mr. Yusuke Kato[1], Mr. Seiji Mabuchi[2], Ph.D Nanako Katsuki[3], Ph.D Masaaki Furuta[3], Ph.D Misuzu Inoue[4]

[1]Senshu University, Kawasaki, Japan, [2]Chitosekarasuyama Psychotherapy room, Setagaya, Japan, [3]Otsuma women's University, Tama, Japan, [4]Seiwa Junior College, Kisarazu, Japan

強迫的な30代半ばの女性との心理療法と2回のロールシャッハの変化を検討する。 彼女は過去の対人トラブルが思い浮かび不快になること, 些細なことにイライラし慢性的に意欲が低下することなどを訴え, 外来で心理療法を始めた。心理療法で, 彼女は訴えの原因は全て自分とする極端な認知で自責した。治療者が支持的に聴き続けると, 彼女は猜疑心の強い母について語り始めた。その母に育てられた大変さに治療者が共感すると, 彼女は母への怒りも語り始め, 開始9年後, 表立った訴えは落ち着き, 心理療法の終了が検討された。 彼女は心理療法の開始前と終了検討時の2回, ロールシャッハを受けた。1回目は, 少ない総反応数, 潜在的体験を抑制し, 外界を漠然と捉える警戒的な姿勢の裏で, 強いaggressionを周囲に投影し, 被害的·自責的になる傾向が見られた。2回目は, 衝動統制と形態水準が低下し, 1回目と同じaggressionの課題も見られ, 訴えの落ち着きと矛盾するようだった。しかし, 総反応数とD領域の増加, 茫漠とした不安を伴う一反応の消失が見られたことから, 彼女が強迫防衛で抑えていた潜在的体験を具体的に捉えて解放できるようになり, 安全な心理療法の場でaggressionの課題に取り組める可能性が考えられた。

Keywords: Retest, Rorschach Test, Obsessive personality

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

The aim of this study is to examine psychological changes in a compulsive woman, shown in two Rorschach Test Data during her psychotherapy. She began outpatient psychotherapy since her mid-30s with complains of spontaneous unpleasant thoughts about past interpersonal problems, irritability over trivial matters, and chronic loss of motivation. During psychotherapy, she blamed herself and perceived that she was the cause of all her complaints. As the therapist continued to listen supportively, she spoke about her paranoid mother. When the therapist empathized with the difficulty of being raised by such a mother, she began to talk about her anger towards mother, and after 9 years, her complaints subsided and termination of psychotherapy was considered. She had two Rorschach administrations, before the start of psychotherapy and at the final review. In the first Rorschach, whereas her vigilant attitude suggested by the small number of R, suppressed potential experiences and perceiving the external world vaguely, there was a tendency to project aggression onto her surroundings, and to become feeling persecuted and engage in self-blaming. In the second Rorschach, drive control and form quality decreased, and the same issues of aggression as in the first administration were observed, which seemed to contradict the calmness of the complaints. However, the increase in the number of R and D, and the disappearance of minus responses, suggested that she may have improved her ability to express the potential experiences which she had repressed, and to deal with the problem of aggression more directly in her psychotherapy.

ORAL
PRESENTATIONS

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

A3-1

L'ALTERITE CULTURELLE A L'EPREUVE DES OUTILS PROJECTIFS, LE TRAVAIL DE SUBJECTIVATION EN QUESTION

Laurie Kirazian[1], Leonor Seijas[2], Marie Christine Pheulpin[3]
[1]CITHEA, Paris, France, [2]GHU Psychiatrie et Neurosciences, Paris, France, [3]Université Sorbonne Paris Nord - Laboratoire UTRPP, Paris, France

Objectifs: A partir de l'étude de cas d'un adolescent primo-arrivant en France 5 ans auparavant, nous discuterons de la prise en compte des référentiels culturels et des résurgences traumatiques dans son évaluation psychologique. Nous interrogerons la pratique du bilan psychologique en contexte transculturel.

Présentation du sujet: Pour échapper à sa condition d'enfant soldat, Lamine, originaire du Soudan, est arrivé en France à 15 ans après un long et dangereux parcours migratoire. Il est accueilli dans un foyer pour mineurs non accompagnés étrangers où il bénéficie d'un soutien psychologique. Aujourd'hui âgé de 20 ans, il vit en famille d'accueil et suit une formation professionnelle. Il a récemment recontacté la psychologue qui l'a accueilli. Une évaluation psychologique lui a été proposée afin d'observer le travail du processus de subjectivation.

Méthode: Entretiens cliniques dans le cadre d'un suivi psychologique, passation du Rorschach et du TAT à distance de 5 ans de son arrivée.

Résultats: L'impact de la migration et le traumatisme vécu demeurent présents mais avec le temps peuvent-être « traduits » et in fine subjectivées. L'intégration d'une nouvelle culture pourrait faire « enveloppe » et contenir l'expérience traumatique. Elle favoriserait un processus de subjectivation permettant au sujet de construire un rapport différent au monde, aux autres et à lui-même.

Apports de l'étude: les outils projectifs peuvent êtres support à l'expression de la mémoire traumatique. Ils participent aux perspectives de soin et d'accompagnement des sujets arrivant dans des situations catastrophiques.

Mots-clés: Traumatisme, migration, épreuves projectives

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

Objectives: Based on the case study of a primo-arrived teenager in France 5 years ago, we will discuss the consideration of cultural references and traumatic resurgences in his psychological evaluation. We will question the practice of the psychological assessment in a transcultural context.

Presentation of the subject: To escape his condition as a child soldier, Lamine, originally from Sudan, arrived in France at the age of 15 after a long and dangerous migratory journey. He is accommodated in a shelter for unaccompanied foreign minors where he receives psychological support. He is now 20 years old, he lives with a host family and follows technical studies. He recently recontacted the psychologist who received him first. A psychological evaluation was proposed to him in order to observe the work of the process of subjectivation.

Method: Clinical interviews as part of a psychological follow-up, administration of the Rorschach and the TAT at a distance of 5 years from his arrival.

Results: The impact of migration and the trauma experienced remain present but over time can be «translated» and ultimately subjectivized. The integration of a new culture could «envelop» and contain the traumatic experience. It would promote a process of subjectivation allowing the subject to build a different relationship with the world, with others and with himself.

Study inputs: projective tools can support the expression of traumatic memory. They participate in the perspectives of care and support for subjects arriving in catastrophic situations.

A3-2

DE LA SYMBOLISATION DES CROYANCES À TRAVERS LE RORSCHACH ET LE TAT

Jacques Alain Bitsi[1]
[1]Université Omar Bongo, Libreville, Gabon

Objectifs: Dans la société gabonaise, de nombreux individus utilisent des croyances pour se représenter des faits ou des événements. En se basant sur ces croyances, l'objectif est de comprendre comment un individu arrive à symboliser à travers ces croyances.

Méthodes: En s'appuyant sur le discours des patients faisant référence aux croyances (chrétiennes ou traditionnelles) existant dans la société gabonaise, pour se représenter la maladie mentale, le Rorschach et le TAT ont été utilisés pour comprendre comment ces croyances sont symbolisées.

Résultats: Cette présentation met l'accent sur les processus de symbolisation issus des références aux croyances dans la société. A cet effet, a-t-on pu obtenir deux types de protocoles. Si dans certains, il n'existe pas de référence aux croyances, dans d'autres, on note des réponses en lien avec les croyances, permettant ainsi de construire une typologie de styles de symbolisation. Pour cela, il y a une référence aux croyances, d'une côté, chrétiennes induisant des réponses de type : ange, prière, diable, démon, amour, pardon et croix. Et de l'autre, traditionnelles (croyances à la sorcellerie), renvoyant aux réponses de type : chauve-souris, masque, plume, génie.

Conclusions: Ayant des significations symboliques, les réponses données dans des protocoles sont des formes de symbolisation. Pour cela, on note deux styles de symbolisation, d'une part, une symbolisation chrétienne, reposant sur les croyances chrétiennes, et renvoyant plus à une problématique dépressive. Et d'autre part, une symbolisation traditionnelle liée aux croyances traditionnelles, et renvoyant à une problématique persécutive.

Mots-clés: Symbolisation, croyances, projectifs

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

Objectives: In Gabonese society, many individuals use beliefs to represent facts or events. Based on these beliefs, the objective is to understand how an individual manages to symbolize through these beliefs.

Method: Based on the discourse of patients referring to beliefs (Christian or traditional) existing in Gabonese society, to represent mental illness, Rorschach and TAT were used to understand how these beliefs are symbolized.

Results: This presentation emphasizes the processes of symbolization resulting from references to beliefs in society. For this purpose, we were able to obtain two types of protocols. If in some, there is no reference to beliefs, in others, we note responses related to beliefs, thus making it possible to construct a typology of symbolization styles. For this, there is a reference to beliefs, on the one hand, Christians inducing answers of the type: angel, prayer, devil, demon, love, forgiveness and cross. And on the other, traditional (beliefs in witchcraft), referring to responses of the type: bat, mask, feather, genie.

Conclusions: Having symbolic meanings, the answers given in protocols are forms of symbolization. For this, we note two styles of symbolization, on the one hand, a Christian symbolization, based on Christian beliefs, and referring more to a depressive problem. And on the other hand, a traditional symbolization linked to traditional beliefs, and referring to a persecutory problem.

Keywords: Symbolization, beliefs, projective

A3-3

LE RORSCHACH ET LA LANGUE EN ALGERIE

Dalila Samai-Haddadi[1]

[1]*Université D'alger 2, Alger, Algeria*

La communication vise à montrer le lien qui existerait entre la langue et la perception. En Algérie, les protocoles recueillis en recherche avec l'approche psychanalytique, mettent en évidence l'importance de la langue dans les réponses du Rorschach. Même constat, en ce qui concerne le Rorschach en système intégré. En effet, quelle que soit l'approche avec laquelle les protocoles ont été recueillis, ceux donnés en langue française se rapprochent des normes occidentales et ceux donnés en langue arabe s'en éloignent, notamment, avec l'élévation des scores traduisant une formalisation excessive associée à la déformation perceptive, même dans les découpes courantes. Aussi, les protocoles en langue française s'apprêtent à une interprétation selon les deux démarches, alors que les protocoles en langue arabe, sont difficilement interprétables voire inclassables dans les registres psychopathologiques.

L'élévation de ces scores dans les études normatives de pays comme le Portugal, le Brésil et l'Algérie, pose la problématique de l'importance de la langue dans la perception, non liée à l'éducation. Le Portugal a subi la domination arabe pendant 5 siècles, ce qui a conduit les occupants à décréter généralisation de l'utilisation de la langue arabe à toute l'administration, ce qui aurait laissé des traces d'une pratique linguistique, proche ou semblable à celles des arabes.

La communication donnera les résultats de recherches qui étayent ces différences et tente d'expliquer ces différences liées à l'influence de la langue sur la perception.

Mots-clés: Langue-Rorschach-Perception.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

THE RORSCHACH AND THE LANGUAGE IN ALGERIA

Communication aims to show the link that would exist between language and perception. In Algeria, the protocols collected in research with the psychoanalytical approach, highlight the importance of language in the Rorschach responses. Same observation, with regard to the Rorschach in comprehensive system. Indeed, whatever the approach with which the protocols were collected, those given in French language approach Western standards and those given in Arabic language move away from them, in particular, with the elevation of the scores reflecting an excessive formalization associated with perceptual distortion, even in common cutouts. Also, the protocols in French language are ready for an interpretation according to the two approaches, while the protocols in Arabic language, are difficult to interpret or even unclassifiable in the psychopathological registers.

The rise in these scores in normative studies from countries such as Portugal and Brazil and Algéria raises the issue of the importance of language in perception, unrelated to education. Portugal underwent Arab domination for 5 centuries, which led the occupants to decree the generalization of the use of the Arabic language throughout the administration, which would have left traces of a linguistic practice, close or similar to those of the Arabs.

The paper will give research findings that support these differences and attempt to explain these differences related to the influence of language on perception.

Keywords: Language-Rorschach-Perception

A3-4

LES CONTENUS DE REPONSE AU RORSCHACH DANS LE CONTEXTE GABONAIS

Firmin Marius Olivaint Nyama[1]

[1]*Université Omar Bongo Du Gabon, Libreville, Gabon*

Le Rorschach est « réputé explorer la personnalité au-delà des normes culturelles » (Delpech, 1971 p 268). Cependant, il est impossible de nier l'influence du milieu culturel dans la passation du test et la cotation des protocoles. En effet, certains engrammes évoqués dans le cadre de l'expérience gabonaise sont souvent spécifiques au contexte culturel, ce qui pose problème dans le traitement des données recueillies. En tenant compte de l'interprétation des planches, beaucoup de contenus sont inexistants dans le livret de cotation qui est appliqué à travers le monde, biaisant par conséquent les analyses et les interprétations des protocoles. Pour surmonter cet obstacle, nous avons mis à contribution dans le cadre des TP de méthodes projectives, des étudiants de Master 2 professionnel de 2013 à 2018, pour administrer le test à 250 sujets dont l'âge variait entre 6 ans et 50 ans. Les protocoles recueillis ont été cotés et harmonisés. A l'issue de ce travail, nous avons relevé un ensemble de contenus qui n'existaient pas dans le Livret de cotation des formes dans le Rorschach de C. Beizmann (1966) et donc étaient considérés comme étant de mauvaise forme alors qu'en réalité la perception était bonne. L'intérêt de ce travail est d'apporter une contribution sur les travaux en cours sur la question du Rorschach. Cette étude vise à mettre en place un manuel de cotation qui tienne compte du contexte culturel gabonais.

Mots-clés: Rorschach-contexte culturel-cotation formes

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

The Rorschach is “reputed to explore personality beyond cultural norms” (Delpech, 1971 p 268). However, it is impossible to deny the influence of the cultural background in the taking of the test and the scoring of the protocols. Indeed, some engrams mentioned in the context of the Gabonese experience are often specific to the cultural context, which poses a problem in the processing of the data collected. Taking into account the interpretation of the plates, a lot of content was missing in the rating booklet which is applied around the world, therefore skewing the analyzes and interpretations of the protocols. To overcome this obstacle, we called on professional Master2 students from 2013 to 2018, as part of the projective methods labs, to administer the test to 250 subjects whose age varied between 6 and 50 years. The protocols collected were rated and harmonized. At the end of this work, we noted a set of contents which did not exist in the Booklet of dimensioning of forms in the Rorschach of C. Beizmann (1966) and therefore were considered to be in bad form whereas in reality the perception was good. The interest of this work is to provide a contribution on the work in progress on the Rorschach question. This study aims to set up a rating manual that takes into account the Gabonese cultural context.

A3-5

DISTORTION IN INTERPRETING RORSCHACH RESPONSES BY THE SIGN APPROACH IN JAPAN

Chieko Hasui[1]

[1]*Clinic Nishikawa, Japan*

Objectives: This presentation discusses how the Rorschach sign approach can blind test administrators to the actual language-culture condition in test takers. Administrators of the Rorschach test in Japan have been increasingly using theories and skills originally developed in Western language-cultures. In addition, when using the sign approach, Japanese test administrators often interpret the subject’s responses without considering language-cultural differences.

Methods: A psychotherapy study was planned to confirm what variables influence Japanese clients in their resilience. Special attention was paid to four of 12 subjects. These four were psychologically healthier than the others judging from the results of the form level of the determinants or the quality of human figure movement in the Rorschach test, the drawing test, and the Sentence Completion Test (SCT).

Results: Three of the four subjects found a «Tengu», a legendary creature («yōkai», which means spirits and entities) in Japanese folk tales, in card VI. The «Tengu» is also considered to be a «Kami» (Deity) in «Shinto-ism».

Conclusion: The responses of these three subjects would not be normal for people in Western language cultures that developed in the context of monotheism. If test administrators assess these responses by the standards established for the sign approach in the West, this assessment will inevitably entail a language-culture distortion. To minimize this distortion, administrators of the Rorschach test in Japan must be careful in interpreting its results. Rorschach administrators also must be careful in using the sign approach in the language-cultures differing from those of the West.

Keywords: language-cultural differences actual language-culture response in Rorschach

A4-1

THE RORSCHACH TEST IN PSYCHOLOGICAL CHECK-UP SERVICES. A CASE OF DIRECT COMMISSIONING

Vito Rocco Genzano[1]

[1]*Scuola Romana Rorschach, Italy*

The commissioning of the psychological assessment and of the Rorschach Test in the most various fields is very often charged to third parties (e.g. judges, organizations, HR staff, psychiatrists and psychotherapists, etc.) who require an evaluation of other subjects. The fostering of a culture of psychological health in Italy that would lead to periodic psychological check-ups to verify one’s state of well-being is still far from being accomplished, especially when compared to the medical area in which the Italian population has become very more inclined to evaluate its own state of health with periodic checks even if not subsequent to any medical damage. The case presented concerns a direct request for psychological assessment received by the Scuola Romana Rorschach, which since several years has been trying to promote psychological check-up services. The request was from a 48-year-old woman, who had been in therapy for many years and with several therapists. She was always interested in her own psychological well-being, she requested an assessment of her state of mental health, in light of the time that has passed since the end of the last psychotherapeutic path followed. In addition to the clinical interview, the assessment made use of MMPI 2 and Rorschach. The work will show how the restitution of the assessment results to subject, especially the evidence produced by Rorschach, has been revealed as a first step with a strong therapeutic value useful as a time to share the eventuality and the type of new psychotherapy path to be undertaken.

Keywords: Psychological Check Up, Mental Health, Rorschach and Psychoterapy

A4-2

INTERDISCIPLINARITY AND COLLABORATION IN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT PROCESSES

Angélica Quiroga-Garza[1,2,3,4], Albessa González-Anaya[2,3,4,5]

[1]*Universidad De Monterrey, San Pedro Garza García, Mexico,* [2]*International Society of the Rorschach and Projective Methods, Bern, Switzerland,* [3]*Asociación Latinoamericana de Rorschach (ALAR), Säo Paulo, Brazil,* [4]*Sociedad Mexicana de Rorschach y Métodos Psicodiagnósticos, San Pedro Garza García, Mexico,* [5]*Comprehensive System International Rorschach Association, Paris, France*

El posmodernismo propone siete supuestos que orientan la perspectiva para apoyar el enfoque colaborativo: mantener el escepticismo, evitar las generalizaciones, privilegiar el conocimiento local, el conocimiento como proceso social interactivo, el lenguaje como proceso social creativo, el conocimiento y el lenguaje como transformadores, y la vida cotidiana; es decir, una forma de estar ‘con’ (Anderson, 2007). El énfasis ahora está en revisar y reorientar significados, construir fortalezas y competencias evocando, no solo develando realidades psicológicas, en una actividad deliberada, positiva, productiva y creativa (Hoyt, 2004), tanto con clientes como con otros profesionales. Esta propuesta está lejos de sugerir un eclecticismo peligroso y una permisividad laxa, pretende alentar una teoría coherente para orientar la práctica clínica y evaluar su eficacia.

Un enfoque colaborativo implica diversos procesos, como el uso de aproximaciones multimétodo para estudiar fenómenos, constructos o teorías, mayores oportunidades para trabajar de forma conjunta entre

disciplinas y equipos interdisciplinarios de investigación y clínicos, así como organizaciones complejas orientadas hacia un objetivo común. En este sentido, la práctica basada en evidencia es crucial.

Con el objetivo de co-construir evidencia a través de la evaluación psicológica y la investigación es importante sensibilizar sobre la relevancia de la colaboración entre distintas disciplinas para potenciar la evaluación y la investigación psicológica, así como explorar y promover la utilidad de las herramientas de evaluación psicológica en diferentes campos y, finalmente, estrechar las relaciones internacionales con otros profesionales especialmente con la comunidad latinoamericana, permitiendo el crecimiento e innovación en la evaluación psicológica.

Palabras clave: interdisciplinariedad, colaboración, práctica basada en evidencia

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

Postmodernism proposes seven perspective-orienting assumptions to support collaborative approach: maintaining skepticism, avoiding generalizations, privileging local knowledge, knowledge as interactive social process, language as a creative social process, knowledge and language as transforming, and everyday ordinary life; that is, a way of being 'with' (Anderson, 2007). The emphasis is now on reviewing and reorienting meanings, building strengths and competencies evoking, not just unveiling psychological realities, in a deliberate, positive, productive, and creative activity (Hoyt, 2004), both with clients and other professionals. This proposal is far from proposing a dangerous eclecticism and lax permissiveness, but encourages a coherent theory to guide practice and evaluate effectiveness.

A collaborative approach implies diverse processes such as the use of multi-method approximations in order to study phenomena, constructs or theories, increased opportunities to work conjointly between disciplines, and interdisciplinary research and clinical teams, as well as complex organizations oriented toward a common goal. On this regard, evidence-based practice is crucial.

With the aim to co-build evidence through psychological assessment and research it is very important to bring awareness to the relevance of collaboration between different disciplines in order to enhance psychological assessment and research. It is also essential to explore and promote the usefulness of psychological assessment tools within different fields. Finally, we must work to tighten the international relationships with other professionals, especially with the Latin American community, allowing for growth and innovation in the psychological assessment.

This must be particularly enforced in Clinical Psychology, Social Psychology, Education, Forensic Assessment and test development and usage.

A4-3

STUDY ABOUT A SAMPLE OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY WITH THE RORSCHACH CS

Maria-Fiorella Gazale[1], PsyD Rosanna D'Arrezzo

[1]*IRPSI Istituto Italiano Rorschach e Psicodiagnostica Integrata, Milano, Italia*

Our study aimed at describing a sample of 22 adolescent girls, aged between 12 and 17, and residents of a Therapeutic Community in Milan. Due to strong emotional distress, the local Child Neuropsychiatry service prescribed a community rehabilitation program to these girls. All the girls had committed self-harming or other harming acts of varying degrees of seriousness and had been admitted to the hospital as inpatients.

The hospitalization aimed to stabilize the clinical picture and enhance the adolescent's global functioning through an intensive rehabilitation program promoted by a multidisciplinary team.

All the patients were administered the Rorschach CS test, the MMPI-A personality questionnaire, and the cognitive test. The theoretical framework of the assessments is the Collaborative Therapeutic Assessment of S. Finn, M. Tosanger, C. Fisher, and L. Handler, valid to set up an individualized therapeutic project, establish an empathic and supportive climate, and enhance the resources.

Our sample shows a cognitive level higher or at least lower average.

The research consists of a statistical description of the sample and a commentary on the results.

In addition to the CS indices, a number of additional indices are taken into account, in particular S. Tibon's RFS-2 scale, Gacono and Meloy's extended classification of aggressiveness, the ROD scale, and the TCI index.

Keywords: adolescent, community, collaborative

A4-4

CREANDO UNA NARRATIVA DE RETROALIMENTACIÓN A TRAVÉS DEL USO DE LA ENCUESTA EXTENDIDA DEL TEST DE RORSCHACH: UNA MIRADA EMPÁTICA HACIA UN JOVEN CON TRASTORNO BIPOLAR Y TRAUMA COMPLEJO

Daniela Escobedo Belloc[1], Psychologist Daniela Ramos-Medellín

[1]*Universidad Autónoma De Nuevo León, Monterrey, Mexico*

La técnica de encuesta extendida (Handler, 1999 & Finn et al., 2012), se expone como una herramienta bidireccional de comunicación con los clientes. Se describe la evaluación de un joven inteligente que acudía a tratamiento con dos colegas psiquiatras, por un diagnóstico de trastorno bipolar. Sus clínicos estaban preocupados por su nivel de suicidalidad y su visión de que la enfermedad le había privado de muchos momentos importantes en la vida. El Test de Rorschach se complementó con el Inventario Multifásico de la Personalidad (MMPI-2-RF) y la evaluación se realizó en dos etapas debido a un episodio maníaco grave, que le requirió internarse. A pesar de la desesperanza de este joven, su aproximación a la encuesta extendida del Rorschach fue bastante entusiasta y la cualidad simbólica de sus respuestas reflejó la riqueza de su mundo interno. Con su colaboración fué posible visualizar la sensación de desintegración que implicaban sus episodios maníacos,

a través de sus respuestas sobre objetos derritiéndose. También fue viable reconocer su capacidad creativa y su añoranza por nuevas experiencias. El Rorschach permitió establecer una conexión con él y favoreció centrar la evaluación en sus recursos, para comunicarlos en su devolución individual y familiar, procurando despertar un sentido de esperanza. A través del análisis cualitativo y colaborativo de los simbolismos en las respuestas del Test de Rorschach, los clientes, especialmente aquellos con trauma, pueden transmitir experiencias sensibles de gozo y vulnerabilidad. Sus respuestas pueden hilarse en una narrativa orientada a la retroalimentación vívida y compasiva de los hallazgos.

Palabras clave: Encuesta Extendida, Trauma

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

The extended inquiry technique (Handler, 1999 & Finn et al., 2012), is exposed as a bidirectional communication tool with clients. The assessment of an intelligent young adult who was in treatment with two psychiatrist colleagues for bipolar disorder is described. His clinicians were concerned about his suicidality and his view that the illness had deprived him of many important moments in life. The Rorschach Test was complemented with the Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI-2-RF) and the evaluation was carried out in two stages due to a severe manic episode, which required hospitalization. Despite this young man's hopelessness, his approach to the extended Rorschach inquiry was quite enthusiastic, and the symbolic quality of his responses reflected the richness of his inner world. With his collaboration, visualizing the sense of disintegration implied by his manic episodes was viable, through his responses of melting objects. It was also possible to recognize his creative capacity and longing for new experiences. The Rorschach helped to establish a connection with him and favored focusing the assessment on his resources, in order to communicate them in his individual and family feedback, trying to awaken a sense of hope. Through qualitative and collaborative analysis of symbolism in responses to the Rorschach Test, clients, especially those with trauma, can convey sensitive experiences of joy and vulnerability. Their responses can be woven into a vivid and compassive feedback-oriented narrative of the findings.

A5-1

LONGTITUDINAL JAPANESE CHILDREN'S NON-CLINICAL STUDY: REALITY TESTING & PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

Noriko Nakamura[1], Mitsue Tomura[2], Yoko Arizumi[3], Mieko Fujita[4], Hiroko Honda[5], Hisako Hoshide[6], Sachiyo Mizuno[7], Tomoko Muramatsu[8], Yasuko Nishida[9], Izumi Oba[10], Naoko Ogura[11], Naoko Sakai[12], Megumi Tezuka[13], Sachiko Yamashiro[14]

[1]Nakamura Psychotherapy Institute, Tokyo, Japan, [2]Soka University Student Counseling Room, Tokyo, Japan, [3]Sendai City Children Guidance Center, Sendai, Japan, [4]Seirei Christopher University, Shizuoka, Japan, [5]Tokyo Family Court Tachikawa Branch, Tokyo, Japan, [6]Narikichosei Hospital, Tokyo, Japan, [7]Chigasaki Westside Clinic, Kanagawa, japan, [8]Kyoto Notre Dame University, Kyoto, Japan, [9]Tokoha Junior College, Shizuoka, Japan, [10]Mental Clinic DADA, Shizuoka, Japan, [11]Asian-Pacific Center for Therapeutic Assessment, Tokyo, Japan, [12]Shinjyuku Gyoen Psychological Counseling Office, Tokyo, Japan, [13]Komatsushima Children Home, Sendai, Japaan, [14]Aoyama Bright Life Counseling, Tokyo, Japan

This is the final report on a six-year study of non-clinical Japanese children who were tested in three stages. The first test was given at the baseline ages of 7 (N=39), 9 (N=32), and 12 (N=32); the second test was from the baseline ages of 9 (N=20), 12 (N=19), and 14 (N=16), and the final test was given at the baseline ages of 12 (N=20), 14 (N=12) and 16 (N=15).

The participants attended school regularly, lived with their families and did not receive any psychological and/or psychiatric support. Each child took the Rorschach Comprehensive System (CS) individually at all three ages with the same examiner. The testing started with a semi-structured interview to establish rapport and then the Ray Osterrieth Complex Figure Test (ROCF) was introduced playfully before administrating the Rorschach.

We will present the final retest data of the children aged 12, 14 and 16 taken from the Rorschach CS. Based on this longitudinal study, we will focus on how individuals developed as they became older.

In a study of 346 Japanese children reported in 2007 (JPA, 89 (S1), S103-S112), Dr. Mariko Matsumoto concluded that Japanese children gave relatively few responses (Out of a total of 346 children, 35% had fewer than 14 responses) and the reality testing was impaired (e.g. X-62% for age 9). To assess those findings, this current study was carried out. We will present the conclusions that Japanese Non-clinical children's response numbers as well as the reality testing are within an expected range.

Keywords: Rorschach Comprehensive System, Non-clinical study, Children

A5-2

A STUDY OF COLLAPSED IN CHILD WELFARE FACILITIES

Megumni Tezuka[1]

[1]Komatsushima Childeren Home, Japan

There has been no previous study that followed changes in the population in the Rorschach CS for children admitted to child welfare facilities. Residential Treatment Institutes for Emotionally disturbed Children (RTIEDC) A conducts it for the purpose of measuring the treatment effect. Focusing on the collapsed (Nakamura,2014) which has a clear definition and whose numerical changes are easy to understand, I consider the difference between the group that recover from the collapsed group after one year of treatment and the group that stays. The target is 91 children aged from 5 to 17 years who were enrolled in RTIEDCA from 1999 to 2019. They have been examined twice immediately after admission and one year later. The children who gained Erlebnistypus on the second test were defined as the change group, while those who did not were defined as the no recover (NR) group. A t-test was performed on the mean values of the variables in the two groups. In the first test, 62 people were collapsed, 20 of whom won Erlebnistypus. Comparing the two groups, FM, H, and GHR were significantly higher in the change group. The change group was able to develop a sense of curiosity and an opportunity to regain «self» through interactive communication with the staff. 60% of the NR group increased their EA, but change takes time. By scrutinizing the content and length of the abuse received, it seems that the difference between the NR group and the change group will become clear.

Keywords: Collapsed Child Welfare Institutions Comprehensive System

A5-3

LEARNING DISABILITY AND PROJECTIVE DRAWING TESTS

Gülnur Takış[1], Funda Akkapulu[2], Hülya Dağ[3]
[1]Research And Training Hospital, İstanbul, Turkey, [2]Private Practice, İstanbul, Turkey, [3]School, Muğla, Turkey

Learning difficulties (LD), is a condition in which academic skills are significantly lower than expected despite age, cognitive level, and appropriate education. It is a common developmental and neuro-biological disorder in childhood that causes impairment in the function of one or more areas. It is caused by congenital or acquired abnormalities in the structure and function of the brain. However, at the same time, learning is a relational experience. It contains emotions. In this study, the general evaluation of projective drawing in 40 children, latency period, aged 6-9, 20 girls, who were aged 6-9 and 20 girls, who were applied to the Guidance Research Center and had extensive learning disabilities, were examined. Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC-R) for cognitive assessment and projective drawing tests were used. Projective drawing tests were «Draw a Person» and «Draw a Tree». The Draw A Person Test" was created by Goodenough in 1920s, was developed by Machover in 1949 and standardized by Koppitz in 1968. Turkish norms of the test were standardized by Akkapulu et al. It was made in 2014. Draw a tree test is also widely used as a projective test by Koch in 1952. Norm study was also done by Akkapulu and her friends (2014)in Turkey. The drawings of the children in study group were compered with the norm data. The results of the study show that there is a link between difficulty in learning and psychic state. Findings of the study will be discussed at the congress.

Keywords: Learning Disability, Latency Period, Projective Drawing Tests

A5-4

DISPOSITIVO PSICOTERAPÉUTICO DIGITAL BASADO EN EL RORSCHACH. ESTUDIO DE EFECTIVIDAD DE LA TÉCNICA EN NIÑOS CON DISLEXIA.

Miguel Caraballo[1], María Boidi[1], Patricia Beveder[1], Ana Romero[1], Carla Costa[1]
[1]Red de Atención Primaria ASSE Uruguay, Rivera, Uruguay

Se presentarán avances y material clínico de una investigación en proceso enfocada en brindar tratamiento psicológico, mediante un dispositivo psicoterapéutico basado en el Rorschach a niños con dislexia. La muestra corresponde a usuarios de Casa del Desarrollo de la Niñez de la Administración de Servicios de Salud del Estado (Rivera - República Oriental del Uruguay).

El dispositivo clínico aplicado posee un cariz novedoso porque al usar un mediador psicoterapéutico tradicional como el dibujo, integra el uso de la imagen digital en el proceso del tratamiento.

Tiene como objetivo producir transformaciones subjetivas que permitan al niño la elaboración de conflictos psicológicos subyacentes vinculados al trastorno en el área de la lecto-escritura.

El procedimiento presenta una primera fase de sesiones donde el niño dibuja las respuestas dadas al test de Rorschach. Las intervenciones del terapeuta se basan señalamientos de datos provenientes del Rorschach, por una parte, y por otra los extraídos a partir del análisis del dibujo desde el enfoque de las técnicas proyectivas.

En la segunda fase el niño trabaja con las imágenes digitalizadas de estos dibujos utilizando un programa de edición de imágenes.

Para estudiar la eficacia de la técnica en cuanto a la reducción de síntomas y el mejoramiento de los indicadores emocionales relacionados a la dislexia, se aplica antes y después de la intervención el "Test Child Behavior Checklist" y el "Test Exploratorio de Dislexia Específica" a un total de diez pacientes, y a un grupo control de igual número.

Keywords: Psychotherapy, Dyslexia, Rorschach

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

DIGITAL PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC DEVICE BASED ON THE RORSCHACH TEST. STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TECHNIQUE IN CHILDREN WITH DYSLEXIA.

This research presents advances and clinical material of an ongoing investigation focused on providing psychological treatment, using a psychotherapeutic device based on the Rorschach Test, to children with dyslexia. The sample corresponds to users of the Pediatric Care Development Unit of the State Health Services Administration/Rivera city/Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

The applied clinical device has a novel aspect since, beyond using a traditional psychotherapeutic mediator such as drawing, it integrates the use of digital images in the treatment process.

The intervention aims to produce subjective transformations that allow the child to elaborate underlying psychological conflicts linked to the disorder in the area of reading and writing.

The procedure begins with a first phase of sessions in which the child draws the answers given to the Rorschach Test. Initially, the therapist's interventions are based on indications formulated on the data from the Rorschach Test. Secondly, the information extracted from the evaluation of the drawings are analysed by the approach of projective techniques.

It continues with a second phase, the child works with digitized images of these drawings, using an image editing program.

To analyse the efficacy of the technique in terms of reducing symptoms and improving emotional indicators related to dyslexia, the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) and the Specific Dyslexia Exploration Test (TEDE in Spanish) are applied before and after the intervention to ten patients and to a same number of a control group.

A5-5

USING THE GRAPHIC RORSCHACH DIGITAL VERSION (GRD)

Maiko Kiyohara[1]
[1]Kobe University, Yokohama, Japan

Objectives: The Graphic Rorschach Method Digital Version (hereinafter referred to as GRD), developed by Levine & Grassi (1942), is a method of implementing the Graphic Rorschach Method by introducing ICT equipment and drawing on a tablet. The purpose of this study is to summarize the construction and evaluation methods of GRD, and to present the application of GRD through case studies.

Methods: (1) Following the normal questioning phase, ask the examiner to draw the blots so that the examiner can see how he or she saw it. (2) In this study, the evaluation method is classified into three levels according to the balance between blots and concepts: «blot superiority,» «balance superiority,» and «concept superiority. (3) The drawing responses obtained by GRD will be imported into QDA software and analyzed from various angles, including the relationship with the normal score of verbal responses. (4) The author administered GRD to a group of artists.

Results: When the total number of drawing responses in the artist group was $\chi 2$-tested among the three levels of «blot-dominance,» «balance-dominance,» and «concept-dominance,» the results showed that there were more concept-dominance than blot-dominance.

Conclusions: The introduction of ICT has made the handling of data much easier, and in addition, the QDA software can be used for batch management and comparative analysis of linguistic responses at the same time. In addition, when conducting joint research, the possibility of coding at the same time has been greatly expanded.

Keywords: Graphic Rorschach Digital Version (GRD), Artist, QDA

B2-1

METAPHORS WE PROJECT BY: A CASE STUDY

Hülya Ergün Taşdemir[1]

[1]Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey

Since ancient Greece, metaphors have been the focus of attention in different fields of study such as literature, philosophy and linguistics. In recent years, there has been an increasing interest in the phenomenon of metaphor in the field of psychoanalysis as well. The aim of this study is to examine the appearance of linguistic metaphors in projective methods. To this end, I conducted a preliminary interview with an adult female patient who was admitted to the hospital for outpatient psychiatric treatment and diagnosed with borderline functioning. Afterwards, the patient took Rorschach Test and Thematic Apperception Test. The metaphors of the patient related to relationship, emotion, self and life were examined. Then I analyzed the data through two separate content analyses. First of all, the data was applied metaphorical content analysis based on cognitive linguistics. Next, I also applied the French School's content analysis to the data. During the analyses, I studied the contents, contexts and the strategies of the metaphor use. Afterwards, the data obtained in the light of psychoanalytic theory were interpreted and the data obtained from the two analyses were compared. As a result, in this study, I found that the use of linguistic metaphors plays a key role in reflecting the psyche and it overlaps with the projective test results. Based on the findings of this study, I argue that looking at linguistic metaphors can help psychiatrists and therapists to diversify the listening tools of their patients' personal narratives in the diagnosis and treatment process of psychopathologies.

Keywords: metaphor, projective tests, psychoanalysis

B2-2

COMPARISON BETWEEN PATIENTS WITH ATTENUATED PSYCHOSIS SYNDROME AND HEALTHY CONTROLS IN TERMS OF INTERPERSONAL FUNCTIONING

Naomi Inoue[1,2], Hiromi Tagata[1], Tomoyuki Funatogawa[1], Takahiro Nemoto[1]

[1]Toho University, Ota-ku, Japan, [2]Hirosaki University, Hirosaki-shi, Japan

Japanese guidelines for the treatment of early psychosis recommend comprehensive psychosocial intervention for individuals with mild to moderate Attenuated Psychosis Syndrome (APS). However, determining a treatment target for APS individuals with a variety of complaints continues to pose a challenge. We investigated the interpersonal functioning of APS patients based on findings from our preliminary study, in which most Japanese APS patients mentioned issues concerning interpersonal relationships with family or schoolmates, over the course of their treatment. Presently, three APS patients identified using the Structured Interview for Psychosis-Risk Syndromes, and administered the Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS), were included in this study. Among the R-PAS variables, those in the domain of Self and Other Representation were investigated, including Poor Human Representation Proportion (PHR / GPHR), which is a general measure of interpersonal competency and capacity for relatedness. The values of PHR / GPHR were compared with those of five healthy volunteers in the same generation. The value of PHR / GPHR was significantly greater in APS individuals than in healthy volunteers, with a very large effect size. This study shows that Japanese people with APS have poor interpersonal competency, consistent with research using different methods. The results suggest that psychosocial interventions for APS individuals should focus on fostering their social skills and adaptive interactions.

Keywords: Attenuated Psychosis Syndrome, Social Functioning, R-PAS

B2-3

THE PSYCHOANALYTIC INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF THE RORSCHACH BY THE BABA METHOD. 2.THE BORDERLINE PHENOMENA (COEXISTING TYPE) ON THE RORSCHACH – FOCUSING ON W FACE RESPONSES

Kentaro Hitomi[1], Hiroshi Kurida[2], Yukie Ito[3], Satoshi Yoshimura[4], Keigo Horie[5], Satoko Yamada[6], Yui Sato[7]

[1]Mito Counselling Room Donguri, Mito-city, Japan, [2]Yamanashi Eiwa College, Kofu-city, Japan, [3]Hirakawa Clinic, Hachioji-city, Japan, [4]Sophia University, Japan, [5]Japan Women's University, Japan, [6]Kishiro Counselling Room, Japan, [7]Hospital Bando, Bando-city, Japan

One of the greatest contributions of Reiko Baba was the presentation of the characteristics of Borderline Personality – as BPO (Borderline Personality Organization) defined by Kernberg, O. (1967) – in the Rorschach (Baba 1983).

Baba focused on two different types of splitting phenomena named "vertical splitting" and "horizontal splitting". "Vertical splitting" refers to the splitting of object relations where good/bad objects appear in extreme ways and Baba named this appearance as "compounding".

"Horizontal splitting" is splitting between the primary and the secondary process thinking. In the Rorschach, responses based on the reality principles and responses based on the pleasure principles appear discontinuously and Baba named this type as "coexisting".

As the phenomena on the Rorschach presenting the primary process thinking, Baba refers to responses of "face(s)" using W or almost W areas, except for the Card I, as specific examples and explains that those face responses appear as the results of psychic withdrawal and projection.

The Rorschach data used in this presentation shows the traits of "coexisting" very well. There are multiple W face responses with over-projection, showing the tendency to deal with things conceptually, leaving the interactions with affects at the superficial level. However, when involved in affective stimuli, regressions occur very rapidly and the relations with persecutory objects begin, showing the great gap between those two states.

After presenting what can be understood using the Comprehensive System, the presentation aims to clarify the internal world of the subject by using the "Sequence Analysis" which Baba refined and completed.

Keywords: Borderline Personality, Coexisting type, W face response

---

B2-4

THE PSYCHOANALYTIC INTERPRETATION AND THE APPLICATION OF THE RORSCHACH BY BABA METHOD. 1.THE PRINCIPLE AND THE PROCEDURE.

Hiroshi Kuroda[1], Yukie Ito[2], Kentaro Hitomi[3], Satoshi Yoshimura[4], Keigo Horie[5], Satoko Yamada[6], Yui Sato[7]

[1]Yamanashi Eiwa College, Kofu-city, Japan, [2]Hirakawa Clinic, Hachioji-city, Japan, [3]Mito Counselling Room Donguri, Mito-city, Japan, [4]Sophia University, Japan, [5]Japan Women's University, Japan, [6]Kishiro Counselling Room, Japan, [7]Hospital Bando, Bando-city, Japan

These presentations aim to give an introduction and demonstration on the Baba Method. A Baba Method is the technique to interpret the Rorschach systematically with psychoanalytic theory, developed by Reiko Baba, and used by many Japanese clinicians. In presentation 1, we will show the principle and the procedure. We follow the Comprehensive System for the administration and coding of the Rorschach.

Baba organized the existing theories of "Sequence Analysis" and this process is essential for the Baba Method. We will demonstrate this procedure.

1. Quantitative analysis is very important to guess the gist of personality and psychology of subject.
2. "Sequence Analysis" interprets each response and its transition according to the contexts in which the response occurred. Responses to each card are supposed to reflect subject's inner activities under the condition of the card.

How subject responds to each card, how and to what extent ego malfunctions (regression) occur, how subject comes to conflictual states, what are the types of emotions and/or desires which easily become conscious of, whether emotions and/or desires are approved and accepted, or, to what extent subject is aware of conflicts, to what extent subject can adjust and resolve conflicts and recover the ego function

3. Summarizing the results of "Sequence Analysis" is a method of portraying a person by connecting information obtained from each response and card.

The Baba Method is provably serviceable to perceive the features of borderline personality. We will illustrate in the Case Study of a borderline personality(Presentation 2 & 3).

Keywords: Psychoanalytic Interpretation, Baba Method, Sequence Analysis

---

B2-5

THE PSYCHOANALYTIC INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF THE RORSCHACH BY THE BABA METHOD. 3.THE COMPREHENSION OF THE RORSCHACH WITH OTHER PSYCHOLOGICAL TEST AND THE COLLATION WITH THE CLINICAL PICTURE

Yukie Ito[1], Hiroshi Kuroda[2], Kentaro Hitomi[3], Satoshi Yoshimura[4], Keigo Horie[5], Satoko Yamada[6], Yui Sato[7]

[1]Hirakawa Clinic, Hachioji-city, Japan, [2]Yamanashi Eiwa College, Kofu-city, Japan, [3]Mito Counselling Room Donguri, Mito-city, Japan, [4]Sophia University, Japan, [5]Japan Women's University, Japan, [6]Kishiro Counselling Room, Japan, [7]Hospital Bando, Bando-city, Japan

In the Baba Method, following Rapaport (1946), psychological tests of different degrees of structures are administered with the Rorschach, creating a test battery and interpreted by comprehending them together. The purpose of this study is to speculate the interpretation of a test battery through the Baba Method.

