

A few words from Mrs. Noriko Nakamura, ISR President

Welcome to the ISR Paris Congress!

In this age of the internet, it is easy to contact people from all over the world without moving from our seat. However, we also need the real-time exchanges and dynamism that can take place only when we are face-to-face.

The ISR Congress, which takes place every three years, is for this purpose, an opportunity to gain new experiences and contribute our knowledge. I believe the ISR is a worldwide 'team' sharing the same language, which we use to understand the inner world of humans in order to benefit them.

Let us take full advantage of this special gathering to brainstorm together to find the best path for the future of psychological development.

*Noriko Nakamura
ISR President
July 2017*

“Projective techniques are forums for expression, elaboration; in short, a field which is constantly open to thought and to the other”.

Nina Rausch de Traubenberg

« Las técnicas proyectivas son un lugar de expresión y de elaboración ; un campo siempre abierto al pensamiento y al otro. »

Nina Rausch de Traubenberg

「数ある投影法とは表現と精緻、
いわば思考と、それ以上のために常に開かれた場なのである。」

Nina Rausch de Traubenberg

« Les techniques projectives sont un lieu d'expression et d'élaboration ; bref, un champ toujours ouvert à la pensée et à l'autre. »

Nina Rausch de Traubenberg

PROGRAMME

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Tuesday Martes Mardi 火曜 18			11
Posters sessions : « Socio-cultural approaches”, “Psychopathology »			13-19
Time	Event	Room	
8h-9h30	Welcome, registration, coffee		
9h30 – 10h30	Opening Ceremony – Cérémonie d’ouverture	Farabeuf <i>(Simultaneous translation)</i>	12
10h30-12h	Plenary Session <i>“The Many Languages of the Rorschach: The Tower of Babel Revisited”</i> Lecturer : Pr. Barton Evans (USA) Discussant : Dr. Odile Husain (Canada) Chairperson : Pr. Pascal Roman (Switzerland)	Farabeuf <i>(Simultaneous translation)</i>	12
12h-13h30	Lunch - Déjeuner		
13h30-15h	Symposium 1 <i>“Cross-cultural differences in Rorschach Comprehensive System reference samples” « Différences inter-culturelles dans les échantillons de références du Rorschach en Système Intégré »</i> Kari Carstairs ENG FRA	Farabeuf <i>(Simultaneous translation)</i>	21-22
	Symposium 4 <i>“Clinique des violences criminelles”</i> Pascal Roman & Magali Ravit FRA	Pasquier	22-24
	Symposium 6 <i>“Constructions des formes et des espaces psychiques dans les autismes. Perceptions, Représentations, Symbolisations”</i> Hélène Suarez-Labat FRA	Roussy	24-26
	Symposium 8 <i>“Clinic of adolescents and young adults. Psy.D students of the Paris School”</i> <i>« Clinique des adolescents et des jeunes adultes. Doctorants en psychologie de l’Ecole de Paris »</i> Michèle Emmanuelli FRA ENG	Leroux	26-29
	Session 34 <i>“Wartegg Test”</i> ENG	Déjerine	29-30
	Session 62 <i>“Somatic Issues in Children”</i> <i>« Questions somatiques en clinique infantile »</i> FRA ENG	Delarue	30-32
15h-15h30	Break – Drinks	Garden	

15h30-17h	Symposium 2 « Rorschach et psychoses dissociées » "Rorschach and dissociative Psychosis" C. de Tychey FRA ENG	Farabeuf (<i>Simultaneous translation</i>)	34-35
	Symposium 5 "The teaching of projective techniques - lessons from 4 surveys" « L'enseignement des techniques projectives - leçons apprises de 4 enquêtes » Dana Castro FRA ENG	Pasquier	35-37
	Session 53 "Criminal Behaviors" « Comportamientos Delictivo » ENG ESP	Roussy	37-39
	Session 46 « Couples, famille et parentalité » "Couples, Family and Parenthood" ENG FRA	Leroux	39-41
	Symposium 7 "Le fonctionnement intrapsychiques d'auteurs et de victimes de violence : Contribution du Rorschach et du TAT" "Intrapsychic issues of perpetrators and victims of violence: contribution of the Rorschach and the TAT" Suzanne Léveillée FRA	Déjerine	42-43
	Session 63 "Adults who commit suicide" « Adultes ayant commis un suicide » « Adultos que han cometido un suicidio » FRA ESP	Delarue	43-45
17h15-19h15	Symposium 3 "Clinical and Cultural Storytelling Assessment in Children and Adolescents" Sharon Rae Jenkins ENG	Farabeuf (<i>Simultaneous translation</i>)	47-48
	Session 47 "Norms and Cultural Background" « Normes et contexte culturel » ENG FRA	Pasquier	48-50
	Session 57 "Adult Psychopathology" « Psicopatología del adulto » ENG ESP	Roussy	50-52
	Session 39 "Maternité" FRA	Leroux	52-55
	Symposium 9 "Méthodes projectives et problématiques familiales" Geneviève Brechon FRA	Déjerine	55-57
Symposium 10 "Clinic and psychopathology of adults. Psy.D students of the Paris School" « Clinique et psychopathologie de l'adulte. Doctorants de l'Ecole de Paris » François-David Camps ENG FRA	Delarue	57-60	
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	Session 64 "Therapies and Assessment" « Terapias y evaluacion » ENG ESP	Roussy	73-75
	Session 37 "Psychosomatic and feminine issues" « Psychosomatique et problématiques féminines » ENG FRA	Leroux	75-77
	Session 50 "Drugs and addictions" « Drogas y adiciones » « Drogues et addictions » ENG ESP FRA	Déjerine	77-79
	Symposium 16 « L'interprétation projective du dessin, entre particularités individuelles, nosographiques et culturelles » "The Projective Interpretation of Drawing considering Individual, Nosographic and Cultural Specificities" Claude Sternis FRA	Delarue	79-81
	Session 60 "Trabajo, Travail" ESP FRA	216	81-84
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	Symposium 14 " <i>Actualité de la clinique projective : apprendre, créer, virtualiser</i> " " <i>Contemporary approach of Projective Methods: Learning, creating, Virtualizing</i> " Catherine Weismann FRA	Roussy	92-95
	Session 52 " <i>Projective Methods & Cultural Background</i> " « <i>Metodos proyectivos y contexto cultural</i> » « <i>Méthodes projectives et contexte culturel</i> » ENG ESP FRA	Leroux	95-98
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	Symposium 20 <i>"Argentine School"</i> Hilda Alonso ENG ESP	Pasquier	129-131
	Symposium 23 <i>"Méthodes et champs de recherche" "Methods and Research Fields"</i> Tevfika Ikiz FRA	Roussy	131-134
	Symposium 24 <i>"Strength and weakness of manic defenses" "Force et faiblesse des défenses maniaques"</i> Benoît Verdon ENG FRA	Leroux	134-136
	Symposium 26 <i>"Pratiques actuelles des méthodes projectives en Algérie" 1 "Current practice of projective methods in Algeria" 1</i> Mahmoud Benkhelifa FRA	Déjerine	136-138
	Symposium 27 <i>"Psychopathology of adolescents. Psy.D students of the Paris School" « Psychopathologie de l'adolescent. Doctorants de l'Ecole de Paris »</i> Dimitra Laimou ENG FRA	Delarue	138-140
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OPENING CEREMONY