In the case presented in 2, WAIS-III, SCT (Sentence Completion Test), and the Baum Test were administered. Rapaport mentioned WAIS as a highly-structured test and the Rorschach as the least structured. SCT and the Baum Test may be located in the middle. WAIS-III reflects the autonomous ego functions and if the primary process thinking was observed, psychopathology of psychotic level is doubted. In SCT and the Baum Test, there may be signs of "Vertical splitting" or "horizontal splitting", however, often there are no signs, Baba points out. In SCT, the images of the self and the others and values the subject is conscious of will be reflected. By combining information from those tests with the deep dynamics obtained from the Rorschach, we can portray the subject picture more convergently.

Baba has been verifying her method by collating the subject picture obtained from the tests with the clinical picture. We will follow that. Regarding the modes of the primitive defenses and the situations in which they are likely to occur, modes of regressions and progressions, self-images, and the like, findings from the psychological tests will be collated with the clinical picture and speculated.

Keywords: a battery of psychological tests, the Baba Method, vertical/horizontal splitting

---

B3-1

THE RECENT PSYCHOMETRIC AND NEUROSCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES ON THE RORSCHACH TEST AS SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE OF THE INTUITIONS OF THE CLASSICAL AUTHORS OF RORSCHACH

Vito Rocco Genzano[1], Salvatore Parisi[1], Daniela Milonia[1]

[1]Scuola Romana Rorschach, Italy

The present work examines the relationship between the data from the most recent neuroscientific and psychometric research on the Rorschach Test and some basic assumptions defined by the classical Rorschach authors.

The history of the Rorschach Test, in fact, has always been characterized by different and important intuitions of scholars from all over the world

who have used, studied and enriched it for a century, continuing the primary intuitions of the author.

For many years these insights have been described as lacking a real scientific basis, stimulating debate and research on the psychodiagnostic instrument par excellence.

The confrontation, even bitter, between Rorschachists and between the Rorschach community and the outside was a harbinger of the development of the test and its diffusion.

The data from psychometric and neuropsychological research on Rorschach in recent years, presented today in the framework of the Rorschach evidence based, only confirm the scientific basis already present in many of the experiential intuitions of the past.

Keywords: Neuroscience and Rorschach, Psychometrical Research, Evidence Based Rorschach

---

B3-2

TREATMENT OF TRAUMATIC EVENTS' EXPERIENCE IN FUNCTIONAL NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS PATIENTS

Sandra Misdrahi[1,2], Estelle Louët[1], Marcela Gargiulo[1,2], Manuella De Luca[1]
[1]Laboratoire de Psychologie Clinique, Psychopathologie, Psychanalyse, Université De Paris, Paris, France, [2]Institut de Myologie, groupe hospitalier Pitié-Salpêtrière, Paris, France

Functional neurological disorders (FND) are somatic motor, sensitive or sensorial symptoms without any medical explanation. Their origin is regularly associated with childhood traumatic events and a peculiar affects' treatment, either in their excess, through hysterical lability for example, or lack thereof, in the "belle indifference" or operative functionings. Some studies found positive effects of a mood disorder on the prognostic.

Objective: To study the treatment of traumatic events' experience in FND patients through the exploration of affects' treatment and especially depression.

Method: We will focus our presentation on projective results of two FND patients who are childhood sexual abuse victims and study treatment of traumatic events' experience through the prism of depressive and anti-depressive manifestations.

Results: If in one, the depressive expression is overwhelming regarding the anxiety to lose the object's love, the other strongly struggles against these depressive feelings reactivating distress in front of persecuting oedipal seductions. In both cases, the body seems to work like the last shield against overflowing: for one it is a way to express a reactional fragility to trauma, or eroticized to avoid loss of the object; for the other it is a territory for active struggling against passiveness experiences revived in trauma.

Conclusions: Treatment of traumatic experiences and depressive manifestations in FND patients appear to be essential points of interest. Both presented cases make us wonder if depressivity could improve insight and thus symptoms but also take on an elaborative function regarding traumatic events.

Keywords: functional neurological disorders – traumatic events - depression

---

B3-3

MODÈLE COGNITIVO-PERCEPTIF ET DE PENSÉE AU RORSCHACH LIÉ AUX MALADIES ORGANIQUES

Carmela Mento[1]
[1]University of Messina, Department of Biomedical, Dental Sciences and of Morpho-Functional Imaging, Psychiatric Unit, Policlinico University Hospital, Messina, Italy

De nombreuses études décrivent les caractéristiques de réponse Rorschach dans les syndromes organiques, y compris des maladies telles que la démence et la maladie de Parkinson. Cependant, il existe des schémas de réponse cognitive et perceptive spécifiques qui sous-tendent le raisonnement du patient et qui constituent des preuves différentielles spécifiques, même uniquement dans différentes démences. Cette approche neuropsychologique du Rorschach est extrêmement importante pour un clinicien, en ce qui concerne divers tableaux cliniques, tels que les patient organiques. L'auteur analysera les données relatives aux différents syndromes organiques, plaçant des réflexions cliniques sur le diagnostic différentiel du test de Rorschach dans les démences et syndromes neurodégénératives, patients autistiques et psychotiques. Les modèles discutés seront observés en relation avec la littérature existante dans les différents indices cognitif-perceptifs et de réponse de pensée, soulignant comment la méthode Rorschach est encore aujourd'hui un outil puissant avec des implications neuropsychologiques, important dans la phase clinique du diagnostic différentiel.

Mots-clés: Modèle cognitivo-perceptif; Index de la Pensée ; Maladie organique.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

COGNITIVE-PERCEPTUAL AND THINKING PATTERN OF THE RORSCHACH TASK RELATED TO ORGANIC DISEASES

Many studies describe the Rorschach response and related characteristics in organic syndromes such as Dementia and Parkinson's. However, there are specific cognitive and perceptual response patterns that underlie the patient's reasoning and that make specific differential evidence even only within frames of dementia. This neuropsychological approach to Rorschach is extremely important for a clinician, with respect to various clinical pictures, such as organic ones. The author will analyze data related to pictures of different organic syndromes, placing clinical reflections on the differential diagnostics of the Rorschach task in dementias and in neurodegenerative diseases, autism and psychotic frames. The patterns discussed will be observed in relation to the existing literature in the various cognitive-perceptual and thought response indices, highlighting how the Rorschach method is still today a powerful tool with neuropsychological implications in the clinical phase of differential diagnosis.

Keywords: Cognitive-perceptual pattern; Index of Thinking; Organic disease.

B3-4

SIGNS OF TRAUMA IN THE RORSCHACH OF CHILDREN: THE TRAUMA CONTENT INDEX AND TRAUMATIC MOVEMENT RESPONSES

Tomer Miron[1], Laura Canneti[1]
[1]*Hebrew University Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel*

Objectives: The Rorschach Trauma Content Index (TCI) was described as a valid indicatorof traumain adults, but not yet inchildren. Aggression contents (AGC) were also found to be elevated among trauma victims. In this paper we examine the validation of the R-PAS version of the TCI, the Critical Contents (CritCont%),as an indicator of trauma in children, and the contribution of AGCin the prediction of complex and single trauma in children.In addition, human movement (M) responses, usually associated with psychological resources, were found to be elevated in Rorschach protocols of traumatized individuals, raising the need to evaluate those responses in the context of trauma. The current study proposesa new thematic code named "Traumatic M" (traumM) that discriminates traumatic M responses from health-oriented M responses.

Method: Rorschach data of three clinical groups:children withcomplex trauma,single trauma, andnon-traumatized patients, were comparedwith each other and with RPAS norms.

Results: The CritCont%was validated as a predictor of complex trauma but not of single trauma in children. A revised TCI (TCI-R) that includes AGC was found to be a more useful index for detecting trauma. The traumM was found to be a predictor of complex and single trauma.

Conclusion: TheCritCont%, the TCI-R and the new variable of traumM are important in the detection of trauma in children. The interpretation process should address those variables in order to understand the effect of trauma on children's inner world and their ability to think and mentalize.

Keywords: complex trauma, Children, Rorschach

B4-1

RESEARCH AND TRAINING ON RORSCHACH INKBLOT TEST: A THEORY REVIEW

Abhiti Chadha[1], Mona Ranga[1], Prerna Singhal[1], Mananpreet Kaur[1]
[1]*Keshav Mahavidyalaya, University Of Delhi, H-4, 5. Sainik Vihar, Pitampura, Delhi 110034, India*

The declining trends in research related to Rorschach Inkblot Test (RIBT) poses various challenges in field of clinical psychology. Young clinical psychologists are attracted towards the emerging disciplines of neuropsychology and behavioral sciences emphasizing upon multitudinal intervention strategies. Minimum research output from clinicians, absence of reliable normative data, coding, intricate scoring, and interpretive procedures hinders the execution of the test and requires a quality training. There is a need for more concerted efforts to develop standard norms, that may comply with parameter of different socio-culture settings. RIBT is being used solely for a medico-legal tests, or detection of personality disorders, in differentiating the protocols of schizophrenia patients and patients with unipolar and bipolar, affective disorder from others or normal controls. However, RIBT can be used more judiciously and become more useful, when psychologists are given adequate training in a proper context. The use of RIBT to study the personality patterns of normal individuals and as an aid to clinical diagnosis needs to be strongly supported. The present paper would systematically review the contemporary challenges faced by the clinical psychologists and medical professionals while using the RIBT and the contextual factors to increase the research in the said area.

Keywords: Training of Rorschach inkblot test, intervention strategies, socio - cultural context

B4-2

VERBALIZACIONES INUSUALES EN EL RORSCHACH: SU APORTE AL DIAGNOSTICO DIFERENCIAL

Eve Apfelbeck[1]
[1]*ISR, Puerto Varas, Chile*

El Objetivo de la presente investigación es determinar el valor de las Verbalizaciones Inusuales (VI) recopiladas por Passalaqua y Gravenhorst (2007) para el diagnóstico diferencial en el test de Rorschach. Se analizan cualitativamente 3 protocolos hombres (Srs. A, B y C) cuyos resultados cuantitativos (Klopfer, 1982), arrojan valores similares: Pocas Respuestas, misma cantidad de Formas Obvias, Populares y Movimiento Humano; los cómputos del Control de Impulsos, la Fórmula del Color y el Tipo Vivencial también coinciden. De acuerdo a distintos autores (Bohm 1968, 1972, Fregonese 2001; Portuondo 1973, Shafer 1961; y Weigle 1998), esta configuración de indicadores podría corresponder a una Depresión Psicótica, una Alteración Neurocognitiva o un Trastorno Antisocial de la Personalidad. Al comparar las VI presentes en cada protocolo, se observa que el protocolo del Sr. A presenta Gesticulación, Perseveración y Lógica Autista, configuración que sugiere una Depresión Psicótica. El protocolo del Sr. B evidencia Involucración, Diminutivo, Aumentativo, Lien, Respuesta Cambiada, Autorreferencia, Mirar al Reverso, Shock al Color, Respuesta Negada y Crítica de Objeto, composición de VI que indicaría un Trastorno Antisocial de la Personalidad. En el protocolo del Sr. C aparecen Shock al Rojo, Perplejidad, Combinación Fabulada, Impotencia, Frases Automáticas y Acción Padecida, estructuración que conlleva a plantear una Alteración Neurocognitiva. En conclusión, las VI aportan al diagnóstico diferencial.

Palabras clave: Rorschach, Verbalizaciones Inusuales

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

UNUSUAL VERBALIZATIONS IN THE RORSCHACH: ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

The objective of this research is to determine the value of the Unusual Verbalizations (UVs) compiled by Passalaqua and Gravenhorst (2007) for the differential diagnosis in the Rorschach test. Three male protocols (Messrs. A, B and C) whose quantitative results (Klopfer, 1982) show similar values are qualitatively analyzed: few Responses, same number of Obvious Responses, Popular Forms and Human Movement; the computations of Impulse Control, Color Formula and Experiential Type also coincide. According to different authors (Bohm 1968, 1972, Fregonese 2001; Portuondo 1973, Shafer 1961; and Weigle 1998), this configuration of indicators could correspond to a Psychotic Depression, a Neurocognitive Alteration or an Antisocial Personality Disorder. When comparing the UVs present in each protocol, it is observed that Mr. A's protocol presents Gesticulation, Perseveration and Autistic

Logic, a configuration that suggests a Psychotic Depression. Mr. B's protocol evidences Involvement, Diminutive, Augmentative, Lien, Changed Response, Self-Reference, Looking Back, Color Shock, Denied Response and Object Criticism, composition of UVs that would indicate an Antisocial Personality Disorder. In Mr. C's protocol appear Red Shock, Perplexity, Fabled Combination, Impotence, Automatic Phrases and Suffered Action, structuring that leads to suggest a Neurocognitive Alteration. In conclusion, UVs contribute to the differential diagnosis.

B4-3

CARACTERISTICAS ESPECIALES DE LAS RESPUESTAS QUE MUESTRAN FORMAS ATENUADAS DE MOR

Yolanda Beatriz Weiss[1]

[1]*Universidad De Belgrano, Buenos Aires, Argentina*

Se trata en este trabajo de tomar en cuenta características particulares otorgadas al contenido de la respuesta que si bien no llegan a configurar específicamente un código MOR(porque el objeto identificado no está ni muerto, ni destruido, ni arruinado, o estropeado ni se le atribuye un sentimiento o característica claramente disforica.) pero, están indicando cualidades que indican la proyección de aspectos desvalorizados del self.

Luego de una exhaustiva revisión de casos se han delineado 4 categorias:
1) Desvitalizado. (MOR dsv) Se refiere a la disminución de la fuerza, el vigor y el poder del contenido de la Respuesta .Entre ellas se encuentra n respuestas con disminución jerarquica del reino y la mención de antiguo.
2) Antiestético. (MOR ae) se refiere al deterioro de la imagen por desvalorización estética. Hace referencia a lo desproporcionado de un objeto, lo feo, lo manchado, lo grotesco o lo arrugado.
3) Denigratorio, (MOR deni) se refiere a algún aspecto de deterioro del ser
4) Incompleto. (MORInc)Se refiere a cualidades de los contenidos no terminados,en estado deseante o frustrado en su objetivo (impotente). Impedido

Estas categorías fueron codificadas en una muestra de 25 adolescentes encontrándose en ellos una frecuencia representativa de estas respuestas en las que se hace referencia a una imagen desvalorizada del self y una percepción en algo negativa sobre los vínculos con los objetos.

Se considera este un aspecto que puede enriquecer el estudio de las respuestas

Palabras clave: caracteristicas atenuadas MOR

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

In this work we try to take in consideratiom the particular characteristics given to the response content. Althoug it does not set up a MOR code (The identified object is not dead, destroyed, ruined, spoiled and it does not give it a feeling or clear disphoric characteristic) Howevwe indicate qualities that show the devaluaed aspects of the self.

After a conmprehensive review of the cases we have delineated 4 categories:
1) Devitalized (MOR dsv) it means decrese in strenght, vigor power in the response content. Between them we find answers with the hierachical decrement of the kingdommention of antique (old).
2) Unaesthetic (MOR ae) it means image deterioration due to aesthetic devaluation. Refers to the disproportionate of an object : the ugky, the stained, the grotesque the ruined.
3) Denigrating (MOR deni) it means some aspect of deterioration of being.
4) Incomplete (MORinc) it refers to the qualities of unfinished content in a desiring state, frustrated in its goals (powerless) disabled.

This features have been codified in a sample of 25 teenagers. We found in them representative frequency of this answers in wich references made to a self undervalued image, a somewhat a negative perception about the relationship with the objects.

This is considered an aspect that can enrich the study of the answers

---

B4-4

UN METODO PSICOANALITICO PARA ANALISIS DEL DISCURSO: EL ALGORITMO DAVID LIBERMAN (ADL) DE DAVID MALDAVSKY

Susana Sneiderman[1]

[1]*Universidad De Ciencias Empresariales y Sociales, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires Argentina*

El método Algoritmo David Liberman (ADL) es una herramienta para la Investigación Psicoanalítica del Lenguaje creada por el Dr. David Maldavsky, galardonado dos veces con el premio de la IPA, que explora a través de sus instrumentos, deseos, defensas y sus estados, además de ideales, intersubjetividad, rasgos de carácter, motricidades, para nombrar solo algunos. También estudia la transferencia contratransferencia e intervenciones del analista.

Las bases teóricas y conceptuales se enmarcan en el psicoanálisis Freudiano y post freudiano tomando conceptos de D. Liberman y por sobre todo la propia teoría del Dr. David Maldavsky. Puede ser aplicado a diferentes aéreas de la clínica, lo forense, lo laboral, el psicodiagnóstico, profundizando en la noción de una psicopatología actualizada que toma en cuenta los problemas y patologías del desvalimiento como las enfermedades psicosomáticas, adicciones, anorexia, bulimia, tendencia al accidente, etc. Expondremos sus principales instrumentos: el estudio de las palabras a través del diccionario computarizado, el estudio de los actos del habla y el de las secuencias narrativas o relatos. Permite arribar a hipótesis diagnosticas y pronosticas como también estudiar el cambio psíquico. Es un método hipotético deductivo que permite una lectura cualitativa y a su vez cuantitativa.

Palabras clave: Psicoanálisis. Análisis discursivo. Algoritmo David Liberman

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

The David Liberman Algorithm (DLA) method is a tool for Psychoanalytic Language Research created by Dr. David Maldavsky, a two-time IPA laureate, which explores through its instruments, desires, defenses and its states, in addition to ideals, intersubjectivity, character traits, to name just a few. It also studies the transfer countertransference and analyst interventions.

The theoretical and conceptual bases are framed in Freudian and post-Freudian psychoanalysis taking concepts of D. Liberman and above all,

the theory of Dr. David Maldavsky. It can be applied to different areas of the clinic, the forensic, the work area the psychodiagnosis, deepening the notion of an updated psychopathology that takes into account the problems and pathologies of helplessness such as psychosomatic diseases, addictions, anorexia, bulimia, tendency to accident, etc. We will expose its main instruments: the study of the words through a computerized dictionary, the study of speech acts and narrative sequences or stories. It allows to arrive at diagnostic and prognostic hypotheses as well as to study the psychic change. It is a hypothetical deductive method with qualitative and at the same time quantitative reading.

B5-1

A RORSCHACH STUDY OF HERMANN GORING. A NEW LOOK FROM A PSYCHOANALYTIC PROSPECTIVE

Salvatore Zizolfi[1]
[1]*Private Practice, COMO, Italy*

The trial of Germans in Nuremberg (1945-1946) may be considered as the dawn of modern criminological psychodiagnosis. In fact, it was the very first time that the Rorschach test was adopted with the purpose of studying the personality of individuals charged with war crimes. The paper illustrates the two Rorschach records administered to Hermann Goring, number two of the third Reich and heir apparent of Adolf Hitler. The protocols were scored according to SRR (Scuola Romana Rorschach). Although formal data appear quite 'normal', the sequential content analysis, performed from a psychoanalytic prospective, offers new insights into a deeply perverse personality structure. Some 'key responses' ('Whirling Dervishes', 'The Trolls from Peer Gynt', 'Witches Sabbath') depict an internal world with no rules and no differentiation between sexes, species, generations, good and evil: the cheering personality of Goring conceals the laugh of Satan.

Keywords: Rorschach, Goring, Nuremberg

B5-2

LE TYPE DE RÉSONANCE INTIME ET SA FORMULE COMPLÉMENTAIRE: PERSPECTIVES CLINIQUE ET MÉTAPSYCHOLOGIQUE

Magali Ravit[1], Lisbeth Brolles[1], Mathilde Dublineau[1]
[1]*CRPPC- Université Lumière Lyon 2, Lyon, France*

Le TRI et la formule complémentaire rendent compte des modalités de traitement des dimensions pulsionnelles et affectives. En complément d'une démarche psychodynamique d'ensemble étayée sur l'analyse globale du test projectif, nous porterons un intérêt particulier à l'analyse de l'écart entre ces deux formules qui constituerait un atout pour saisir comment s'élabore la position subjective, c'est à dire la potentialité réflexive. C'est dans une perspective clinique que nous souhaitons porter une attention toute particulière à l'expérience représentative qui ne se donne pas d'emblée comme une production formalisée / formalisable. Si le test de Rorschach invite le mouvement projectif à partir des processus associatifs, l'activité représentative ne saurait se circonscrire aux seules productions symboliques. Le Type de Résonance Intime (articulation Kinesthésie-mouvement / Couleur-affect) est un indice pertinent du traitement pulsionnel de la perception. Il rendrait compte d'une certaine maturité psychique. La formule complémentaire du TRI relève d'une autre dynamique tant sur le plan psychodynamique que topique : elle rendrait compte d'expressions pulsionnelles et/ou affectives davantage portées par les quêtes objectales primaires. Aussi, le rapport entre le TRI et la formule complémentaire nous semble à même d'interroger comment la position subjective est mobilisée. L'écart ou la comparaison des deux formules ne renseignerait pas tant sur l'activité représentative que sur la position du sujet vis-à-vis de sa réalité psychique et de son activité représentative. La discussion de ces deux indices pourrait rendre compte ou non d'une capacité réflexive.

Mots-clés: Rorschach, TRI complementary formula, symbolisation

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

The TRI and the complementary formula take into account the modalities of processing the impulsive and affective dimensions. In addition to an overall psychodynamic approach based on the global analysis of the projective test, we will be particularly interested in the analysis of the gap between these two formulas, which would constitute an asset for grasping how the subjective position, i.e. the reflective potentiality, is elaborated. It is from a clinical perspective that we wish to pay particular attention to representative experience, which is not immediately given as a formalized / formalisable production. If the Rorschach test invites the projective movement from associative processes, the representative activity cannot be limited to symbolic productions. The TRI (kinesthesia-movement/colour-affect articulation) is a relevant index of the impulse processing of perception. It would give an account of a certain psychic maturity. The complementary formula of the TRI is based on another dynamic, both psychodynamically and topically: it would account for the drive and/or affective expressions that are more driven by primary object quests. Thus, the relationship between the TRI and the complementary formula seems to us to question how the subjective position is mobilised. The difference or comparison of the two formulas would not so much inform on the representational activity as on the subject's position vis-à-vis his psychic reality and his representational activity. The discussion of these two indices could give an account of a reflexive capacity or not.

B5-3

ENFANTS MUSICIENS EN PERIODE DE LATENCE: L'APPORT DU TYPE DE RAISONNANCE INTIME (TRI) AU RORSCHACH

Fatiha Ayad[1]
[1]*Laboratoire D'Anthroplogie Psychanalytique Et De Psychopathologie université Alger 2, Alger, Algeria, 2Université Amar Telidji Laghouat, Algérie*

Dans ses premiers résultats publiés en 1921 dans « Psychodiagnostik », Hermann Rorschach consacre une partie très importante sur « Erlebnistypus », traduit en français par André Ombredane en « Type de Résonance Intime » « TRI ». H.Rorschach signale que ce rapport mutuel entre les réponses kinesthésiques et les réponses couleurs, est le fondement principal de la conception originale de l'analyse de ce test. Il affirme aussi qu'une « disposition pour un talent n'est donc pas encore un talent (…). C'est l'appétit (Libido) qui fait de la disposition potentielle, existant dans le type de résonance intime, un talent qui se manifeste et une tendance productive ».(Rorschach, 1921, 1962, p. 120).

Dans notre communication, nous nous penchons sur les spécificités du (TRI) chez les enfants en période de latence.

Selon la théorie psychanalytique, la période de latence trouve son origine dans le déclin du complexe d'Œdipe ; elle correspond à une intensification du refoulement – qui a pour effet une amnésie recouvrant

les premières années – une transformation des investissements d'objets en identification aux parents, un développement des sublimations » (Laplanche et Pontalis, 1967, p. 220).

Pour N. Rausch de Traubenberg, la kinesthésie est un indicateur « de la maturité, de l'imagination créatrice, » (Rausch de Traubenberg, 1983, p. 78).

A cet effet nous avons opté pour des études de cas comparant : 4 enfants musiciens dont 2 garçons et 2 filles et 4 enfants non musiciens et qui ne pratiquent aucunes activités extra scolaires.

Mots-clés: de Raisonnace Intime Période de latence Sublimation

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

CHILDREN MUSICIANS IN PERIODS OF LATENCY: THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE TYPE OF INTIMATE RESONANCE TO THE RORSCHACH

In his first results published in 1921 in «Psychodiagnostik», Hermann Rorschach devotes a very important part on «Erlebnistypus», translated in French by André Ombredane into «Type de Résonance Intime» «TRI». H.Rorschach points out that this mutual relationship between kinesthetic responses and colour responses is the main basis for the original design of the analysis of this test. He also says that "a disposition for talent is not yet talent…. It is the appetite (Libido) that makes the potential disposition, existing in the type of intimate resonance, a talent that manifests itself and a productive tendency» (Rorschach,1921,1962,p.120).

In our communication, we examine the specificities of the (IRR) in latent children.
According to psychoanalytic theory, the latency period originates in the decline of the Oedipus complex; it corresponds to an intensification of repression – which results in amnesia covering the first years – a transformation of the investments of objects in identification with parents, a development of sublimations" (Laplanche and Pontalis, 1967, p. 220).

For N. Rausch de Traubenberg, kinesthesia is an indicator of "maturity, creative imagination," (Rausch de Traubenberg, 1983, p. 78).

To this end, we have opted for case studies comparing: 4 children musicians including 2 boys and 2 girls and 4 children not musicians and who do not engage in any extra-curricular activities.

Keywords: Type of Intimate Reasoning Latency period Sublimation

B5-4

ANALYSIS OF NARCİSSİSTİC DİSCOURSE THROUGH VERBS İN PROJECTİVE TESTS

Nebil Bozyiğit[1]

[1]*Esenyurt State Hospital, Turkey*

This study aims to understand how patients diagnosed with Narcissistic Personality Disorder construct and execute object relationships within discourse. To this end, this study analyzes the discourse of the patients diagnosed with Narcissistic Personality Disorder through their verb use. The study adheres to Psychoanalytic Theory for the analysis. The data of the study was collected from 7 volunteers who applied to the psychiatry service and were diagnosed with Narcissistic Personality Disorder. First, they were applied a psychoanalytically oriented semi-structured clinical pre-interview. Then, the participants took Rorschach Test and Thematic Apperception Test, which are projective tests. Their answers were studied through micro discourse analysis and content analysis of the French School. In the study, it was found that the participants distanced themselves from situations or events with negative affect by changing the structure of the verbs used in their responses. Besides, they were found to project the negative affect of the action to the object by changing the voice of the verbs. Additionally, they constructed their own omnipotent phantasies in the discourse by using the verbal person affixes. Finally, they converted activity to inactivity by de- verbalizing the verbs.

Keywords: Narcissism, Verb, Discourse

C2-1

THE FIRST INKBLOTS: FROM JUSTINUS KERNER TO THE PRESENT IN CELEBRATION OF SESQUINCENTENNIAL OF STUDY ACROSS THE WORLD

Reneau Kennedy[1]

[1]*Private Practice, Honolulu, United States*

As we celebrate the centennial of Rorschach's 1921 Psychodiagnostic, some scholars and practitioners may not be aware of the roots from which the use of inkblots evolved. This paper will introduce to the attendees Rorschach's precursors - the first blots of Justinus Kerner (1854) in Germany followed by studies with inkblots conducted in Continental Europe, the United Kingdom, and the United States during the latter part of the 19th century and early 20th century. While Rorschach's efforts established solid groundwork for the conceptual use of blots, Emil Oberholzer's continued effort post-humus helped to bridge the work from psychiatry to psychology with inter-rater reliability scoring for first the doctoral dissertation in 1932 by Samuel Beck. I will highlight the inter-collegial support provided by Oberholzer to Beck which helped direct Beck's work of fifty years through to his collaboration with John Exner to create the Comprehensive System. Throughout, I will offer and discuss examples from the early works to develop the story of evolution of case study use of inkblots to scientific use of inkblots to this day, in order to provide a high-level history of the evolution of the use of the blot.

Keywords: Kerner, Beck, Oberholzer

C2-2

APRES 100 ANS D'AJOUTS ULTERIEURS, IL EST TEMPS D'UN «RETOUR A RORSCHACH»

Alberto A. Peralta[1]

[1]*Director, American Rorschach Archives, Santiago, Dominican Republic*

Dans sa bien connue biographie du Maître, Ellenberger concluait: «En raison des circonstances dans lesquelles il a été écrit, le Psychodiagnostik est un livre très difficile, qui donne une représentation extrêmement incomplète des conceptions fondamentales sous-jacentes au test des taches d'encre… C'est pour nous l'esquisse d'un chef-d'œuvre inachevé, et des autres œuvres de Rorschach nous ne possédons que des fragments de fragments. Ils sont ce que Paul Valéry dit des œuvres de Léonard de Vinci, 'les débris d'on ne sait quels grands jeux'. Recouverts et masqués par des constructions ultérieures, ils sont comme ces ruines majestueuses dont l'archéologue essaie de reconstituer le plan originel,

déployant ses efforts pour découvrir leur sens véritable et élever auprès d'elles un mémorial qui dirait son admiration.»

Nous avons conduit une large recherche historique – en voie de publication – visant cet objectif de reconstruction. Ici nous nous concentrons seulement sur l'exemple de l'ordre standard des planches dans la série: quel était pour lui le principe d'ordonnance? Nous avons pu démontrer, contre l'avis largement prédominant (Monod, McCully, Morali-Daninos & Cerf, Simón Hernández…) qu'il ne s'agit pas du tout d'un ordre symbolique évolutif, temporel. La clé pour découvrir le «schéma intellectuel… qui a exercé une influence directrice sur la forme et le contenu de ses conceptions» (Ellenberger) se trouve dans les tables du Psychodiagnostic, particulièrement celle du chap. VII (l'étude de cas d'Oberholzer), donnant la raison à une intuition de Bolzinger sur le dilemme 'structure' vs. 'évolution' au Rorschach.

Mots-clés: Reconstruction, schéma-formel, spatialité.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

In his well-known biography of the Master, Ellenberger concluded: «Owing to the circumstances under which it was written, the Psychodiagnostics is a very difficult book that gives an extremely incomplete representation of the fundamental conceptions underlying [the] inkblot test… [It] is for us today only the outline of an unachieved masterpiece, and from Rorschach's other works we possess but fragments of fragments. They are what Paul Valéry said of Leonardo da Vinci's works, 'the debris of nobody knows what grandiose games.' Hidden and disguised by later structures, they are like majestic ruins which the archeologist tries to reconstruct in their original pattern in an effort to ascertain their true meaning and sometimes also to erect at their base a place of personal admiration.»

We have conducted a large historical research -to be published- aimed at this reconstructive objective. Here we focus only on the example of the standard order of plates in the series: which was the ordering principle for him? We could demonstrate, against the largely predominant opinion (Monod, McCully, Morali-Daninos & Cerf, Simón Hernández…) that it isn't at all about a symbolic evolutional, temporal order. The key for discovering the «intellectual schema… which exerted a guiding influence on the form and contents of his conceptions» (Ellenberger) is to be found in the Psychodiagnostics tables, particularly the one of chap. VII (Oberholzer's case study), giving reason to Bolzinger's intuition about the 'structure' vs. 'evolution' dilemma in the Rorschach.

C2-3

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECTIVE TESTS IN TURKEY: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

Hülya Ergün Taşdemir[1], Elif Çinka[1], Tevfika İkiz[1], Cemre Yıldırım[1], Ceren Dulman[1], Ceyda Metin[1], Çağlanur Öz[1], Çiğdem Güler[1], Ece Çolak[1], Gizem Şener[1]
[1]*Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey*

The aim of this study is to investigate the development of projective tests since past until present in Turkey. In the current project, we investigated academic studies at universities, training processes of test practitioners in hospitals, and the role of projective tests in diagnosis and treatment in mental health hospitals. To this end, document analysis and oral history methods from qualitative analysis methods were utilized. Within the scope of this study, we studied theses at universities, and conducted oral history interviews with psychologists who had received projective test training and had practiced in the field working in the psychiatry units of major mental health hospitals and general hospitals in Turkey. In the study, we found that academic studies were carried out by creating Rorschach-like cards for the first time in Turkey in the 1940s. Besides, the interviews with the psychologists revealed that projective techniques played an important role in diagnosis and treatment over time. Furthermore, variations in coding and interpretation in the first applications in our country has also been discovered. In this presentation, along with the data obtained so far, we will share the subjective experiences of the researchers working in the field in all these processes. For example, researchers observed that documentation lacked adequate attention and it was difficult to access historical data. In conclusion, the findings show that projective methods have been widely used in Turkey since the mid-1900s and play a key role in psychiatric diagnosis and the process of understanding human psyche.

Keywords: projective tests, history, turkey

C2-4

UNE CONTRIBUTION D'ERNEST SCHACHTEL A LA PRATIQUE DU TEST DE RORSCHACH

Fabian Lo Monte[2]
[1]*Clinique Notre-Dame Des Anges, Liège, Belgium,* [2]*Université de Liège, Liège, Belgium*

S'il ne fait guère partie des auteurs ayant développé une forme de méthode systématisée de cotation ou d'interprétation du test de Rorschach (à l'inverse de Klopfer, Beck, Rapaport, Hertz, Piotrowski, l'Ecole de Paris ou encore Exner), et si la diffusion de ses écrits est restée relativement confidentielle (Lerner, 1998), Ernest Schachtel (1945, 1966) n'en a pas moins produit une œuvre intéressante à plus d'un titre pour les praticiens de l'évaluation psychologique en psychiatrie adulte. Parmi les apports cliniques de ses travaux, nous trouvons la notion de définition subjective de la situation d'examen. Schachtel part du principe que toute situation, aussi standardisée soit-elle, fait l'objet d'une définition (plus ou moins implicite) par le(s) sujet(s) qui s'y engage(nt). Il ajoute que cette définition influence l'ensemble des données du test. Nous montrerons, à travers différents extraits de protocoles, que les observations réalisées en s'inspirant de cette question, permettant de saisir des éléments qui « échappent » à la mécanique systématisée, peuvent constituer un complément aux données chiffrées et catégorielles « strictement » captées par une analyse conventionnelle (nous nous référerons au Système Intégré d'Exner), dans l'optique de la description d'un être-au-monde dynamique, singulier et écologique. Nous montrerons également en quoi les hypothèses cliniques formulées sur cette base peuvent l'être en l'absence d'une grille d'interprétation prédéterminée du fonctionnement psychique. Dans cette optique, nous proposerons l'idée que ces hypothèses peuvent contribuer à une analyse d'ordre phénoménologique participant, en complément des autres approches, à une herméneutique clinique du sujet.

Mots-clés: Schachtel, situation, phenomenology

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

If he does not belong to the various authors who developed a form of systematized scoring or interpretation method of the Rorschach Test (unlike Klopfer, Beck, Rapaport, Hertz, Piotrowski, Paris school or Exner), and even if his writings have remained quite confidential

(Lerner, 1998), Ernest Schachtel (1945, 1966) produced an interesting work for the practitioners of psychological assessment in adult psychiatry. As far as the clinical contribution is concerned, there is the notion of subjective definition of the test situation. Schachtel works on the assumption that every situation, however standardized it may be, is the subject of a (more or less implicit) definition by the individual(s) who engage in it. Furthermore, he states that this definition has an influence on the test data in their entirety. We will point out, by means of diverse protocol excerpts, that observations made with this issue in mind, enabling to catch elements that go beyond the scope of the systematized mechanism, can complement quantitative and category data that are captured by a conventional analysis (we will refer to Exner's Comprehensive System). And this, with a view to describing a dynamic, singular and ecological being-in-the-world. We will also show how the clinical hypotheses that are formulated on this basis can exist without any predetermined interpretation grid regarding the psychological functioning. With this in mind, we will propose the idea that these hypotheses can contribute to a phenomenological analysis that takes part in a clinical hermeneutics of the individual, in addition to other approaches.

C2-5

L'UTILISATION DU TEST DE RORSCHACH DANS LA PRATIQUE CLINIQUE DU TERRITOIRE SUISSE CENT ANS APRES SA PUBLICATION

Gilles Baggi[1], Antonella Martino[1]
[1]*Scuola Romana Rorschach, Rome, Italy*

Description: On va présenter une recherche, menée pendant l'année 2020-21, sur l'utilisation actuelle du test de Rorschach dans la pratique clinique des psychologues et psychothérapeutes exerçant en Suisse.

Objectifs:
- comprendre combien ce test est utilisé aujourd'hui
- comprendre s'il y a des différences dans son utilisation dans les régions suisses
- comprendre pour quelle raison il est choisi ou refusé
- comment est utilisé le test (analyse quantitative vs qualitative)
- quelles sont les méthodes de cotation les plus utilisées

Méthode: Un questionnaire anonyme dans trois langues nationales (DE,FR,IT) a été envoyé aux psychologues et psychothérapeutes suisses, à travers les principales association de cathégorie (ASP, FSP, SBAP), en respectant la proportion de professionnels présents dans les différents Cantons suisses. La recherche a été menée avec un échantillon de près de 500 professionnels.

Résultats: On indique ici seulement quelques résultats importants. Les données ont montré qu'aujourd'hui le test est encore utilisé par environ la moitié des cliniciens Romands et de la Suisse Italienne. La situation est différente pour les Cantons alémaniques où seulement le 17,8% des cliniciens utilise le test. Un défaut de formation adéquate au test apparaît comme l'une des raisons principales de la non utilisation du test. Un élément intéressant relevé par la recherche est que les Romands préfèrent l'analyse qualitative. Les méthodes d'analyse américaines sont peut utilisées en faveurs des méthodes de tradition européenne.

Conclusions: Le Rorschach est encore utilisé et apprécié. Toutefois, pour favoriser son utilisation, il est important d'implémenter les offres formatives au test.

Mots-clés: Rorschach, Suisse, Utilisation

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

Description: We are going to present a research - which has been conducted between 2020 and 2021- about the current use of the Rorschach test in the clinical practice of Swiss psychologists and psychotherapists.

Main goals:
- highlighting how often this test is currently used
- understanding the differences in its use in the various regions of Switzerland
- understanding why the test is used or not
- clarifying the way the test is used (quantitative vs qualitative analysis)
- which reference manuals for the scoring are the most used
- what is the clinicians' opinion on the future of the Rorschach test

Method: An anonymous questionnaire in the main three national languages (German, French and Italian) was sent to Swiss psychologists and psychotherapists. The proportion of clinicians practicing in the various Cantons has been taken into consideration. The research was conducted with a sample of 499 professionals. Switzerland's most representative professional associations have been involved: 1'000 members of the SBAP (Schweizerischer Berufsverband für Angewandte Psychologie), 9'000 members of the FSP (Fédération Suisse des Psychologues), and 790 members of the ASP (Schweizerischer Berufsverband für Angewandte Psychologie). The SSPP/FMPP association of Swiss psychiatrists did not accept to take part in the research.

Legend: SI: Swiss Italian therapists; SF: Swiss French therapists; SG: Swiss German therapists

Key Results: Data showed that about half of the clinicians of the Swiss French Cantons and of the Swiss Italian Cantons still uses the Rorschach Test in their clinical practice (SF: 47.3% and SI: 53.6%). The situation is different for the Swiss German Cantons where only 17.8% of clinicians use the Rorschach Test. A lack of adequate training for the test appears to be one of the main causes for the non-use of the test (SI: 57.7%; SF: 40.9%; SG: 42.3%). Furthermore, the test is not employed by clinicians who do not use projective tests in general: 11.5% of SI, 48.9% of SF, 29.1% of SG don't use projective tests. Another reason for not using the test is because it is considered too long (15.4% of SI; 6.8% of SF; 19.4% of SG) and too complex (19.2% of SI; 20.5% of SF; 11.9% of SG) to be administered and processed. To learn this test, clinicians attend in-depth long training courses (courses > 16 days: SI 40%; SF 75.9%; SG 73.5%) or learn it from free training offered by colleagues (SI: 43.3%; SF: 59.5%, SG: 28.6%). Most of Swiss Italian therapists continue their training (70%); on the other hand, only about half of Swiss French and Swiss German therapists continue to study the Rorschach test (SF 55.7%; SG 44.9%); the clinicians who use the test don't belong to any Rorschach's institutes or associations (members of associations: SI 20%; SF 17.7%; SG 26.5%). Not only the test is used for the great amount of information it offers (SI 96.7%; SF 98.7%; SG 85.7%) and for its diagnostic validity (SI 83.3%; SF 78.5%; SG 73.5%), but also because it is an important tool which helps set up the psychotherapeutic work (SI 53.3% SF 46.8%; SG 34.7) and allows patients a better understanding of themselves (SI 53.3%; SF 34.2%; SG 32.7%). The research suggests that Swiss French therapists prefer the qualitative analysis of the test to the quantitative one (SF: quantitative analysis only 20.3%). On the contrary, 72.4% of Swiss Italian therapists and 63.3% of Swiss German therapists also make a quantitative

interpretation in addition to the qualitative one. Swiss Italian and Swiss French therapists widely use projective tests in their clinical practice (SI: Rorschach 53.6%; TAT 58.9%; CAT 37.5%; drawing personality tests 51.8% - SF: Rorschach 49.1%; TAT 52.1%; CAT 33.5%; drawing personality tests 29.3%) unlike the Swiss German therapists who make a more limited use of these tests (Rorschach 19.6%; TAT 11.2%; CAT 5.1%) except for the drawing personality tests (33.7%). Swiss Italian therapists also use the MMPI test (37.5%) which, on the contrary, is not frequently used by Swiss French and Swiss German therapists (SF: 7.8%; SG: 12%). A low percentage of professionals do not use any personality tests (SI: 5.4%, SF: 24%; SG: 17.7%). The most used scoring methods in Switzerland are part of the European cultural tradition of the test (SI: SRR 41.4%, Passi-Tognazzo 31%, Chabert 27.6 – SF: Chabert 26.6%, Anzieu 22.8%, Rausch de Traubenberg 21.5% - SG: Bohm 69.4%, Zulliger 40.8%). On the contrary, traditional American methods are less frequently used (SI: Exner 10.3%, R-PAS 10.3%, Klopfer 3.4% - SF: Exner 7.6%, Klopfer 1.3% - SG: Exner 36.7%, Klopfer 20.4%).

Conclusions: The Rorschach test is still extensively used and appreciated for the great amount of information it offers and for the great help it offers in the patient care process. However, one of the drawbacks seems to be its learning curve and its application, which are considered very complex and long. In general, the training to the test is thorough and long, but not always continuous. Few clinicians belong to Rorschach's associations or institutes. The use of the test is part of a wider adoption of projective tests. The frequent use of projective tests by Swiss Italian and Swiss French therapists suggests that they make greater reference to psychoanalytic concepts for psychological assessment and, probably, for their clinical practice in general than their Swiss Germann colleagues. Despite this, Swiss Italian therapists seem to be more attentive to the quantitative and standardized aspects by using "objective" tests, such as MMPI, and by using the quantitative interpretation of the Rorschach test (almost totally absent in the practice of the Rorschach test by Swiss French therapists, who seem to follow a diagnostic tradition based on the qualitative interpretation). The most used scoring methods in Switzerland are part of the European cultural tradition of the test; on the contrary American scoring methods are less used.

C3-1

THE EMOTIONAL AURA OF THE RORSCHACH CARDS

Valentin Alves[1], Anne Andronikof[1]

[1]University Paris Nanterre, France

Les planches du Rorschach évoquent-elles des émotions, comme le pensait Hermann Rorschach ? Et y a-t-il un lien entre type d'émotion et déterminants ? Notre étude pilote auprès de 20 étudiants sans connaissance du Rorschach s'est déroulée en deux phases : 1/ a) écoute d'extraits musicaux induisant une émotion spécifique, b) identification de l'émotion ressentie, c) choix d'une ou plusieurs planches correspondant à cette émotion ; 2/ retour sur les planches choisies et consigne « qu'est-ce que cela pourrait être ? », suivie d'une enquête. Les résultats montrent que 1/ sept planches présentent une charge émotionnelle forte : les planches IX et X associées à des affects positifs, IV, VI et I à des affects négatifs, et les planches III et V à des affects ambivalents. Trois planches sont peu choisies pour représenter une émotion : la planche VIII, cependant associée à des émotions positives lorsqu'elle est sélectionnée, et les planches II et VII sur un versant plus négatif. 2/ L'analyse des réponses et des déterminants (C, CF, C, estompages et kinesthésies) montre une corrélation des valeurs émotionnelles mises en évidence précédemment, excepté pour la planche V. Ces résultats, qui demandent à être confirmés, apportent un nouveau regard sur « l'aura émotionnelle » des planches et leur transcription dans les déterminants.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

Do Rorschach plates evoke emotions, as Hermann Rorschach was thinking ? Is there some correspondences between specific emotions and determinants? Our pilot study with 20 students without prior Rorschach knowledge was divided in two phases : 1/ a/ Listening to several musical extracts to induce a specific emotion, b) Identify the emotion c) Choose one or several cards best illustrating that emotion ; 2/ Ask « What might this be? » on the chosen cards, followed by an inquiry. The results suggest that 1/ Seven cards have a high emotional load : cards IX and X on the positive euphoric side, IV, VI and I associated with negative, dysphoric emotions, and cards III and V with ambivalent feelings. Three cards are seldom chosen as representing emotions : card VIII, however largely associated with emotions on the positive side, and cards II and VII on a negative side. 2/ The analysis and scoring of the responses and determinants (C, CF, C, shadings, and movement) show a correlation with the emotional characteristics previously mentioned, except for card V. The results, which need to be confirmed, bring a new vision of the « emotional aura » of the Rorschach cards and how they translate into determinants.

C3-2

INKBLOTS AND MUSIC: THE INKBLOT CONCERT

Eric Zillmer[1,2], John Marcel Williams[2,3]

[1]Drexel University, Philadelphia, United States, [2]Philadelphia Classical Guitar Society, Philadelphia, United States, [3]Rowan University Glassboro, United States

The relationship between inkblots and music can serve as a catalyst for exploring human emotions and cognition. It was within this framework, that The Inkblot Concert was staged on November 17, 2019, in the Pearlstein Gallery in Philadelphia. When Rorschach Inkblots meet music, the fundamentals of both rely on the symmetry and ambiguity of their content, and heir relationship to each other, the performer, and the audience.

Mussorgsky paired music with specific watercolors by artist Victor Hartmann. Hofstadter authored a text entitled Gödel, Escher, Bach and made compelling arguments how concepts among mathematics, art, and music can share common concepts of structure and symmetry. And the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's (MIT) Media Lab's "Opera of the Future" focuses on merging music and neurobiology into a new form of musical space.

Rorschach himself mentioned music several times in Psychodiagnostics. He suggested that music and rhythm were inevitably a metaphor for emotions. He hypothesized that musicians are Extratensive. Ultimately, however, Rorschach stayed away from making any specific psychological statements about music stating, "I dare not to judge music in this respect," (p. 109).

The Inkblot Concert integrate ideas from Mussorgsky, Hofstadter, and MIT to create an experimental journey into expressing musical composition and performance merging the medium of ten Rorschach inkblots with the instrument of the classical guitar. The inkblot Concert challenges the audience to understand the Rorschach inkblot process and associated music as a complex metaphor for cultural and creative achievement.

Keywords: Music, Classical Guitar

C4-1

ETUDE DES REPERCUSSIONS PSYCHIQUE DE LA MIGRATION SUR LA FONCTION PATERNELLE ET SUR LES PROCESSUS DE TRANSMISSION A L'ENFANT

Leonor Seijas

[1]GHU Psychiatrie Et Neurosciences Paris, France, [2]Sorbonne Paris Nord, Paris, France

Cette communication, issue d'une thèse de doctorat, étudie les répercussions psychiques de la migration du père sur la fonction paternelle et sur les processus de transmission à l'enfant et à l'adolescent né en France.

Nous avons fait l'hypothèse que les différentes ruptures vécues pendant et après la migration donnent au contexte migratoire une valeur traumatique qui altère la figure paternelle et sa fonction dans ses processus de contenance et d'étayage.

Nous avons organisé notre protocole de recherche à partir d'un entretien semi-directif réalisé avec le père articulé aux différentes épreuves qui composent un bilan psychologique de l'enfant. Ce dernier comprend une épreuve d'efficience intellectuelle et des épreuves projectives (Rorschach et TAT), celles-ci apportant un éclairage quant à l'appropriation subjective que fait l'enfant de l'histoire paternelle.

Notre double méthodologie a permis l'accès à des éléments de la génération parentale, et paternelle qui avec les épreuves projectives nous ont fait constater une problématique autour du (non)-positionnement des pères en France, qui se situent, aussi bien que leurs enfants, dans un «entre deux». Cet espace suspendu renvoie à une zone hors-je, à l'origine de l'altération des enjeux de transmission dans la dyade père-enfant. Ainsi, en période de latence, la subjectivation est majoritairement entravée et chez les adolescents, nous constatons un renforcement de la problématique identificatoire. Ces éléments seront discutés afin de nous permettre de présenter, en conclusion, les perspectives prophylactiques et de soins.

Mots-clés: Migration, fonction paternelle, aléas de transmission.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

This paper, result of a doctoral thesis, studies the psychological repercussions of the father's migration on the paternal function and on the processes of transmission to the child and the adolescent born in France.

Our hypothesis is that the different ruptures experienced during and after migration give the migratory context a traumatic value and conduct to a vacillating of identity which alters the paternal figure and its function in its capacity and support processes.

We organized our research protocol around a semi-structured interview with the father, linked to the various tests that make up a psychological assessment of the child. The latter includes an intellectual efficiency test and projective tests (Rorschach and TAT), which shed light on the child's subjective appropriation of the father's story.

Our dual methodology has allowed access to elements of the parental and paternal generation which, together with the projective tests, have made us notice a problem around the a-positioning of fathers in France, who are, as well as their children, in a «in-between» situation. This suspended space refers to a zone out of self, at the origin of the alteration of the transmission issues in the father-child dyad. Thus, in a period of latency, subjectivation is mostly hindered and among adolescents, we observe a reinforcement of the identification problem. These elements are indicators to be taken into account for the identification of the particularities of father-child transmission and they will be discussed in order to allow us to present, in conclusion, the prophylactic and care perspectives.

C4-2

APPORTS DU RORSCHACH ET DU TAT DANS L'ETUDE DE LA TRANSMISSION DU VECU DE GUERRE CHEZ DES LIBANAIS MIGRANTS

Michèle Sawaya[1]

[1]Université Sorbonne Paris Nord, UTRPP, UR 4403, F-93430, Villetaneuse, France France, 2AP-HP, Hôpital Avicenne, Psychopathologie de l'Enfant, de l'Adolescent, Psychiatrie Générale et Addictologie, F-93009, Bobigny, France, France

Nous nous proposons de discuter les apports des épreuves projectives dans l'étude de la transmission du trauma à partir de notre travail de recherche autour de la transmission du vécu de guerre chez des libanais en France. Les rencontres avec les familles se sont effectuées en deux temps : d'abord des entretiens semi-directifs avec les parents, analysés de manière transversale avec la méthode qualitative phénoménologique (IPA), ensuite des entretiens avec les enfants nés en France, précédés d'une passation d'épreuves projectives (Rorschach et TAT). Les épreuves projectives ont permis d'explorer entre autres, les interactions précoces et les relations d'objets qui peuvent être affectées par un vécu parental passé dans un contexte de violence. Nos résultats vont dans le sens d'identifications prudentes, voire ambivalentes aux imagos parentales et aux premiers objets d'amour. Ils révèlent également une perception de la relation qui paraît menaçante. Par ailleurs, la situation projective suscite une mobilisation de défenses accrue, notamment en lien avec le contrôle. Mais par moment, ces défenses semblent mises à mal, dévoilant un défaut de pare-excitation. Ce que nous relevons surtout, ce sont des résonnances entre le discours parental et certaines réponses dans les épreuves projectives, notamment à certaines planches du TAT. L'analyse des mouvements transféro/contre-transférentiels au moment de la passation et de l'interprétation a été également un point central du travail et a permis un approfondissement de notre travail.

Mots-clés: Epreuves projectives – Trauma – Transmission traumatique

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

We propose to discuss projective tests' contributions in the study of transmission of trauma, based on our research about the transmission of war experience among Lebanese living in France. The interviews with families were carried out in two stages: first, we conducted semi-directive interviews with the parents, construed transversally with the Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) method. Then we carried out projective tests (Rorschach and TAT) with one of the children's family born in France. The projective tests benefited the exploration of early interactions and relationship to objects, which may be affected when the parent is unavailable due to a violent context. Our results show cautious and ambivalent identifications to parental imagos and early objects of attachment. They also reveal that relationship might appear threatening. Moreover, the projective setting gives rise to an increased mobilization of defense mechanisms, particularly through control. At times, these defense mechanisms seem to be undermined,

revealing an emotional overflow and a lack of excitation shield. What we note above all are reverberations between the parental narrative and some answers in the tests, particularly in TAT. The analysis of the transference/countertransference movements was also a central point of the work and allowed a deepening of the research.

C4-3

LE RORSCHACH ET LE TAT D'UN OFFICIER DESERTEUR DES FORCES ARMEES: DE LA CRISE POLITICO-MILITAIRE A LA DYNAMIQUE DE CHANGEMENTS

Gildas Bika[1]
[1]*Université Omar Bongo, Gabon*

Objectifs:
La présente communication a pour objectifs de montrer :
1. comment l'engagement, la désertion et la filiation/désaffiliation d'un officier des forces armées se font corp ;
2. les traces et la symbolisation des traumatismes subis par le sujet à travers les méthodes projectives ;
3. la dynamique de changements s'opérant dans la vie psychique du sujet.

Méthodes: L'entretien semi-directif d'orientation psychanalytique, le Rorschach, le TAT, et le fil projectif (Roman,1991, 2010 ; Dérivois (2004, 2008, 2009) ont été utilisés respectivement comme outils de recueil et d'analyse des données.

Résultats: Si le protocole de Rorschach a permis de relever un délitement des liens, de même qu'une difficulté à lier les affects et les représentations, ces résultats ont été nuancées au TAT, témoignage pertinent de la complémentarité de ces deux épreuves. Le sujet maniant l'humour avec souplesse, un accès à la symbolisation secondaire est alors possible, qui permettrait un travail de mentalisation, dont l'échec serait à l'origine de ses troubles psychosomatiques.

Conclusion(s): Le sujet doit poursuivre et achever le processus de désaffiliation / désincorporation de ses différents corps d'appartenance ; procéder à une re-subjectivation, par l'élaboration des relations officier/déserteur et déserteur/civil ; et entreprendre un travail de deuil.

Mots-clés: Méthodes projectives, officier-déserteur, dynamique de changements

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

THE RORSCHACH AND THE TAT OF AN OFFICER DESERTING THE ARMED FORCES: FROM THE POLITICAL-MILITARY CRISIS TO THE DYNAMICS OF CHANGE

Objectives:
This paper aims at showing:
1. how the commitment, desertion and filiation/disaffiliation of an officer of the armed forces are Interrelated;
2. the traces and symbolization of the traumas suffered by the subject through projective methods;
3. the dynamics of changes taking place in the subject's psychic life.

Methods: The psychoanalytically oriented semi-structured interview, the Rorschach, the TAT, and the projective thread (Roman, 1991, 2010; Dérivois (2004, 2008, 2009) were used respectively as data collection and analysis tools.

Results: Although the Rorschach protocol revealed disintegration of the links, as well as a difficulty in linking the affects and the representations, these results were nuanced with the TAT, relevant testimony to the complementarity of these two tests. The subject handling humor with flexibility, an access to secondary symbolization is then possible, which would allow a work of mentalization, the failure of which would be at the origin of his psychosomatic disorders.

Conclusion(s): The subject must continue and complete the process of disaffiliation/disincorporation from his various bodies to which he belongs; proceed to a re-subjectivation, through the development of officer/deserter and deserter/civilian relations; and undertake a process of mourning.

Keywords: Projective methods, officer-deserter, dynamics of change

---

C5-1

ONE BORDERLINE DISORDER OR MULTIPLE BORDERLINE DISORDERS? A STUDY WITH THE THEMATIC APPERCEPTION TEST

Doriana Dipaola[1,2], Federica Burzio[1], Noemi Nappa[1], Gabriella Gandino[1]
[1]*University, TURIN, Italy,* [2]*Laboratoire UTRPP- Université Paris XIII, Paris, France*

Objectives: This paper was written with the intention of better understanding borderline personality disorder, a complex clinical picture in which various clinical manifestations are interwoven.

Methods: We will attempt to examine the phenomenology of this disorder using the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), one of the most widely used project tests in clinical and research settings. The work is based on the analysis of 10 TAT protocols of subjects in treatment diagnosed with borderline personality disorder. The tests were administered and interpreted according to the French School theoretical model, which, by examining the main psychological processes and defense mechanisms in the face of the drive content of the table, provides clues to the way the subject approaches reality and accesses his inner world (Rapaport, 1968; Chabert, 1998).

Results and conclusion: This study shows that TAT is not only an effective tool for identifying thought processes indicative of a borderline personality, but can also reveal the particular facets and types that are useful for subsequent clinical and therapeutic considerations.

Keywords: Borderline Personality Disorder, Thematic Apperception Test, therapeutic considerations

C5-2

EL TEST CAT-A, UN INSTRUMENTO PARA EVALUAR VÍNCULO, UNA EXPERIENCIA DE 30 AÑOS, CON POBLACIÓN CHILENA

Isolda Ximena Muñoz Hagel[1]

[1]P. Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile

El objetivo de presentar este caso, es compartir la experiencia de aplicar el test proyectivo CAT-A, a nivel vincular, durante 30 años.

Presentaré un caso, pareja adulta heterosexual, que postula a un proceso de adopción de un niño. Un objetivos del proceso es conocer el funcionamiento psicológico de la pareja y principalmente, el potencial en relación al ejercicio de funciones parentales, considerando que los niños a adoptar, han vivido en estado de abandono. Procesos llevados a cabo en institución del estado.

El instrumento utilizado es el CAT-A en su modalidad de aplicación vincular, modalidad inventada por la autora en 1992.

La evaluación vincular con CAT-A permitió conocer el potencial en torno a las funciones parentales de la díada consultante, habilidades, recursos, fortalezas y debilidades en esta área, así como el funcionamiento de cada uno de los miembros. Las diferencias observadas entre distintas parejas y concordantes con los resultados de otras pruebas, le otorga validez y confiabilidad al instrumento en esta versión. El feedback entregado a la pareja permite potenciar sus capacidades o trabajar conflictos que podrían dificultar la tarea parental. En 1992 comencé a utilizar esta modalidad de aplicación del CAT-A, a partir del caso de un niño que no podía entrar solo a la consulta. Apliqué CAT-A vinculármente, lo que permitió una comprensión más amplia y profunda del caso. Esto me llevó a estudiar a Winnicott y posterior mente a otros autores, que me permitieran sustentar este trabajo y comprender la relevancia de lo vincular en las problemáticas infantiles.

Palabras clave: CAT-A, Vínculo, Parentalidad

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

The objective of presenting this case is to share the experience of applying the CAT-A projective test, at the relationship level, for 30 years.

I will present a case, heterosexual adult couple, who apply for a child adoption process. An objective of the process is to know the psychological functioning of the couple and mainly, the potential in relation to the exercise of parental functions, considering that the children to be adopted have lived in a state of abandonment. Processes carried out in a state institution.

The instrument is the CAT-A in its link application modality, a modality invented by the author in 1992.

The relatioship evaluation with CAT-A allowed knowing the potential around the parental functions of the dyad, skills, resources, strengths and weaknesses, as well as the functioning of each of the members. The differences observed between different couples and concordant with the results of other tests, give validity and reliability to the instrument in this version. The feedback given to the couple allows them to enhance their abilities or work on conflicts that could make the parenting task difficult. In 1992 I began to use this application modality of the CAT-A, based on the case of a child who could not enter the consultation alone. I applied CAT-A bindingly, which allowed a broader and deeper understanding of the case. This led me to study Winnicott and later other authors, which would allow me to support this work and understand the relevance of linking in children's problems.

C5-3

APORTES AL PSICODIAGNOSTICO¿ES EL"CUESTIONARIO DESIDERATIVO" UNA TECNICA PROPICIA PARA DETECTAR PULSIONES Y DEFENSAS EN LAS PATOLOGIAS ACTUALES DEL DESVALIMIENTO?

Susana Sneiderman[1,2,3], Laura Bongiardino[1], Fiorellla Martino[1], Melanie Ghidella[1]

[1]Universidad De Ciencias Empresariales y Sociales, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires Argentina, [2]Universidad del Salvador, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina, [3]Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Rosario, Argentina

Objetivos: El siguiente trabajo muestra importantes resultados de una investigación-tesis cuyo objetivo general fue la actualización de los indicadores de interpretación de una reconocida técnica proyectiva verbal utilizada en Argentina denominada Cuestionario Desiderativo. Justificación: La valoramos porque da lugar a investigar deseos, fijaciones o erogeneidades, mecanismos de defensas y rasgos de carácter, entre otros constructos.

Aunque esta técnica es apreciada en el medio, no posee demasiados antecedentes en la investigación y aplicación de indicadores de interpretación que contemplen rasgos y defensas ligados a las patologías actuales del desvalimiento (enfermedades psicosomáticas, adicciones, anorexia, tendencia al accidente, etc.)

Método: Expondremos las características diferenciales de varias presentaciones psicopatológicas a través del lenguaje verbal y su expresión en las elecciones simbólicas y argumentativas enfatizando ejemplos de la libido intrasomatica y las patologías del desvalimiento. Para ello realizamos un enlace de las categorías teóricas freudianas integrando también los aportes de David Maldavsky con el método ADL mediante el análisis de las palabras, actos del habla y relatos.

El resultado espera ser un aporte para ampliar criterios diferenciales y diagnósticos de los diferentes lenguajes del erotismo a través del "Cuestionario Desiderativo" a partir de un nuevo enfoque teórico practico que le otorgue mayor confiabilidad y validez.

Palabras clave: Cuestionario Desiderativo. Patologías del desvalimiento. Algoritmo David Liberman

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

This article shows important results of an actual research-thesis which main purpose was to update interpretation indicators of a recognized verbal projective technique widely used in Argentina called «Desiderative Questionnaire".

Justification: We value it because it allows to investigating desires, fixations or erogeneities, defense mechanisms and character traits, among other constructs. Although this technique is appreciated

in the environment, it does not have too much background in the research and application of interpretation indicators that contemplate traits and defenses linked to the current pathologies of helplessness (psychosomatic diseases, addictions, anorexia, tendency to accident, etc.).

Method: We will expose the differential characteristics of different psychopathological presentations through verbal language and its expression in symbolic and argumentative choices emphasizing examples of intrasomatic libido and pathologies of helplessness. To do this, we made a link of the Freudian theoretical categories, also integrating the contributions of David Maldavsky with the ADL method through the analysis of words, speech acts and narrative sequences. The result hopes to be a contribution to expand differential criteria and diagnoses of the different languages of eroticism through the «Desiderative Questionnaire» from a new theoretical and practical approach that gives more reliability and validity.

C5-4

THE QUANTITATIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RORSCHACH AND WAIS-IV: PATTERN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SUBJECTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DIABILITY AND NON-CLINICAL GROUP

Felice Damato-Iannuziello[1], Serafino Ricci[1]

[1]*Department of Anatomical, Histological Medical Legal and Locomotive System Sciences, La Sapienza University of Rome, Italy, Rome, Italy*

Objectives: The aim of the present work is to determine, by studying the differences between groups of individuals with intellectual disability and individuals without an obvious pathology in order to determine the typical profile of individuals with intellectual disability.

Methods: subject profiles were selected from more than two hundred medical records of patients evaluated for forensic purposes. The full study sample (N=36) was sorted into two groups based on the IQ score obtained by the WAIS test.

Groups were divided as follows: a Group composed of individuals diagnosed as intellectual disabled (N=25) and a group of non-clinical people.

Statistical analysis: To analyse groups differences a Mann–Whitney U test was performed.

Results: The Mann–Whitney U test shows that moderate differences exist between groups for the variables Zd, Zf, FQu, M, W, Blends, A and Ad (p=0.05). On the other hand, strongly significant differences were discovered for the variables WSC, R-PAS, Complexity, H, FQo, Age and whole number of R (p=0.01).

Discussion: The results show how the analyses carried out provide statistically significant characteristics to detect a prototypical profile of a subject with a diagnosis of intellectual disability. Considering also legal and social medicine aspects, the identification of these patterns represents a substantial help for clinicians to recognize the «state of handicap» useful to access to the benefits provided by Italian welfare state and especially by law 104/92 in the Italian legislation.

Keywords: Rorschach; Forensic assessment; intellectual disability

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

F2-1

VICTIM AND STALKER: THE IDENTIFICATION GAME AND RORSCHACH TEST

Doriana Dipaola[2,3], Elisa Francesca Bosco, Stefania Urso, Valentina Triscio, Monica Prastaro[1]

[1]Cattolica University, Italy, [2]Laboratoire UTRPP, Université Paris XIII, Paris, France, [3]Psychology Department, Turin University, Turin, Italy

Using the Rorschach Test, this presentation explores the phenomenon of stalking and highlights personality features of stalker, victim, and the relationship between both. Defined as a pattern of unwanted behavior, stalking is specifically directed at a specific person.

This study examines two married couples in judicial separation. In both couples, an individual (husband from marriage A, wife from marriage B), has been denounced for a stalking offence. The assessment uses clinical interviews and Rorschach Test analyzed on a qualitative level. Data reveals individual personality traits intersect creating a particular couple dynamic, in particular an active and passive identification game where one part is recognized by the subject, the other part remaining unconscious.

The Rorschach test, thanks to in-depth analysis, allowed to find traits of personalities that underlie the different complementary roles of victim and executioner. The assessment started, for some subjects, a journey of awareness which ended in psychotherapy.

Keywords: Stalking, Rorschach

F2-2

ASSESSING SEXUAL ABUSE THROUGH THE RORSCHACH COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM: A CASE STUDY OF A YOUNG ADULT MALE OUTPATIENT

Clarice Alves de Almeida Beckmann[1], Sérgio Eduardo Silva Oliveira[1]

[1]Universidade de Brasilia, Brasilia, Brazil

The psychological assessment of an individual provides subsidies both for the elaboration of a personalized treatment plan and for the establishment of an accurate prognosis. When applied to patients with a history of trauma, specifically sexual abuse, the clinician needs to understand their current mental functioning, as these life events have great potential to change the course of mental functioning and can generate great distress. The current case study aims to present a psychological assessment using the Rorschach Comprehensive System (CS) in a young adult male outpatient with a history of sexual abuse and to compare the results found in the case with the Rorschach's' trauma indicators available in the literature. The Rorschach was administered to the patient at the request of his psychologist, who had been treating him for seven months, due to impasses about the direction the psychoterapy should follow. Several indices compatible with the literature were found, such as high Trauma Content Index (TC), m, Y, L, FQ- and SumV, in addition to low SumC and positive HVI, suggesting psychological functioning typical of people who had a strong traumatic experience. Also, contents of the patient's responses corroborate the findings. However, some indices differed from those indicated in the literature: PTI and DEPI were not positive, and Afr was high. A new therapeutic plan was established based on Rorschach's results to encompass the idiosyncrasies that the patient presented.

Keywords: Rorschach; Trauma Content Index; sexual abuse

F2-3

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PERSONALITY, PSYCHOPATHY AND COGNITIVE FUNCTION IN FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC INVESTIGATIONS: STUDY PROTOCOL FOR A CROSS SECTIONAL MULTI-METHOD DESIGN

Emma Bolund Lauenstein[1,2], Peter Andiné[1,2,3], Thomas Nilsson[1,2,3], Malin Hildebrand Karlén[1,2,4]

[1]Centre for Ethics, Law and Mental Health (CELAM), University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden, [2]The National Board of Forensic Medicine, Gothenburg, Sweden, [3]Forensic Psychiatric Clinic, Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Gothenburg, Sweden, [4]Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden

Objectives: In Sweden, violent offenders, whose mental state corresponds with the medicolegal term 'severe mental disorder' (SMD) as established within a forensic psychiatric investigation (FPI), is generally sentenced to forensic psychiatric care instead of prison. An investigation with such consequences requires an evidence-based procedure, and the underlying decision-making processes are relatively uncharted. A psychological assessment is an integral part of an FPI in Sweden, and for the gathering of information, four primary data sources (self-report, observer-report, test, life-outcome) are commonly used. The overall aim of this project is to contribute to the development of an evidence-base for psychological assessments within FPIs of violent offenders in Sweden. This is done by using a multi-methodological approach and explore the unique, as well as combined, contribution of different types of assessment methods from different kinds of data sources to the a) SMD-decision and to the b) psychiatric diagnostics.

Methods: The different contributions to the assessment of the four data sources will be explored within three studies, focusing on personality, psychopathy, and cognition, respectively. Variable-oriented and person-oriented statistics will be used in the project, within five statistical steps to be followed in all studies. The inclusion criteria for participation are to be detained and undergoing an FPI, have perpetrated a violent crime, age over 18, able to give informed consent, and master the Swedish language sufficiently. The data collection started in March 2021 with the goal of including 100 individuals.

Results: Preliminary results for the first 30 participants concerning R-PAS will be presented.

Keywords: Multi-method psychological assessment, violent offenders, psychiatric diagnosis.

F2-4

DE LA PSYCHOSE AUX PERVERSION DANS L'AGIR PARRICIDAIRE A à L'ADOLESCENCE

Julien Alary[1], Estelle Louët[1]

[1]Université de Paris, Paris, France

A travers la lecture comparée de protocoles projectifs - Rorschach et TAT -, nous proposons d'étudier les cas de deux adolescents, un garçon de 12 ans et une fille de 13 ans, rencontrés en institution psychiatrique après qu'ils ont agi pour tuer chacun leur père. En première intention, pour ces deux sujets, l'hypothèse de psychose paranoïaque semblait se poser de manière insistante, et à raison, pour les psychologues et psychiatres les ayant vu en consultation. Cependant, il apparaît que ces premières

impressions cliniques peuvent être largement discutées à l'aune du matériel projectif recueilli. Si dans les deux cas les logiques perverses du passage à l'acte semblent présentes, nous nous interrogeons néanmoins sur les différentes valeurs que peuvent recouvrir ces logiques d'un point de vue dynamique et psychopathologique. Aménagement défensif structural ou mouvement transitoire, ces résultats nous permettront de mettre en évidence la pertinence des méthodes projectives, et à fortiori de leurs analyses selon l'école française, pour leur contribution à la discussion diagnostic dans le cadre d'un passage à l'acte criminel à l'adolescence.

Mots-clés: Parricide - Perversion - Adolescence

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

Through the comparative reading of projective protocols - Rorschach and TAT - we will study the cases of two adolescents, a 12 year old boy and a 13 year old girl, who were committed to a psychiatric institution after they attempted to kill their fathers. The hypothesis of paranoid psychosis seemed obvious, and understandably, to the psychologists and psychiatrists who saw them in consultation. However, it appears that these first clinical impressions can be widely discussed in the light of the projective material collected. If, in both cases, the homicidal act seems motivated by a perverse logic, we will nevertheless question the different meanings these logics can cover from a dynamic and psychopathological point of view. Are we faced with a structural defensive organization or a transitory movement? These results will allow us to highlight the relevance of projective methods, and of their analysis according to the French school, in the diagnostic discussion of a criminal act during adolescence.

F2-5

APPLICATIONS OF RORSCHACH PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM (R –PAS) IN FORENSIC SETTINGS AND C.A.R.C.E.A.L.D.

Mona Ranga[1], Mananpreet Kaur[2]

[1]University Of Delhi, India, [2]S.N.D.T Women's University Mumbai India

Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS) has established itself as a reliable and valid and evidence-supported performance-based method used in the forensic settings. Research study claim that it can yield forensic specific information such as perceptual and coping styles, reality testing and coping styles, relational schemas, emotional regulation, and sensitivity among others.The evaluators use R-PAS to assess clinical aspects such as psychosis, personality disorders, and suicidality as well as forensic aspects such as violence risk assessments and child custody evaluations. The authenticity of R-PAS in clinical forensic evaluations found to be inappropriate on the basis of lack of comprehensive evidence base, inadequate psychometric evaluations, and general unacceptance among the psychologists. R-PAS has the potential to pose challenges and opportunities for its applications in forensics. With a focus on the socio-cultural context, the present paper critically analyzes and synthesizes the implications of using R-PAS in forensic settings along with Research utility in perception of children, Rorschach inkblot test of tribal community, norms for the caste, and religion wise, culturally ethically, and linguistic diverse (CARCEALD). Comprehensive review from different states based on diagnostic, type of psychiatric patients, in the context of CARCEALD would be studied.

Keywords: Rorschach performance assessment system, forensic evaluations, CARCEALD

G2-1

THE CORRELATİON BETWEEN RORSCHACH DİAGNOSİS AND PSYCHİATRİC DİAGNOSİS

Erkan Kalem[1], Elif Çinka[1], Hülya Ergün Taşdemir[1], Hande Kapan[1], Nagehan Çöteli[1], Rabia Taş[1], Sema Gürbüz[1], Senanur Oğrak[1], Zülal Şeker[1], Zeynep Betül Yücesoy[1]

[1]Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey

In this study we investigated the patient file records of the Erenköy Mental Health Hospital in between the years 1978-1987, and recorded the psychiatric diagnosis given by the psychiatrists and the Rorschach diagnosis given by the testors. We included 700 patient files into the study. Of all the patients 460 (%65,7) were men and 240 (%34,3) were women; and, 268 (%38,3) were 19-30, 256 (%36,6) were 31-40, 152 (%21,7) were 41-53, and 24 (%3,4) were 54-65 ages old. We divided the Rorschach diagnosis into 3 groups: Neurosis (n= 206, %29,4), Borderline (n=45, %6,4), and Psychosis (n=449, %64,1). Neurosis group included general neurosis (n=102), affective neurosis (n=6), anxiety neurosis (n=8), depressive neurosis (n=78), dissociative neurosis (n=4), obsessive neurosis (n=8) sub-groups. Psychosis group included paranoid reaction (n=46), psychotic reaction (n=239), schizophrenic reaction (n=97), and schizoid reaction (n=67) sub-groups. We analysed the descriptive statistics of the diagnosis given by the psychiatrists for each of the Rorschach diganosis groups. We also analysed the correlation between the diagnosis given by the psychiatrists and the Rorschach testors. We saw that Rorschach diagnosis predicted the psychiatric diagnosis with a high statistical significance (χ 2 (4)=182,55; p=0,000). After investigating all the diagnostic relationships between the psychiatric and the Rorschach diagnosis we concluded that Rorschach diagnosis has clinical validity and reliability. Considering the time period the data was collected we can claim that today, with more rigorous training procedures for Rorschach theory and testing, the Rorschach diagnosis can be even more valid and reliable.

Keywords: Rorschach, clinical, diagnosis

G2-2

ESTUDIO NORMATIVO DEL RORSCHACH SC EN ESPAÑA. RESULTADOS PRELIMINARES

Alberto Ruiz[1], Lilian Ospina[1], Esther Roperti[1], Consuelo Liberal[2], Luis Sendino[3], Margarita Izquierdo[1], María Jesús Campos[1], Yolanda Esteban[1], Miguel Angel Carrasco[1], Diana Hernández[1], Silvia Díaz[1], Anne Andronikov[4], Patrick Fontan[5], Ana Fernández-Manchón[1]

[1]Private practice, Madrid, Spain, [2]Centro de Salud Mental Adultos, Hospitalet, Spain, [3]Private practice, Badajoz, Spain, [4]Emeritus Proffessor University Paris Nanterre, Paris, France, [5]International Rorschach Institute, Paris, France

Se presentan los estadísticos descriptivos obtenidos en el Rorschach de 80 sujetos de la población general española (no pacientes), de 16 a 69 años de edad . Se ajustó la muestra a los datos del Instituto Nacional de Estadística en las variables de sexo, edad, estado civil, procedencia geográfica, situación laboral y nivel educativo. A fin de evaluar el posible impacto de la pandemia, los participantes también completaron el cuestionario STAI (Ansiedad estado-rasgo, de Spielberger, Gorsuch & Lushene, 2015). Los datos del Rorschach Sistema Comprehensivo se compararon con las muestras de Portugal, Francia y Barcelona (2007). Los resultados preliminares apoyan la hipótesis cultural, registrándose mayores diferencias internacionales que dentro del propio país.

Palabras clave: Rorschach Comprehensive System, Spain, normative data

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

Descriptive statistics obtained in the Rorschach test of 80 persons from the general Spanish population (not patients), aged 16 to 69 years, are presented. The sample was adjusted to the data of the Statistics National Institute on the variables of sex, age, marital status, geographical origin, employment status and educational level. In order to assess the potential impact of the pandemic, participants also completed the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) by Spielberger, Gorsuch & Lushene, (2015). Rorschach Comprehensive System data were compared with samples from Portugal, France and Barcelona (2007). Preliminary results support the cultural hypothesis, registering greater international differences between countries than within the country itself.

G2-3

LA INVESTIGACIÓN CON RORSCHACH EN HABLA HISPANA: RESUMEN DE CARACTERISTICAS ACTUALES DE LOS ESTUDIOS CON CASOS EN HISPANOAMÉRICA Y ESPAÑA

Patricio Meneses Merino[2]

[1]Universidad Diego Portales, Santiago, Chile, [2]Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Santiago, Chile

Existe cantidad y calidad suficiente de estudios de metanálisis a partir de investigaciones con Rorschach en habla inglesa. Sin embargo, no se ha descrito suficientemente a la investigación que se realiza con el Test de Rorschach en los países de habla hispana. Esta investigación explora y describe características comunes de 83 estudios científicos con Test de Rorschach, publicados en revistas científicas de Hispanoamérica y España entre los años 2010 y 2021, y seleccionados mediante búsqueda activa en revistas y buscadores científicos especializados, a través de palabras clave. Se identifican categorías de análisis a partir de codificación cualitativa, y se cuantifican respecto de la muestra total, para identificar frecuencias, describir proporciones y diagramar tendencias. Los resultados muestran que en la región conviven en la diversidad un abordaje nomotético con un abordaje idiográfico, la perspectiva cuantitativa con la cualitativa, un uso del sistema comprehensivo Exner con un uso de la Escuela Argentina, y objetos de estudio de carácter clínico con objetos de estudio de carácter psicosocial. Esta diversidad está al servicio del uso de las múltiples y variadas características y posibilidades del Test de Rorschach, constituyendo un terreno fértil para la investigación del test, los distintos métodos de análisis con los que se aborda y los distintos objetos de estudio a los que puede referirse.

Palabras clave: Rorschach, Exner, nomotético e idiográfico.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

There is a sufficient quantity and quality of meta-analysis studies based on Rorschach research in English. However, the research carried out with the Rorschach Test in Spanish-speaking countries has not been sufficiently described. This research explores and describes common characteristics of 83 scientific studies with the Rorschach Test, published in scientific journals in Latin America and Spain between 2010 and 2021, and selected through an active search in journals and specialized scientific search engines, through keywords. Analysis categories are identified from qualitative coding, and quantified with respect to the total sample, to identify frequencies, describe proportions and plot trends. The results show that in the region a nomothetic approach coexists in diversity with an idiographic approach, the quantitative perspective with the qualitative one, a use of the Exner comprehensive system with a use of the Argentine School, and objects of study of a clinical nature with objects of study of psychosocial nature. This diversity is at the service of the multiple and varied characteristics and possibilities of the Rorschach Test, constituting a fertile ground for the investigation of the test, the different methods of analysis with which it is approached and the different objects of study that can investigate.

G2-4

LE MANUEL ALGERIEN DE COTATION DES FORMES. CENTS ANS APRES

Mahmoud Benkhelifa[1]

[1]University of Algiers, Algiers

L'objectif de cette intervention est de présenter l'issue d'une recherche de longue endurance sur l'application du test Rorschach en milieu algérien qui s'est concrétisée dans un manuel de cotation des formes concernant 13258 réponses produites par 808 sujets (enfants, adolescents et adultes).

Les données sont traitées selon deux méthodes : l'une est quantitative (statistique), elle consiste à adapter des normes pour les réponses produites ; l'autre est qualitative, elle met en valeur la qualité formelle des réponses pour souligner la dimension clinique de la «méthode Rorschach». Cependant, les deux méthodes se convergent pour contribuer à évaluer le processus de cotation des réponses.

Résultats: Nous avons pu développer un manuel de cotation des formes très utile pour les praticiens du Rorschach en Algérie, à l'instar des manuels ou livrets établis par les chercheurs occidentaux (C. Beizmann (1966), J. Blomart (1998), J. Exner (2001), T. Tonaboylu-Ikiz (2007-9), C. Azoulay et M. Emmanuelli (2012)); comme nous avons dégagé des normes typiques de la population algérienne concernant tous les facteurs de cotation selon l'approche classique et traités dans une perspective psychanalytique. A côté des réponses spécifiques modulées par la culture algérienne, nous avons repéré des réponses similaires communes à d'autres cultures occidentales qui confirment la dimension universelle du test Rorschach.

Conclusion: Cette étude témoigne de l'efficacité du test Rorschach qui demeure un outil nécessaire pour le diagnostic de la santé mentale comme le considérait son fondateur. Il a réussi à franchir les limites géographiques et chronologiques.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

H4-1

POETS INTERPRET RORSCHACH BLOTS

Ivo Čermák[1], Marek Macák[2], Ivo Čermák[1], Martin Švanda[3]
[1]Faculty of Arts and Letters, Catholic University, Ružomberok, Slovakia, [2]Psychiatric Hospital, Horní Beřkovice and Psychotherapeutic Sanatorium, Ondřejov, Czech Republic, [3]Counseling Center for Family, Marriage and Interpersonal Relations, Blansko, Czech Republic

In this paper we analyze the language and content of Rorschach protocols obtained from seven poets (1 woman and 6 men). The research started from the question of whether specific features can be identified in the way by which poets approach the Rorschach task. We found that poets oscillate between conventional (popular) responses and poetic abstractions. A tendency to resist banal associations is evident, often by imposing verbal originality or embellishments on responses, or by employing metaphors in the service of the ego. References to mythological or fairy-tale creatures, the artistic qualities of the blots and references to artists or works of art, sublime motifs, literary allusions, supernatural forces and reflections of feelings, and vague impressions occur in the protocols. Poets use Rorschach blots to dynamically affirm or reinforce their poetic identity while seeking grounding in reality.

Keywords: Metaphorization in the service of the ego, tension between poetic and banal associations, poetic identity.

H4-3

WHAT MIGHT THIS BE? THE ART AND SCIENCE OF INKBLOTS

Eric Zillmer[1]
[1]Drexel University, Philadelphia, United States

This paper examines the theoretical link between inkblot art and inkblot science by examining the history of inkblots, their use in psychology and art, as well as the nature of the Rorschach task. Rorschach combined two of his passions, graphic arts and the science of medicine, as a catalyst for inquiry into the human psyche. For the Rorschach inkblots to have gained such iconic popularity they had to function as works of art themselves.

As a scientist, Rorschach carefully produced inkblots in an iterative process, compared responses to normative groups, and suggested responses involved perceptual processes. In his dissertation, Rorschach addressed the scientific process as follows: “Some of the readers may think that my presentation of the hallucinatory processes described here are subjective in nature. But one should remember that even astronomers had to discuss and debate personal differences and views (p. 47, translation by EAZ).”

Rorschach, the artist, also created inkblots that were deliberately open to the freedom of the observer’s reaction. He used principles inherent in the psychology of perception and also linked the interpretation of visual sensory data with that of imagination. This concept has been widely accepted in the 20th century art world, and has been described as a key element in the psychology of art and the creative process.

Rorschach’s inkblots are masterpieces, aesthetically pleasing, well-balanced, and interesting. It is this marriage of science and art, that provided a springboard for the use of inkblots in psychology and in popular media.

Keywords: Art, History, Perception

H4-4

THE SCORING OF PAINTINGS: WILD PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS THROUGH RORSCHACH TEST

Roberto Cicioni[1]
[1]Istituto Rorschach Forense, Roma, Italy

This paper is a summary of my postgraduate essay on Rorschach test, dated 1991, when I had the idea of applying Rorschach scoring method to the works of famous artists in order to understand their essential psychological implications, to take a brief historical look at how painting techniques and subjects have changed from antiquity to more modern times.

It is evident how we have moved from a CF painting - in which the works were often commissioned by patrons or by the church, and sometimes were mannerist or complacent, poor in internal content, with clear formal contours, and with religious, landscape, naturalistic or portrait content - to a CF and C painting, when the formal contours were broken with abstractionism, futurism or informalism. The artist’s unconscious also began to gain a greater presence through Surrealism and metaphysical painting, with Dali’s schizotypal contaminations and disproportions, the empty and depersonalised faces of Magritte or De Chirico, the latter’s depressive architectural landscapes, Bosch’s split chaos and Fontana’s spaltung on canvas.

Keywords: Painting; artist; scoring

H4-5

THE DIFFERENCE OF REGRESSION IN THE SERVICE OF THE EGO BETWEEN ABSTRACT PAINTERS AND ABSTRACT SCULPTORS

Ito Toshiki[1]
[1]Kobe University, Kobe/Nadaku/Tsurukabuto, Japan

Objectives: Traditionally, the Rorschach test has been conducted on artists to elucidate the depths of their creativity. The Rorschach test has shown that artists produce specific regressive responses and create works of art by «regressing in the sirvice of the ego» (Dudek, S.Z. 1968 etc). The purpose of this study is to investigate whether the aspects of regression in the service of the ego are different in artists of different genres.

Methods: The authors administered the Rorschach test to 10 abstract sculptors and 15 abstract painters. Here, abstract artists were discussed because the author’s previous research (2018) found that abstract painters were more likely to regress than representational painters. The authors scored their primary process responses according to Holt’s scoring system (1977).

Results: The results showed that in the category of contradiction with reality, of symbolization in imagery ($p<.10$) and of condensation of images ($p<.05$), abstract painters produced more responses than abstract sculptors. The term «contradiction with reality» describes emotions, logic, etc. that are not realistically possible; «symbolization in imagery» refers to peculiar symbolization using images; and «condensation of images» refers to unrealistic image-combination.

Conclusion(s): The "regression in the service of the ego" was shown to be different depending on the genre of the artists. It was inferred that the modes of expression determined the aspects of the regression in the service of the ego.

Keywords: Regression in the service of the ego, Artists, Creativity

---

H5-1

FAMILY RELATIONAL TRAUMA: A RORSCHACH CASE STUDY OF 5 SIBLINGS

Hannah Weissberg Gold[1]

[1]*Private Practice, Raanana, Israel*

Much has been written about how primary trauma shapes the personality of the child developing in its shadow, as well as about how such trauma is manifested in the Rorschach test.

For the past year and a half, I have had the professional opportunity to conduct a full psychological assessment, including Rorschach, to five siblings (7 y/o girl, 8 y/o fraternal twins, 14 y/o girl, 15 y/o girl) who grew up together, and who were exposed from birth to severe violence directed at their mother, ending only when their father, the aggressor, was sent to prison. The assessments were conducted at my private practice, consecutively and not simultaneously, and the ethical considerations were thought through. It was only during the process that I realized I had valuable clinical material, which might shed valuable light on the process that a family goes through in their attempt to heal from trauma. Moreover, the material allowed me to deeply understand the intrapersonal dynamics of siblings, influencing each other and building the mutual life fabric, as part of the real and internalized family organism.

In my oral presentation I would like to share my findings about the traumatic elements common to all the siblings, which were reflected in the initial engagement process with the Rorschach, the level of productivity reflected in the test, the thought processes and thematic issues presented. In addition, I would like to illustrate how the siblings hold split mechanisms together for the sake of the family as a whole.

Keywords: Siblings Rorschach, Relational Trauma, Family and individual

---

H5-2

SOME THOUGHTS ABOUT THE PROCESSING OF DEVELOPMENTAL TRAUMA IN ADULTS WITH BORDERLINE PERSONALITY: TWO COMPARATIVE RORSCHACH CASE-STUDIES.

Dana Castro, Phd Viviane Matar Touma[1]

[1]*Universite Paris Nanterre, France*

Aim: Show how personality factors impact the psychological processing of developmental trauma in two individuals describing a personal history of parental indifference and rejection.

Subjects: adults, male (M) and female (F), matched by age (35,6), socioeconomic status, years of education, income level, personality organization (borderline) and personal difficulties. Both came, in private practice, for a collaborative assessment wishing to understand their relational difficulties with their partners with whom they both had been living for 5 years. Both described their difficulties in terms of feeling unrecognized, being treated unfairly, fearing abandonment, and resenting their partner's stance.

Results: The results on the Rorschach test, administered and scored according to the Comprehensive system showed some similarities between the two protocols, in the expression of developmental trauma (R= 25; TCI =.40; DEPI+; CDI+; PTI= 3; D=-1; AjD=-1); the massive use of intellectualization (>11) and the recrudescence of traumatic contents on cards I, II, III, IV, V and X. The differences relate to stylistic variables: L and EB; to ideation: Mp>Ma and interpersonal needs for supportive relationships (T). During a DBT psychotherapy, offered to both subjects, the F subject, an extrovert with a complexity reduction style (L>1) and realistic interpersonal needs (T=1) made quicker progress.

Conclusion: From a theoretical perspective traumatic content on some Rorschach cards help to envision the subject's personal functioning; from a therapeutic perspective some of the Rorschach variables, placed in the context of the personality, promote the process of change and allow the psychotherapist to use them all through the therapeutic process.

Keywords: trauma, contents, stylistic variables.

H5-3

LA CATASTROPHE NUCLÉAIRE DE TCHERNOBYL ET LE PSYCHODIAGNOSTIK DE RORSCHACH

Séverine Louwette[1], Christian Mormont[1]

[1]*Université de Liège, Belgium, Liège, Belgium*

La catastrophe nucléaire de Tchernobyl (26 avril 1986) reste considérée comme un des désastres majeurs du XXème siècle.

En 1991, Natalia Matsneva et Paulina Gonchar, psychologues à l'Université de Kiev, ont administré un Rorschach à 48 adultes, âgés de 25 à 55 ans, résidant à Tchernobyl (25 sujets) et à Kiev (23 sujets) en 1986. Les habitants de Tchernobyl, évacués de la région contaminée et relogés dans des zones dites propres, ont bénéficié d'un soutien psychologique de groupe par les deux psychologues. Parmi eux, 13 ne présentaient pas de symptomatologie spécifique tandis que les 12 autres avaient reçu un diagnostic d'état de stress posttraumatique. Par ailleurs, l'autorité soviétique ayant décrété que la ville de Kiev n'avait pas été contaminée, les 23 kiéviens ne pouvaient être reconnus comme exposés à la catastrophe ni bénéficier de soutien psychologique.

Les protocoles de Rorschach de ces échantillons constituent un matériel anthropologique inédit et exceptionnel qui nous a été confié en 1992. Ils ont été recueillis en russe, traduits en français et nous les avons analysés en 1992 puis en 2022 (Système Intégré de J.E. Exner). Leur étude met notamment en évidence des caractéristiques singulières de la représentation de soi, des autres et du monde, l'émergence de certains mécanismes défensifs. Cet ensemble de particularités traduit la manière dont ces ukrainiens ont fait face à une menace invisible, inodore, incolore : les radiations. Ce matériel apporte une contribution à l'étude de la clinique des psychotraumatismes et à la compréhension des conséquences des man-made disasters.

Mots-clés: Tchernobyl ; Rorschach ; psychotraumatismes

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

THE CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR DISASTER (APRIL 26, 1986) IS STILL CONSIDERED ONE OF THE MAJOR DISASTERS OF THE 20TH CENTURY.

In 1991, Natalia Matsneva and Paulina Gonchar, psychologists at the University of Kiev, administered a Rorschach to 48 adults, aged 25 to 55, living in Chernobyl (25 subjects) and Kiev (23 subjects) in 1986. The inhabitants of Chernobyl, who had been evacuated from the contaminated region and relocated to so-called clean areas, received group psychological support from the two psychologists. Among them, 13 had no specific symptomatology while the other 12 had been diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder. Moreover, as the Soviet authorities had decreed that the city of Kiev had not been contaminated, the 23 Kievians could not be recognized as exposed to the disaster nor could they benefit from psychological support.

The Rorschach protocols of these samples constitute an unpublished and exceptional anthropological material that was entrusted to us in 1992. They were collected in Russian, translated into French and we analyzed them in 1992 and again in 2022 (J.E. Exner's Integrated System). Their study brings to light singular characteristics of the representation of oneself, of others and of the world, the emergence of certain defensive mechanisms. This set of particularities translates the way in which these Ukrainians faced an invisible, odorless, colorless threat: radiations. This material brings a contribution to the study of the clinic of psychotraumatisms and to the understanding of the consequences of man-made disasters.

J4-1

PSYCHIC FUNCTIONING OF A YOUNG PARKINSON'S PATIENT THROUGH PROJECTIVE TESTS IN OBJECT LOSS PROBLEMATIC AND NARCISSISTIC AXIS

Duygu Kurulay[1], Elif Sever[1]
[1]Istanbul University, Turkey

Neurological manifestations of Parkinson's disease, which appears as loss of dopamine cells in the brain leading to loss of movement, is an area that has not been studied sufficiently from psychoanalytical and psychosomatic perspective. In this study, the evaluation of psychic functioning of a 48-year-old young Parkinson's patient were evaluated using the Rorschach and TAT tests in object loss problematic and narcissistic axis.

Physical vulnerability related to movement disorder and narcissistic vulnerability were evaluated together. It was concluded that the intensity of the existing anxiety about object loss activates the denial mechanism and causes investment in hypomanic defenses. Difficulties in drive control is pointed out and repeated throughout the projective tests. The fragility of identity and insufficiency in object relations were interpreted within the responses of projective tests according to psychoanalytical and psychosomatic theories and the persecutory features of the archaic mother figure is also elucidated briefly.

Keywords: parkinson's disease, projective tests, identity, object relations

J4-2

THE RELATION BETWEEN ECZEMA PATIENTS' BARRIER AND PENETRATION SCORES AND INSUFFICIENT SKIN EGO ORGANIZATION

Kübra Göçer[1], Elif Sever[2]
[1]Istanbul University, Turkey, [2]Istanbul University, Turkey

The skin is an organ reflecting physical and psychic processes. Manifold skin disorders are accepted as psychosomatic and psychic factors for diseases like eczema have to be still investigated. This research was conducted within the context of a master's thesis and the following is a part of this study. The Rorschach and Thematic Apperception Tests as projective methods were applied to 15 participants in addition to semi-structured psychoanalytic interviews. Application and assessment of the tests were based on the guidelines of the psychoanalytic inclined French School. Didier Anzieu developed a skin ego theory implying that the skin is a projection of the primitive and body-focused ego. At this time, the skin ego is mainly shaped by maternal capacities. A lack in these maternal capacities might lead to deficiencies in skin ego organization. Firstly, it was hypothesized that a deficiency in skin ego organization in eczema patients was connected to failures in these maternal capacities since a skin disorder emerged. As a further hypothesis, Fisher and Cleveland's research findings were used. They suggested years ago that a skin disorder serves as a barrier and harmful or penetrating forces are not passed through. Consequently, this notion was supported by their findings. However, in this study eczema patients' barrier and penetration dynamics both prevailed to the same extent meaning that boundaries are time to time permeable. This finding corresponds with the results related to deficiencies in skin ego organization of this study.

Keywords: eczema, skin ego organization, barrier and penetration scores

J4-3

STROKE THROUGH THE PSYCHODIAGNOSIS OF THE RORSCHACH TEST: CONTRAST WITH PIOTROWSKI'S ORGANIC SIGNS

Verónica Vargas - Araya[1], Ximena Muñoz Hagel[2]
[1]Hospital Clínico Universidad De Chile, Santiago, Chile, [2]Escuela de Psicología - Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile

El Accidente Cerebrovascular (ACV) es una patología prevalente y discapacitante. Ocasionalmente se presentan atípicamente, predominantemente psiquiátrica, lo que conlleva a errores diagnósticos. Estos pacientes ingresan a dispositivos de salud mental, donde es posible aplicar Test de Rorschach. La organicidad se puede evaluar a través de los Diez Signos de Piotrowski (SP) en el test: 5 o más establecen alta probabilidad de daño orgánico. El objetivo del estudio es comparar presencia de SP según zonas anatómicas dañadas por ACV en una muestra de pacientes adultos y describir la presencia y distribución de SP en la misma. Metodología: estudio descriptivo, comparativo, no experimental, que evalúa la presencia de SP en Rorschach. Participaron 60 adultos, distribuidos en grupos homogéneos según zona anatómica del ACV, pertenecientes a dos Hospitales de la RM. Resultados: Los subgrupos demostraron homogeneidad en aspectos sociodemográficas. 68,3% de los pacientes obtuvieron 5 o más SP, con diferencias significativas entre grupos (p 0,025 - a 0,05). Conclusión: Existen diferencias entre los subgrupos analizados, con mayor presencia de 5 o más SP en el macrogrupo frontal-temporal-parietal. Se concluye la necesidad de profundizar en el tema dado que los SP en Rorschach constituyen una herramienta eficaz para la detección de patología orgánica cerebral.

Palabras clave: Accidente Cerebrovascular, Test de Rorschach, Signos de Piotrowski

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

Stroke is a prevalent and disabling condition. Occasionally they present atypically, predominantly psychiatric symptoms, which leads to diagnostic errors. These patients were admitted to mental health programs, where it is possible to apply the Rorschach test. The organicity can be evaluated through the Ten Piotrowski Signs (PS) in the test: 5 or more points demonstrates high probability of organic damage. The aim of the study is to compare the 21 Accidente Cerebrovascular a través del Psicodiagnóstico del Test de Rorschach presence of PS according to anatomical areas damaged by stroke in a sample of patients and to describe the presence and distribution of PS in it. Methodology: descriptive, comparative, non-experimental study that evaluates the presence of SP in Rorschach. 60 adults participated, distributed in homogeneous groups according to anatomical area of the stroke, belonging to two RM Hospitals. Results: The subgroups demonstrated homogeneity in sociodemographic aspects. 68.3% of the patients obtained 5 or more PS, with significant differences between groups (p 0,025 - a 0,05). Conclusion: There are differences between the analyzed subgroups, with a greater presence of 5 or more SP in the frontal-temporal-parietal group. The need to delve into the subject is concluded since the SP in Rorschach constitute an effective tool for the detection of organic brain pathology.

Keywords: Stroke, Rorschach Test, Piotrowski Signs.

J4-4

CARDIOLOGICAL EMERGENCIES AND THEIR PSYCHIC MANIFESTATIONS BY MULTIMETHOD ASSESSMENT

Sonia Regina Pasian[1], Aline Cristina Antonechen[1]
[1]*University Of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, Brazil*

Psychological components involved in the process of heart disease are mentioned in the scientific literature, but in a controversial way. This study aimed to characterize and compare indicators of depression, anxiety, affective experiences and psychodynamic characteristics of heart patients treated in hospital emergency. The convenience sample was composed by Clinical Group (G1, n=40, adults admitted in Coronary Care Unit of Emergency) and Comparison Group (G2, n=40, volunteers without heart disease), with majority male (n=70.0%), mean age of 62.7 (±5.5) years; low education [mean of 6.6 (±4.1) years of study], volunteers from the countryside of the State of São Paulo/Brazil. They were individually assessed by psychological battery, including Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), Affect Scale (AE), Zulliger Test (Paris Approach), analyzed in descriptive and comparative terms between groups (Student's t-test, Chi-square, $p \leq 0.05$). Data pointed out significantly higher mean of depression indicators (PHQ-9) in cardiac patients (G1=6.40±6.60; G2=2.17±3.10), besides statistically higher anxiety (BAI) (G1=10.37±9.40; G2=3.87±4.80). There was predominance of positive affect in both groups (G1=41.4±7.2; G2=44.3±5.5), however, negative affect were more intense among patients with heart disease (G1=27.6±9.5; G2=23.4±8.7). In the Zulliger Test some statistically significant differences were found between the groups, but with reduced interpretative value because they are isolated variables. These findings of higher anxiety, depression and negative affect associated with a decrease of stabilizing elements in the psychic dynamics among clinical group constitute relevant empirical evidence to understand experiences associated with acute cardiac disease in hospital emergency settings, facilitating multidisciplinary planning appropriate to their psychological needs.

Keywords: Psychocardiology, Zulliger Test, Projective Methods

J4-5

ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME IN AN EMERGENCY SETTING: PRELIMINARY PSYCHOLOGICAL FINDINGS

Aline Cristina Antonechen[1], Gisele Patrícia de Oliveira Carniel[1], Sonia Regina Pasian[1]
[1]*Universidade de São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, Brazil*

Heart diseases are among the most prevalent in the world, with high morbidity and mortality rates, and psychological functioning is a risk factor for these pathologies. This work seeks to characterize indicators of depression, anxiety and psychodynamic aspects in heart patients, compared to non-patients. The preliminary sample includes volunteers from 30-59 years old, of both genders, with varied schooling, from the countryside of the State of São Paulo/Brazil, being patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome, admitted in a reference public hospital (G1, n=10) and adults from the community, without heart disease (G2, n=10). They were individually assessed by sociodemographic and clinical questionnaire, Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), Zulliger Test (Paris Approach). In G1 there were six cases of clinical depression and five with severe anxiety, while in G2 there were two and three cases of these disorders, respectively. In the Zulliger the statistical comparison (Student's t-test, $p \leq 0.05$) of the main variables pointed out the following significant differences: (a) number of responses (G1=6.3±2.5; G2=10.5±2.1); (b) total time (G=162.0±49.1; G2=212.7±53.9); (c) latency time (G1=49.9±22.9; G2=30.4±12.5); d) D% (G1=54.3±12.6; G2=35.6±13.5); e) A% (G1=60.7±24.7; G2= 36.5±20.5), suggesting lower productivity, greater restlessness and attachment to concrete in G1, besides signs of stereotypy. The findings, although preliminary, may indicate differences between the groups in the rhythm of their associative processes, way of apprehension of reality and ways of dealing with environmental demands, which may interfere with general health, highlighting the relevance of psychological assessment processes in hospital emergencies.

Keywords: Cardiopathy, Psychological Assessment, Projective Methods.

J5-1

ASSESSMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA USING PROJECTIVE TESTS

Prasanta Kumar Roy[1], Doyel Ghosh[2]
[1]*Institute of Psychiatry-A Centre of Excellence, Kolkata, India,* [2]*Institute of Psychiatry-A Centre of Excellence, Kolkata, India*

Area of Assessment: Trauma survivors are at higher risk to develop various mental health concerns including depression, suicidal behavior or substance related behavior; however, assessment of psychological trauma using objective tools is a complex process and may be affected by retrospective bias or current emotional state. Projective Method can be an effective assessment approach that may guide us to identify presence of psychological trauma by minimizing the limitations of recall bias of checklists.

Summary of theoretical contribution: Various projective psychological tools including Rorschach Test, Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) have been reported to display its' unique ability to capture

the subjective experience of trauma. These tools have been used historically for assessment purpose of trauma and many identifiers have been developed; however, utility of the same is minimal due to lack of awareness and inadequate researches.

What is significant: In this paper authors have reviewed some projective tools, particularly Rorschach Test on how those tools can be used to reliably identify presence of trauma. We have discussed about trauma index, critical contents as assessed by Rorschach and social cognition based object relation system of TAT with other strategies and tools. A skilled practitioner might utilize these assessment data in planning effective intervention of trauma too.

Keywords: Trauma, Assessment, Projective testing

J5-2

Le temps actuel et le psycho-traumatisme en Algérie, à travers le Rorschach et le TAT

Chahida Djebbar[1], Amina Lassar[1]

[1]Université Mohamed Ben Ahmed Oran 2, Oran Algeria

Réagir par un syndrome psychotraumatique, résulte une rencontre variable entre un sujet et un vécu qui ne peut être transformé ni symbolisé ; la reviviscence ou la répétition du vécu traumatique est l'une des expressions évidentes de la spécificité du temps actuel dans le fonctionnement psychique du sujet psycho-traumatisé. Une rencontre se vit au présent un traumatisme dans l'actuel. Le présent trouve et retrouve, l'actuel est un présent qui ne retrouve rien (Paul Denis, 1995). En effet, en deçà de toute symptomatologie et nosographie liée au syndrome poste traumatique, les valeurs culturelles sont à la fois, à la base de la construction du temps subjectif du sujet et de son expérience psychotraumatique qui bouscule son fonctionnement psychique.

Dans cette étude, notre objectif ne consiste pas seulement à explorer la question de l'écoulement d'un temps indépassable et envahissant d'un vécu traumatique, mais particulièrement, d'appréhender l'importance de la méthodologie projective (le Rorschach et le TAT) dans la compréhension de l'intersection de la dimension psychotemporelle et culturelle, auprès de cinq jeunes adultes algériens psychotraumatisées par divers types d'accidents, venant volontairement consulter pour une prise en charge psychologique.

Mots-clés: psychotraumatic syndrome , psychotraumatic experience, current time, subjective time

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

Reacting with a psychotraumatic syndrome result a variable meeting between a subject and an experience that can not be transformed or symbolized; the revival or repetition of the traumatic experience is one of the obvious expressions of the specificity of the present time in the psychic functioning of the psycho-traumatized subject. A meeting is experienced in the present a trauma in the present and not in a present that finds and re finds, the current is a present that finds nothing (Paul Denis, 1995). Indeed, below all symptomatology and nosography related to the traumatic position syndrome, cultural values are at the same time at the base of the construction of the subjective time, of the subject and of his psychotraumatic experience which upsets his psychic functioning.

In this study, our goal is not only to explore the question of the flow of an insurmountable time invading a traumatic experience, but especially to understand the importance of projective methodology (the Rorschach and the TAT) in understanding the intersection of the psychotomporal and cultural dimension, with five young Algerian adults traumatized by different types of accident, voluntarily consulting for psychological care.

J5-3

LE RORSCHACH: UN «ATTRACTEUR» DES EXPÉRIENCES TRAUMATIQUES DE L'INFORME AU RÉCIT SUBJECTIF

Anne-Lyse Demarchi[2], Magali Ravit[1]

[1]CRPPC - Université Lumière Lyon 2 - Lyon, France, [2]CRPPC - Université Lumière Lyon 2, Lyon, France

A partir de la pratique de l'examen psychologique dans le champ judiciaire, nous aborderons plus particulièrement la singularité du test de Rorschach dans sa capacité à mobiliser les expressions traumatiques. En effet, l'expertise psychologique est un dispositif de rencontre à partir duquel il est demandé au psychologue de pouvoir rendre compte de l'impact traumatique des faits pour lesquels une instruction est en cours. Aussi, l'utilisation des épreuves projectives, et notamment le Rorschach, se présente comme une « caisse de résonance » des expériences traumatiques. Dans ce sens, le caractère informel du matériel projectif a valeur d'appel à ce qui demeure « indécidable » sur le versant psychique, ce qui mobilise les expressions traumatiques de par leur caractère indéfini sur le plan représentationnel. Ce sont alors toutes les expressions sensorielles (contenues dans ou en l'absence de formalisation) qui vont témoigner de l'effondrement de la subjectivité. Dans ce prolongement, nous verrons comment les méthodes projectives servent de levier dans le dépôt, le « partage », puis la construction de la scène traumatique et du récit des faits. Nous prendrons pour illustrer nos propos les vignettes cliniques de deux femmes victimes pouvant rappeler le roman Le Parfum de Patrick Süskind par leurs références et connotations sensorielles. En fonction de l'histoire de vie du sujet, mais aussi de son mode de fonctionnement psychique, nous verrons comment les réponses estompage ont valeur d'expression, voire d'expulsion, de vécus sensoriels de dégoût, dans les cas notamment de victimes d'abus sexuels.

Mots-clés: trauma - forensics - victim

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

Based on the practice of psychological examination in the judicial field, we will discuss more particularly the singularity of the Rorschach test in its capacity to mobilise traumatic expressions. Indeed, the psychological examination is a meeting device from which the psychologist is asked to be able to give an account of the traumatic impact of the facts for which an investigation is underway. Thus, the use of projective tests, and in particular the Rorschach, serves as a «sounding board» for traumatic experiences. In this sense, the informal nature of the projective material has the value of appealing to what remains 'undecidable' on the psychic side, which mobilises the traumatic expressions because of their undefined nature on the representational level. It is then all the sensory expressions (contained in or in the absence of formalisation) that will testify to the collapse of subjectivity. In this extension, we will see how projective methods serve as a lever in the filing, the 'sharing', and then the construction of the traumatic scene and the account of

the facts. To illustrate this, we will use the clinical vignettes of two female victims that may recall Patrick Süskind's novel The Perfume by their references and sensory connotations. Depending on the life history of the subject, but also on her mode of psychic functioning, we will see how the blurring responses have the value of expressing, or even expelling, sensory experiences of disgust, particularly in the case of victims of sexual abuse.

J5-4

THE USE OF THE RORSCHACH IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT IN CHILDREN WITH COMPLEX TRAUMA

Levana Israeli[1], Laura Canetti[1], Tomer Miron[1]
[1]*Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel*

Objectives: This study examined the effectiveness of Milieu therapy in a residential treatment setting for children who suffer from complex trauma. Milieu therapy is an intervention based on psychoanalytical principles to treat children who have experienced severe abuse at critical stages of development. While Milieu therapy is long known, current literature focused solely on behavioral measurements. Moreover, there is a lack of studies measuring changes in deeper personality structure. This study assessed the effectiveness of this treatment using the Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS), a test that enables measuring personality structure, and has been found appropriate for trauma assessment.

Method: Rorschach was administered to 30 children who were treated at the «Jerusalem Hills Therapeutic Center» at the beginning of treatment (M=9 years) and after 3 years of treatment (M=11.05 years). The assessment focused on processes of thinking, self-representation, object relations, and preoccupation with traumatic content.

Results: Significant improvements were found in all thought and perception processes measures (TP-Comp, EII-3, WSumCog, SevCog, FQ-%, FQ%). Significant improvement was observed in the quality of the object relations (PHR/GPHR); Other measures of self and object perception were improved but not significant. Significantly decreased traumatic mentalization was observed by a new thematic code that relates to traumatic human movement responses.

Conclusion: This study is an important validation of the impact of Milieu therapy on deep personality layers in children with complex trauma. This study demonstrates application of the R-PAS method, which has not yet been implemented in this specific field.

Keywords: Complex Trauma, Milieu Therapy, Rorschach

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

K3-1

USING RORSCHACH COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM IN EVALUATION OF LONG-TERM PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OUTCOME - A CASE STUDY OF FORENSIC PATIENT AFTER HOMICIDE ACT

Anica Prosnik Domjan[1]

[1]University Medical Center, Department for Forensic Psychiatry, Maribor, Slovenia

The purpose of the presenting case is to illustrate how valuable the Rorschach Comprehensive System (CS) is in evaluating the positive outcome of long-term hospital treatment of severe case of borderline personality disorder with psychotic episodes that have resulted in homicide act, since the patient hasn't been treated for many years. The patient is a 42-years old male, who has been hospitalised at our forensic psychiatric unit. The evaluation has been done first some weeks after his admission using Rorschach Comprehensive System and Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI). Second evaluation followed five months later using Structured Inventory of Malingering Symptomathology (SIMS), Frankfurt primary cognitive disorder Inventory (FBF) and Minnesota Multifasic Personality Inventory 2 (MMPI2). The final evaluation took place three and half years after the admission using Rorschach CS, Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS-IV) and PAI. Comparison of the Structured Summary of first and second Rorschach results showed differences in XA%, WDA%, DQ+ and GHR (higher) and X-%, S-, Zd, WSum6, total of S- and PHR (lower). These findings are consistent with clinical observation of the patient (improved reality testing and social functioning, withdraw of psychotic symptoms), who was treated with antipsychotic psychofarmacological methods, as well as group psychotherapy. As a clinical psychologist in a multidisciplinary team it's of a great value to contribute with prognostic evaluation on basis of second Rorschach when the process of integration of a patient back into community begins.

Keywords: homicide, borderline personality disorder, psychosis

K3-2

RECOVERY FROM A HUGE ANXIETY AND A MODERATE DEPRESSION IN INTENSIVE 2-YEAR PSYCHOTHERAPY

Pekka Koistinen[1]

[1]Oulun Rorschach, oulu, Finland

The purpose of the case study is to show recovery in an intensive psychotherapy by the author, psychotherapist in a 20 months treatment period. The patient is a 45-old male trated in outpatient private practice. He came to the treatment suffering from a huge anxiety and a moderate depression. Currently, at the time of the last assessment the treatment has lasted 20 months. Two different personality assessment methods; Personality Assessment Instrument (PAI) and Rorschach were used. PAI was instructed three times: 1st before starting therapy, 2nd as patient been in the treatment 8 months and 3rd 20 months been in the treatment. Rorschach was given at the same time as 2nd and 3rd PAI was instructed. Remarkable recovery in anxiety and moderate decrease in depression was established. In addition welcome changes due to patient´s self image was seen in PAI and Rorschach. It is concluded, that both methods are valuable tools to show recovery in an intensive psychotherapy. In addition,the results of the special personality assessment methods are in line with the clinical picture the psychotherapist, the author of the case currently finds the patient.

Keywords: Psychotherapy, Recovery, Personality

K3-3

QUELLE TEMPORALITÉ ENTRE LE TEST ET LE RE-TEST D'UN RORSCHACH ET D'UN TAT?

François-David Camps[1], Dimitra Laimou[2], Gaëlle Malle[3], Christine Peiffer[4], Céline Racin[5], Pierre-Justin Chantepie[4], Barbara Smaniotto[1], Magali Ravit[1], Catherine Azoulay[4]

[1]Université Lumière Lyon 2, Lyon, France, [2]Université Jules Vernes de Picardie, Amiens, France, [3]GHU Paris Psychiatrie et Neurosciences, Paris, France, [4]Université de Paris, Paris, France, [5]Université de Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France

Cent ans après sa parution, le Rorschach est l'un des tests de personnalité les plus utilisés dans le monde. Il a fait l'objet de multiples études mettant à l'épreuve sa valeur psychométrique ou tentant de standardiser son utilisation. Une question demeure encore inexplorée : quel serait l'écart de temps minimal à respecter entre un test et un re-test pour permettre d'observer les manifestations d'un processus de changement au Rorschach ? L'écart minimal admis de manière empirique par la communauté des projectivistes est de 12 à 18 mois. Cependant, H. Rorschach lui-même présentait dans Psychodiagnostic (1921) le cas d'un étudiant de 28 ans. Il observait grâce à un re-test à 5 mois des changements, en particulier dans la sphère de l'affectivité. L'objectif de notre recherche est de mettre à l'épreuve la temporalité nécessaire entre deux passations du Rorschach et du TAT. Elle porte sur les changements et variations témoignant de la dynamique et de la (re)mobilisation du fonctionnement psychique à l'œuvre auxquels il s'agit de donner un sens et non pas sur la stabilité de ces deux tests. Nous exposerons, dans cette communication, les premiers résultats de notre recherche qui porte sur la comparaison qualitative de protocoles de Rorschach et de TAT de 30 participants de 18 à 35 ans, à 30 jours ou 6 mois ou encore 12 mois d'intervalle. Le Rorschach et le TAT sont des outils particulièrement pertinents méthodologiquement et cohérents épistémologiquement pour évaluer les capacités de changements dynamiques d'un sujet, à court, moyen et long terme.

Mots-clés: test re-test transformation

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

One hundred years after its publication, the Rorschach is one of the most widely used personality tests in the world. It has been the subject of numerous studies testing its psychometric value or attempting to standardize its use. One question remains unexplored: what would be the minimum time gap to be respected between a test and a re-test in order to observe the manifestations of a process of change in the Rorschach? The minimum gap empirically accepted by the projectivist community is 12 to 18 months. However, H. Rorschach himself presented in Psychodiagnosis (1921) the case of a 28 year old student. He observed changes, particularly in the sphere of affectivity, thanks to a retest at 5 months. The objective of our research is to test the temporality necessary between two Rorschach and TAT tests. It concerns the changes and variations that testify to the dynamics and the (re)mobilization of the psychic functioning at work, to which it is a question of giving a meaning, and not to the stability of these two tests. In this communication, we will present the first results of our research

which concerns the qualitative comparison of Rorschach and TAT protocols of 30 participants aged 18 to 35 years, at 30 days or 6 months or even 12 months intervals. The Rorschach and the TAT appear to be particularly relevant methodologically and epistemologically coherent tools for evaluating a subject's capacity for dynamic change in the short, medium and long term.

Keywords: Rorschach - TAT - test - re-test - transformation - change process - temporality

---

K3-4

THE RORSCHACH EGO IMPAIRMENT INDEX (EII-2) AS A PREDICTOR OF PSYCHOTHERAPY OUTCOME AND ALLIANCE DEVELOPMENT

Jaakko Stenius[1]

[1]*Niuvanniemi Hospital, Kuopio, Finland*

Objectives: The main aim of the research was to evaluate the predictive ability of the Rorschach-based Ego Impairment Index (EII-2) on psychotherapy outcome and alliance development in patients suffering from depressive or anxiety disorders, using data from the Helsinki Psychotherapy Study.

Methods: Patients (N = 326) were randomly assigned to two short-term therapies – solution-focused therapy (SFT, n = 97) and short-term psychodynamic psychotherapy (SPP, n = 101) – and one long-term (psychodynamic) psychotherapy (LPP, n = 128). In a Study I, the predictive validity of the EII-2 for the outcome of the two short-term psychotherapies (SFT and SPP) and long-term psychotherapy (LPP) was assessed. In a Study II, the predictive ability of three divergent assessment measures of alliance development over the course of LPP was examined.

Results: First, patients with lower ego impairment (lower EII-2 values) were found to gain benefit more rapidly from both short-term therapies than from long-term psychotherapy. Second, the results indicated that higher scores in the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Revised (WAIS-R) predicted favorable development of both patient- and therapist-rated alliance. Less use of immature defenses assessed by Defense Style Questionnaire (DSQ) predicted improved patient-rated alliance, as did higher ego impairment.

Conclusions: The findings suggest that Rorschach-based evaluation of ego functioning may provide clinically useful information for selection of treatment length. In addition, findings support the value of pretreatment multi-method assessment that may inform about patients' individual treatment needs.

Keywords: Psychotherapy, Prediction, EII-2

K4-1

RORSCHACH UN SIGLO DESPUÉS: ¿ES POSIBLE LA ADMINISTRACIÓN VIRTUAL?

Ariana Gabriela Garcia[1], Leandro Guzman[1], Tatiana Presman[1]

[1]*Universidad De Buenos Aires, Facultad de Psicología, Cátedra: Psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach, Buenos Aires, Argentina*

La pandemia por Covid-19 nos enfrentó a la necesidad de adaptar nuestras herramientas y modos de trabajo en la evaluación psicológica en general y a repensar los alcances de ésta en los diferentes ámbitos. La virtualidad ha hecho que los instrumentos de evaluación presentaran falencias operativas o devinieran obsoletos. ¿Es posible, entonces, adaptarlos y validarlos a este nuevo contexto?. El presente trabajo tiene como objetivo analizar la posibilidad de utilización del Rorschach en contextos virtuales, relevando las similitudes y diferencias con la administración convencional propuesta por las diferentes escuelas. Las técnicas psicométricas, por lo general, no revistieron tantas dificultades como las proyectivas. Hace años es posible la administración de ellas a través de plataformas virtuales, incluso con la elaboración automática de informes. No obstante, surgen varios interrogantes al respecto: ¿Cómo garantizar que el estímulo no presente alteraciones en su tamaño, color y matices, en los dispositivos electrónicos utilizados?, ¿Cómo lograr una adecuada interacción entre el material y la persona evaluada para asegurar que la producción de respuestas no encuentre condicionamientos por el método?, ¿Se puede generar un adecuado rapport para que el proceso de evaluación psicológica sea válido?, ¿Cómo garantizar la protección de derechos de autor al replicar las imágenes del Test cuando no se utilizan las láminas impresas por las editoriales autorizadas?. En conclusión, luego de haber realizado una búsqueda bibliográfica y, al no haber hallado resultados concluyentes, es conveniente investigar la adaptación de la administración del Rorschach en contextos virtuales, evaluando la validez y confiabilidad del instrumento.

Palabras clave: Rorschach, Virtualidad, Pandemia

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

The Covid-19 pandemic forced us to modify our tools and ways of working in psychological assessment, in general, and to rethink its scope at the different professional areas. Virtuality introduced operational shortcomings to assessment tools or even made them obsolete. Is it possible to adapt and validate them to this new context?

The aim of this paper is to analyze the possibility of using the Rorschach Test in virtual contexts, highlighting similarities and differences with the conventional administration proposed by different schools.

Psychometric techniques, in general, have not found many difficulties as the projective ones. For the last years it has been possible to administrate them through virtual platforms, even with generation of automatic reporting. However, several questions arise in this regard: How to guarantee that the stimulus does not present alterations in its size, color and shades, at the electronic devices? How to achieve adequate interaction between the material and the assessed person to ensure the proper production of answers, not being conditioned by the method? Can an adequate rapport be generated, so that the psychological assessment process is valid? How to guarantee copyright protection by replicating the original inkblots printed by the authorized publishers?
In conclusion, after having carried out a bibliographic search and, not having found conclusive results, it is convenient to research the adaptation of the Rorschach Test administration in virtual contexts, analyzing the validity and reliability of the instrument.

K4-2

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE COMBINED WITH ZULLIGER TEST: A PROMISING METHODOLOGY FOR TEXT-BASED AUTOMATIC PERSONALITY RECOGNITION.

Ricardo Camati[1], João Carlos Alchieri[2], Alessandro Antônio Scaduto[3], Fabrício Enembreck[1]

[1]Pontifical Catholic University of Paraná (PUC-PR), Curitiba, Brazil, [2]Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte (UFPR), Natal, Brasil, [3]Federal University of Paraná (UFRN), Curitiba, Brasil

We detail a corpus and a methodology for building computational models for Text-based Automatic Personality Recognition (TB-APR) [2], using a n-dimensional personality model based on the Zulliger Test (Z-test) [3]. The present study differs from other Computing research, as we did not use personality self report measures [4]. The methodology uses Z-test data for a dedicated corpus, with 16 personality dimensions, as well as three textual productions. The sample consisted of 363 undergraduate students (67,5% women, aged 18-55 years old, X = 22.3, SD = 5.6) [5]. For building the corpus, participants first responded to the collective version of the Z-test and then produced texts during three 15-minute periods. The Textual productions consisted of a free-themed essay, an essay on remarkable events of participants' childhood, adolescence or adulthood, and a free-themed story (either autobiographical, historical or fictional). Z-test raw scores for responses' localization, determinants and content were converted to Z-scores with three outcomes (higher, lower, or inside the normal zone). Textual productions composed a database, which was submitted to Supervised Machine Learning (SML) techniques, after a word-level analysis that extracted text-related characteristics [6]. The SML models used in our experiments used state-of-the-art classification inductors [8] [9], as well as cross-validated sampling techniques [7]. Results show higher correlations among TB-APR models and observed data than previous studies using self-report personality measures. We conclude that Artificial Intelligence is a promising alternative for extracting personality dimensions from textual productions, as well as demonstrate a novel methodological approach for this area.

Keywords: Zulliger Test, Artificial Intelligence, Text-based Automatic Personality Recognition

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

Personality computing consists of a subarea on Affective Computing (AC) [1], an interdisciplinary area with contributions from Artificial Intelligence, Cognitive Science and Psychology. The aim of the AC is to develop computational techniques for recognizing, interpreting and simulating human characteristics. The present study describes both a corpus and a methodology for building a computational model for Text-based, Automatic Personality Recognition (TB-APR) [2], using the Klopfer coding and interpretation system [3] for the Zulliger Test (Z-test), a n-dimension personality model.

The present study differs from other Computing research, as we did not use personality inventories with polytonic responses such as in McCrae e John, 1992 [4], for example. Our study proposes to surpass the predominant paradigm of using only self-report personality measures, exploring the potential of projective techniques such as the Z-test, for building a TB-APR model. For doing so, we built a corpus for such model with 16 personality dimensions.

For building this corpus, we collected data from 363 undergraduate students (67,5% women, aged 18-55 years old, X = 22.3, SD = 5.6) [5]. Participants who agreed to take part of the study responded to the collective version of the Z-test [3], and wrote three essays during a 15-minute period for each essay. The first essay was free-themed; the second essay's theme regarded remarkable events from participants' childhood, adolescence and adult life. Finally, the third essay consisted of a free-themed history (either autobiographical, historical or fictional). Z-test protocols were coded by an experienced psychologist on the instrument, and the essays were digitated. Also, 10% of the Z-test protocols were coded by another psychologist, in order to check for possible judge-related coding differences, with no significant differences observed.

All 16 Z-test scores related to responses' localization, determinants and content were converted to Z-scores derived from the sample's performance on the test, resulting in three possible outcomes, which are, (i) increment (one standard deviation higher than the mean), (ii) reduction (one standard deviation lower than the mean) or (iii) normal performance (between one standard deviation higher or lower than the mean). Later, we inferred personality dimensions in two ways. The first one was a monocratical strategy, which is, when it was possible to deduct the outcome only one variable. For personality dimensions that required more than one variable for outcome calculation, we used an inequation for deriving a Z-score.

We describe an example of such inequation for inferring depressive personality traits. Vaz and Alchieri (2016) [3] state that this dimension is related to achromatic responses for the inkblots (which is, perceived as dark, black or grey). Three variables are related to such responses, which are (i) FC' (achromatic responses, with good formal quality in relation to normative data), indicating adequate regulation of dysphoric emotions (ii) C'F (achromatic responses, with bad formal quality in relation to normative data), indicating poor regulation of dysphoric emotions and (iii) C' (achromatic responses, without reference to response form), indicating impairment of dysphoric emotions' regulation.

In this context, we used a (FC') ≥ ((CF') +(C')) inequation in order to describe depressive personality traits. If the inequation tends to the left, or both sides are equal, the assessed individual has a good cognitive regulation of their dysphoric emotions. If the inequation tends to the right, such regulation is poor or impaired. In order to calculate the Z-score for this variable, we obtained such scores for both sides of the inequation, and compared them. By using Z-scores, we minimized possible side effects related to using raw scores for these inequations.

Finally, we used the textual productions' corpus for building TB-APR models. After transforming such corpus in a database, we submitted it to Supervised Machine Learning (SML) techniques. All textual productions were collected to word-level; we extracted productions' characteristics using the TH_IDF statistical technique [6]. The SML models we adopted used state-of-the-art classifying inductors, along with cross validation sampling techniques [7]. For assessing the performance of TB-APR models using the textual corpus using Z-test personality dimensions, we calculated five metrics, which are, (i) Area under a Receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC-ROC), which consists of a proportion of true positive rates in relation to false positive ones; (ii) F1 Score (harmonic mean of true positive proportions and frequency of true positive findings); (iii) Accuracy (proportion of true positive classifications); (iv) the Mean Average Error (MAE), which consists of the difference between model-based values and real ones, and (v) the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), which consists of an error measurement based on real values and model-based ones' differences, squared.

The most promising inducting TB-APR algorithms were the Ensembles Gradient Boost [8] and the Random Forest [9]; for all 16 personality dimensions studied, we obtained the adequate mean values for three of the five of metrics used in these models: 0.814 (AUC-ROC), 0.742 (F1 score), 0.769 (Accuracy), 0.162 (MAE) and 0.328 (RMSE). These results show significant relations between the text-based corpus and the Z-test dimensions, with higher correlations than previous efforts estimating TB-APR models using personality inventories [2]. We thus show that using Artificial Intelligence has a significant potential for extracting personality dimension from textual productions using projective techniques' performance dimensions, which is a new methodological approach for the area.

[1] R.W. Pickard, "Affective Computing", MIT Media Laboratory Perceptual Computing Section, Technical Report No. 321.

[2] A. Vinciarelli and G. Mohammadi, "A Survey of Personality Computing", IEEE Transactions on Affective Computing, vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 273-291, 2014.

[3] C.E. Vaz and J.C. Alchieri, "Z-Teste Coletivo e Individual", 3ª. ed., Editora Hogrefe, 2016, ISBN 978-85-85439-37-8.

[4] R.R. McCrae and O.P. John, "An Introduction to the Five-factor Model and its Applications", Journal of Personality, vol. 60, no. 2, pp. 175-215, 1992.

[5] R. S. Camati and F. Enembreck, «Text-Based Automatic Personality Recognition: a Projective Approach,» 2020 IEEE International Conference on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics (SMC), 2020, pp. 218-225, doi: 10.1109/SMC42975.2020.9282859.

[6] I. H. Witten and E. Frank, "Data Mining: Practical Machine Learning Tools and Techniques", The Morgan Kaufmann Series in Data Management Systems, 2005, 2nd ed. San Francisco: Elsevier.

[7] R. Kohavi, "A study of cross-validation and bootstrap for accuracy estimation and model selection", In: International joint Conference on artificial intelligence. [S.l.: s.n.], 1995. v. 14, p. 1137–1145.

[8] J. H. Friedman, «Greedy function approximation: A gradient boosting machine", Ann. Statist. 29 (5), 1189 - 1232, October, 2001, https://doi.org/10.1214/aos/1013203451.

[9] L. Breiman, "Random Forests", Machine Learning, 45(1), 5-32, 2001, https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1010933404324.

K4-3

PRE- AND POST PSYCHOTHERAPY ASSESSMENT WITH THE ZULLIGER TEST IN A PATIENT WITH RETROGRADE AMNESIA

Erik Hammarström[1]

[1]University Health Care Research Centre, Örebro University - School of Medical Sciences, Örebro, Sweden

This case serves to illustrate changes in form-interpretation test data following psychotherapy in a patient who has no clear memory of having taken the test before. The amnesia was due to electroconvulsive treatment (ECT) the patient received shortly before entering in to assessment. Assessment and psychotherapy was done by the presenter in a psychiatric hospital setting. The patient is a young adult with episodes of depression, suicidal ideation and attempts previously treated with psychopharmacological treatment, recurring inpatient treatments and ECT. After initial interviews for psychotherapy and assessment with the Zulliger test and relevant self-report screening instruments the patient entered a 3 year weekly psychodynamic psychotherapy. Treatment was deemed successful by patient and therapist in terms of patient satisfaction, therapist evaluation of symtoms and functioning and concrete social occupational accomplishments. The Zulliger was administered again when psychotherapy was ended. The Zulliger test results of the two assessments show very striking similarities and a few important differences. Implications for the use of form-interpretation tests for treatment evaluation purposes, both in clinical and research settings are discussed. In particular the responsiveness, or lack thereof, of various data obtained are highlighted.

Keywords: Psychotherapy, evaluation, Zulliger-test

K5-1

SCENES FROM A MARRIAGE: A CASE STUDY

Hülya Ergün Taşdemir[1], Gülenbaht Şentürk[2]

[1]Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey, [2]Istanbul Bilgi University, Istanbul, Turkey

The mutual acceptance of each other's projections by the partners constitutes the unconscious agreement of shared phantasies and shared defenses. Often couples seek therapy when these defenses fail or start to hurt the couple. The aim of this study is to examine a couple's shared unconscious phantasies and defenses through projective tests. For this purpose, a couple who applied to the municipal psychological counselling center for families with a request for couple psychotherapy had a preliminary interview within the scope of the psychological evaluation. Then, conjoint Rorschach and Thematic Apperception Test were applied to the couple following the interview. The data acquired through the projective tests were analyzed via French School's content analysis methodology and also discourse analysis was applied to the data to evaluate the interaction patterns of the couple. The data obtained were interpreted within the scope of psychoanalytic theory. In the study, we discovered that the projective methods reflect the shared unconscious phantasies of the couple and the shared unconscious defenses of the couple as well as the containment capacities of the partners. In conclusion, the findings show that projective tests are an effective method for evaluating the unconscious dynamics of the couple. This study supports the studies carried out to show that projective methods can be used in couple assessment in addition to individual assessment.

Keywords: couple, psychoanalysis, projective tests

K5-2

THE RORSCHACH ADMINISTERED TO PARENTS IN SEPARATION AND CHILD CUSTODY CASES

Roberto Cicioni[1], Tommaso Caravelli[1], Rosario D'Agata[2]

[1]Istituto Rorschach Forense, Roma, Italy, [2]University of Catania Catania, Italy

The paper analyses the results of protocols of parents assessed in separation and child custody court proceedings, administered by a large group of professionals. The goals are to assess whether there are significant differences compared to the sample of the normal population, to assess possible differences between the subgroups of fathers and mothers, and to obtain an average profile of these parents as a more specific statistical reference.

The selected group is made up of 500 parents, with equal numbers of fathers and mothers and an average age of 41 years. The administration was based on the italian Scuola Romana method, integrated and updated by the Istituto Rorschach Forense.

Results show substantial overlap in profiles between parents being assessed and the 2016 normal Italian sample with respect to: number of answers (21.9/22); reality test, whole responses percentage, details, small details, intramacular details, percentage of popular responses, primary and secondary movements, total number of shading responses, numbers of FC, CF e C, human content percentage, index of impulsivity, high level defenses - however, there is an expected heightening of affective control factors (self-control index in parents being assessed 4.2/1, mothers 4/1, fathers 4.5/1, normal subjects 3.5/1).

The average profile of the parents being assessed is very close to normal, excluding the hypothesis of low cooperation to the test, with nonsignificant differences between mothers and fathers in the most important indices. However, it does confirm a legitimate increase in social desirability.

Keywords: Child custody; parenting

K5-3

VIOLENCE CONJUGALE: MENTALISATION ET REMANIEMENTS PSYCHIQUES A L'EPREUVE PROJECTIVE RORSCHACH

Justine Cesari[1], Rose Angélique Belot, Houari Maïdi, Elisabeth Martin, Florence Cabot

[1]Université De Bourgogne Franche-comté (besançon), France

La violence conjugale touche tous les milieux, tous les âges et constitue une crise majeure pour la personne qui en est victime.

Alors que certaines femmes parviennent à se séparer du conjoint dès le premier épisode de violence dans le couple, d'autres subissent ces violences durant de longues périodes. Nous souhaitons donc questionner les facteurs intervenant dans la possibilité de quitter la relation de violence et élaborer le traumatisme qui en découle. Ici, les ressources psychiques des sujets sont particulièrement mobilisées. C'est pourquoi, en collaboration avec le service de Médecine Légale et Victimologie du CHU de Besançon, nous interrogeons la qualité de la mentalisation de 30 femmes victimes de violences conjugales après séparation de leur conjoint, grâce à l'épreuve projective Rorschach et les huit indices de mentalisation établis par De Tychey et coll. (1991, 2000).

Nos premiers résultats montrent l'existence d'un lien entre la qualité de la mentalisation et la possibilité de s'extraire des processus victimaires (répétition, après-coup). Ils attestent de l'importance de favoriser le travail d'élaboration psychique auprès de ces sujets, notamment à travers une prise en charge psychothérapeutique, mais aussi grâce à des outils symboligènes, telle l'épreuve projective Rorschach.

Nous souhaitons présenter comment les résultats de cette recherche ont mis l'accent sur la pertinence de cet outil auprès des femmes victimes de violence conjugale. D'une part, la passation de l'épreuve Rorschach permet une investigation très fine du travail de pensée. D'autre part, cette épreuve inscrit le sujet dans une aire transitionnelle qui étaye l'élaboration psychique du traumatisme vécu.

Mots-clés: Violence conjugale – Traumatisme – Mentalisation

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND MENTALIZATION: THE ROLE OF THE RORSCHACH TEST IN PSYCHIC REARRANGEMENTS

Domestic violence is the most common forms of abuse within the family environment. This phenomenon is a complex and many-sided issue which constitutes a major crisis for victims.

If some women are capable to leave their partner after the first episode of physical violence, others endure these abuses for long periods. To overcome this trauma, psychological resources are substantially mobilized. In the present study, we use the projective Rorschach test among thirty women from a forensic service (Besançon) to investigate factors that affect the possibility of leaving the relationship and recovering from this crisis. More specifically, we focus on the eight mentalization's criteria developed by De Tychey & al. (1991, 2000). Our results show that the Rorschach test can create a transitional area which encourages psychological elaboration, enhances the quality of the mentalization and therefore the ability to get out of victim processes (e.g., repetition, death drive). The aim of the present communication is to emphasize the relevance of using the Rorschach test in the context of domestic violence.

K5-4

ETUDE COMPARATIVE INTERCULTURELLE DES VIOLENCES CONJUGALES AVEC LA MÉTHODOLOGIE PROJECTIVE

Almudena Sanahuja[1], Marie Naimi[1], Alexandra Bernard[1], Tevfika İkiz[2], Özgün Taktakoğlu[2], Başak Çelik Sarı[3], Pelin Gülen[4], Kristin Seğikoğlu[2], Ayşe Sena Sarı[2], Gülnur Takış[4], Derya Gökalp[4], Aylin Erbahar[2]

[1]Université de Franche Comté, Besançon, France, [2]Université d'İstanbul, İstanbul, Turkey, [3]Le Préfet de Gaziosmanpaşa İstanbul, Turkey, [4]Private Practice İstanbul, Turkey

Cette recherche interculturelle entre la France et la Turquie s'inscrit dans une réalité sociétale où les violences conjugales constituent dans le monde un véritable problème de santé publique. Notre recherche propose d'élargir le champ d'investigation de l'écoute de la souffrance des couples et des familles où la violence est présente en approfondissant particulièrement l'étude de la dimension inconsciente du lien de violence. La perspective adoptée est intersubjective, familiale synchronique et diachronique. Cette recherche s'appuie sur l'hypothèse initiale qu'il existerait une «empreinte inconsciente maudite» (Sanahuja, Bernard & Naimi, 2020) présente chez ces femmes victimes de violence. La nature de l'empreinte pourrait s'observer à différents niveaux : intrasubjectif – intersubjectif - trans-subjectif.

Méthodologie: Peu de recherches interculturelles portent sur cette thématique. Nous avons recours à une méthodologie projective alliant la dimension individuelle (Rorschach, TAT) et celle de la famille (spatiographie et génographie projective).

Résultats attendus: L'enjeu de notre travail collaboratif consiste en une comparaison entre les protocoles recueillis en France et en Turquie pour 3 familles afin d'observer les points de similitudes et les différences. L'apport de connaissances sur ce sujet pourrait contribuer à l'amélioration de la prise en charge des femmes et de ces couples ainsi que de leurs enfants au niveau de ces deux pays.

Mots-clés: Violence, Intersubjectif, tests projectifs

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

INTERCULTURAL COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE USING PROJECTIVE METHODS

Introduction: This intercultural research between France and Turkey is part of societal reality where domestic violence is a real public health problem in the world. Our research aims to broaden the field of investigation of listening to the suffering of couples and families

where violence is present by particularly deepening the study of the unconscious dimension of the violent bond. Intersubjective, family synchronic and diachronic perspectives have been used. This research is based on the initial hypothesis that there is a "cursed unconscious imprint" (Sanahuja, Bernard & Naimi, 2020) present in these women who are victims of violence. The nature of the imprint could be observed at different levels: intrasubjective - intersubjective and trans subjective.

Method: There is few intercultural research on this topic. We followed projective methods combining the dimension of the individual (Rorschach, TAT) and that of the family (spatiography and projective genography).

Expected results: The challenge of our collaborative work consists of comparison between the protocols of 3 families each collected in France and in Turkey in order to observe the points of similarities and differences. The contribution of this research to the field is to be able to improve the support of women and the couples as well as their children in both countries.

Keywords: Violence, Intersubjectif, projective tests

K5-5

UNE ÉTUDE INTERCULTURELLE DES RESSOURCES INDIVIDUELLES ET COLLECTIVES AVEC DES MÉTHODES PROJECTIVES SUR L'AXE DES RELATIONS INTERSUBJECTIVES ENTRE LA PATIENTE DIAGNOSTIQUÉE D'UN CANCER DU SEIN ET SA FAMILLE

Almudena Sanahuja[1], Magalie Bonnet[1], Simruy İkiz[2], Tevfika İkiz[3], Yeliz Polat[4], Gülnur Takış[2], Demet Camgöz[4], Efsane Ebcim[2], Zeren Okçuoğlu[2], Serra Akaoğlu[2], Özgün Taktakoğlu[3]

[1]Université de Franche Comté, Besançon, France, [2]Université de Besançon Besançon France, [3]Université Paris 13 Paris, France, [4]Université d'İstanbul, İstanbul, Turkey, [5]İstanbul Research and Training Hospital İstanbul, Turkey, [6]Private Practice İstanbul, Turkey, [7]İstanbul Research and Training Hospital İstanbul, Turkey, [8]Private Practice, İstanbul, Turkey, [9]Private Practice, İstanbul, Turkey, [10]Private Practice, İstanbul, Turkey, [11]Université d'İstanbul, İstanbul, Turkey

Le cancer touche non seulement le patient, mais aussi toute la famille : Cette situation est vécue comme une « crise vitale » chez le patient comme chez ses proches. Des études indiquent que les expériences traumatisantes intergénérationnelles et les sentiments à propos des expériences précoces sont ravivés dans les relations bilatérales entre la personne diagnostiquée avec un cancer et ses proches qui établissent une relation d'aide. Cette étude de recherche vise à investiguer les ressources individuelles et familiales qui agissent entre le patient atteint de cancer et sa famille, avec une méthodologie projective, entre les deux pays, Turquie-France.

Méthodologie: Trois patients diagnostiqués avec un cancer du sein dans deux pays et leurs familles ont été inclus. L'entretien semi-structuré, le test de Rorschach et le test TAT ont été appliqués au patient diagnostiqué avec un cancer au niveau individuel ; Au niveau familial, un entretien familial semi-structuré, un test de généographie projective (dessin d'un arbre généalogique) et un test de spatiographie projective (dessin d'une "maison blessée et de rêve") ont été appliqués.

Résultats attendus: La recherche offre l'opportunité de comprendre la comparaison interculturelle, la similitude et la différence des individus et de leurs familles vivant avec la même maladie dans deux pays différents (la Turquie et la France). On s'attend que les résultats de la recherche contribuent aux études cliniques avec des patients atteints de cancer et leurs proches, et à la conception de systèmes de soutien pour les patients et les familles dans leur parcours de soins.

Mots-clés: cancer, intersubjectif, projective tests

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP RESOURCES WITH PROJECTIVE METHODS ON THE AXIS OF INTERSUBJECTIVE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE PATIENT DIAGNOSED WITH BREAST CANCER AND THEIR FAMILY

Cancer affects not only the patient, but also the whole family: This situation is experienced as a «vital crisis» in the patient as well as in the patient's relatives. Studies indicate that intergenerational traumatic experiences and feelings about early experiences are revived in the bilateral relations between the individual diagnosed with cancer and their relatives who establish a helping relationship, but studies investigating the group dimension of the effects of serious diseases are very rare. It aims to investigate the individual and group (family) resources that take action between the patient diagnosed with cancer and her family, with a projective methodology, and to research the Turkey and France in intercultural point of view.

Methodology: Three patients diagnosed with breast cancer in both countries and their families were included in the study. In the study, Semi-Structured Interview, Rorschach Test and TAT Test were applied to the patient diagnosed with cancer at the individual level; On the family level, Semi-Structured Family Interview, a test of projective geneography (drawing of a Genealogical tree) and a projective spatiography test (drawing of a "wounded and dream home") were applied.

Expected Results: The research provides an opportunity to understand the cross-cultural comparison, similarity and difference of individuals and their families living with the same disease in two different countries (Turkey and France). It is expected that the results of the research will contribute to clinical studies with cancer patients and their relatives, and to the design of support systems for patients and families in their care journey.

L3-1

SICODIAGNÓSTICO Y EL MÉTODO DE RORSCHACH: UN ESTUDIO DEL CASO

Maria Helena de Oliveira[1], Adriane Fernandes de Araújo, Adriane De Araujo, Rafael Oliveira Melchuna

[1]Universidade Potiguar, Natal, Brazil

El presente trabajo tiene como objetivo describir el proceso sicodiagnóstico de un paciente con sospecha de depresión. El examinado fué enviado a una clínica privada en NATAL/RN, por motivo de un pedido escolar. Se trata de un adolescente de sexo masculino con 16 años, con síntomas asociados a la depresión, que trajo como cosecuencia problemas socio-emocionales y de aprendizaje escolar. El sicodiagnóstico incluye entrevistas con los padres del adolescente, con el propio adolescente, la observaciôn del adolescente en el ambiente escolar. Aplicación de la prueba House Tree Person

(H.T.P) apuntan para la presencia de humor depresivo en las variables: Tamaño, Localización y Detalles. El Método de Rorschach revelado la presencia de descontrol afectivo-emocional (3C), tendencia depresiva (2C), Tipo de Vivencia introspectiva, relacionamento intra-personal de desconfianza, y dificultad de relacionamiento. Los resultados obtenidos son equiparados con los síntomas del Transtorno Depresivo Proveniente, descripto en el Código internacional de enfermedades (CID 10). Asi, fué indicado acompañamiento sicopedagógico y sicoterápico, con el fin de la elaboración de sus aspectos Afectivo-emocionales. A partir de los resultados obtenidos, se concluye que el Método de Rorschach contribuye significativamente para el sicodiagnóstico del caso.

Palabras clave: Psychodiagnosis; Rorschach Test; Depression

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

This paper aims to describe the psychodiagnostic process of a patient with suspected depressive disorder. The patient was sent to a private clinic in the city of Natal/RN due to problems observed in his school environment. The patient is a 16-year-old male who showed symptoms associated with depression that affected their socio-emotional and learning abilities. The psychodiagnosis included interviews with the parents and the patient, observation of the patient in his school environment, application of the House-Tree-Person (HTP) test and of the Rorschach test (Klopfer System), as well as a feedback session. The data obtained through the HTP point to a depressed mood following the analyses of the size, location, and details of the drawings. As for the Rorschach test, results showed the presence of emotional and affective dysregulation (3C); depressive tendency (2C'); introversive behavior; apprehension towards interpersonal relationships, and difficulty maintaining interpersonal relationships. The results gathered are consistent with the symptoms of the Recurrent Depressive Disorder described in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). It was thus advised that the patient seek psychopedagogical and psychotherapeutic support so as to have his affective-emotional aspects better analyzed. The results show that the Rorschach test contributed significantly to the psychodiagnosis of the case.

Keywords: Psychodiagnosis; Rorschach Test; Depression.

L3-2

EL MÉTODO DE RORSCHACH Y EL DIAGNÓSTICO DEL TRANSTORNO BIPOLAR: UN ESTUDIO DEL CASO

Maria Helena de Oliveira[1], Adriane Fernandes de Araújo, Adenisia Aparecida Cruz Pereira

[1]*Universidade Potiguar, Natal, Brazil*

El objetivo del siguiente trabajo es evaluar un paciente con história clínica de ansiedad. La tarea fué realizada por una profesional siquiatra. Se trata de un paciente siquiátrico, de sexo masculine, de 37 años, con quejas de ansiedad e insomnio. El proceso de evaluación sicológica ocurrió en una clínica – escuela. Para dicho proceso se realizaron entrevistas abierta y semi-estructuradas a partir del «Manual Diagnóstico y Estadístico de Transtornos Mentales (DSM-5), session de anamnesis, aplicación de las pruebas House Tree Person (HTP) y el Método de Rorschach, (Sistema Klopfer), asi como también de entrevista devolutiva para el paciente. Los resultados demostraron que el paciente presenta características del Transtorno Bipolar Afectivo - Episódio Actual Depresivo Grave con Síntoma Sicótico. De acuerdo con VAZ (1997), son señales comunes del transtorno F+% bajo, con F% alto, idea de referencia, contaminación y tiempo de reacción, por un lado, acelerado en un gráfico, y, por outro lado, lento y dilatado, en los demás. Las técnicas e instrumentos apuntan para la hipótesis diagnóstica antes presentada. Se considera que el Método de Rorschach contribuye para la demostración de la hipótesis diagnóstica, como tambien para una mejor orientación al proyecto terapéutico.

Palabras clave: Evaluación Psicológica, Prueba de Rorschach, Transtorno Bipolar

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

This paper aims to assess a patient with a previous clinical history of anxiety. The referral was made by a licensed psychiatrist. The subject is a 37-year-old male psychiatric patient who reports anxiety and insomnia. The psychological evaluation was carried out in a student-run clinic. We carried out open-ended-questions as well as semi-structured interviews as prescribed in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM–5), anamnesis, House-Tree-Person tests (HTP), and the Rorschach test – Klopfer System. We also provided the patient with a feedback session. The results are consistent with Bipolar Affective Disorder, with a current severe depressive episode with psychotic symptoms. According to VAZ (1997), the disorder has the following common symptoms: Low F+% and high F%; ideas of reference; contamination and reaction and duration time high for some cards and slow and prolonged for others. When associated with the patient's record and the results obtained through the other techniques and instruments, these data point to the diagnostic hypothesis presented here. We concluded that the Rorschach test contributed to raising the diagnostic hypothesis and also enabled better medical advice concerning adequate treatment.

Keywords: Psychological Evaluation, Rorschach Test, Bipolar Disorder.

L3-3

PENSER SUR LA VIOLENCE DE LA PERTE AU RORSCHACH

Ana Silva[1], Sabrina Gomes[1], Isabel Duarte[1]

[1]*Estudos e Psicologia, Lisboa, Portugal*

Les émotions font partie intégrante de l'existence humaine en général, et en particulier du développement psycho-affectif de l'enfant. La perte fait partie intégrante du développement normatif, ce qui représente la capacité de maturation et de croissance. Cependant, lorsqu'il y a une perte effective proche, il y a une violence associée qu'il faut essayer de comprendre, afin de pouvoir effectuer une lecture plus ajustée à son expression dans le contexte psychothérapeutique.

La méthodologie projective, en particulier le Rorschach, est un outil précieux pour le clinicien. En ce sens, nous proposons de présenter une étude exploratoire, réalisée avec deux protocoles dans le cadre d'une évaluation psychologique, réalisée suite au décès des mères respectives : Michel (6 ans) et Mathilde (5 ans). La lecture selon la méthode de Rorschach nous permet d'accéder à la nature de leurs processus psychiques et de leurs dynamiques émotionnelles, nous révélant les différentes émotions présentes dans leur monde interne, de manière systématisé et méthodologiquement soutenu, permettent la réalisation d'une intervention psychothérapeutique au travail de deuil.

A travers la compréhension des émotions révélées grâce au test projectif, Rorschach, il a été possible d'accéder au monde interne du sujet, qui est d'une grande richesse pour le travail psychothérapeutique, nous permettant d'accéder aux problèmes de perte qui sont difficiles d'élaborer, soutenu par des mécanismes défensifs fragiles, où prédomine une angoisse de perte, avec une inscription dans un registre archaïque. La réalisation d'une lecture soutenue est celle qui permet le mieux de rehausser le succès de l'intervention et développement de l'enfant.

Mots-clés: Mourning, Development, Rorschach.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

Emotions are an integral part of human existence in general, and in particular of the psycho-affective development of the child. Loss is an integral part of normative development, representing the capacity for maturation and growth. However, when there is a close effective loss, there is an associated violence that one must try to understand, in order to be able to carry out a reading more adjusted to its expression in the psychotherapeutic context.

The projective methodology, is a valuable tool for the clinician. In this sense, we propose to present an exploratory study, carried out with two protocols within the framework of a psychological evaluation, carried out following the death of the respective mothers: Michel (6-years-old) and Mathilde (5-years-old). Reading according to the Rorschach method allows us to access the nature of their psychic processes and their emotional dynamics, revealing the different emotions present in their internal world, in a systematized and methodologically supported way, allowing the realization of a psychotherapeutic intervention in the work of mourning.

Through the understanding of the emotions revealed through the projective test, it was possible to access the internal world of the subjects, which is of great wealth for the psychotherapeutic work, allowing us to access the problems of loss that are difficult to elaborate, supported by fragile defensive mechanisms, where an anguish of loss predominates, with an inscription in an archaic register. The achievement of sustained reading is the one that best enhances the success of the intervention and development of the child.

L4-1

REPRESENTATION OF PARENTAL FIGURES IN PATIENTS WITH ADDICTION THROUGH THE RORSCHACH TEST

Silvia Formentin[1], Maria Chiara Ciabattoni

[1]Azienda ULSS 6 Padua, Italy

Objective: The present research aims to investigate the object relations and the difference in representations of parental figures in patients with addiction, according to the substance taken as well as the program, through the Rorschach Inkblot Test. Can we assume that early relational dynamics with caregivers correspond to a greater vulnerability to dependence on one type of substance rather than another?

Method: The answers on the second, third and seventh card of 200 patients with different addictions were classified by the type of relationship identified, meanwhile the answers on the fourth and the seventh card were classified by the type of aspects projected.

Results: Few relationships have been identified by patients, with answers based mainly on the form, action and simple interaction. There was a significant association between the program and the answers at the fourth card (p=0.001), with higher depressive contents in drug addicts and higher aggressive contents in alcohol addicts. There was also a significant association involving the substance taken and the answers at the seventh card (p=0.001), where the positive contents seen by drug addicts were three time higher than in alcohol addicts.

Conclusions: The results follow the theoretical line that believes that the type of primary substance could be a choice of object consistent with the introjected parental representations. Moreover, this study shows the inconsistency of the father figure in addicts, with experiences of deterioration and destructive attacks to the object and it highlights the ambivalent "positive-destructive relationship" regarding the representation of the mother figure.

Keywords: Rorschach test, addiction, parental representation, object relations

L4-2

THE STRESS AND DISTRESS OF FATHERS AND MOTHERS INVOLVED IN CASES OF PARENTAL ALIENATION

Michéli Da Silva Jacobi[1], Rosangela Kátia S. Mazzorana Ribeiro[2]

[1]Federal University of Mato Grosso (UFMT), Cuiabá, Brazil, [2]Federal University of Mato Grosso (UFMT, Cuiabá, Brazil

Parental Alienation is the effort of the alienating father/mother to keep the alienated father/mother away from his/her children, forcing to reject the other parent, in an attempt to break the bond, obstructing them to exercise their paternal/maternal role. The present study compares the personality of fathers and mothers involved in cases of Parental Alienation, in the Stress and Distress Domain. The sample consisted of 17 fathers and mothers, divided into alienating suspects (N=09) aged between 23 and 58 years (M= 39.5 and SD= 7.87) and alienated suspects (N=08) between 25 and 53 years (M= 40.0 and SD= 9.44), involved in a process of parental alienation, in the Justice Court of Mato Grosso/Brazil. As an instrument, the Rorschach test - Performance Assessment System (R-PAS) was used. In the comparison between the groups, regarding the Stress and Distress Domain, both presented median results in the variables Y and m, with the ability to tolerate stress. In the YTVC' variable, the alienated suspects presented a result below average and the alienating suspects on average, that is, alienated suspects showed less disposition for emotional stress, irritation and sadness. In the CritCont% and MOR variables, both showed indicators of sad, morbid, pessimistic ideas, personal concerns and traumatic experiences. In other words, people involved in this type of legal conflict situation tend to present tolerance to stress and not to present concerns, anxiety and sadness. It is concluded that the Rorschach can assist in the evaluation of people's personality involved in legal demands of Parental Alienation.

Keywords: Parental Alienation, Rorschach, R-PAS.

L4-3

RORSCHACH EGO IMPAIRMENT INDEX IN ADOLESCENT TRANSGENDER ASSESSMENT

Heikki Toivakka[1]
[1]*Private Practice, Finland*

Objectives: The number of adolescents referred to transgender assessment has been increasing during the last decade. A notable part of this group has severe mental health and identity problems that are not necessarily connected to their experience of gender dysphoria. The Rorschach Ego Impairment Index (EII-2) was used as a broadband measure of psychopathology. During 2011 – 2015 all referrals were admitted to assessment. Since 2016 clients were selected based on one psychiatric interview. Group comparisons on EII-2 and diagnoses were made.

Methods: The Rorschach was administered and scored according to The Comprehensive System. Archival data from 158 adolescents referred to the Department of Adolescent Psychiatry, Tampere University Hospital during 2011 – 2019 was used. Distribution of diagnoses (ICD-10): Transsexualism (F64.0), N= 77, Gender identity disorder; unspecified (F64.9) N = 81.

Results: During the first five years the F64.9 group had significantly higher EII-2 than the F64.0 group, M= .39 and -.14, respectively, p = .02. During the later years there was no significant difference between the diagnostic groups.

Conclusions: In the early years more adolescents with severe mental health problems were admitted to the assessment. The EII-2 was useful in detecting those clients. The classification based on the psychiatric interview seems to have excluded the more pathological cases since 2016.

Keywords: Ego Impairment Index, Adolescence, Transsexualism

L5-1

THE MAZE OF THE THIRTY-YEARS OLD. IDENTITY FRAGILITY AND SELF-SEARCHING IN THE RORSCHACH TEST.

Silvia Marfisi[1]
[1]*Private Practice, Chieti, Italy*

The purpose of this work is to carry out a quantitative and qualitative analysis of some indices of the Rorschach Test with respect to a particular age group: that of thirty-year-olds.

Recalling the definition of Francoise Sand who several years ago called the thirty-year-olds as «the generation of the labyrinth» (within which the acquisition of the main evolutionary stages remained as an experience diluted over time, without ever settling definitively), we want to highlight the different facets linked to the labyrinthine search for adult identity often severely tested within an inner fragility and volubility that echo deeply painful echoes.

The study was conducted on Rorschach protocols (analyzed with the french method of the Université "René Descartes" Paris V, following the most important psychoanalytical theorizations of our study) of a small sample of young adults (10 subjects from central Italy) in the age group between 30 and 40 during the consultation phase (in the pre-covid era), with the aim of exploring the main manifestations of the identity fragility that can host this generation and how these translate into projective dynamics.

The results have highlighted a predominantly rigid psychic functioning and a conflict with the real / project time, determining a difficulty on the part of the subjects to insert themselves within their own individuality and their own becoming in the flow of time.

Keywords: Rorschach, temporality, identity.

L5-2

THE EVOLUTION OF FEMALE IDENTITY OF ITALIAN WOMEN FROM THE 80S TO THE PRESENT DAY THROUGH THE ANALYSIS OF RORSCHACH INDEXES.

Vito Rocco Genzano[1], Roberta Boncompagni[1], Flaminia Tajani[1]
[1]*Scuola Romana Rorschach, Rome, Italy*

Realizing this research work has been possible thanks to the existence of the archive of the Scuola Romana Rorschach, the oldest Rorschach Institute still active in the world. This archive has a priceless historical value: it contains more than 27,000 Rorschach protocols, which retrace more than 75 years of history of the Italian population, from 1932 to the present. To investigate the female identity components were taken from the archive 100 tests: 50 dating back to the 80's and 50 administered from 2009 to the present. The characteristics of the women in the sample consists in having Italian nationality, age between 18 and 34 years and a medium-high level of education. Signing and processing the test with the use of Rorschach Localisation Tables published in 1980 and of SIGLAROR and RORCOMP softwares, it was possible to detect significant differences in some Rorschach indices historically sensitive to gender identity. The data were compared using the t-test, thanks to which the significance of some of them has been demonstrated. Evidences of the change in the identity of the Italian women were about the number of responses and their formal quality, the comparison between the interpretations given in the First half and in the Second half of the test. The most striking differences, however, have involved the FC responses and interpretations with human content, sexual shocks and Sex responses. Therefore we can say that evolution has involved both the cognitive aspect of the female psyche, either the affective-relational, without neglecting the sexual area.

Keywords: Gender Identity, Normative data, Society

L5-3

DATA NORMATIVA DEL SISTEMA COMPREHENSIVO DEL RORSCHACH PARA ADOLESCENTES PERUANOS DE DIFERENTES CONTEXTOS CULTURALES

Lupe Jara Castro[1]
[1]*Pontificia Universidad Católica Del Perú, Lima, Perú*

El Rorschach es uno de los instrumentos más completos para evaluar la organización y el funcionamiento psicológico de la persona y aplicado a los adolescentes proporciona una descripción de cómo van consolidando su personalidad. Sin embargo, en Perú se carece de normas para interpretar los resultados de estos protocolos que consideren el desarrollo evolutivo y el contexto cultural donde se desenvuelven los adolescentes. De ahí que este estudio tiene como objetivo generar una data normativa del Sistema Comprehensivo del Rorschach (SCR) para adolescentes entre los 12 y 16 años de Cusco (zona andina). Para ello, se ha entrevistado a 200 menores, distribuidos homogéneamente por sexo, edad y zona (urbano, rural); solicitando su asentimiento, así como el

consentimiento informado de sus padres. Los resultados proporcionan los puntajes esperados para los códigos del SCR en adolescentes peruanos de dos contextos culturales específico del Perú. Se aprecia que los adolescentes de zonas rurales brindan más respuestas (R), con menos restricciones formales (FQ) y con mayor presencia de relaciones inverosímiles (FAB), mórbidas (MOR) y menos precisión verbal (DV). A la vez, parecen costarles más el desenvolvimiento social (PHR) que a sus pares urbanos. Se analiza el impacto diferencial de la cultura y del nivel socioeconómico en la configuración del funcionamiento psicológico de los menores participantes. Los hallazgos son discutidos desde las perspectivas evolutiva, cultural y psicométrica.

Palabras clave: Adolescentes, data-Rorschach, cultura.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

NORMATIVE DATA OF THE COMPREHENSIVE RORSCHACH SYSTEM FOR PERUVIAN ADOLESCENTS FROM DIFFERENT CULTURAL CONTEXTS

The Rorschach is one of the most complete instruments to evaluate the psychological organization and functioning of the person and applied to adolescents it provides a description of how they are consolidating their personality. However, in Peru there is a lack of norms to interpret the results of these protocols that consider the evolutionary development and the cultural context in which adolescents develop. Hence, this study aims to generate normative data from the Rorschach Comprehensive System (SCR) for adolescents between 12 and 16 years of age in Cusco (Andean zone). For this, 200 minors have been interviewed, homogeneously distributed by sex, age and area (urban, rural); requesting their assent, as well as the informed consent of their parents. The results provide the expected scores for the SCR codes in Peruvian adolescents from two cultural contexts specific to Peru. It is appreciated that adolescents from rural areas provide more answers (R), with fewer formal restrictions (FQ) and with a greater presence of unlikely relationships (FAB), morbid (MOR) and less verbal precision (DV). At the same time, they seem to cost them more social development (PHR) than their urban peers. The differential impact of culture and socioeconomic level in the configuration of the psychological functioning of the participating minors is analyzed. The findings are discussed from the evolutionary, cultural and psychometric perspectives.

Keywords: adolescents, data-Rorschach, culture.

L5-4

AFECTIVIDAD, CONTROL Y TOLERANCIA AL ESTRÉS FRENTE A LA PANDEMIA POR COVID-19 EN ADOLESCENTES PERUANOS

Lupe Jara Castro[1]

[1]*Pontificia Universidad Católica Del Perú, Lima, Perú*

La pandemia por COVID-19 ha impactado de múltiples maneras en los adolescentes en el mundo y a los peruanos en particular. El Perú tiene la mayor tasa de mortalidad por pandemia a nivel mundial, siendo también el país con más huérfanos; a la par que es uno de los pocos que ha mantenido las escuelas cerradas por más tiempo. Los adolescentes, por las características de la etapa evolutiva que viven, pueden ser bastante creativos, pero aún están desarrollando sus herramientas psicológicas para adaptarse al confinamiento y a la nueva normalidad. De ahí que esta investigación tiene por objetivo describir su control y tolerancia al estrés, así como el manejo de su afectividad en este contexto. Para ello, se ha entrevistado y aplicado el Psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach, de manera virtual, a un grupo de 100 adolescentes limeños de nivel socioeconómico medio, distribuidos homogéneamente por sexo y edad. Los resultados indican que a los adolescentes les cuesta adaptarse al sistema virtual de las clases, distrayéndose con mayor facilidad y aprendiendo mucho menos, desde su percepción. Los más difícil para ellos es la perdida de contacto físico con sus pares, encontrando como alternativa la interacción virtual. Aquellos adolescentes menos sociables señalan haberse adaptado mejor al tiempo de confinamiento. En cuanto a los clústers de la afectividad y el Control y Tolerancia al Estrés, prima el estilo defensivo, sobre todo entre los más jóvenes. Pese a ello, tanto en hombres como en mujeres la constelación del CDI aparece marcada de manera significativa.

Palabras clave: Adolescencia, Pandemia, Rorschach

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

AFFECTIVITY, CONTROL AND TOLERANCE TO STRESS FACING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN PERUVIAN ADOLESCENTS

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted adolescents in the world and Peruvians in multiple ways. Peru has the highest pandemic mortality rate worldwide and is also the country with the most orphans; at the same time, it is one of the few that has kept schools closed for longer. Adolescents, due to the characteristics of the evolutionary stage they live in, can be quite creative, but they are still developing their psychological tools to adapt to confinement and the new normality. Hence, this research aims to describe their control and tolerance to stress, as well as the management of their affectivity in this context. For this, the Rorschach Psychodiagnosis has been interviewed and applied, virtually, to a group of 100 adolescents from Lima of average socioeconomic level, distributed homogeneously by sex and age. The results indicate that adolescents find it difficult to adapt to the virtual system of classes, getting distracted more easily and learning much less, from their perception. The most difficult for them is the loss of physical contact with their peers, finding virtual interaction as an alternative. Those less sociable adolescents indicate that they have adapted better to the time of confinement. Regarding the affectivity and Stress Control and Tolerance clusters, the defensive style prevails, especially among the youngest. Despite this, both in men and women the CDI constellation appears significantly marked.

Keywords: Adolescence, Pandemic, Covid-19, Affects, Stress Control and Tolerance, Rorschach

M2-1

APPORTS DU BILAN PROJECTIF A LA DYNAMIQUE PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIQUE UNE ETUDE DE CAS CLINIQUE

Barbara Smaniotto[1]

[1]*Lyon 2 University, CRPPC, Lyon, France*

A travers le récit d'une situation clinique, cette contribution interroge les apports du bilan projectif à la dynamique psychothérapeutique.

M.F. est un patient de 45 ans que nous rencontrons dans le cadre

d'une injonction de soins, suite à sa condamnation pour des actes pédophiles. Il est accueilli dans un dispositif de soins spécifiques avec d'autres auteurs de violences sexuelles : un groupe de psychodrame. Au cours de ce traitement un bilan projectif, composé d'une passation de Rorschach et de TAT, lui est proposé afin d'évaluer certains aspects de son évolution.

Si M.F. aborde la situation projective sans angoisse manifeste, nous comprendrons dans l'après-coup de la restitution qu'il en attend « une réponse » à l'épineuse question : « est-ce que je suis fou ? ». En effet, le diagnostic issu de l'expertise psychiatrique qu'il a passé lors de l'instruction judiciaire l'a profondément marqué, sinon même entravé dans ses potentialités de changement.

Ainsi, nous montrerons comment ce bilan, proposé au cours du processus thérapeutique, offre un nouveau champ et une autre scène propices au dévoilement d'aspects traumatiques jusqu'alors enkystés. Au regard de cette expérience, l'emboîtement et l'articulation entre l'espace-temps du groupe et l'espace-temps des passations projectives apparaissent particulièrement mobilisateurs. Nous proposons la notion de « transvasement » pour décrire ce processus de potentialisation qui se déploie entre, à travers et au-delà des scènes groupale et projective.
En conclusion, nous présenterons ici l'évaluation projective comme une facette de la démarche thérapeutique, si ce n'est comme un acte thérapeutique en lui-même.

Mots-clés: psychothérapie – bilan projectif (Rorschach et TAT) – étude de cas

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

Through a clinical situation, this presentation examines the contribution of the projective assessment to the psychotherapeutic dynamic.

Mr. F. is a 45 year old patient whom we meet within the framework of a care order, following his conviction for pedophile acts. He is welcomed in a specific care device with other perpetrators of sexual violence: a psychodrama group. During this treatment, he was offered a projective assessment, consisting of a Rorschach and TAT test, in order to evaluate certain aspects of his development.
Although Mr. F. approached the projective situation without any obvious anxiety, we understood after the restitution that he expected «an answer» to the thorny question: «Am I crazy? Indeed, the diagnosis resulting from the psychiatric expertise that he underwent during the judicial investigation deeply marked him, if not even hindered his potential to change.

Thus, we will show how this assessment, proposed during the therapeutic process, offers a new field and another scene conducive to the unveiling of traumatic aspects that had been encysted until then. With regard to this experience, the interlocking and the articulation between the space-time of the group and the space-time of the projective passations appear particularly mobilizing. We propose the notion of «transfilling» to describe this process of potentiation that unfolds between, through and beyond the group and projective scenes.

In conclusion, we will present here the projective evaluation as a facet of the therapeutic process, if not as a therapeutic act in itself.

M2-2

RORSCHACH TEST AND PSYCHOTHERAPY: ANALYSIS OF A CLINICAL CASE

Eleonora Alvisini[1], Vito Rocco Genzano[1]
[1]*Scuola Romana Rorschach, Italy*

The Rorschach test is a valuable instrument both for diagnosis and for carrying out short and long-term prognostic evaluations. Through the Rorschach we can effectively guide the psychotherapeutic work.

In this presentation we will carry out a detailed analysis of a Rorschach protocol administerd according to the method of the Scuola Romana Rorschach.

The case presented wants to show how the Rorschach test can orient psychotherapeutic work by giving the clinician the possibility of creating a map of psychological functioning in order to implement targeted behaviors and interventions.

The psychodiagnostic assessment was requested by a 34-year-old woman for work problems (mobbing and demotion). At the time of the evaluation, she manifests a profound psychological malaise linked to feelings of alienation, isolation and loneliness that are accompanied by various somatic disorders (headache, stomach pain, back pain, sleep disturbance). The assessment made use of clinical interviews, MMPI-2 and the Rorschach test. The results of the tests had shown the fragility of the patient's psychic structure and the importance of therapeutic support and enhancement work, helping her to strengthen self-esteem and teaching her to listen to her own internal world which too often was silenced.

Keywords: Rorschach and Psychotherapy, Personality Assessment

M2-3

RORSCHACH CHANGES DURING A LONG TERM PSYCHOANALITIC PSYCHOTHERAPY: A CASE STUDY OF A MALE PATIENTS WITH TREATMENT RESISTANT DEPRESSION

Sana Čoderl Dobnik[1]
[1]*University Psychiatric Clinic Ljubljana, Slovenia*

The purpose of the presenting case is to illustrate the importance of a comprehensive personality assesment in treatment planning and performance of psychotherapy that is tailored to the patiens psychological functioning and patients psychological needs. The case of a male adult inpatient with recurrent depression that was referred to a behavioral activation programme after unsuccessfull psychofarmacological treatment and two unsuccessfull short term psychotherapy treatments will be presented. The importance of a multimethod intake diagnostic assessment that included performance based measure (Rorschach Inkblot Method - Comprehensive System) and personality assessment via self assessment method (Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory - MMPI- 2) will be illustrated and implication for treatment planning of a long term psychoanalytic psychotherapy will be shown. With the aim of presenting changes in psychological functioning and behavioral changes during psychotherapy follow up data form repeated diagnostic assessment at various phases of long-term psychoanalytic psychotherapy will be shown. Patient's ability to form a more coherent and stable sense of self and his growing capacity for interpersonal attachments will be illustrated through psychotherapy process notes and changes in follow up psychological testing. Broader significance

of the case study will be presented regarding tratment planning and attachment oriented psychoanalytic psychotherapy.

Keywords: psychoanalytic psychotherapy, attachment, changes in Rorschach variables (CS)

M2-4

CHANGES IN A COMPULSIVE WOMAN THROUGH HER PSYCHOTHERAPY AS SEEN FROM DIFFERENCES IN RORSCHACH TEST

Yusuke Kato[1], Seiji Mabuchi[2], Nanako Katsuki[3], Masaaki Furuta[3], Misuzu Inoue[4]

[1]Senshu University, Kawasaki, Japan, [2]Chitosekarasuyama Psychotherapy room, Setagaya, Japan, [3]Otsuma women's University, Tama, Japan, [4]Seiwa Junior College, Kisarazu, Japan

強迫的な30代半ばの女性との心理療法と2回のロールシャッハの変化を検討する。
彼女は過去の対人トラブルが思い浮かび不快になること, 些細なことにイライラし慢性的に意欲が低下することなどを訴え, 外来で心理療法を始めた。心理療法で, 彼女は訴えの原因は全て自分とする極端な認知で自責した。治療者が支持的に聴き続けると, 彼女は猜疑心の強い母について語り始めた。その母に育てられた大変さに治療者が共感すると, 彼女は母への怒りも語り始め, 開始9年後, 表立った訴えは落ち着き, 心理療法の終了が検討された。
彼女は心理療法の開始前と終了検討時の2回, ロールシャッハを受けた。1回目は, 少ない総反応数, 潜在的体験を抑制し, 外界を漠然と捉える警戒的な姿勢の裏で, 強いaggressionを周囲に投影し, 被害的·自責的になる傾向が見られた。2回目は, 衝動統制と形態水準が低下し, 1回目と同じaggressionの課題も見られ, 訴えの落ち着きと矛盾するようだった。しかし, 総反応数とD領域の増加, 茫漠とした不安を伴う一反応の消失が見られたことから, 彼女が強迫防衛で抑えていた潜在的体験を具体的に捉えて解放できるようになり, 安全な心理療法の場でaggressionの課題に取り組める可能性が考えられた。

Keywords: Retest, Rorschach Test, Obsessive personality

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

The aim of this study is to examine psychological changes in a compulsive woman, shown in two Rorschach Test Data during her psychotherapy.

She began outpatient psychotherapy since her mid-30s with complains of spontaneous unpleasant thoughts about past interpersonal problems, irritability over trivial matters, and chronic loss of motivation. During psychotherapy, she blamed herself and perceived that she was the cause of all her complaints. As the therapist continued to listen supportively, she spoke about her paranoid mother. When the therapist empathized with the difficulty of being raised by such a mother, she began to talk about her anger towards mother, and after 9 years, her complaints subsided and termination of psychotherapy was considered.

She had two Rorschach administrations, before the start of psychotherapy and at the final review. In the first Rorschach, whereas her vigilant attitude suggested by the small number of R, suppressed potential experiences and perceiving the external world vaguely, there was a tendency to project aggression onto her surroundings, and to become feeling persecuted and engage in self-blaming. In the second Rorschach, drive control and form quality decreased, and the same issues of aggression as in the first administration were observed, which seemed to contradict the calmness of the complaints. However, the increase in the number of R and D, and the disappearance of minus responses, suggested that she may have improved her ability to express the potential experiences which she had repressed, and to deal with the problem of aggression more directly in her psychotherapy.

M3-1

SELF-CUTTING: THE RORSCHACH TEST RECORDS THE EVOLUTION OF ADOLESCENT SORROWS

Monica Prastaro[1], Valentina Triscio, Elisa,Francesca Bosco, Stefania Urso, Doriana Dipaola[2,3]

[1]Cattolica University, Turin, Italy, [2]Laboratoire UTRPP, Université Paris XIII, Paris, France, [3]Psychology Department, Turin University, Turin, Italy

More and more self-injury and self-cutting have become a true rapresentation of the emotional and psychological distress in young adolescents (12-18). In Italy, this is a real emergency. The body takes on a dual role: on the one hand the messenger and on the other the battlefield of the war fought on multiple fronts under the skin.

The case study presented is a part of the story of Alice, today a young woman of 24. At 15 Alice requests a psychological assessment for a severe form of mental suffering and social withdrawal that risults into cutting herself and hiding from reality into a fantasy world.

The anamnestic investigation is expanded with projective tests (Rorschach and TAT). In particular, the Rorschach test is administered three different times over eight years: to assess her at 15, at the end of her psychotherapy at 20, and recently, on a new consultation.

This study clearly highlights the sensitivity of the Rorschach Test in identifying structural elements and detecting changes in the personality functioning. Comparing the 3 sets of images from the 10 inkblot cards we can see the evolution of Alice's personality: all along her psychotherapeutic journey, from her early adolescence to young adulthood.

Keywords: Psychoterapy, Test-retest, Adolescence, Self-cutting

M3-2

THE USE OF THE RORSCHACH TEST IN THE ASSESSMENT OF PSYCHIC DAMAGE IN A CASE OF IATROGENIC INJURY

Daniela Milonia[1], Vito Rocco Genzano[1]

[1]Scuola Romana Rorschach, Italy

The evaluation of psychic damage resulting from iatrogenic injury becomes increasingly important in Italian forensic psychology.

The case presented concerns a 39-year-old woman who has always enjoyed excellent health, until a small routine surgery was necessary, during which an accident occurs that requires other more critical interventions, as corrective of the damage.

The risk of life and the serious permanent consequences reported, among the most important, having become sterile and not being able to experience complete sexuality without physical suffering, led the judges to recognize the medical damage. At the same time an evaluation of the psychic and existential damage caused to the subject was requested.

In addition to clinical interviews, the assessment made use of the Bender Visual Motor Gestalt Test, the MMPI-2 and the Rorschach Test.

The Rorschach Test made it possible to highlight the post-traumatic state of the woman through the analysis of the psychometric indices of state and trait and the answers and contents provided during the administration, contributing to placing the assessment results in line with the DSM V criteria for the diagnosis of PTSD [309.81 (F43.10)]

Keywords: Forensic Assessment, Trauma and Rorschach Test, Iatrogenic Injury and Rorschach Test

---

M3-3

EVALUATION OF PSYCHIC FUNCTIONING OF PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH IDIOPATHIC EPILEPSY WITH PROJECTIVE TESTS AND WITH METHOD OF PHENOMENOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DISEASE EXPERIENCES

Elif Sever[1], Goklem Tekdemir[1], Kubra Koc[1], Damla Cakici[1], Furkan Erdogdu[1]
[1]*Istanbul University, Turkey*

Epilepsy is one of the most common neurological diseases, that occurs as a result of excessive discharges due to the abnormality in the electrical functioning of a group of cells in the brain, causing temporary changes in the consciousness, movements and behaviors of the person. The diagnosis of idiopathic epilepsy, which is a controversial area, is figured out when the cause of the disease is not obvious or it cannot be found.

This research is carried out in two stages, in the first part of the research, projective tests of Rorschach and Thematic Apperception Tests (TAT) were applied to 15 patients, interpreted psychoanalytically according to French School. The results of the analysis of responses indicate an incomplete mourning process and depression, insufficiency of representing an autonomous identity and destructiveness in object relations. The theme of sacrifice and victimisation is found to be significant and interpreted in terms of representing destructiveness in psychic functioning.

The second aim of this study was to examine the participants' experiences of having this disease and to determine how they make sense of such an experience as well as what kind of feelings, values and processes are involved in interpreting their experiences by adopting an interpretetive phenomenological approach. In line with this aim, semi structured interviews are carried out and the analysis is in progress.
After interviews and analysis concerning the second part of the study are completed, the findings will be discussed in terms of how data of two parts are associated.

Keywords: Idiopathic Epilepsy, Projective Tests, Disease Experience

POSTERS
PRESENTATIONS

POSTERS

SESSION A

PA1

DEPRESSION AND AGRESSION ON THE TAT CARD 3 AND 8 STORIES IN A POPULATION OF ADULTS WITH BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDERS: A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY FRANCE/LEBANON

Phd Viviane Matar Touma[3], PhD Student Nathalie Touma[2]
[1]Universite Paris Nanterre, Nanterre, France, [2]Université de Paris Descartes, Boulogne-Billancourt, France, [3]Université Saint Joseph, Beyrouth, Lebanon

Aims of the research: Highlight themes of depression and aggression as they appear through the TAT, 3BM and 8BM cards stories of adults with borderline personality, in Lebanon and France. Underline the similarities and differences in the use of adaptive or dysfunctional defense mechanisms in the production and outcome of the stories. Methods. Retrospective study including card 3BM and 8BM responses of forty adults aged 18 to 35 years, 20 French and 20 Lebanese, matched for gender, age and socio-economic status and diagnosed with borderline personality disorder according to the DSM-V criteria. The protocols eligible for inclusion were those collected during the last five years and for which, at assessment intake, the subjects had given their informed consent. Data were processed by a qualitative content analysis of the stories and a quantitative analysis including descriptive and comparative statistics, X2($p < .05$). Results show similarities between the two populations in the perception and recognition of cards' themes, latent contents and in their corresponding emotional correlates and a significant difference in: character identification in card 8 for the Lebanese group; the use of defense mechanisms, more diverse in the French group and the outcome of the stories, more negative in the Lebanese group. Conclusions. The originality of the research lies in its transcultural focus which allows the formulation of culturally adjusted interpretations in assessing aspects of personality which are both useful in treatment planning and psychotherapy.

Keywords: TAT, cross-cultural, aggression, depression

PA2

THE RELIABILITY OF THE ZULLIGER TEST IN BRAZILIAN ADULTS (2009-2019)

Ph.D. Student Jucelaine Bier Di Domenico Grazziotin[1], Ph.D Silvana Alba Scortegagna[1]
[1]University of Passo Fundo, Passo Fundo, Brazil

The reliability of a test is an indispensable measure to ensure the quality and consistency of the results obtained. Objective: The present study explored the reliability of the Zulliger test through test-retest. Method: This longitudinal study had as participants 20 non-patient Brazilian adults, aged between 18 and 59 years old (Test/M=30.5 years; SD=8.6; Retest/M=38.2 years; SD= 10.7); male (65%), with 7 to 13 years of formal education (10.8; SD=2.4), commercial workers. Instruments: Sociodemographic data form and; Zulliger in the Comprehensive System (ZSC). Data collection found from July 2009 to August 2019 (Test) and from March to July 2021 (Retest). The mean time between test-retest was 7.7 years (SD=3.8). Differences between values (test-retest) were verified by variance analysis. The agreements in the test-retest and between the two independent evaluators (25% protocols) were verified by analyzes of the Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC, 95%). Results: Out of the 90 variables of the ZSC analyzed, 61 (68%) showed agreement between 0.40 and 1.00. Out of these, 30 (33%) variables showed reasonable agreement (ICC 0.40 to 0.59), 24 (27%) showed good agreement (ICC 0.60 to 0.74), and 07 (8%; Fr+rF; M, FM, Ma, WSumC, FM+m, AdjD) showed excellent agreement (ICC ≥ 0.75). The ICC between evaluators ranged from 0.77 to 1.00, which is considered excellent. Conclusion: The performance of the ZSC shows reliability, being a test that deserves to be considered by personality evaluators and researchers.

Keywords: psychometric properties, projective techniques, longitudinal studies

PA3

TEMPORAL STABILITY OF ZULLIGER: QUALITATIVE TEST-RETEST STUDY (2009-2019)

Ph.D. Student Jucelaine Bier Di Domenico Grazziotin[1], Ph.D. Silvana Alba Scortegagna[1]
[1]University of Passo Fundo, Passo Fundo, Brasil

Longitudinal and reliability surveys of psychological tests are relevant for a valid and reliable psychological assessment. The term temporal stability indicates how stable the personality characteristics evaluated are over time. Objective: This study aimed to verify the reliability of the Zulliger test (ZSC) and the individuals' personality characteristics over 10 years (2009-2019), using a qualitative test-retest design. Method: Participated four Brazilian adults, non-patients, aged between 18 and 42 years (Test), 27 and 52 years (Retest), male and female (50%), married, with 7 to 13 years of formal education, supermarket workers. Instruments: structured interview protocol, the ZSC and the Social Skills Inventory (IHS2-Del-Prette). The analyses considered the interpretative differences of 59 ZSC variables (Resources and Control; relationships, affect, Self-image; Cognitive Processing, Mediation and Ideation), between the first (2009) and second (2019) applications, the interview data and the IHS2-Del-Prette. Results: The data indicated temporal stability for most (70%) of the variables of the ZSC after 10 years of testing and contemplated the main interpretative findings. Considering the four cases, there were no interpretative changes in the ZSC variables (EA, FM, FC, C, Afr, Blends:R, CP, WSum C, AG, COP, Food, SumT, PureH, Fr+rf, MOR, ZF, PSV, P, X+%, M-, Mnone, n=0). Conclusion: The interview data and the IHS2-Del-Prette added to the data of the ZSC regarding the individuals' personality characteristics and emotional state. The expansion of this study is strongly recommended.

Keywords: personality traits, longitudinal studies, projective techniques

PA4

EL RORSCHACH DE LEONARDO DA VINCI: UNA CONEXIÓN SIGNIFICATIVA ENTRE EL ARTE Y LA PSICOLOGÍA

Magíster in Clinical Psychology Miguel Caraballo[1]
[1]ASSE, Rivera, Uruguay

A partir de la exposición de 10 obras plásticas creadas para esta presentación, se propone explorar, a partir de una ficción, interesantes conexiones históricas entre las producciones de ambos genios. En su tratado de pintura, Leonardo, además de darnos su consejo paradigmático que nos sugiere mirar manchas para estimular la creatividad, repara detenidamente en lo que ahora llamaríamos elementos morfológicos de la imagen (línea, color, claroscuro, perspectiva y movimiento). Rorschach se enfoca en el uso de las manchas de tinta, y también, justamente, en los elementos constitutivos de la imagen (pensados

a manera de determinantes en la clínica). La situación imaginaria planteada nos muestra a Leonardo da Vinci realizando 10 pinturas inspiradas en cada una de las manchas de tinta del Rorschach. En la ficción, Leonardo, comienza a asociar ideas y recordar situaciones de su vida que eventualmente le producen significativos efectos de insight. Las obras plásticas que se presentan, son recreaciones de ilustraciones, bocetos y pinturas de Leonardo y las asociaciones vertidas en la ficción se extraen de textos escritos por Leonardo en sus códices. Las obras serán visualizadas a partir de códigos provenientes del Rorschach, lo que nos llevará a interesantes encuentros de patrones comunes en las obras expuestas, y consecuentemente, en las producciones reales de Leonardo. Esta presentación artístico-creativa apunta, por tanto, a resignificar los aportes de ambos autores, abriendo nuevas perspectivas para la práctica clínica desde la interdisciplinariedad arte- psicología.

Palabras clave: Arte Psicología Psicoterapia

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

From the exhibition of 10 plastic works of art, which were created for this presentation, and from a point of view based on the imagination, we propose to search into the historical connections that arise between the productions of these two geniuses. In A Treatise on Painting, Leonardo da Vinci provides his paradigmatic advice suggesting to look at stains of walls to stimulate creativity, paying careful attention to what we would now call morphological elements of the image (line, color, chiaroscuro, perspective and movement.) Rorschach focuses on the use of inkblots, and also, precisely, on the constituent elements of the image (thought of as determinants in the psychology practice.) The proposed fiction depicts Leonardo da Vinci carrying out 10 paintings inspired by each one of Rorschach´s inkblots. In this imaginary situation, Leonardo begins to associate ideas and to remember situations from his life that eventually produce significant insight. The plastic works of art presented are recreations of illustrations, sketches and paintings by Leonardo da Vinci, and the associations expressed in the fiction are taken from texts written by Leonardo himself in his codices. The works will be visualized taking Rorschach's codes as a starting point, which will lead us to interesting encounters of common patterns in the exhibited works, and consequently, in the actual works made by Leonardo. Therefore, this artistic-creative presentation aims at re-signifying the contributions of both authors, opening new perspectives for the psychology practice and taking the realms of art and psychology as interdisciplinary subjects.

PA5

EVALUATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA CAUSED BY REPETITIVE CHILDHOOD INCEST AND NEGLECT EXPERIENCES WITH THE RORSCHACH TEST

Assist. Prof. Haydeh Faraji[1]

[1]*Istanbul Aydin University, Turkey*

Child abuse and neglect causes children to be disadvantaged in terms of psychological, social and physical aspects. Sexual abuse is defined as «the use of a child or adolescent who has not yet completed their sexual development by an adult by force, threat or deception to meet adults sexual desires and needs». If sexual abuse is committed by someone who has blood ties to the child or adolescent or is responsible for their care. this situation is called "incest". Negligence, on the other hand, arises as a result of the people who are responsible for taking care of the child failing to take necessary responsibility for the healthy development of the child. Trauma refers to all kinds of events that threaten and shake the person's mental and physical existence, and experiences of neglect and abuse are evaluated as traumatic experiences. Incest is a trauma that can have devastating effects on the mental health of the individual. This study was carried out to determine the projections of incest sexual trauma and neglect on psychological functioning. The test was applied to the participant after her visit to psychiatry clinic approximately 2 months after the end of 6 years sexual abuse victimization whit her suicide attempt. The patient was on an outpatient basis. Projections of trauma were obtained with the Rorschach Test and evaluated within the framework of the French school. The patient's Rorschach Test responses strikingly reveal the profound impact of repetitive sexual trauma and neglect on her psychological functioning.

Keywords: Incest, trauma, neglect

PA6

ÉTUDE DES PROCESSUS PSYCHIQUES MOBILISES CHEZ L'ADOLESCENT EN SITUATION DE HARCÈLEMENT SCOLAIRE : LE RORSCHACH A L'ÉPREUVE DE LA CLINIQUE CONTEMPORAINE.

Psychologue Clinicienne Et Doctorante Blandine Ollier[1], Professeur de Psychologie clinique et psychopathologie et psychanalyste Aline Cohen de Lara[1], Maitre de conférences en Psychologie clinique et psychopathologie, Psychologue et Membre du comité de lecture de la revue Psychologie Clinique et Projective Catherine Matha[1]

[1]*Université Sorbonne Paris Nord (Paris 13), Laboratoire de l'UTRPP, Villetaneuse, France*

L'objectif principal de cette étude tend à identifier les spécificités repérables dans les fonctionnements psychiques d'adolescent.e.s harcelé.e.s en milieu scolaire. Les outils cliniques et méthodes d'analyse utilisés dans la recherche - orientés par le champ de la psychopathologie et de la psychanalyse - sont l'entretien clinique et les méthodes projectives (Rorschach et T.A.T.). Nous postulons que le harcèlement, en tant que systématisation des humiliations et/ou des coups, fragiliserait les assises narcissiques du sujet harcelé déjà mises à mal par les transformations pubertaires. Ainsi, la survenue d'une situation de harcèlement à l'adolescence aurait un impact sur la construction de l'identité et des identifications du sujet harcelé. De plus, l'agressivité ne semble que très rarement se retourner contre l'agresseur, mais bien plutôt contre soi, au vu des différents symptômes présents chez ces adolescent.e.s, (scarification, T.S., anorexie…). En ce sens, la situation de harcèlement en constituant une expérience de passivation potentialiserait un vécu traumatique. L'utilisation du Rorschach fut déterminante pour mettre en évidence la présence de fragilités narcissiques et de l'identité sexuée chez les adolescent.e.s harcelé.e.s. Au regard des épreuves projectives, les résultats actuels de l'étude soulignent la prégnance des identifications projectives et à l'agresseur, conduisant à nous interroger sur la présence d'une problématique masochiste spécifique à l'œuvre chez les sujets harcelés. In fine, la recherche a permis de mettre en lumière qu'il n'existe pas une position propre au sujet harcelé, mais plutôt des positions propres au fonctionnement et aux ressources psychiques de l'adolescent.e en situation de harcèlement pour y faire face.

Mots-clés: Harcèlement scolaire - Adolescence - Narcissisme

The main objective of this study is to identify perceptible specificities of bullied children's psychological processes in a school environment. Clinical interviews and projective tests (Rorschach and TAT) are our clinical tools and methods of analysis, both influenced by the fields of psychopathology and psychoanalysis, that were used in this study. It is supposed that bullying, as the systematization of humiliations and/or blows, would weaken the subject's narcissistic foundations that are already challenged by the changes brought about by puberty. Therefore, being bullied as a teenager would impact on the bullied subject's construction and identifications. Moreover, looking at the various symptoms present in bullied teenagers (scarification, attempted suicide, anorexia, etc.), the latter's aggressiveness seldom appears to be directed towards the bully but rather towards the subject themselves. In this sense, being bullied, being itself an experience of passivation, would potentialize a traumatic personal story. Using the Rorschach test was paramount in highlighting the presence of narcissistic weaknesses in bullied teenagers. In light of the results of projective tests, the study stresses the weight of projective identification and identification to the agressor, which lead us to question the presence of a masochistic behaviour in bullied subjects. Finally, the study allowed to point out that there is no one behaviour a bullied subject can adopt but rather different behaviours that are particular to the functioning and psychological resources of the teenager in question to face their situation.

PA7

COMPARING THE RORSCHACHS BETWEEN YOUNG AND SENIOR SCIENTISTS. : FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF CREATIVITY

Dr. Kohei Tazuke[1], Mariko Matsumoto[1], Asuka Nomura[1], Wataru Matsuura[1], Noboru Takahashi[2]

[1]Nagoya University, Japan, [2]Aichi Shukutoku University, Japan

目的: 著者らは, 投影法を用いて, 顕著な研究業績をもつシニアの理系科学者の創造性についてこれまで検討してきた。本研究は, 若手理系科学者に着目し, 彼らとシニアのロールシャッハの比較を通して, 若手理系科学者の人格特徴および, 若手とシニアの理系科学者に共通する人格特徴を明らかにすることを目的とした。 方法: 若手理系科学者5名のロールシャッハを, 名古屋大学式技法を用いて分析した。その結果を, 著者らがこれまでに報告したシニア理系科学者のものと併せて検討した。倫理: 本研究は名古屋大学の研究倫理審査委員会による承認を受けた。結果: 若手とシニアともに, F+%, R+%が低く, Pの数が少なかったことに加え, W:Mに関してはWの比率が高かった。体験型としては, シニア理系科学者は内向型と両貧型に分かれた一方, 若手理系科学者は全員, 外拡型であった。若手理系科学者は, M:FMにおいて, FMの比率が高かった。さらに, 若手理系科学者は, H%やM反応が少なかった。 結論: 理系科学者は, 若手とシニアを問わず, 現実検討力に乏しいと同時に独特の物の見方をしていると考えられた。さらに要求水準の高さも理系科学者の特徴と思われた。若手理系科学者は, 外的な情緒刺激に影響されやすく, 衝動の統制も困難であるといえる。若手理系科学者は, 人への関心や共感性が乏しいと考えられるため, 彼らにとっては, 人にうまく配慮する力を養うことが必要である可能性が示唆された。

*本研究はJSPS科研費21K03086の助成を受けたものです。

Keywords: ロールシャッハ;創造性;理系科学者

Objectives: Using the projective methods, the authors have previously examined the creativity of senior scientists with outstanding research achievements. This study aimed to identify the personality traits of young scientists and the personality traits common to both young and senior scientists by comparing Rorschachs of young scientists with those of senior scientists. Methods: Rorschachs of five young scientists were analyzed by the Nagoya University editon. The results were examined with those of senior scientists reported in the previous study by the authors. Ethics: The Institutional Review Board of Nagoya University approved this research. Results: Both young and senior scientists had low F+%, R+%, and P responses. Regarding W: M, the ratio of W was high As for experience ballance, senior scientists were divided into introverted and F dominant types, while all young scientists were extroverted. Considering that the ratio of FM was high in M: FM. Additionally, young scientists are less likely to have H% and M responses. Conclusions: it can be concluded that both young and senior scientists have low reality testing; nevertheless, they have a unique way of looking at things. A high level of demand can also be a characteristic of scientists. Young scientists seem to be easily influenced by external emotional stimuli and have difficulty controlling their impulses. They are less likely to be interested in, and empathetic toward others. Therefore, it would be necessary for them to develop the ability to be considerate of others.

*This research was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number JP21K03086

Keywords: Rorschach, creativity, scientists

PA8

WHERE AND HOW DO TESTERS FOCUS ON THE RORSCHACH INKBLOT METHOD?

Mr. Masahiro Hakamada[1], Ms. Machi Tsuchiya[2], Mr. Kazuhiro Matsui[3], Ms. Moe Tomita[4], Ms. Noriko Hamaie[4], Ms. Miyako Morita[5]

[1]Kimata Clinic, Nagoya, Japan, [2]AGO Mental Health Institute, Nagoya, Japan, [3]Seimei Hospital, Fuji, Japan, [4]Aichi Society of Certified Clinical Psychologists, Nagoya, Japan, [5]Chubu University, Kasugai, Japan

Introduction: This study aimed to quantitatively and qualitatively examine where and how testers focus on the Rorschach inkblots method (RIM). Previous studies have suggested that clinical experience is required to improve RIM. However, few studies have empirically demonstrated the development process in Japan. Method: A total of 62 clinical psychologists and graduate students majoring in clinical psychology were presented with the same protocol and required to describe where they focus and what they find. Moreover, quantitative and qualitative comparisons were made according to the years of experience. Results & Discussion: There was a significant difference in the number of descriptions for cards II and X between the graduate student group and the beginners or intermediate group. The qualitative assessment found that, initially, common-sense and simple interpretations based on the RIM characteristics were considered. However, card characteristics and adaptive aspects were used in interpretation over time and with expertise. Moreover, the study found that the coping process to the cards was likely to be internalized over time. Conclusion: These findings would be helpful for educational training of young psychologists and the psychological assessment curriculum of the university and graduate

school. It is also necessary for clinical psychologists to be aware of their internal experiences through the study groups and the Rorschach subject experiences.

This work was supported by JSPS KAKWNHI Grant Number JP18K03093.

Keywords: Rorschach inkblot method, focus and interpretation, clinical experience

PA9

CAN HALLUCINOGENS ALTER PERSONALITY FUNCTIONING? RESULTS OF A CLINICAL TRIAL INVOLVING THE PFISTER'S COLORS PYRAMIDS TEST

Prof Flavia L. Osorio[1], Juliana Mendes Rocha[1], Giordano Novak Rossi[1], Prof José Carlos Bouso[2], Prof Jaime E. Cecílio Hallak[1], Prof Rafael Guimarães Santos[1]

[1]Medical School of Ribeirão Preto - São Paulo University, Ribeirão Preto, Brazil, [2]International Center for Ethnobotanical Education, Research and Services, ICEERS Foundation, Barcelona, Spain

Studies revealed effects of the use of serotonergic hallucinogens (LSD/psilocybin) on personality traits (e.g. Openness). Ayahuasca(AYA) is a natural hallucinogenic brew, prepared with plants from the Brazilian Amazon, rich in dimethyltryptamine and harmine, which causes subjective well-being effects, with proven antidepressant actions. Observational studies of AYA users in rituals point to changes in personality, with an increase in openness and self-transcendence. Controlled study to verify its effects on personality functioning had never been carried out. Objective: to evaluate the effects of a single dose of AYA (1 mL/kg) on the traits and personality functioning of healthy volunteers, assessed by NEO-PI-R and Pfister's Colors Pyramids Test. The data presented refer to those related to Pfister (Normal, Stimulation, Achromatic and Cold Syndromes). Methods: a parallel-group, randomized, placebo-controlled trial was conducted. Fifteen young adult participants (67% female) were included. Data were collected before and after three months of the experiment and analyzed through Factorial repeated measures ANOVA. Results: no differences for time (p=0.61), for the administered substance*syndromes interaction (p=0.82) and for the time*administered substance*syndromes interaction (p=0.40) was shown, indicating the absence of AYA effects on personality functioning, reinforcing previous findings related to personality traits in this sample, which also remained stable. Conclusions: these findings, at an exploratory level, may have been impacted by the limited sample power, which favors type II errors. However, possible personality changes may be of greater magnitude in samples of patients with psychiatric/personality pathology. Possible associations between hallucinogens and personality, involving more robust and diversified samples, are desirable.

Keywords: Pfister, Hallucinogens, Ayahuasca

PA10

LA DYNAMIQUE PULSIONNELLE CHEZ UNE PEINTRE AUTODIDACTE : APPORT DES METHODES PROJECTIVES

Doctorant Cyndie Jamme[1]

[1]Université de Paris, Institut de Psychologie 71, av E. Vaillant 92100 Boulogne-Billancourt, France

La présentation de Béatrice, peintre, provient d'un travail de recherche de thèse relatif à une population de créateurs autodidactes. L'objet de cette étude concerne la dynamique pulsionnelle impliquée dans un processus de création hors d'un cadre académique et les modalités relationnelles entre le créateur, son œuvre et son public. La méthodologie est constituée d'un entretien de recherche clinique semi-structuré et de l'utilisation des méthodes projectives Rorschach et TAT interprétées selon l'Ecole de Paris. L'analyse de l'entretien de Béatrice permet de rendre compte de l'aspect dynamique des éléments sensoriels comme point d'appui pour le travail de mise en forme de la pulsion dans le processus de création. Il met aussi en lumière les modalités relationnelles narcissiques entre Béatrice, son œuvre et son public. Aux épreuves projectives, l'évitement de la relation et du conflit favorise une régression pulsionnelle vers le sensoriel et l'accrochage défensif au percept. Les enjeux relationnels mobilisent des défenses narcissiques où l'expression pulsionnelle, difficile à scénariser dans des représentations secondarisées, est gelée et profite de fragilités pour émerger en processus primaire. En somme, la finesse clinique des méthodes projectives révèle les vicissitudes de la dynamique pulsionnelle dans le fonctionnement psychique de Béatrice face aux enjeux relationnels. A partir des résultats dégagés pour un sujet, un point de vue nouveau est offert sur le traitement intrapsychique de la pulsion chez une peintre autodidacte. Ils seront comparés à l'ensemble de la population de créateurs autodidactes étudiée.

Mots-clés: dynamique pulsionnelle–peintre autodidacte-méthodes projectives

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

DRIVE DYNAMICS IN A SELF-TAUGHT PAINTER: CONTRIBUTION OF PROJECTIVE METHODS

This presentation about Beatrice, painter, comes from a thesis research work concerning a population of self-taught painters. The object of this study is to highlight the drive dynamics implied in a process of creation in a non-academic context, and in the relational modalities between the creator, his work and his audience. The methodology consists of a semi-structured clinical research interview, and the use of the projective methods of Rorschach and TAT, interpreted according to the Paris school standards. The analysis of Beatrice's interview makes it possible to account for the dynamic aspect of the sensory elements as a backing support in the process of shaping the drive in the creative work. It also highlights narcissistic relational modalities between Beatrice, her work and her audience. In projective methods, the tendency to escape relationships and conflicts, favors a drive regression towards the senses and a defensive clinging to the percept. Relational issues mobilize narcissistic defenses which don't allow an easy drive expression in secondary representations. So that, the impulsive expression is frozen and takes advantage of the subject weaknesses to emerge as a primary process. To sum up, the clinical sharpness of the projective methods reveal the vicissitudes of the drive dynamics in Beatrice's psychic when

confronted to relational issues. From the results obtained for a subject, a perspective emerges for the intrapsychic treatment of the drive in a self-taught painter. These results will be compared and analyzed for the entire population of self-taught creators studied.

Keywords: drive dynamics - self-taught painter – projective methods

PA11

VALIDITY OF FATHER- AND MOTHER-CARDS INTERPRETATION HYPOTHESIS IN THE RORSCHACH TEST AMONG JAPANESE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: RELATIONSHIPS AMONG CARD PREFERENCES, ATTACHMENT STYLE, AND PERCEIVED PARENTING ATTITUDES

Prof. Yoshikazu Fukui[1]

[1]Konan University, Kobe, Japan

Objectives: The validity of the father- and mother-card interpretation hypothesis in the Rorschach test might be low when a specific card is regarded as each parent, which is also the case in Japan (Fukui et al., 2008, 2011). Fukui (2020, 2021) reported that father- and mother-card preferences were related to the two attachment dimensions (anxiety and avoidance) and the two perceived parenting attitude dimensions (care and over-protection). This study was designed to examine the relationship among attachment styles, perceived parenting attitudes, and the preference for father- and mother-cards. Methods: A questionnaire survey and the Rorschach test was administered to university students (N =237), and they selected their father- and mother-cards when testing the limit. Results: The participants were classified into four patterns of the combination of father- and mother-card selection based on Fukui et al. (2008), four attachment styles, and four types of perceived parenting attitudes towards each parent. Multiple correspondence analysis indicated that those selecting parents' cards from easily-selected cards and those selecting the father-card from not easily-selected cards and the mother-card from easily-selected cards were closer to secure attachment style and optimal parenting. Moreover, it was indicated that those selecting parents' cards from not easily-selected cards were closer to preoccupied attachment style, and that those selecting the father-card from easily-selected cards and the mother-card from not easily-selected cards were closer to neglectful parenting and dismissing-avoidant attachment style. Conclusion: These results suggest that the patterns of combination father- and mother-card preferences might predict perceived parenting attitudes and attachment styles.

Keywords: Rorschach test, interpretation hypothesis of father- and mother-card, Japanese population

PA12

COMPARING THE BAUM TEST RESULTS BETWEEN YOUNG AND SENIOR SCIENTISTS.: FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF CREATIVITY

Wataru Matsuura[1], Mariko Matsumoto[2], Kohei Tazuke[3], Asuka Nomura[4], Noboru Takahashi[5]

[1]Nagoya University, Japan, [2]Nagoya University, Japan, [3]Nagoya University, Japan, [4]Nagoya University, Japan, [5]Aichi Shukutoku University, Japan

Issues and Objectives: The authors have studied the creativity of senior scientific researchers by using projective techniques. This study focused on young scientific researchers and, through the comparison of the Baum test results between them and senior scientific researchers, aims at considering personal characteristics of creative scientific researchers as well as differences between young and remarkably creative senior scientific researchers and significances thereof. Methods: The Baum test (Tree test) was conducted on five young scientific researchers. They were asked to draw a tree with fruit and a dream tree which were examined in combination of those drawn by senior scientific researchers which we have reported so far. This study was conducted after approval by the Nagoya University Ethical Committee. Results: The trees were characterized as maintaining a certain size in their representation but there were omissions such as tree crowns and branches. There were not many mature-type trees, while incomplete-type or simple-type trees stood out. Such immature drawing was generally identical to that shown by the senior group. In addition, all of the subjects drew the dream trees as imaginary trees which does not exist in reality. Conclusions: Through the Baum test, the two common points were found between young and senior researchers; notable immature drawing and detailed verbal expression. Bolander (1997) described that simplified representation is a form of adaptation. Immature drawing in this study, however, may be a «special form of adaptation» according to Bolander.

*This research was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number JP21K03086

Keywords: Baum test, creativity, scientific researchers

PA13

COMPARING THE SENTENCE COMPLETION TEST RESULTS BETWEEN YOUNG AND SENIOR SCIENTISTS: FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF CREATIVITY

Ph.D. Asuka Nomura[1], Ph.D. Mariko Matsumoto[1], Ph.D. Kohei Tazuke[1], Mr. Waratu Matsuura[1], Ph.D. Noboru Takahashi[2]

[1]Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan, [2]Aichi Shukutoku University, Nagakute, Japan

Objectives: The authors aim to assess the creativity of senior scientists with outstanding research achievements using projective methods. The purpose of this study was to focus on young scientists and compare the commonalities and differences of the personality traits between the two using a Sentence Completion Test (SCT). Methods: A Seiken-style SCT part 1 (30 items) was conducted on five young scientists. The results were then compared with the five senior scientists reported in the previous study by the authors. The Institutional Review Board of Nagoya University approved this research. Results: Regarding the formal aspect, the number of Japanese characters and components (the smallest unit of independent information) were found to be higher in young scientists than in seniors. As for the content aspect, both young and senior scientists were found to have many adaptive descriptions rooted in real life and descriptions related to strong curiosity. However, young scientists had fewer descriptions—about their strength of inquiry and keywords that characterized them—than the seniors. Furthermore, the descriptions of young scientists were more detailed than those of seniors and were found to directly express their high abilities and in-depth thinking. Conclusions: The study examined the similarities and differences between young and senior scientists using a SCT. It was recommended that young scientists should take advantage of their existing abilities and nurture their curiosity. This will help them discover and explore a pursuit to devote themselves to.

*This research was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number JP21K03086.

Keywords: Sentence Completion Test, creativity, scientists

PA14

RAPPORT ACTIF A L'IMAGE : COMMENT L'IMMERSION DANS LES MONDES VIRTUELS TRANSFORME NOTRE REGARD.

Phd Xanthie Vlachopoulou[1], Professor Florian Houssier, Phd student Benjamin Bravermann, Professor Sylvain Missonnier

[1]*Université De Paris, Boulogne-Billancourt, France*

Nos travaux sur l'addiction aux jeux vidéo, basés sur une méthodologie clinique et projective, nous ont amené à constater certaines particularités propres à cette population. Le rapport particulier à l'image, qui caractérise ces joueurs excessifs, se reflète sur les productions des sujets et en particulier sur leurs réponses au niveau du test de Rorschach. Les principales constatations concernent les kinesthésies, qui amènent du mouvement au regard en quelque sorte. Il s'agit de visions en 3D et de renversement mental de planches, faisant bouger le cadre plus que le contenu. Nous avons également remarqué des rajouts de couleurs ou le changement de couleur. Le rapport actif à l'image domine, les joueurs ne se soumettent pas passivement à l'image qu'on leur montre, ils semblent se l'approprier et la transformer. Pour faire la part de ce qui vient de l'immersion prolongé dans les mondes virtuels et de la psychopathologie commune à ces personnes, l'addiction aux jeux vidéo, nous avons accompagné une expérience d'immersion artistique dans le numérique. Une personne qui ne présentait pas d'addiction aux jeux vidéo, s'est immergée pendant un mois pour effectuer une performance numérique artistique. Nous avons pu lui proposer une passation de projectifs avant et après et les résultats rejoignent nos observations concernant les protocoles des joueurs excessifs.

Mots-clés: Rorschach, jeux vidéo, immersion

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

ACTIVE RELATIONSHIP TO THE IMAGE: HOW IMMERSION IN VIRTUAL WORLDS TRANSFORMS OUR GAZE.

Our work on video game addiction, based on a clinical and projective methodology, has led us to note certain particularities specific to this population. The particular relationship to the image, which characterizes these excessive gamers, is reflected in the subjects' productions and in particular in their responses to the Rorschach test. The main findings concern kinesthesias, which bring movement to the gaze in a way. These are 3D visions and mental reversals of boards, moving the frame more than the content. We also noticed the addition of colors or the change of color. The active relationship to the image dominates, the players do not submit passively to the image they are shown, they seem to appropriate it and transform it. In order to distinguish between what comes from the prolonged immersion in virtual worlds and the psychopathology common to these people, the addiction to video games, we have accompanied an experiment of artistic immersion in the digital world. A person who was not addicted to video games immersed herself for a month to perform a digital art. We were able to propose him a passage of projectives before and after and the results join our observations concerning the protocols of excessive gamers.

PA15

IMPLEMENTING THE CRISI WARTEGG SYSTEM(CWS) IN JAPAN - EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE WARTEGG TEST AND RORSCHACH TEST AS HIGHLY ESTABLISHED INSTRUMENT USED AMONG JAPANESE PSYCHOLOGISTS

MA Mitsugu Murakami[1]

[1]*Asian Pacific Center For Therapeutic Assessment, Chiyoda-ku, Japan*

Created over 80 years ago, the Wartegg Drawing Completion Test is a drawing projective technique used in personality assessment. The Wartegg test consists of eight squares with small graphical marks that function as stimuli for the test taker's evocative and projective responses. The Crisi Wartegg System (CWS) is a scoring and interpretation system of the Wartegg test developed by Alessandro Crisi (Crisi, 1998; Crisi, Palm, 2018) and has contributed to the expansion of the use of the Wartegg test based on the immense amount of empirical studies. From 2022, CWS training in Japan began to be held. In Japan, the Rorschach Comprehensive System (RCS) is widely used in various settings such as medical areas, forensic psychology-related situations, and others. Integration of RCS into the battery is often recognized as an essential skill in clinical assessment work for mental health professionals in Japan. To promote the dissemination and effective clinical use of CWS in Japan, it is critical to explore the convergent validity and incremental validity between CWS and RCS using the local sample. This study takes the first step in this investigative process by illustrating the relationship between the two tests. The statistical comparisons of the 100 cases in which CWS and RCS were administered will be presented.

Keywords: Wartegg test (Wartegg Drawing Completion Test), Crisi Wartegg System (CWS), Rorschach Comprehensive System (RCS)

PA16

CASO ABEJABEJA. EL MONTAJE DE IMÁGENES DIGITALES EN PSICOTERAPIA DESDE LOS APORTES DEL RORSCHACH Y LOS TÉCNICAS PROYECTIVAS

Magíster in Clinical Psychology Miguel Caraballo[1]

[1]*Administración de Servicios de Salud del Estado, Rivera, Uruguay*

El caso Abejejabeja, presentado en el año 2005 en el XVIII Congreso Internacional de Rorschach, conserva hasta este momento su cariz novedoso, ya que incluye el montaje de imágenes digitales dentro del proceso psicoterapéutico. Abejabeja tenía cuarenta años y se encontraba en estado delirante agudo con alucinaciones. Fui a aplicarle un Rorschach a su domicilio para así investigar las características de las respuestas en este tipo de trastornos. Cuando entré a su casa, pude observar una especie de instalación artística encima de una cama sin colchón. Me llamaron poderosamente la atención dos imágenes contiguas colocadas en el centro, entre otros objetos. Se trataba de una fotografía de su madre (vestida de boda) y un dibujo que representaba a su padre con características surrealistas. Al superponer estas imágenes observé que coincidían sorprendentemente. Un mes después, posteriormente a su recuperación, la cité a mi consultorio y le mostré esta coincidencia. Primeramente, se sorprendió, y luego comenzó a producir interesantes asociaciones que la llevaron a un significativo insight. Convenimos comenzar un proceso terapéutico realizando dibujos a partir de las dos imágenes centrales y superponer las imágenes digitalizadas de detalles de los dibujos producidos cuando se encuentren patrones comunes. La construcción de este caso clínico se articula con aportes teórico-prácticos provenientes de los métodos proyectivos. Abejabeja dio lugar a la creación de un dispositivo psicoterapéutico que incluye

al Rorschach, el dibujo de respuestas y el montaje de imágenes con patrones comunes como forma de sistematizar el procedimiento.

Palabras clave: Psychotherapy Digital Psychosis

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

ABEJABEJA CASE. DIGITAL IMAGE MONTAGE IN PSYCHOTHERAPY FROM THE CONTRIBUTION OF RORSCHACH AND THE PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUES

(Abejejabeja), a case presented in 2005 at the XVIII International Rorschach Congress, is still considered a novel case, since it includes the assembly of digital images within the psychotherapeutic process. (Bumblebee) was forty years old and was in an acute delusional state with hallucinations. I went to (her) home to apply a Rorschach test in order to investigate the characteristics of the responses in this type of disorder. When I entered (her) home, I observed a kind of art installation on top of a bed without a mattress. Two adjacent images placed in the center, among other objects, caught my attention. They were a photograph of (her) mother (dressed in a wedding dress) and a drawing with surrealistic characteristics representing (her) father. By superimposing these images I observed that they coincided in a surprisingly accurate manner. A month later, after (her) recovery, I called (her) to my office and showed (her) this coincidence. At first, (she) was surprised, and a few moments later (she) began to produce interesting associations that led (her) to a significant insight. We agreed on starting a therapeutic process consisting of making drawings from the two central images, and superimposing digitized images of the details of the drawings which were produced when common patterns were found. The structure of this clinical case is articulated with theoretical-practical contributions arising from projective methods. (Abejejabeja) gave rise to the creation of a psychotherapeutic device that includes the Rorschach codes, the drawing of answers, and the assembly of images with common patterns, as a way of systematizing the procedure.

PA17

SUICIDALITY AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS ASSESSMENT USING THE RORSCHACH INKBLOT TEST

Ms. Maitry Sharma[1], Ms. Mona Ranga[1], Ms. Deepanshi Gupta[1], Ms. Khushi Ko[1], Ms. Avishi Goyal[1], Ms. Annie Aggarwal[1]

[1]Keshav Mahavidyalaya, India

This theoretical review was carried out to assess and estimate suicidal intentions and impulsivity cases in India. Clinical practitioners consider Rorschach inkblot test as one of the eligible tools of investigation on the study of suicidal ideation. Clinical psychologist and consultant psychiatrist diagnosed symptom differently about the schizophrenia, psychotic depression, depression mania, organic psychosis and underlying psychosis. Systematic Rorschach research to predict suicidal potential has yielded conflicting results. Suicide attempters underwent standard psychiatry interviews and appropriate psychiatric diagnosis, Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), General Health Questionnaire-12 (GHQ) were administered as a screening tool, during the assessment. The Rorschach Comprehensive System's Suicide Constellation shown people susceptible for suicide ideation with specific interpersonal relationships. The present study is a theoretical review about the use of Rorschach Inkblot test pertaining to suicidality in Indians. Indian were exposed to the Rorschach Inkblot Test in 1949, to assess and analyze the spheres of psychopathology, suicidality, coping ability, aggression, intelligence, and culture, among others by following the Exner system of administration. Recent theoretical formulations emphasize the importance of the quality of interpersonal relationships in personality development, psychopathology and have resulted in the construction of methods for assessing the representation of interpersonal experiences.

Keywords: Rorschach Inkblot Test, Suicidality, Interpersonal relationships

---

PA18

REPÉRAGE DES TRACES PSYCHIQUES DES TRAUMATISMES PROFESSIONNELS DANS LES PROTOCOLES DE TESTS PROJECTIFS.

Psychologist Dominique Ould-Ferhat[1], Psychologist Teresa Rebelo[1]

[1]Université Rouen Normadie, Rouen, France

Objectifs : A travers notre étude nous souhaitons repérer, s'il y a des séquelles des épisodes anxio-dépressifs traversées par des salariés à l'occasion d'expériences professionnelles pathogènes. Selon Catherine Chabert (2009) « Les épreuves projectives constituent la seule méthode susceptible de nous apporter des informations sur le système de représentation du sujet ». Savoir comment une expérience professionnelle traumatisante peut être inscrite durablement dans le système de représentation d'un salarié peut nous donner des informations sur la profondeur des traumatismes vécus dans des environnements pathogènes. Méthodologie : A partir de l'analyse d'une quinzaine de protocoles de tests projectifs (Rorschach et TAT), de personnes ayant eu besoin d'un accompagnement médico-psychique à la suite d'une d'expérience professionnelles hautement pathogène mais dont ils sont désormais sortis, nous avons établit un diagnostic psychique permettant de repérer les traces éventuelles de cette expérience et de leur intensité dans le fonctionnement psychique du sujet. Résultats : Nos résultats démontrent que les salariés en difficulté professionnelle que l'on accompagne lorsqu'ils ont décompensé, n'évoluent hélas pas tous de façon favorable une fois qu'ils sont sortis de l'environnement pathogène et très peu retrouvent le statut ou une position comparable à celle qu'ils occupaient au moment de la décompensation. Conclusion : Ainsi, si ce rétrécissement de l'environnement réel se retrouve dans leurs protocoles, un tel repérage de fonctionnement psychique permet de mieux travailler avec les sujets dont l'expérience professionnelle a été pathogène et d'améliorer ainsi la praxis.

Mots-clés: Professional trauma trace

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

IDENTIFICATION OF PSYCHIC TRACES OF PROFESSIONAL TRAUMAS IN PROJECTIVE TEST PROTOCOLS.

Goals: Through our study we want to identify if there are sequelae of anxiety-depressive episodes experienced by employees during pathogenic professional experiences. According to Catherine Chabert (2009) «Projective tests are the only method likely to provide us with information on the subject's representation system» Knowing how a traumatic professional experience can be permanently inscribed in the system of representation of an employee can give us information on the depth of trauma experienced in pathogenic environments. Methodology: From the analysis of about fifteen protocols of projective

tests (Rorschach and TAT), of people who needed medico-psychological support following a highly pathogenic professional experience but from which they are now out, we established a psychic diagnosis allowing us to identify any traces of this experience and their intensity in the psychic functioning of the subject. Results: Our results show that the employees in professional difficulty that we support when they have decompensated, unfortunately do not all evolve in a favorable way once they have left the pathogenic environment and very few find the status or a position comparable to that which they occupied at the time of decompensation. Conclusion: If this narrowing of the real environment is found in their Rorschach and TAT protocols, such identification of psychic functioning makes it possible to work better with subjects whose pprofessional professional experience has been pathogenic and thus to improve our praxis.

PA19

EL DIBUJO DE LA PERSONA FRENTE AL ESPEJO. HACIA UN NUEVO TEST PROYECTIVO GRÁFICO DESDE LA PERSPECTIVA DE J. LACAN.

Psicólogo Alberto Ruiz Comeras[1]
[1]*Private practice, Madrid, Spain*

Lacan presentó en 1936 su primera comunicación al corpus psicoanalítico que versaba sobre el estadio del espejo. En un primer momento consideró que se trataba del momento fundacional del yo en la vida del bebé. Sin embargo, posteriormente amplió su concepción a una estructura imperecedera de la subjetividad que está presente en todo momento (al igual que ocurre con el complejo de Edipo). Se presenta la propuesta de un nuevo dibujo para la batería proyectiva gráfica que apunta hacia la dirección de esa estructura simbólica, paradigmática de lo imaginario. Se investigó en casos clínicos y se seleccionaron aquellos indicadores psicopatológicos propios de este dibujo. Las conclusiones señalan que la figura representada -en combinación con otras técnicas proyectivas y comparándolo con las demás figuras humanas dibujadas- nos aporta pistas clínicas sobre la vinculación con la imagen del propio cuerpo (narcisismo), la formación del yo alcanzada, los modos de afrontar al semejante, la individualización lograda, la articulación con el yo ideal o los modos defensivos frente a la angustia, entre otros aspectos.

Palabras clave: estadio del espejo, test proyectivos gráficos, Jacques Lacan

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

THE DRAWING OF THE PERSON IN FRONT OF THE MIRROR. TOWARDS A NEW GRAPHIC PROJECTIVE TEST FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF J. LACAN.

Abstract: Lacan presented in 1936 his first communication to the psychoanalytic corpus that dealt with the mirror stage. At first, he considered this stage was a foundational moment of the ego in the baby's life. However, he later extended his conception to an imperishable structure of subjectivity that is present at all times (as is the case with the Oedipus complex). A new drawing proposal for the graphic projective battery is presented, pointing to that symbolic structure, which is paradigmatic of the imaginary. Clinical cases were investigated, selecting the psychopathological indicators typical of this drawing. The conclusions indicate that the represented figure -in combination with other projective techniques and comparing it with the other drawn human figures- provides us with clinical clues about the bond between the image of the own body (narcissism), the accomplished construction of the ego, the ways of confronting the resemblant other, the attained individualization, the joint with the ideal ego or the defensive modes against anguish, among other aspects.

Keywords: mirror stage, projective drawings, Jacques Lacan

PA20

EL ESTADO DEL ARTE SOBRE EL USO DEL RORSCHACH EN BRASIL Y LA EVALUACIÓN FORENSE (2011-2020)

Mestre Maria Helena de Oliveira[1], Señora Adriane Fernandes de Araújo, Señora Hagar Maria de Andrade Pinheiro
[1]*Universidade Potiguar, Natal, Brazil*

El presente estudio há tenido como objetivo comprobar la Aplicación del Rorschach en las evaluaciones forenses en la última década, teniendo como ambiente de análisis el Poder Judicial Brasileño. Em ese sentido, se realizaron búsquedas bibliográficas para identificar producciones académicas basados en datos electrónicos, como el portal de Diários electrónicos de Sicologia (PePsic) y la Scientific Electronic Library (SCIELO), aparte de acervos digitales de universidades brasileñas. Se identificaron 17(diecisiete) publicaciones con las palabras clave de búsqueda «Rorschach « y « Evaluación Forense «. Los resultados indican que, de los 17 trabajos evaluados, cerca de 2/3, (dos tercios) de las encuestas se quejaban al respecto de la falta de producción científica al respecto de Rorschach, como asi también de la falta de instrumentos de evaluacion sicológica específicos para el uso en dicha área. Por lo tanto, en el presente estudio se llegó a la conclusión que la realización de evaluacion sicológica actualmente se há diversificado en las areas jurídicas de actuación, cuando antiguamente existia um uso casi exclusivo de la actuación criminal, comprobándose um aumento de procesos de evaluacion en el área del derecho civil, especificamente en el derecho de la familia. La presente encuesta mostró la insatisfacción de Los pesquisadores al respecto de la casi ausencia material bibliográfico, poniendo en evidencia, por lo tanto, la necesidad de desenvolvimiento de esa importante are a de actuación.

Palabras clave: Evaluación Psicológica, Prueba de Rorschach, Psicología Forense

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

THE STATE OF THE ART REGARDING THE USE OF THE RORSCHACH TEST IN BRAZIL AND FORENSIC EVALUATION (2011-2020)

Abstract: This study aims to investigate the application of the Rorschach test in forensic evaluations performed by the Brazilian judiciary in the last decade. For this purpose, we conducted bibliographic research in order to identify academic works in online databases such as the Portal de Periódicos Eletrônicos de Psicologia (PePSIC) and the Scientific Electronic Library (SCIELO), as well as digital collections in Brazilian universities. We found 17 works by using the search terms "Rorschach" and "forensic evaluation". Results show that out of the 17 works analyzed, about 2/3 (two thirds) commented on the scarcity of scientific production on the use of the Rorschach test in forensic evaluations in Brazil, as well as on the lack of psychological evaluation instruments that were specifically adequate for use in this field. This study led to the

conclusion that psychological evaluations have been currently going through diversification when applied in legal contexts, whilst in the past, their use was almost exclusively confined to criminal cases. The new data shows an increase in the number of evaluation processes in civil law cases, specifically in family law. Our research revealed the general dissatisfaction of researchers concerning the scarcity of bibliographic material, which highlighted the need for further development in this important field.

Keywords: Psychological Evaluation; Forensic Psychology; Rorschach Test.

PA21

CONTRIBUTION TO UPDATING THE RORSCHACH INDEXES FOR THE ITALIAN ADULT POPULATION

Dr. Roberto Cicioni[1], Dr. Tommaso Caravelli[1], Prof. Rosario D'Agata[2]
[1]Istituto Rorschach Forense, Roma, Italy, [2]University of Catania, Catania, Italy

The paper contributes to the statistical update of the indices of the Italian method of the Scuola Romana Rorschach (by Istituto Rorschach Forense) thanks to a new standardization (2016). This was necessary because in clinical and forensic professional practice the available figures, which had not been revised for too long, had lost their descriptive and discriminating power. The sample considered, which was significant for the Italian population, with protocols collected and scored by expert practitioners, was made up of 832 subjects, matched by gender, age (from 18 to 55), years of education. The subjects were selected based on the absence of a history of psychological disorders, previous or current psychotherapy, use of alcohol, drugs or psychotropic drugs, attempted suicides. As expected, our results confirm the existence of significant differences between the new and previous statistical values, with no appreciable differences between genders. In particular, there was a marked reduction in the number of responses (from 30 to 22), a clear reduction in whole responses compared to detail responses (from a ratio of 3:1 to 1:1) and a significant increase in the impulsiveness index (from 0.35 to 0.60) with a parallel increase in the self-control index (from 2:1 to 3.5:1). Results suggest that the average Italian person, although more educated and stimulated than before, is nowadays much more engaged with regard to his/her drives, with a related increase in internal tension, which means stress, but cognitively is less active, explorative, curious and inclined to broad and complex analyses of external reality.

Keywords: Statistical update; Italy;

PA22

LA PSICOLOGÍA EN LA CULTURA DE LAS PANTALLAS. APORTES FUNDAMENTALES DEL RORSCHACH Y LOS MÉTODOS PROYECTIVOS PARA EL USO DE LA IMAGEN DIGITAL EN LA PRÁCTICA CLÍNICA.

Magíster in Clinical Psychology Miguel Caraballo[1], Julio Bonelli
[1]Administración de Servicios de Salud del Estado, Rivera, Uruguay, [2]CEIBAL, Montevideo, Uruguay

En el contexto de la cultura visual actual, la imagen digital se hace presente en los ámbitos laborales, profesionales, de esparcimiento, etc., produciéndose un pasaje de la lógica mecánica de lo analógico hacia nuevas modalidades digitales en forma generalizada. Este desplazamiento se produce también en el ámbito de la clínica al comenzar a usarse, por ejemplo, el dibujo digital y la fotografía digital como versiones actualizadas del dibujo con lápices de colores y la fotografía analógica. Los diferentes usos de la imagen digitales serán presentados según el software utilizado (dispositivos de comunicación a distancia, software de edición fotográfica o de videos, videojuegos y aplicaciones de realidad virtual y aumentada) conjuntamente con fundamentos teórico-prácticos provenientes de los métodos proyectivos. Este trabajo apunta a reflexionar acerca de la importancia de captar este tipo de insumos provenientes de décadas de investigación de los métodos proyectivos para así pensar el uso de estas imágenes tan actuales en la práctica clínica. Por otra parte, y a manera de feed-back, intenta estimular la investigación de las posibles incorporaciones de esta tecnología dentro de los procedimientos de las técnicas proyectivas.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

PSYCHOLOGY IN THE CULTURE OF SCREENS: FUNDAMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE RORSCHACH TEST AND PROJECTIVE METHODS FOR THE USE OF DIGITAL IMAGES IN CLINICAL PRACTICE.

In the context of current visual culture, the digital image takes part in work places, professional environment, leisure, and so forth. Producing a transition from the mechanical logic of the analog towards new cybernetic modalities in a generalized way. This displacement also occurs in the clinical setting, for instance, when both digital drawing and photography, begin to be used as updated versions of drawing with coloured pencils and analog photography. The different uses of the digital image will be presented according to the software applied (remote communication devices, photo or video editing software, video games and virtual and augmented reality applications-ARapp) together with theoretical-practical bases from projective methods. This paper aims to reflect on the importance of capturing this type of supplies, from decades of research on projective methods. Thinking about the use of these current images in clinical practice. On the other hand, and as a feed-back, it tries to stimulate the investigation of the possible inclusion of this technology within the procedures of projective techniques.

POSTERS

SESSION B

PB1

FORMAL ASPECTS OF DRAWINGS OF LATENT CHILDREN OF SEPARATED PARENTS: COMPARING PRE- AND DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC GROUPS IN TORONTO, CANADA.

Dilcio Guedes[1], Dr Azucena Borelle
[1]*Family Service Toronto, Toronto, Canada*

Objectives: To compare the formal aspects present in the free drawing (FD), Person in the Rain test (PR), Kinetic Family Drawing - current (KFD-c) and Kinetic Family Drawing - prospective (KFD-c) produced by a group of early latent children of separated parents pre-pandemic and during pandemic. Method: This was a descriptive control group study. The sample was composed of 85 children, aged 6 to 8 years and 11 months, living in Toronto, Canada. It was divided into three groups: 25 children of separated parents involved in interparental conflict on pre-pandemic time (IPC pre-pandemic), 30 children of separated parents involved in interparental conflict during pandemic (IPC during pandemic) and 30 children of separated parents without interparental conflict (no-IPC during pandemic). There was no significant difference in the inter-judge analysis, reaching an inter-judge agreement of 91.4%. Results: Recurrences in drawings indicate significant differences between the formal patterns produced by the IPC pre-pandemic children compared to the two other groups. Conclusions: It is possible to infer that, the psychic apparatus and its processes present as organized in greater frequency among children in the IPC and no-IPC groups during pandemic. This might be explained by the context where the continuous presence of parents of these children at home during periods of confinement has facilitated a resumption of socio-emotional-affective development processes.

Keywords: Parental-separation; Latency; Drawings.

PB2

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COPING DEFICIT INDEX IN PATIENTS WITH MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER WHO EXHIBIT SUICIDE-RELATED BEHAVIOR AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF THE RORSCHACH COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM

Assoc Prof. Yasuhiro Mizuno[1], Prof. Nagako Ariki[2], Prof. Masato Kitajima[3], Ms. Kei Asakawa4, Prof. Ritsuko Tsugawa[5]
[1]*Faculty Of Human Sciences, Bunkyo University, Minamiogishima, Koshigaya-shi, Japan,* [2]*College of International Relations, Nihon University, Bunkyo-cho, Mishima-shi, Japan,* [3]*Faculty of Education and Human Studies, Akita University, Tegatagakuen-machi, Akita-shi, Japan,* [4]*Kisa Psychotherapy Office, Ogikubo, Suginami-ku, Japan,* [5]*College of Humanities and Sciences, Nihon University, Sakurajyosui, Setagaya-ku, Japan*

Objective: This study aimed to identify the characteristics of the Coping Deficit Index (CDI) in patients with major depressive disorder (MDD) based on the presence or absence of suicide-related behavior after administration of the Rorschach Comprehensive System (CS). Methods: The study participants were 15 outpatients with MDD (8 males, 7 females; mean age 34.8±8.4 years) who took the CS and Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Third Edition (WAIS-III) simultaneously between April 2008 and December 2015, and whose prognosis could be followed up for 1 year. The analysis variables were (1) hit (CDI+) or no hit (CDI–) on the CDI, (2) full-scale intelligence quotient (FIQ), verbal IQ (VIQ), performance IQ (PIQ), and four WAIS-III index scales (verbal comprehension, perceptual organization, working memory, and processing speed [PS]), and (3) presence (SB+) or absence (SB–) of suicide-related behavior within 1 year after administration of the CS. Results: Six (40.0%) and nine (60.0%) patients were CDI+ and CDI–, respectively. The mean FIQ and PS scores were 103.3±12.2 and 83.2±14.0 for CDI+ and 100.7±15.8 and 92.8±21.6 for CDI–, respectively. Four (26.7%) and 11 (73.3%) patients were SB+ and SB–, respectively. The proportions of SB+ were 50.0% (3/6) for CDI+ and 11.1% (1/9) for CDI–. Conclusion: Those who were CDI+ tended to have lower PS scores on the WAIS-III and a higher rate of suicide-related behavior. These results suggest that focusing on the CDI may be useful for assessing suicide risk.

Keywords: Coping Deficit Index, Major Depressive Disorder, Suicide Risk

PB3

EFFECTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS AND FEEDBACK SESSIONS ON PSYCHOTHERAPY: CASE STUDY OF AN INPATIENT WHO WAS NOT READY TO EXPRESS HERSELF

Clinical Psychologist Etsuko Fukaya[1]
[1]*Yokohama Camellia Hospital, Asahi, Yokohama, Japan*

Purpose: This study aimed to consider the effect of psychological tests and feedback sessions on psychotherapy for an inpatient who was not ready to express herself, by reflecting on what we had done. Outline: Inpatient was a female university student in her twenties who had attempted suicide by overdose while leaving the university. After accepting first aid, she was admitted into a mental hospital. The tests used to assess her were WAIS-IV, Rorschach-test, SCT, and Baum-test. Outcome: Some features of cognition (Zd=+5.0, X-=0.71%, P=2, WSum6=30, M-4), international relationship (HVI=yes, GHR:PHR=0:5, Isolation Index=0.50, 3r+(2)/R=0.86), immaturity (CDI=4), and the risk that she would attempt suicide again (R=14, S-CON=7, DEPI=5□ were identified. Although leaving the hospital after completing all tests was considered, the need for further treatment remained; hence, she, her family, and the outpatient doctor agreed to continue hospitalization. Finally, we conducted five feedback sessions referencing the Rorschach feedback session (30 minutes each) and five psychotherapy sessions (50 minutes each) to enhance self-understanding. We discussed the test results, her feelings, and her experience during feedback sessions. She then requested a duration extension. Thereafter, we discussed several topics besides feedback during psychotherapy. Discussion: The study confirms that psychological tests and feedback enhance motivation to do psychotherapy, as shown in previous research (Tsukamoto et al, 2010). Further, the feeling of being understood during feedback encouraged the subject to take another step forward and express herself during subsequent psychotherapy.

Keywords: Rorschach-test, Feedback, Psychotherapy

PB4

UTILIZING RORSCHACH DATA IN PSYCHOTHERAPY: TWO CASE STUDIES

Ms Noji Hatori[1], Ms Kyoko Ichikawa[2]

[1]Tokyo Musashino Hospital, Japan, [2]Yutenji Matsumoto Clinic, Japan

Rorschach data are used in creating a support plan and prognosis in several ways. However, few studies have examined the effectiveness of the support provided using Rorschach data. We investigated this issue through two case studies. Case A was a female in her 40s with dissociative disorder unspecified. Case B was a female in her 30s with mixed anxiety and depressive disorder. The Rorschach was administered before beginning psychotherapy. For case A, although the Rorschach data indicated that the client had very confusing relationships with many people, as therapy progressed, the therapist came to understand that this confusion also reflected her survival skill. Therefore, the therapist chose to respect the patient's behavioral style and focused instead on the feeling that was behind the patient's behaviors. The patient began to develop more appropriate interpersonal relationships, and her symptoms improved. In case B, the therapist considered the codes that deviated from expectations as expressing the patient's individuality and manifesting her coping strategies. The therapist advised the client to use these strategies consciously. In these sessions, the client discussed experiences related to her coping mechanisms. She ultimately began to recognize her strategies as strengths and deliberately applied them in the workplace. We concluded that it may not be best for therapists to seek expected values in Rorschach data; instead, they should respect their clients' own coping strategies and use these as clues to follow in deepening their understanding of their clients.

Keywords: Assessment, planning, psychotherapy

PB5

PENSER LA DÉMENCE AU RORSCHACH DANS LE CONTEXTE DE L'ADMISSION PSYCHIATRIQUE

PhD Isabel Duarte[1], License Catarina Coelho, Infirmière chef de l'unité résidentielle de l'hôpital Monsanto. Ana Serra

[1]Estudos e Psicologia, Lisboa, Portugal

Le vieillissement est un processus inhérent à la condition humaine, qui est constitué par un ensemble de changements au niveau physique et psychologique, qui sont variables pour chaque individu. Le déclin cognitif est prévisible en fonction de l'âge, et lorsqu'il survient légèrement, il peut se transformer en démence. Le terme démence fait référence à un large éventail de symptômes associés à une variété de maladies qui entraînent un déclin progressif du fonctionnement psychique du sujet. À savoir, la perte de mémoire, les capacités intellectuelles, le raisonnement, les compétences sociales et les changements dans les réactions émotionnelles. Ce travail est basé sur une étude qualitative, exploratoire, réalisée avec le Rorschach comme instrument et méthode, sur un échantillon de 5 sujets (4 femmes et 1 homme) dans un contexte d'hospitalisation psychiatrique, à l'hôpital Monsanto, au Portugal. Les résultats retrouvés dans l'analyse quantitative du Rorschach pointent vers l'existence d'un ensemble d'éléments révélateurs du syndrome organique, mettant en évidence chez la plupart des participants l'existence d'un fonctionnement psychique de type introversif restreint, non adapté à la réalité. Pour un meilleur pronostic de la démence, il est essentiel de réaliser un diagnostic précoce, permettant de retarder son évolution clinique grâce à une stimulation cognitive. En ce sens, le Rorschach, dans sa double acception d'instrument et de méthode, a joué un rôle fondamental, permettant : (1) une lecture des signaux organiques, (2) la réalisation d'un design individuel, ajusté aux spécificités de chaque patient admis à soins psychiatriques.

Mots-clés: Démence, Hospitalisation, Rorschach.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

Aging is a process inherent to the human condition, which is made up of a set of changes at the physical and psychological level, which are variable for each individual. Cognitive decline is predictable with age, and when it occurs mildly, it can turn into dementia. The term dementia refers to a wide range of symptoms associated with a variety of diseases that lead to a progressive decline in the subject's psychic functioning. Namely, memory loss, intellectual abilities, reasoning, social skills and changes in emotional reactions. This work is based on a qualitative, exploratory study, carried out with the Rorschach as instrument and method, on a sample of 5 subjects (4 women and 1 man) in a context of psychiatric hospitalization, at the Monsanto Hospital, in Portugal. The results found in the quantitative Rorschach analysis point to the existence of a set of elements revealing the organic syndrome, highlighting in most of the participants the existence of a psychic functioning of the restricted introversive type, not adapted to reality. For a better prognosis of dementia, it is essential to carry out an early diagnosis, making it possible to delay its clinical evolution thanks to cognitive stimulation. In this sense, the Rorschach, in its double sense of instrument and method, has played a fundamental role, allowing: (1) a reading of organic signals, (2) the realization of an individual design, adjusted to the specificities of each patient admitted to psychiatric care.

PB6

COVID-19 IN ITALY, RORSCHACH AND MOVEMENT RESPONSES

Dr. Roberto Cicioni[1], Dr. Tommaso Caravelli[1]

[1]Istituto Rorschach Forense, Roma, Italy

The clinical protocols administered in this pandemic period confirm Rorschach's insight about increased kinesthetic responses in people whose ability to move is restricted. Covid has affected everyone's habits and way of seeing the present and future, limiting their sense of freedom, both physically and psychologically, with a related increase in a range of disorders in all age groups. In Italy, lockdown measures and other restrictions have contributed to a reduction in mobility and social activities, changing the quantity and quality of interpersonal relationships. Many protocols administered during the pandemic show an abnormal increase in movements of human figures compared to all others, making the interpretation of the test more difficult, because it is clear that such kinesthetic responses are not associated with the development of quality introspective and reflective resources compared to the basic potential. The most plausible hypothesis is that this increase is due to the enforced conditions of isolation and avoidance, which foster non-action-oriented rumination, thus a static and non-productive form of introversion. In our experience, there is a clear need to treat this anomaly, which has become very frequent, as a sign of distress rather than as a resource to be exploited in psychotherapy as one would normally do.

Keywords: Covid; movement responses

PB7

NEGATIVE NARCISSISM WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF SENSORY RESPONSES IN FIBROMYALGIA

Clinical psychologist Kubra Koc[1], Elif Sever[1]
[1]*Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey*

Fibromyalgia symptoms that occur without an organic cause still remain mysterious and incomprehensible. Fibromyalgia Syndrome, which is mostly seen in women, is a chronic, common musculoskeletal pain of unknown origin that occurs without any organic disorder. In this study, it was aimed to investigate pain and fatigue, which are the most common symptoms in fibromyalgia, in terms of psychosomatic economy and to interpret them within the scope of Rorschach and TAT. The hypothesis of this research is that negative narcissism will come within the context of sensory to the fore in the projective tests of patients diagnosed with Fibromyalgia Syndrome. In order to examine the effects of sensations on symbolization processes, on TAT cards of 12BG, 13B and card no 19 will be examined respectively. In connection with this fact, answers are expected regarding the body forms in type of negative narcissism on 3BM. In addition, examples of sensory responses will be examined on Rorschach. As a result, according to the findings in the projective tests, it is observed that the negative narcissism within the context of sensory responses emerges in the struggle between affect and representation. Besides, the use of sensation emerges as an intervention to avoid the depressive affect. Fibromyalgia patients' overinvestment in sensory elements lead them to transform their body image in a painful way, projecting it in the form of negative narcissism. It is concluded that these patients are based on sensory elements in the form of negative narcissism.

Keywords: Fibromyalgia Syndrome, Negative narsisism, Projective Tests

PB8

RORSCHACH AND REPRESENTATIONAL FUNCTIONS FROM DEVELOPMENTAL PERSPECTIVES

Dr. Naoki Aizawa[1]
[1]Kobe University, Kobe, Japan

The present theoretical study examined the Rorschach test from the perspective of representational functions and their development. First, I proposed that the task structure of the Rorschach test consists of representational relations, in which the inkblot is a representational medium, the response is a representational content, and the actual object or situation is a referent. Next, I revisited the test as a type of misrepresentation task, because an inkblot is incorrectly identified as something else there. These considerations raised the relevance of the Rorschach test to theory of mind and prompted a reconsideration of its developmental research. I review the three stages of Rorschach development in early childhood, as elucidated in previous studies; perseverative and confabulatory approaches, and mastery of the Rorschach from representational developmental theory's perspective. The results implied that the perseverative stage can be explained as the function of primary representations, the confabulatory stage as the function of secondary representations, and the stage of mastering the Rorschach as the function of metarepresentation. Other Rorschach factors, such as the number of responses, rejection of responding, space responses, explanations in response to the inquiry, response phrases, and the content's range are also examined in relation to the representational function. Finally, the need for further research is suggested.

Keywords: Representations, metarepresentations, Rorschach test

PB9

SELF-UNDERSTANDING THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS AND FEEDBACK TO SCHOOL NURSE IN JAPAN

Yuki Doi[1]
[1]*Nihon Fukushi University, Okuda, MihOkuda, Mihama-cho, Japan*

本事例では, 日本の公立高校に勤務する養護教諭（50代, 女性）に対し, 心理検査の実施とその結果のフィードバックを用いて自己理解を深める過程を明らかにすることを目的として, 次の①〜③の手続きを1カ月ごとに実施した。 まず①では, 現在の職務内容や職務負担等についての半構造化インタビューと心理検査（ロールシャッハ·テスト, MMPI, PFスタディ）の実施, 次に②では, 心理検査から得られた結果をフィードバックするフィードバック面接, 最後に③では, ①や②の全体について振り返るフォローアップ面接を行った。それらの内, ②③の録音を文字起こしし, 質的分析を行った。また, ①の一か月前, ①〜③に日本版バーンアウト尺度を実施した。 その結果, 対象者が心理検査の結果をもとに, 現在や現在までの職務上の困難や課題について, 自らの特性を照合しながら整理し, 自己理解を深める過程が示された。特に, 現在までの職務上の傷つき体験, 失敗体験を, 自責的な捉え方だけでなく, 多面的に捉え直す様子が見られた。またバーンアウト尺度の得点の現象が見られた。なお, 本事例の発表については所属機関の倫理審査承認を受け, 対象者からも承諾を得ている。

Keywords: Feedback, school nurse, psychological test

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

In this case study, procedures (1) through (3), detailed below, were conducted every month in this case study to investigate the process of deepening self-understanding in a school nurse teacher (female, in her 50s) working at a public high school in Japan through the administration of psychological tests and feedback on the results.First, in (1), semi-structured interviews and psychological tests (Rorschach test, MMPI, and PF study) were conducted to identify current job contents and job burdens, among other variables. Next, in (2), feedback interview was conducted to provide feedback on the results obtained from the psychological tests, and finally, in (3), follow-up interview was conducted to review the entirety of processes (1) and (2). Follow-up interview was conducted again after the completion of all the processes. Recordings of parts (2) and (3) were transcribed and qualitatively analyzed. Additionally, one month prior to (1), the Japanese version of the Burnout Scale was administered to (1) through (3). The findings revealed that the subject used the results of the psychological tests to address their current and past job-related difficulties and challenges, comparing them with their characteristics to deepen their self-understanding. It was observed that the participants reconsidered their experiences of injury and failure on the job both in terms of self-blame and in relation to multiple perspectives. Moreover, there was a phenomenon identified in the scores of the burnout scale. This case study was approved by the ethics committee of the researcher's organization, and permission was obtained from the subject as well.

PB10

PSYCHOLOGICAL CHANGES BETWEEN PRE- AND POST- COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT IN A PATIENT WITH GENDER DYSPHORIA -THROUGH RORSCHACH TEST AND NARRATIVES OF THE PATIENT' SUBJECTIVE EXPERIENCES.

Maki Yoshino[1]
[1]*Nihon Fukushi University, Okuda, Mihama-cho, Chita-gun, Japan*

目的
本研究では、性別違和の診断を受け、包括的治療を経て戸籍の性別を男性に変更した1事例を取り上げ、初診時（Pre）と望む性別で社会生活を送っている段階（Post）を比較し、ロールシャッハ·テストによる客観的変化と、半構造化面接による本人の主観的変化の両面から検討する。
結果
ロールシャッハ·テストのPreとPostを比較すると、自殺の危険性、ストレス耐性、感情統制が改善され（S-con=8→6、m=2→1、D=-1→0、FC：CF+C=0：5→3：2、PureC=1→0）、適応的な対人行動傾向が示された（GHR：PHR＝0：1→2：0、S=5→3、AG=1→0、COP=0→1、Fd=3→1）。一方、抑うつ指標の陽性と心的資質の乏しさ（DEPI=5、EA=5.5）、自己知覚の乏しさと親密な人間関係構築や社会的交流の回避（3r+(2)/R=0.09、FD=0、T=0、PureH=0→1、Isol　Index=0.30→0.32、Afr=0.43→0.38）、は変わらなかった。
半構造化面接によると、受診前は自己否定感が強く、他者交流を避け希死念慮を認めたが、受診後は家族にカムアウトし、社会適応に努め人間関係を築き始めた。身体的治療や性別変更を経て、社会から男性とみなされるようになり格段に生きやすくなった一方で、身体面の不安やパートナーとの関係など新たな悩みに直面している。
考察
心理検査からも自覚的にも危機的な心理状態を脱し、自分と向き合い大切な他者と向き合う本質的な課題に取り組むステージにあると考えられる。しかし、子ども時代からの長きにわたり経験してきた自己知覚や対人知覚様式は人格形成に影響を与えており、その変容は容易ではないと推察され、抑うつ性や心的資質過少も依然示された。

Keywords: gender dysphoria, changed gender in the register, Rorshach Test

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

Purpose: In this study we shall examine a patient diagnosed with gender dysphoria, who went through comprehensive treatment and changed gender in the register (CNG) from female to male. We shall compare his conditions before medical care (Pre) and after the CNG(Post), based on the results of Rorschach Tests and semi-structured interviews. Result: Improved are suicide risk, Stress Resistance, Control of Affect (S-con=8→6, m=2→1, D=-1→0, FC: CF+C=0: 5→3: 2, PureC=1→0), and adaptive behavior toward other people (GHR: PHR=0: 1→2: 0, S=5→3, AG=1→0, COP=0→1, Fd=3→1). Unchanged are Depression Index, low EA (DEPI=5, EA=5.5) poor self-perception and avoidance of close relationships with others (3r+(2)/R=0.09, FD=0, T=0, PureH=0→1, Isol Index=0.30→0.32, Afr=0.43→0.38). Semi-structured interviews show strong self-denial, avoidance of relationships and suicidal ideation in the pre, but in the post, efforts of social adaptation after coming-out to his parents. Although he feels more comfortable after CNG and sex reassignment surgery (SRS), he still faces anxiety about his future physical health and relationship with his partner. Discussion: Out of the danger of suicide, he enters a new phase, facing his true self and building close ties with those important to him. However, distorted self- and interpersonal perceptions through his experiences since childhood influence his personality. Depressive tendencies and poor EA are still found.

PB11

RORSCHACH TEST AND THE TURNING POINT OF PLAY THERAPY

Kenji Kaneshiro[1]
[1]*Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan*

The purpose of the case study is to discuss the relation of Rorschach test and the turning point in play therapy. Rorschach test and process of play therapy of a 7 years old boy who was diagnosed as autism spectrum disorder will be presented. He often said " I don't know why I must go to school" and " I want to die!" and ran away from classroom. His teacher told him and his mother to see pediatrician and clinical psychologist. I was in charge of his assessment and play therapy. I conducted AQ, WISC-IV, HTP test and Rorschach test. The result showed he has low self-esteem(3r+(2)/R=0.21) and immaturity in coping with stressful events(CDI=5). S-CON was also high(S-CON=7), though it is usually not applied to children. The Content of Human Movement(M) response was "he is jumping in". This motif of "jumping in" was enacted in the process of play therapy. At the 26th session of the therapy, he dropped the paper-made doll on the floor. I unintentionally said to him, "It's suicide by jumping". After this enactment, he started to express the motif of "suicide by jumping" in the play, which was the turning point of the therapy. After that, he became aggressive to the therapist and we could work on the aggressive aspects which was interrupting his emotional development. It will be discussed that M response is the key to gain the prospect of enactment in play therapy.

Keywords: Play therapy, enactment, Human movement response

PB12

A PROJECTIVE STUDY ON BULIMIA NERVOSA: THE COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE PROJECTIVE TESTS APPLIED BEFORE AND AFTER PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC PROCESS

Ms. Neval Sipahi
[1]*Private Practice, Istanbul, Turkey*

The purpose of this study is to make the comparative analysis, in light of theoretical information, of the Rorschach Test and Thematic Apperception Test protocols applied to a 40-year-old female patient diagnosed with Bulimia Nervosa who had vomiting attacks for 25 years since adolescence, and has a substance abuse history, at the end of the twelve months following the Rorschach Test and Thematic Apperception Test protocols applied before the psychoanalytic psychotherapy process, and the once-a-week psychotherapy process. Upon the first application with projective tests, the patient's failure to regulate her affective states, the difficulty experienced while designing the generational difference in the axis of the unabandoned Oedipal conflict, the difficulty to invest in femininity in the axis of the question of identification, and early object relation problematic were detected. According to Jeammet (2005) the eating disorder represents a substitute for the object whose loss could plunge these patients into a collapse. This attempt to find a substitute object in addictive behavior represents a perverse organization of a relationship to the object is acknowledged only for purposes of narcissistic reassurance. An analogy exists among

these patients' relationship with food, their relationship with their own bodies, and their object relations. In light of all this information, projective tests have been re-applied as a result of the one year long once-a-week psychoanalytical psychotherapy, and it is intended to be evaluated comparatively with the first application according to the French School of the Projective Methods by the content analysis.

Keywords: Bulimia Nervosa, Rorschach Test, Thematic Apperception Test

---

PB13

LES INDICATEURS DU TEST DE RORSCHACH DANS LA CLINIQUE DE L'OBÉSITÉ SÉVÈRE : UNE COMPARAISON INTERCULTURELLE ENTRE LA FRANCE ET TURQUIE

Pscyhologist Aslihan Ozfidan[1,2], Aslıhan Topyay[3], Pr Tevfika Ikiz[3], Pr Almudena Sanahuja[4]

[1]Laboratoire INTERPSY, Université De Lorraine, Nancy, France, [2]Centre Spécialisé de l'Obésité, CHRU de Nancy, Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy, France, [3]Departement de Psychologıe, Unıversıte d'Istanbul, Istanbul, Turquie, [4]Laboratoire de psychologie, Université de Franche-Comté, Besançon, France

Introduction/Objectifs : Dans la littérature, les recherches sur la clinique de l'obésité qui utilisent les méthodes projectives, s'appuient majoritairement sur des études de cas, et soulignent l'existence d'un fonctionnement intrapsychique singulier. Cependant, à notre connaissance, aucune étude ne propose de comparer les indicateurs du test de Rorschach de cette population, avec une population tout-venant. Notre objectif est de proposer une telle comparaison, d'une part, pour la population française, et d'autre part pour la population turque. Nous comparerons ensuite les résultats obtenus dans chaque pays pour identifier les éléments culturels et transculturels. Méthodologie : Une collaboration internationale de recherche entre la France et la Turquie a permis d'évaluer dans ces deux pays le profil psychologique à partir du test de Rorschach, chez les patients en situation d'obésité sévère avant leur chirurgie bariatrique. Chaque protocole a été doublement analysé (cotations selon l'Ecole Française). Les données seront comparées statistiquement avec les normes respectives des deux pays. Enfin, ces résultats seront comparés qualitativement pour identifier les éléments culturels et transculturels. Résultats attendus/Conclusion : Cette communication permettra, d'une part, d'identifier les indicateurs du fonctionnement psychique des patients en demande de chirurgie bariatrique en France et en Turquie, et d'autre part, de comparer ces observations, pour déterminer les indicateurs liés aux aspects culturels et transculturels. Des implications sont attendues au niveau national et international quant aux modalités de prise en charge pluridisciplinaire, et à la mise en place de dispositifs de prévention, susceptibles de prendre en considération l'équilibre psychosomatique global du sujet.

Mots-clés: Severe obesity, Rorschach, Intercultural.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

THE RORSCHACH TEST INDICATORS OF THE CLINIC OF SEVERE OBESITY: AN INTERCULTURAL COMPARISON BETWEEN FRANCE AND TURKEY.

Introduction / Objectives: In the literature, researches on clinical obesity using projective methods, are mainly based on case studies, and underlines existence of singular intrapsychic functioning. However, to our knowledge, no study proposes to compare the Rorschach test indicators of patients with severe obesity, with those of the general population. Our first objective is to propose this comparison, on the one hand, for the French population, and on the other hand for the Turkish population. The second is to compare these results in each country, to identify cultural and transcultural elements. Methods: An international research collaboration between France and Turkey made it possible to evaluate in these two countries the psychological profile using the Rorschach test, in patients with severe obesity before bariatric surgery. Each protocol was analysed twice (quotations according to the French School). The data will be compared statistically with the respective norms of the two countries. Finally, these results will be compared qualitatively to identify cultural and cross-cultural elements. Expected results / Conclusion: This communication will permit, on the one hand, to identify the indicators of the psychological functioning of patients seeking bariatric surgery in France and in Turkey, and on the other hand, to compare these observations, in order to determine the indicators related to cultural and transcultural factors. Implications are expected at national and international level as to the modalities of multidisciplinary care, and the implementation of preventive measures, likely to take into consideration the overall psychosomatic balance of the subject.

PB14

«UNCANNY INSIDE, BATTLEFIELD OUTSIDE»: A FRIGHTENING TRANSITION TO MOTHERHOOD

Research Assistant/ Clinical Psychologist Özgün Taktakoğlu[1], Dr. / Associate professor İrem Atak[1]

[1]İstanbul University, İstanbul, Turkey

Transition to motherhood is described as a developmental crisis that requires psychic re-organizations, thus influences one's psychological functioning. How each woman experiences it varies depending on her psychic organization. In this study, we examine the psychic processes of Mrs.B. who finds adaptation to pregnancy and motherhood very difficult, in a longitudinal way. We intend to show the disorganizing effect of the perinatal period on Mrs.B.'s psychic organization, its transformation over time, and its manifestations in her subjective experience of motherhood. Mrs.B. is a first-time mother without any physical or psychiatric illness. She participated in our longitudinal research voluntarily and she was administered the Rorschach, the TAT, and semi-structured interviews at four different times: the first and the third trimester of pregnancy and three months and one year postpartum. Mrs.B's test protocols during pregnancy seem disorganized with the flood of uncontrolled anxiety and hostility. In a 'psychic transparency'; raw, threatening, formless (or deformed), archaic content accompanies feelings of uncanny, strangeness, and fear. (e.g. «Mutant… Ripped fabric full of holes. Strange. Scary.») Narcissistic vulnerability, feelings of inadequacy, and depressive affect appear both in tests and her narrative repeatedly. Both pregnancy and taking care of a newborn do trigger these underlying vulnerabilities. Intense ambivalence manifests itself in the mother-baby relationship, as well as test protocols. Mrs.B. describes motherhood as a 'battlefield'. At 1 year postpartum, we finally observe that archaic anxiety is contained better, quality of representations is improved, and supporting good-object representations appear in the tests as well as aggressive ones.

Keywords: Perinatality, Case Study, Rorschach-TAT

PB15

LA SENSATION DANS L'APRÈS-COUP DU TRAUMATISME CRANIOCÉRÉBRAL LÉGER (TCCL)

PhD Pascale Bruguière[1,2,3], Maître de Conférences-HDR M-C Pheulpin[2,4], Mrs Krinio Benfredj-Coudounari[2,4,5]

[1]Groupe Hospitalier Pitié-Salpêtrière, Service MPR, Paris, France, [2]Université Sorbonne Paris Nord, Laboratoire UTRPP, Villetaneuse, France, [3]Sorbonne Université, GRC 24 HaMCRe, Paris, France, [4]Private practice, France, [5]L'École de Psychologues Praticiens, Paris, France

Dans les suites d'un traumatisme crânio-cérébral léger, le tableau clinique regroupe classiquement de nombreux symptômes du registre de la sensation. Celle-ci renvoie à des perceptions exacerbées et/ ou à un mal-être interne voire à de la douleur. Habituellement les symptômes régressent et disparaissent dans l'année qui suit la commotion cérébrale. Dans une minorité de cas, ils persistent. Objectifs : Étudier les destins de la sensation chez des patients consultant spontanément à l'hôpital pour des symptômes persistants. Méthodes : Entretiens cliniques semi-directifs et épreuves projectives (Rorschach et TAT) sont proposés à 13 femmes et de 2 hommes, âgés de 24 à 60 ans. En raison de ses qualités d'attracteur sensoriel et de son fort appel au corps, le Rorschach est particulièrement étudié. Résultats : Les entretiens permettent l'expression de nombreuses plaintes portant sur les sensations corporelles. Si certaines semblent familières (céphalées, sensibilité au bruit…), d'autres surprennent par leur caractère insolite (sensation d'écoulement, de mousse expansive sous le crâne …). Aux épreuves projectives les sensations sont exprimées de différentes façons, que ce soit dans le discours et/ou dans le comportement. La plupart sont verbalisées explicitement, associées ou non à des représentations, notamment d'atteinte corporelle et/ou à des affects. Elles peuvent être aussi directement éprouvées durant la passation, qu'elles soient ou non verbalisées. Conclusion : Au-delà de son expression, la sensation ne prend sa valeur que rapportée à la dynamique dans laquelle elle s'inscrit ; elle peut tout aussi bien témoigner d'un mouvement ouvert à la vie psychique que d'un difficile dégagement du corporel.

Mots-clés: TCCL. Sensation. Projectifs

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

MILD TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY (MTBI): SENSATION AFTERWARDNESS

The classical clinical presentation of mild Traumatic Brain Injury includes many symptoms referring to sensations, i.e, exacerbated sensitivity to banal stimuli, internal uncomfortable feeling or even pain. Usually, the symptoms regress and disappear within a year after the head-concussion. In a minority of cases, they will persist. Objectives: To study the vicissitudes of sensation in patients who spontaneously come to the hospital for persistent symptoms. Methods: Thirteen women and 2 men, 24 to 60 years old, were submitted to clinical semi-directive interviews and projective tests (Rorschach and TAT). Due to the intrinsic qualities of the Rorschach test as a sensory attractor and its strong appeal to the body, the present study is mainly centered on its results. Results: The interviews allowed the expression of a large number of complaints about bodily sensations. Some of them are usual (headaches, noise sensitivity...), some sound unusual (feeling of brain compression, of expansive foam under one's skull). Sensations manifested themselves in a variety of forms in the patients' discourse and behavior. Most of them were verbalized, whether or not explicitly associated with representations, notably of bodily injury and/ or with affects. Sensation were also directly experienced during the administration, verbalized or not. Conclusion: Beyond its expression, the sensation only takes its value in relation to the dynamics in which it is inscribed; it can just as well testify to a movement open to the psychic life as to a difficult disengagement from the body.

PB16

RORSCHACH COMO RECURSO TERAPÉUTICO EN ESTUDIANTES UNIVERSITARIOS: ESTUDIOS DE CASO

Associated Professor Andrés Eduardo Aguirre Antúnez[1], PhD student Thaís Cristina Marques-Reis[1], Master in Clinical Psychology Clarice Beckmann[2], graduated Frida Zolty[1], Master's Degree student Alfredo Mendes Chaves[1]

[1]University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil, [2]University of Brasilia, Brasília, Brasil

Presentaremos análisis cualitativos del Rorschach (SC, R-PAS) de dos estudiantes universitarios y cómo la evaluación terapéutica amplió la comprensión de su dinámica relacional. Uno es una estudiante de pregrado que ha estado en psicoterapia durante un año con impasses en esta relación. Ella presenta una respuesta adicional en la Lámina VIII: «una ballena grande y clara, no recuerdo el nombre. Una ballena que no ve bien tiene un sensor aquí en su cabeza que puede ver incluso sin ver bien». El examinador comenta al final de la aplicación que le parece que así se siente, como alguien que no ve lo que pasa, pero tiene un sensor que le alerta sobre la necesidad de cuidados, lo cual reconoce. La segunda, estudiante de posgrado, está en psicoterapia y tomó el Rorschach al terminar la carrera y nuevamente durante sus estudios de posgrado. Releyendo la primera respuesta a la Lámina I: «Parecen dos bailarinas con alas, parece que están intentando atrapar algo. (Inq.) Mirando de nuevo, parece que los une otra bailarina, solo que sin cabeza». El psicólogo le dice que pensó que las bailarinas podrían ser ella y su hermana y la otra, sin cabeza, su madre. La estudiante está de acuerdo y dice que pensó lo mismo. Mostraremos cómo se sintieron reconocidas en aspectos importantes de sus vidas utilizando el lenguaje dado al Rorschach durante las psicoterapias en contexto universitário. Palabras clave: Rorschach, Evaluación Terapéutica, Universidad.

Palabras clave: Rorschach, Therapeutic Assessment, University.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

We will present qualitative analyzes of the Rorschach (SC, R-PAS) of two university students and how the therapeutic asessment expanded the understanding of their relational dynamics. One is a student at the undergraduate level whohas been in psychotherapy for a year with impasses in this relationship. She presents an additional answer of Card VIII: «a large, clear whale, I don't remember the name. A whale that doesn't see well has a sensor here in its head that it can see even without seeing well». The examiner comments at the end of the application that it seems to her that this is how she feels, like someone who does not see what is happening, but has a sensor that alerts her to the need for care, which she recognizes. The secondone, a graduate student, is in psychotherapy and took the Rorschach when finishing her degree and again during her graduate studies. Re-reading the first reply to Card I: «They look like two ballerinas with wings, it looks like they are trying to catch something. (Inq.) Looking again, it seems that they are linked by another dancer, only without a head». The psychologist tells her he thought the ballerinas could be her and her sister and the other,

headless, her mother. The student agrees and says she thought the same thing. We will show how they felt recognized in important aspects of their lives by using the language given to the Rorschach.

PB17

ASSESSING RECOVERY FROM HABITUAL NON-SUICIDAL SELF-INJURY UNDER PSYCHOTHERAPY

Ph.D Sanae Aoki[1], Satoshi Ono, Nobuo Kogayu
[1]*University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan*

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to examine the factors related to recovery from habitual NSSI by comparing NSSI behaviors, clinical history, and psychological characteristics on Rorschach between those who have and have not stop NSSI within 12 months after the start of psychotherapy. Methods: Participants had been 26 female psychiatric patients. At the beginning of treatment, the NSSI interview and Rorschach were conducted and it was confirmed whether they had maintained the cessation of NSSI for 24 months after the start of treatment. Results: The results showed that more of the recovery delay group had experienced suicide attempts and family problems in their childhood. Although there was no difference in visually identifiable self-injurious behavior, the recovery delay group showed significantly more lack of memory during NSSI. The Rorschach scores were significantly higher in the recovery group for S-CON≥7 indicating suicide risk, PTI positive indicating thinking and cognitive problems, and the intellectualization index indicating defense against direct emotional shock. On the other hand, half of the recovery group were positive for CDI, suggesting a lack of coping skills. Conclusion: These results suggest that NSSI with a background of coping deficits can be recovered in a relatively short period of time through self-understanding and the acquisition of coping skills, but that NSSI with delayed recovery may have a background of thought/cognitive deficits and emotional avoidance, for which additional treatment is desirable.

Keywords: Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI), Psychotherapy, Recovery.

PB18

USEFULNESS OF RORSCHACH TEST IN REHABILITATION MEDICINE FOR CEREBRAL PALSY PATIENT

Ms Chihaya Iwagaki[1]
[1]*Bobath Memorial Hospital, Osaka, Japan*

The purpose of this case study presentation is showing usefulness of using Rorschach test in rehabilitation medicine for cerebral palsy patient. The patient was a male adult with cerebral palsy (CP). CP is caused by brain damage during the birth, and affects a person's ability to control his muscles. Yet, the symptoms of this patient were mild, and he had been able to walk without any special help. However, in his late twenty, his muscle function got worse, and involuntary movements began to increase. In the end, he got to need a caster walker when he walked, and to need regular physiotherapy. In order to assess his psychological state and to discover psychological problem relating to his symptoms, Rorschach test was conducted. The result showed his arbitrary and immature perception of reality, his difficulty in regulating emotion through thought and reflections, and his poor coping strategies. From this result, it was decided that his psychological difficulty might had been one of the causes of his physical symptoms, and addition to standard physical treatment for CP adults, psychological treatment was suggested in order to cope with his psychological difficulties. This case study indicates that psychological test such as Rorschach test is quite a useful tool for rehabilitation medicine for a CP patient, while the number of the study is still limited in this field.

Keywords: cerebral palsy, rehabilitation medicine

PB19

A COMPARISON OF SPORTS PERSONALITY OF DISABLED MALE AND FEMALE ATHLETES: USING THE RORSCHACH TEST.

Mr Pornthep Rachnavy[1], Dr. Thawichai Khaothin[1]
[1]*Suranaree University Of Technology, Nakhorn Ratchasima, Thailand*

Objective: This study compared athletes' personality characteristics in disabled male and female athletes. Method: The study group comprised 49 disabled athletes (35 males and 14 females) who had represented Thailand national team. Data collection was done by the Rorschach test to assess personality traits. Results: The results from the Rorschach test showed that male and female athletes were trying to rely more on rational thinking, rather than sensual impulses, lack some spontaneity in decision-making. They tend to analyze their behavior and the behavior of the people around them. Moreover, both athletes had mature people, clearly understanding and accepting their inner world. They are interested in the emotions of their nearest and dearest. They aspire to do something unusual and original, combing ideas and solutions. However, the result revealed that female athletes are not prone to rapid changes in lifestyle, prefer to weigh everything carefully, and then get involved in an adventure. Conclusion: The results indicated that the Rorschach test can distinguish the personality of male and female athletes with disabilities. The data obtained from this study can be directed to coaches to increase awareness of differences between male and female athletes that may affect training and competition.

Keywords: Personality, Disabled, Athletes

PB20

PERSONALITY OF ELITE WHEELCHAIR RACING MALE ATHLETES IN THE THAI NATIONAL TEAM

Dr. Thawichai Khaothin[1], Asst. Prof. Dr. Pornthep Rachnavy[1]
[1]*Suranee University of Technology, Mueang Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand*

Objectives: The objective of this study was to assess the personality of elite wheelchair-racing male athletes in the Thai national team. Methods: The Participants were 4 elite wheelchair racing male athletes in the Thai national team that was successful in the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, Tokyo, Japan. Age range between 19 - 40 years old, competitive experience between 3 - 25 years, class status T53 (n = 1), and T54 (n = 1). The instruments were Rorschach inkblot test method of psychological testing in which a person is asked to describe what sees in 10 inkblots, and used to assess cognition and personality and to diagnose certain psychological conditions. Results: The elite wheelchair racing male athletes in the Thai national team can impartially resolve life problems of life and stay objective. Try to rely more on rational thinking, rather than sensual impulses. Lack some spontaneity in decision-making. They are a mature person, clearly understanding and accepting inner world, need, and desires, able to sympathize and empathize, interested in the emotions of nearest and dearest, aspire to do something original, combining idea and solution. Conclusion: This study showed that the personality of elite wheelchair racing male athletes in the Thai national team are not prone to rapid changes in lifestyle, first prefer to eight everything carefully, and then get involved in an adventure.

Keywords: personality, wheelchair racing, disability

PB21

HEART BLOCK AND ITS PSYCHOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS: A CASE STUDY

Mrs. Aline Cristina Antonechen[1], Mrs. Sonia Regina Pasian[1]
[1]*Universidade de São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, Brazil*

The severity of Acute Coronary Syndromes requires immediate treatment, involving several risk factors, including psychodynamic aspects. This work brings relevant psychological indicators of an adult cardiac patient seen in an emergency setting. The case study portrays a 45-year-old woman, separated, two children, living alone, diabetic, working in a pizzeria and admitted to the Coronary Unit after fainting at work, with a diagnosis of acute Total Atrioventricular Block. After clinical stabilization, she was submitted to extensive psychological assessment during her hospitalization, evidencing clinical indicators of depression (Patient Health Questionnaire PHQ-9=12 points), moderate anxiety (Beck Anxiety Inventory BAI=22 points), presence of a type D-personality (DS14=27 points), with a predominance of negative affect. The examination of her reactions to frustration showed a predominantly extraceptive style, tending to affective manifestation in the external environment. In the Zulliger Test (Paris Approach) and Pfister's Test, she produced suggestive answers of emotional immaturity and intense affective block (exclusively formal determinants in her answers to the Zulliger, with predominance of animal contents; black monotonal pyramid in the Pfister), with intense restriction to interpersonal relationships (absence of human contents in the Zulliger), overloading her internal balance. The interpretation of the findings signaled the impact of these psychic experiences on her health, and it was possible to formulate comprehensive hypotheses integrating the psychological findings to her current acute cardiologic condition, unexpected for her age. The psychodiagnostic process carried out during his hospitalization, based on evaluative multi-methods (self-report and projective) was essential to identify psychic markers, later addressed in psychological intervention.

Keywords: Psychological Assessment; Cardiology; Projective Methods.

PB22

LE RORSCHACH CHEZ LES PRIMIPARES : ILLUSTRATIONS CLINIQUES

Maria Júlia Cassiano[1], Camila Taunay[2], Deise Matos Amparo[2], Full Professor Sonia Regina Pasian[1], Rose Angélique Belot[3]
[1]*University of São Paulo, Brazil,* [2]*University of Brasília, Brasil,* [3]*University of Besançon - Université Bourgogne/Franche-Comté France, France*

Objectif: Le fonctionnement psychique maternel pendant la grossesse se caractérise par diminution de la résistance habituelle de la femme au refoulement inconscient, avec surinvestissement de l'histoire personnelle, incluant plasticité des représentations mentales centrées sur l'axe narcissique. L'objectif de ce travail est d'illustrer, avec deux études de cas, les expériences psychiques des femmes enceintes et leur association avec les styles d'attachement. Méthod: Les jeunes femmes ont été évaluées individuellement au troisième trimestre de la grossesse par questionnaire sociodémographique et clinique, l'Adult Attachment Interview (relations avec principaux soignants durant l'enfance), Relationship Scale Questionnaire (style d'attachement) et la méthode Rorschach (école Paris). Résultat: Des variables concernant le style d'attachement (sécure X craintif) de chaque femme, les principales relations de son histoire et les réponses au Rorschach sont présentées, mettant en évidence la richesse du symbolisme psychique projeté. On peut noter que la femme enceinte ayant attachement sécure a signalé l'intégrité de son image corporelle, lien adéquat avec l'environnement et des expériences affectives positives. Dans le cas du style d'attachement craintif, la femme enceinte a également montré image une corporelle préservée, mais des signes d'insécurité, restriction et distanciation défensive dans ses relations. Des exemples de leurs interprétations sur le Rorschach sont mis en évidence, illustrant les mécanismes psychologiques utilisés dans l'organisation de la personnalité de ces filles dans leur première expérience de grossesse, renforçant l'hypothèse de l'influence du style d'attachement sur le lien avec le bébé lui-même, que nous avons l'intention d'examiner en réévaluant les cas au troisième mois après la naissance de l'enfant.

Mots-clés: Pregnancy; Rorschach Method; Methodes Projectives.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

The maternal psychic functioning during pregnancy is characterised by a decrease in the woman's usual resistance to the unconscious repressed, with over-investment in the personal history, including plasticity of the mental representations centred on the narcissistic axis. The aim of this work is to illustrate, by means of two case studies, the psychic and affective experiences of pregnant women and their association with attachment styles. Two young women were individually evaluated in the third trimester of pregnancy through a sociodemographic and clinical questionnaire, Adult Attachment Interview (relationships with main caregivers during childhood), Relationship Scale Questionnaire (attachment style) and Rorschach Method (Paris Approach). Variables regarding the attachment style (secure X fearful) of each woman, illustrations of main relationships in her history and responses to the Rorschach are presented, highlighting the richness of the projected psychic symbolism. It can be noted that the pregnant woman with secure attachment signaled integrity of body image, adequate bond with the environment and positive affective experiences. In the case of the fearful style of attachment, the pregnant woman also showed preserved body image, but signs of insecurity, restriction and defensive distancing in her contacts. Examples of their interpretations on the Rorschach are highlighted, illustrating psychological mechanisms used in the personality of these women in their first experience of pregnancy, strengthening the hypothesis of the influence of the attachment style on the bond with the baby itself, which we intend to examine by reevaluating the cases in the third month after the birth of the child.

PB23

LA PERCEPTION DE SOI ET DE SON CORPS CHEZ LES ENFANTS ET LES ADOLESCENTS ATTEINTS DE CANCER

Nichollas Martins Areco[1], Full Professor Sonia Regina Pasian[1]
[1]*University of São Paulo, Brazil*

L'investigation diagnostique et les soins hospitaliers exposent les enfants/adolescents atteints de cancer à des procédures invasives et douloureuses intenses et répétitives, qui pourraient favoriser les dommages narcissiques et la vulnérabilité dans la représentation du soi. Ce travail visait à examiner les indicateurs liés à la perception de soi et à la représentation du corps chez les enfants/adolescents diagnostiqués avec cancer. Trente volontaires âgés de sept à 17 ans, des deux sexes, avec diagnostic oncologique pédiatrique, assistés dans service hospitalier spécialisé de l'intérieur de São Paulo/Brésil (durée moyenne du traitement = 9 mois) ont été évalués individuellement. Ils

ont répondu à batterie d'instruments projectifs et objectifs d'évaluation psychologique, en mettant l'accent sur la méthode Rorschach (École de Paris), objet de ce travail, en répétant l'évaluation après six mois pour le suivi longitudinal des cas. Il y avait des signes de maintien du fonctionnement adaptatif, bien qu'avec impact négatif sur la perception de soi (contenus humains plus dévitalisés), tendant vers la mobilisation émotionnelle, la tension et l'anxiété dans la première évaluation, qui ont diminué dans le deuxième moment, accompagnant la stabilisation du situation clinique. Dans la deuxième évaluation, il y a plus grande projection de contenus artistiques et animaux, suggérant réduction des réponses signalant dévitalisation de son identité, utilisant des mécanismes d'abstraction et d'intellectualisation pour l'élaboration positive de l'expérience d'invasion et de modification corporelle. Ces résultats empiriques ont montré, dans perspective longitudinale, les ressources et les efforts d'adaptation des enfants/adolescents vivant avec diagnostic de cancer, exprimés de manière projective dans le Rorschach.

Mots-clés: Paediatric Oncology; Self-Representation; Rorschach

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

Diagnostic investigation and hospital care exposes children and adolescents with cancer to intense and repetitive invasive and painful procedures, which could promote narcissistic damage and vulnerability in the representation of self. This work aimed to examine indicators related to self-perception and body representation in children and adolescents diagnosed with cancer. Thirty volunteers from seven to 17 years old, of both sexes, with pediatric oncological diagnosis, assisted in a specialized hospital service in the interior of São Paulo/Brazil (average time of treatment = 9 months) were individually evaluated. They answered to a battery of projective and objective instruments of psychological assessment, with emphasis on the Rorschach Method (Paris Approach), focus of this work, repeating the evaluation after six months for longitudinal follow-up of the cases. There were signs of maintenance of the adaptive functioning, although with a negative impact on the perception of self (more devitalized human contents), tending towards emotional mobilization, tension and anxiety in the first assessment, which diminished in the second moment, accompanying the stabilization of the clinical conditions. In the second evaluation there was a greater projection of artistic and animal contents, suggesting a reduction of responses signaling devitalization in his identity, using mechanisms of abstraction and intellectualization for the positive elaboration of the experience of invasion and body modification. These empirical findings evidenced, in a longitudinal perspective, resources and adaptive efforts of children/adolescents living with a cancer diagnosis, expressed projectively in the Rorschach.

PB24

THE EVALUATION OF SUBSTANCE ADDICTION WITHIN THE SCOPE OF SKIN-EGO THEORY

Elif Çinka

[1]The Ministry of Health Istanbul Erenkoy Mental and Neurological Diseases Training and Research Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey

The purpose of this study was to examine the features of the skin ego and functions of the excitation shield of patients who are addicted to intravenous heroin and synthetic cannabinoid with projective methods. In this study, 30 patients from the Ministry of Health Erenkoy Mental and Neurological Diseases Training and Research Hospital Addiction Inpatient Treatment Clinic participated whose ages were between 18 and 50. 15 of the participants were intravenous heroin users, while the other 15 participants were addicted to synthetic cannabinoids. The intravenous heroin users and synthetic cannabinoid users participated in a psychoanalytical-oriented clinical interview, Rorschach Test and Thematic Apperception Test. The collected data were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. The content analysis of the data was based on the French School system and quantitative analysis was carried out by using SPSS. Additionally, the results of the Rorschach Test were assessed using the Barrier and Penetration Index suggested by Fisher and Cleveland. The results are showed that synthetic cannabinoid users were more fragile to the stimulation from inside and outside of their body and have lower barrier compared to the intravenous heroin users. It was found that synthetic cannabinoid users have inadequate protection shields against excitation when faced with impulsive and affective experiences.

Keywords: Addiction, Skin-Ego, Rorschach

PB25

INTEGRATION OF THERAPEUTIC ASSESSMENT INTO EMDR TRAUMA THERAPY

Dr. Naomi Inoue[1,2], Sayaka Tsuchimochi[1]

[1]EMDR Counseling Room SOIL, Shinjuku-ku, Japan, [2]Hirosaki University, Hirosaki-shi, Japan

The model of Collaborative/Therapeutic Assessment (C/TA) formalized by Finn is a brief intervention that uses psychological assessment to help clients to develop a more accurate, useful story about themselves and the world. This presentation illustrates the integration of C/TA with Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) therapy to help both the client and the therapist to avoid getting stuck during the lingering therapy. A therapist requested her fellow assessor (the first author, NI) to administer the Rorschach Comprehensive System (CS) to her young male client, in response to his recent questioning on the progress of the treatment, which she had been providing him for several months, in conjunction with her feeling of being stuck in the therapy. The assessor conducted testing, discussion, and intervention sessions with the client, and a collaboratively interpretive session with the therapist. The client's CS results suggested that he had good human relatedness (COP = 1, GHR > PHR), which he confirmed by providing examples from his real life; however, he recognized the lingering effects of his abusive experiences, leading to a morbid response of a weak sacrificed character (MOR). The therapist's interpretation was in accordance with the client's self-viewpoints, and all parties agreed on the treatment target to be addressed in the future sessions. This case indicates that the integration of an individualized C/TA approach into protracted EMDR therapy can increase client motivation for pursue treatment and can strengthen the alliance between the client and the therapist to develop a more accurate therapeutic target.

Keywords: Collaborative/Therapeutic Assessment (C/TA), EMDR, Comprehensive System (CS)

PB26

RORSCHACH PREDICTORS OF TREATMENT OUTCOME IN PATIENTS WITH DEPRESSION

Dr. Sana Čoderl Dobnik[1]

[1]*University Psychiatric Clinic Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia*

Objectives: Etiology of depression encompasses biological, psychological and social factors¸ which in combination influence the process of recovery and also treatment prognosis. The aim of the research was to investigate the association between personality characteristics of depressed patients and the process of treatment outcome using a Rorschach Inkblot Method (Comprehensive System). Methods: In the first phase we tested a sample of 58 female patients with depressive disorder admitted to a psychiatric inpatient treatment with Beck depression inventory (BDI) and Rorschach Inkblot Method (CS). We also collected relevant demographical and clinical data from medical records and performed independent assessment of functioning via Global Assessment of Functioning scale (GAF). In the 4-year follow up we retested the sample with BDI, assessed functioning via GAF and identified major stressful life events in follow up period with Social Readjustment Rating Scale (SRRS). Results: Personality structure of depressed inpatients was significantly correlated with psychosocial functioning in four year follow up after psychiatric hospitalization. Personality structure at admission was more important predictor of later psychosocial functioning than depressive symptoms at admission and major stressful events during follow up period. Conclusions: The results support the hypothesis of interplay between individual's personality and its ability to influence the process of recovery. Based on the results of our study, we conclude that depression is a complex mental disorder that encompasses also important personality factors, which need to be taken into consideration in clinical treatment planning.

Keywords: treatment outcom, depression, Rorschach Comprehensive System

PB27

AJUSTE AL ENTORNO DURANTE LA PANDEMIA POR COVID-19 EN ADOLESCENTES PERUANOS

Magister Lupe Jara Castro[1]

[1]*Pontificia Universidad Católica Del Perú, Lima, Perú*

Actualmente el impacto de la pandemia por COVID-19 en la salud mental y el bienestar emocional en los adolescentes presenta varios indicadores de alerta. De ahí que este estudio busca describir las características del ajuste al entorno durante la pandemia por Covid-19 en un grupo de adolescentes peruanos de clase socioeconómica media entre los 12 y 16 años. Para ello, se ha entrevistado y aplicado el Psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach, de manera virtual, a un grupo de 100 adolescentes de Lima, distribuidos homogéneamente por sexo y edad. Los resultados indican que muchos de los adolescentes han reproducido el confinamiento decretado por el estado peruano en sus propios hogares restringiendo su movilidad al espacio de sus propios dormitorios; a la vez han intensificado el uso de las redes sociales para conectar con sus pares, incluso en horarios de la madrugada. Un grupo significativo ha permanecido en su grupo segregado de hombres o de mujeres, aunque han conectado de manera virtual con un grupo amplio de pares a quienes no conocían antes de la pandemia. Pese al predominante modo virtual en el que han estado conectados con el mundo, los adolescentes mantienen una adecuada lectura de lo que sucede alrededor suyo (FQ), aunque prefieren guiarse de su propia perspectiva de ver las cosas (FQu). Reconocen los modos convencionales de actuar y funcionar en su contexto (P), pero si se ha limitado la expectativa de un intercambio más cooperativo con los demás (COP) y un mejor desenvolvimiento social (GHR:PHR).

Palabras clave: Adolescencia, Pandemia, Ajuste

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

ADJUSTMENT TO THE ENVIRONMENT DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN PERUVIAN ADOLESCENTS

Currently, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health and emotional well-being in adolescents presents several warning indicators. Hence, this study seeks to describe the characteristics of adjustment to the environment during the Covid-19 pandemic in a group of Peruvian adolescents of middle socioeconomic class between 12 and 16 years of age. For this, the Rorschach Psychodiagnosis has been interviewed and applied, virtually, to a group of 100 adolescents from Lima, distributed homogeneously by sex and age. The results indicate that many of the adolescents have reproduced the confinement decreed by the Peruvian state in their own homes, restricting their mobility to the space of their own bedrooms; At the same time, they have intensified the use of social networks to connect with their peers, even at dawn. A significant group have remained in their segregated group of men or women, although they have connected virtually with a large group of peers whom they did not know before the pandemic. Despite the predominant virtual mode in which they have been connected to the world, adolescents maintain an adequate reading of what is happening around them (FQ), although they prefer to be guided by their own perspective of seeing things (FQu). They recognize the conventional ways of acting and functioning in their context (P), but if the expectation of a more cooperative exchange with others (COP) and a better social development (GHR: PHR) have been limited.

PB28

PROCESS OF FORMING A CONSENSUS AMO NG A COUPLE IN CONSENSUS RORSCHACH: A PILOT STUDY

Asuka Kato[1], Yoshinobu Nomura[2]

[1]*University Of Tokyo, Japan,* [2]*University Of Tokyo, Japan*

本研究の目的は、パイロットスタディとして、コンセンサスロールシャッハ法実施中のカップル間の合意過程の検討を行うことであった。研究協力者は未婚男女のカップル一組であり、個別に質問紙調査、ロールシャッハ·テストを実施した上で、二人に対してコンセンサスロールシャッハ法を行った。コンセンサスロールシャッハ法実施中のカップルのやりとりは、会話分析を用いて分析された。結果として、指摘とそれに対する防衛、相手への説明機会の提供、どちらかの譲歩などを通して合意形成が行われていることが明らかになった。このことから、彼らが日常生活で葛藤的状況に置かれた際も、こうしたやりとりによって合意に到達しているものと推察された。(キーワード:カップル、コンセンサスロールシャッハ法、会話分析)

Keywords: couple, Consensus Rorschach, conversation analysis

This study examined process of forming consensus among a couple in Consensus Rorschach as a pilot study. Participants were an unmarried heterosexual couple. They answered some questionnaire and had Rorschach Test individually. Then, they had Consensus Rorschach together. Exchanges among the couple in Consensus Rorschach were examined by conversation analysis. As a result, process was formed through pointing out and defense, providing opportunities for examination, concession, and so forth. Therefore, it was suggested that they have been formed consensus by exchanges described above in daily conflict as well. (Keywords: couple, Consensus Rorschach, conversation analysis)

PB29

RORSCHACH TEST AND PSYCHOANALYSIS IN A CASE OF ANOREXIA

Miss Flaminia Cordeschi[1]

[1]*Private practice - SPI (Italian Psychoanalytic Society) - DAI (Eating Disorders Association), Rome, Italy*

The therapeutic process of a teenager patient with a sever eating disorder (anorexia) was grounded on two types of assessments. First, the one I derived from the results of the Rorschach test, which I conducted directly. Second, those that emerged from the psychoanalytic therapy, which I conducted in a center specialized in the treatment of eating disorders. This case study focuses on both the initial and final phases of the therapeutic treatment and compares the evaluations that, according to the methodology indicated by C. Rizzo, P. Parisi, and P. Pes, I derived from the Rorschach test results, with those emerging from the psychoanalytic therapy's short clinical reports. The analysis helps understanding the role that the Rorschach test can play in the psychoanalytic analysis of eating disorders as well as the extent to which it can detect the changes that occur as result of psychoanalytic therapy. I conclude by discussing the theoretical implications of my analysis and by identifying possible future areas of research in the treatment of anorexia and other eating disorders.

Keywords: EatingDisorders, Anorexia, Psychoanalysis

ABSTRACT
AUTHOR INDEX

NAME ABSTRACT N°

A

Acklin, Marvin ... A1
Aggarwal, Annie ... PA17
Aguirre Antúnez, Andrés Eduardo .. K2-2, PB16
Aizawa, Naoki ... PB8
Akaoğlu, Serra ... K5-5
Akkapulu, Funda ... A5-3
Alary, Julien ... F2-4
Alba Scortegagna, Silvana ... E5-3, E5-4, E5-5, PA2, PA3
Alchieri, João Carlos ... K4-2
Ales, Francesca ... D2-5, E2-3
Allyn, Janet ... G1-4
Almeida Araújo, Juliana ... K2-4
Alonso, Hilda ... G4-5
Alves, Valentin ... C3-1
Alvisini, Eleonora ... M2-2
Amaro, Terezinha ... L1-3
Amparo, Deise Matos ... A2-3, L2-2, PB22
Andiné, Peter ... F2-3
Andronikof, Anne ... C3-1, D1-4, G2-2, L1-4
Antonechen, Aline Cristina .. J4-4, J4-5, PB21
Aoki, Sanae ... PB8, PB17
Aparecida Cruz Pereira, Adenisia ... L3-2
Apfelbeck, Eve ... B4-2
Areco, Nichollas Martins ... PB23
Ariki, Nagako ... PB2
Arizumi, Yoko ... A5-1
Asakawa, Kei ... PB2
Atak, İrem Erdem ... D4-1, J2-1, J2-3, J2-4, L2-3, PB14
Averena Zasseeva, Taisiya ... J2-5
Ayad, Fatiha ... B5-3
Azoulay, Catherine ... K3-3

B

Baggi, Gilles ... C2-5
Barbieri, Valeria ... A2-2
Beckmann, Clarice ... F2-2, PB16
Bellevergue, Steve ... F6-1
Belot, Rose Angélique ... PB22
Belot, Rose Angélique H3-2, H3-3, K5-3, L2-1, L2-2, L2-4
Benfredj-Coudounari, Krinio ... PB15
Benkhelifa, Mahmoud ... G2-4
Berant, Ety ... G4-3,
Bernard, Alexandra ... K5-4
Beveder, Patricia ... A5-4
Bier Di Domenico Grazziotin, Jucelaine ... PA2, PA3
Bika, Gildas ... C4-3
Bitsi, Jacques Alain ... A3-2
Boidi, María ... A5-4
Bolund Lauenstein, Emma ... F2-3, H2-3
Boncompagni, Roberta ... L5-2
Bonelli, Julio ... PA22
Bongiardino, Laura ... C5-3
Bonnet, Magalie ... H3-3, K5-5
Borelle, Azucena ... PB1
Borges Fernandes, Scarlett ... K2-4, K2-5
Bosco, Elisa Francesca ... F2-1, M3-1
Bouso, José Carlos ... PA9
Bouteloup, Margaux ... H3-3, L2-1,
Bozyiğit, Nebil ... B5-4
Bravermann, Benjamin ... PA14
BRECHON, Geneviève ... D5
BROLLES, Lisbeth ... B5-2, G3-3
Bruguière, Pascale ... PB15
Bruno, Luca ... E4-3
Burzio, Federica ... C5-1

C

Cabot , Florence ... K5-3
Cakici, Damla ... M3-3
Camati, Ricardo ... K4-2
Camgöz, Demet ... K5-5
Campos, María Jesús ... G2-2
Camps, François-David ... A2-1, J3, K3-3
Canetti, Laura ... J5-4
Canneti, Laura ... B3-4
Caraballo, Miguel .. A5-4, PA4, PA16, PA22
Caravelli, Tommaso .. E1-4, K5-2, PA21, PB6
Carniel, Gisele Patrícia de Oliveira ... J4-5
Carrasco, Miguel Angel ... G2-2
Carstairs, Kari ... E1-1, M1
Cassiano, Maria Júlia ... PB22
Castro, Dana ... G1, H5-2
Cesari, Justine ... K5-3
Chadha, Abhiti ... B4-1
Chagnon, Jean-Yves ... E6-1, G3-2
Chantepie, Pierre Justin ... D3-2, D3-3, F6-2, K3-3
Chaves, Alfredo Mendes ... PB16
Chocron, Michael ... E3-1, G5-2
Ciabattoni, Maria Chiara ... L4-1
Cicioni, Roberto ... E1-4, H4-3, K5-2, PA21, PB6
Coelho, Catarina ... PB5
Cohen de Lara, Aline ... PA6
Colombarolli, Maira ... D2-4
Cordeschi, Flaminia ... PB29
Corré, Sonia ... F6
Costa, Carla ... A5-4
Cradock O'Leary, Julie ... F5, G1
Crisi, Alessandro ... G1

Ç

Çelik Sarı, Başak ... K5-4
Çinka, Elif ... C2-3, G2-1, PB24
Çolak, Ece ... C2-3
Çöteli, Nagehan ... G2-1

Č

Čermák, Ivo ... H4-1
Čoderl Dobnik, Sana ... M2-3, PB26

D

Da Silva Jacobi, Michéli ... L4-2
Dağ, Hülya ... A5-3
D'Agata, Rosario ... K5-2, PA21
Damato-Iannuziello, Felice ... C5-4
D'Arrezzo, Rosanna ... A4-3
de Andrade Pinheiro, Hagar Maria ... PA20
De Luca, Manuella ... B3-2
de Oliveira, Maria Helena .. L3-1, L3-2, PA20
Demarchi, Anne-Lyse ... G3-3, J5-3
Demogeot, Nadine ... D5-2
De Saeger, Hilde ... G1-3
de Villemor-Amaral, Anna Elisa ... D2, D2-3, E5, E5-3, E5-5, F1, F1-3, K2, K2-4, K2-5
Díaz, Silvia ... G2-2
Dipaola, Doriana ... C5-1, F2-1, F4-3, M3-1
Djebbar, Chahida ... J5-2
Dobrzynski, Anne-Claire ... G3-1
Doi, Yuki ... PB9
Duarte, Isabel ... G6-1, G6-2, G6-3, G6-4, L3-3, PB5
Dublineau, Mathilde ... B5-2, G3-1, J3-2
Dulman, Ceren ... C2-3
Dumet, Nathalie ... H3-4, J3-1
Dumistrascu, Nicolae ... E2
Durand, Marie-Laure ... F4-4
Düşgör, Bengi ... D3-4, D4-2

E

E. Cecílio Hallak, Jaime ... PA9
Ebcim, Efsane ... K5-5
Enembreck, Fabrício ... K4-2
Engelman, Diane ... G1-4
Erbahar, Aylin ... K5-4
Erdem Atak, Irem ... D4, D4-1, J2, J2-1, J2-3, J2-4, L2-3
Erdogdu, Furkan ... M3-3
Ergün Taşdemir, Hülya ... B2-1, C2-3, G2-1, K5-1
Ergün Taşdemir, Hülya ... B2-1, C2-3, G2-1, K5-1
Escobedo Belloc, Daniela ... A4-4
Esteban, Yolanda ... G2-2

F

Faraji, Haydeh ... PA5
Fernandes de Araújo, Adriane ... L3-1, L3-2, PA20
Fernández-Manchón, Ana ... G2-2
Finn, Stephen ... C1, G1
Fontan, Patrick ... G2-2
Formentin, Silvia ... E4-3, L4-1
Francisco Carvalho, Lucas ... K2-1, K2-3
Fujita, Mieko ... A5-1
Fukaya, Etsuko ... PB3
Fukui, Yoshikazu ... PA11
Funatogawa, Tomoyuki ... B2-2
Furuta, Masaaki ... M2-4

G

Gandino, Gabriella ... C5-1
Garcia, Ariana Gabriela ... K4-1

NAME ABSTRACT N°

Gargiulo, Marcela B3-2
Gazale, Maria-Fiorella A4-3
Genzano, Vito Rocco A4-1, B3-1, L5-2, M2-2, M3-2
Ghidella, Melanie C5-3
Ghosh, Doyel J5-1
Giromini, Luciano D2-4, D2-5
Göçer, Kübra J4-2
Gökalp, Derya K5-4
Gomes, Sabrina G6-3, L3-3
González-Anaya, Albessa A4-2, D6-2
Gottlieb Lerman, Tatiana K2-1
Goyal, Avishi PA17
Graf-Nold, Angela A1-5
Guedes, Dilcio PB1
Guimarães Santos, Rafael PA9
Guinard, Maïa D3-3, F4-4
Guinzbourg, Monica J1-2
Gülen, Pelin K5-4
Güler, Çiğdem C2-3
Gupta, Deepanshi PA17
Gürbüz, Sema G2-1
Guzman, Leandro K4-1

H

Hakamada, Masahiro PA8
Hamaie, Noriko PA8
Hammarström, Erik K4-3
Hanifi, Mina E6-3, F6-4
Hasui, Chieko A3-5
Hatori, Noji PB4
Hernández, Diana G2-2
Herrera, María Teresa D6, D6-3, G4-4
Hildebrand Karlén, Malin F2-3
Hisatugo, Carla L1-3
Hitomi, Kentaro B2-3, B2-4, B2-5
HITOMI, Kentaro B2-3, B2-4, B2-5
Holm, Malin H2, H2-1
Honda, Hiroko A5-1
HORIE, Keigo B2-3, B2-4, B2-5
Hoshide, Hisako A5-1
Houssier, Florian PA14

I

Ichikawa, Kyoko PB4
Ikiz, Simruy D3-1, K5-5
Ikiz, Tevfika C2-3, D4-3, K5-4, K5-5, PB13
Inoue, Misuzu M2-4
Inoue, Naomi B2-2, PB25
Israeli, Levana J5-4
Ito, Yukie B2-3, B2-4, B2-5
ITO, Munechika B1-2
Iwagaki, Chihaya PB18
Izquierdo, Margarita G2-2

J

Jamme, Cyndie PA10
Jara Castro, Lupe L5-3, L5-4, PB27
Jowers, Callie E2-2, E2-3

NAME ABSTRACT N°

K

Kalem, Erkan G2-1
Kallenberg, Cecilia H2-2
Kaneshiro, Kenji PB11
Kapan, Hande G2-1
Kardara, Elina D3
Kato, Asuka PB28
Kato, Yusuke M2-4
Katsuki, Nanako M2-4
Katz Abela, Roberta K2-1
Kaur, Mananpreet B4-1, F2-5
Kaya, Duygu J2-1
Keddy, Phil A1-2, E2-2
Kennedy, Reneau A1-4, C2-1
Khaothin, Thawichai PB19, PB20
Kirazian , Laurie A3-1
Kitajima, Masato PB2
Kiyohara, Maiko A5-5
Kline, Jeff E2-3
Ko, Khushi PA17
Koc, Kubra D4-4, M3-3, PB7
Kogayu, Nobuo PB17
Koistinen, Pekka K3-2
Kuroda, Hiroshi B1-2, B2-3, B2-4, B2-5
Kurulay, Duygu J4-1

L

L. Osorio, Flavia PA9
Laimou, Dimitra K3-3
Lainé, Agathe H3
LASSAR, Amina J5-2
Laurent, Alexandra H3
Leveillee, Suzanne G3
Liberal, Consuelo G2-2
Lighezzolo-Alnot, Joëlle D5-2
Lo Monte, Fabian C2-4
Louët, Estelle B3-2, E3-1, E4-1, F2-4
Louwette, Séverine E1-2, H5-3

M

Mabuchi, Seiji M2-4
Macák, Marek H4-1
Maïdi , Houari K5-3
Malle, Gaëlle K3-3
Marfisi, Silvia L5-1
Marques dos Reis, Thais Cristina K2-1, K2-2, PB16
Martin, Elisabeth K5-3
Martino, Antonella C2-5
Martino, Fiorellla C5-3
Matar Touma, Viviane H5-2, PA1
Matha, Catherine PA6
Matsui, Kazuhiro PA8
Matsumoto, Mariko PA7, PA12, PA13
Matsuura, Wataru PA7, PA12, PA13
Mendes Rocha, Juliana PA9
Meneses Merino, Patricio G2-3
Mento, Carmela B3-3
Metin, Ceyda C2-3
Meyer, Gregory D2, D2-1, D2-2, D2-3, E2-3, E2-4, K2-3
Mihura, Joni L. D2-2, E2, E2-1, E2-3, E2-4
Milonia, Daniela B3-1, M3-2
Miron, Tomer B3-4, J5-4
Misdrahi, Sandra B3-2
Missonnier, Sylvain PA14
Mizuno, Sachiyo A5-1
Mizuno, Yasuhiro PB2
Moraes Cardoso, Lucila E5-2, E5-3, E5-4, E5-5
Moraes Salgado, Mayara K2-5
Morita, Miyako PA8
Mormont, Christian E1-2, H5-3
Muñoz Hagel, Isolda Ximena C5-2, J4-3
Murakami, Mitsugu F5-5, G1-6, PA15
Muramatsu, Tomoko A5-1, B1-2

N

Naimi, Marie K5-4
Nakamura, Noriko A5-1, C1, D1-1
Nappa, Noemi C5-1
Nemoto, Takahiro B2-2
Newman, William C3-2
Nilsson, Thomas F2-3
Nishida, Yasuko A5-1
Nomura, Asuka PA7, PA12, PA13
Nomura, Yoshinobu PB28
Novak Rossi, Giordano PA9
Nyama, Firmin Marius Olivaint A3-4

O

Oba, Izumi A5-1
O'Donoghue, Elizabeth D2-2
Oğrak, Senanur G2-1
Ogura, Naoko A5-1
Okçuoğlu, Zeren K5-5
Oliveira, Sérgio Eduardo Silva F2-2
Oliveira Melchuna, Rafael L3-1
Ollier, Blandine PA6
Ono, Satoshi PB17
Ospina, Lilian G2-2
Ould-Ferhat, Dominique PA18
Öz, Çağlanur C2-3
Ozfidan, Aslihan PB13

P

Padulla Gerodo, Thalyta K2-3
Parisi, Salvatore B3-1, PA27
Pasian, Sonia Regina D2-4, J4-4, J4-5, L2-2, PB21, PB22, PB23
Pasqualini, Sara D2-5
Peiffer, Christine D5-4, K3-3
Peralta, Alberto A. C2-2
Perissinotto, Rodrigo D3
Pheulpin, Marie Christine A3-1, E6-1, L2-1, PB15
Pianowski, Giselle D2-3, K2-1, K2-3, K2-5
Pimentel, Ruam D2-1, D2-2
Polat, Yeliz K5-5

NAME ABSTRACT N°

Prastaro, Monica F2-1, M3-1
Presman, Tatiana K4-1
Prosnik Domjan, Anica K3-1
Pugliese, Silvia V. E5, J1-3

Q

Quiroga-Garza, Angélica A4-2, D6-2

R

Rachnavy, Pornthep PB19, PB20
Racin, Céline K3-3
Ráez, Matilde J1-1
Ramos-Medellín, Daniela A4-4
Ranga, Mona B4-1, F2-5, PA17
Ravit, Magali B5-2, G3, G3-5, J5-3, K3-3
Rebelo, Teresa G6, G6-1, G6-3, PA18
Resende, Ana Cristina E5-2, E5-3, E5-4, E5-5, F3-1, F3-2, F3-3, F3-4
Ribas Teixeira, Cristina E5-4
Ribeiro, Rosangela Kátia S. Mazzorana L4-2
Ricci, Serafino C5-4
Rinaldi Rosa, Helena E5-2
Rittatore Vonwiller, Ilaria E4-2
Roman, Pascal E6-1, F1-2, F6, G4-2, L2-1, L2-4
Romero, Ana A5-4
Roperti, Esther G2-2
Roques, Marjorie A2-3, H3-1
ROUVRE, Olivier D5-1
Roy, Prasanta Kumar J5-1
Ruiz, Alberto G2-2
Ruiz Comeras, Alberto PA19

S

Sakai, Naoko A5-1
Samai-Haddadi, Dalila A3-3
Sanahuja, Almudena H3-2, K5-4, K5-5, PB13
Sarı, Ayşe Sena K5-4
SASAKI, Hiroko B1-2
SATO, Yui B2-3, B2-4, B2-5
Saudan, Marie F6-5
Sawaya, Michèle C4-2, E6-4
Scaduto, Alessandro Antônio K4-2
Schneider-Stocking, Arianna A1-2, A1-3
Scortegagna, Silvana E5-3, E5-4, E5-5, PA2, PA3
Seğikoğlu , Kristin K5-4
Seijas, Leonor A3-1, C4-1, E6-2
Şeker, Zülal G2-1
Sendino, Luis G2-2
Şener, Gizem C2-3
Şentürk, Gülenbaht K5-1
Serra, Ana PB5
Sever, Elif D4-4, J4-1, J4-2, M3-3, PB7
Sharma, Maitry PA17
Signer, Rita A1-2, A1-6
Silberstein, Fernando D1-2, F1-2
Silva, Ana G6-3, L3-3

NAME ABSTRACT N°

Silva Alves, Marlene E5-2
Singhal, Prerna B4-1
Sipahi, Neval PB12
Smaniotto, Barbara A2-1, J3, K3-3, M2-1
Sneiderman, Susana B4-4, C5-3
Sola, Tiziana F1, F1-4, G4-1
Stenius, Jaakko K3-4
Stephanini, Ignez F3-3
Suarez Labat, Hélène E3-1, E4, F4-1, G5-1
Švanda, Martin H4-1

T

Tabakçıoğlu, Ceren J2-4
Tagata, Hiromi B2-2
Tajani, Flaminia L5-2
Takahashi, Noboru PA7, PA12, PA13
Takış, Gülnur A5-3, K5-4, K5-5
Taktakoğlu, Özgün J2-2, K5-4, K5-5, L2-3, PB14
Tanaka, Nelida D6-1
Taş, Rabia G2-1
Taunay, Camila L2-2, PB22
Tazuke, Kohei PA7, PA12, PA13
Tekdemir, Goklem M3-3
Tezuka, Megumi A5-1, A5-2
Toivakka, Heikki L4-3
Tomita, Moe PA8
Tomura, Mitsue A5-1
Topyay, Aslıhan
Topyay Özfidan, Aslıhan D4, J3-3, PB13
Toshiki, Ito H4-4
Touma, Nathalie PA1
Triscio, Valentina F2-1, M3-1
Tsuchimochi, Sayaka PB25
Tsuchiya, Machi PA8
Tsugawa, Ritsuko PB2

U

Urso, Stefania F2-1, M3-1
Ustaoğlu, Selhan J2-3

V

Vargas - Araya, Verónica J4-3
Verdon, Benoit E4-1
Vibert, Sarah D3, D3-3
Villanueva van den Hurk, Alicia W. E2-2
Vlachopoulou, Xanthie PA14

W

Watanabe, Satoru B1-2
Weismann Arcache, Catherine D5, D5-3
Weiss, Yolanda Beatriz B4-3
Weissberg Gold, Hannah H5-1
Williams, John Marcel C3-2

Y

YAMADA, Satoko B2-3, B2-4, B2-5

NAME ABSTRACT N°

Yamashiro, Sachiko A5-1
Yazigi, Latife K2-1, K2-2
Yıldırım, Cemre C2-3
YOSHIMURA, Satoshi B2-3, B2-4, B2-5
Yoshino, Maki PB10
Yücesoy, Zeynep Betül G2-1

Z

Zabci, Neslihan F4-2
Zennaro, Alessandro D2-5
Zilki, Áquila F3-1, F3-2
Zillmer, Eric C3-2, H4-2
Zizolfi, Daniele D2-5
Zizolfi, Salvatore B5-1, D2-5
Zolty, Frida PB16