9h30 - 10h30 (Room Farabeuf, Simultaneous interpretation in ESPAÑOL, 日本語, ENGLISH FRANÇAIS)

Welcome adresses

Noriko Nakamura, President of the International Society of the Rorschach and Projective Methods

Benoît Verdon, President of the Congress

Catherine Chabert, Honorary President of the French Rorschach Society

In memoriam

Mrs Elizabeth Sorribas, Mrs Etel Kacero, Mrs Alicia Passalacqua from Argentina (Fernando Silberstein)

Dr. Robert Erard from USA (*Barton Evans will pay tribute to his memory during his lecture*)

PLENARY SESSION

10h30-12h (Room Farabeuf, Simultaneous translation in ESPAÑOL, 日本語, ENGLISH FRANÇAIS)

"The Many Languages of the Rorschach: The Tower of Babel Revisited"

Lecturer : Pr. Barton Evans (USA)

Discussant : Dr. Odile Husain (Canada)

Chairperson : Pr. Pascal Roman (Switzerland)

POSTERS SESSIONS for Tuesday July 18th

Socio-cultural approaches

- 430 ***Thematic Apperception Test with African American Populations: Cultural Relevance***, Dr. Huijun Li, Dr. Jermaine Robertson & Dr. Jackie Collins Robinson, United States of America
- 214 ***A Cross-cultural Comparison of Landscape Montage Technique between the US and Japanese students***, Mrs. Kayoko Yoshida, Kohda R., Ogawa Y., Kasai H. Georgiou J. & Yuno T., Japan
- 294 ***The State of Mental Health of Expatriates from the Rorschach results***, Mrs. Sachiko Yamashiro, Malaysia
- 232 ***The evolution of female identity of Italian women from the 80s to the present day through the analysis of Rorschach indexes***, Dr. Roberta Boncompagni, Mr. Salvatore Parisi, Mrs. Patrizia Pes, Mr. Vito Rocco Genzano, Mrs. Flaminia Tajani, Italy
- 340 ***Reactions to Rorschach "Father" and "Mother" cards among Japanese adolescents***, Mrs. Kayo Ishii, Japan

Psychopathology

- 126 ***Treatment abandonment in psychotherapy for borderline personality disorder***, Mrs. Laurence Doyon & Mrs. Suzanne Léveillé, Canada
- 10 ***Comparison of Borderline Personality Disorder and Manic Depressive Disorder Related to Object Relations***, Mr. Tuğrul Karaköse, Turkey
- 377 ***Investigating Short-Term Cognitive-Behavioral Group Therapy of Depression According to Rorschach Variables***, Mrs. Seda Sapmaz-Yurtsever, Mr. Servet Kaçar-Başaran, Dr. Serap Tekinsav-Sütcü & Prof. Oya Sorias, Turkey
- 8 ***The functional differences associated with clinging behavior through fMRI images among borderline personality disorder patients and normal populations***, Mrs. Rezai Hoorie, Iran
- 203 ***Associative processes and interpersonal cognitions expressed in Rorschach responses of synthetic drug users***, Mr. Kazuhiro Matsui, Mrs. Miyako Morita & Mrs. Hiroko Tsuboi, Japan
- 268 ***Psychological evaluation of a young Brazilian woman diagnosed with bulimia***, Mrs. Elide Valdanha-Ornelas, Prof. Claire Squires, Prof. Valéria Barbieri & Prof. Manoel Antônio dos Santos, Brazil and France
- 112 ***The Rorschach Test Evaluation of a Patient with Emetophobia***, Mrs. Duygu Kaya fidan & Mrs. Beyza Naz Deniz, Turkey
- 236 ***Histrionic Personality Disorder: clinical and psychodynamic aspects. A case study***, Mrs. Marina Madeira & Mrs. Sonia Regina Loureiro, Brazil
- 266 ***Multimethod assessment of the posttraumatic consequences in adults***, Prof. Elena Otilia Vladislav, Mrs. Rozeta Draghici, Romania
- 331 ***Regulation of Activity of Depersonalisation Disorder: Rorschach Data***, Mrs. Serafima Avdonina, Pluzhnikov I.V., PhD Senior Scientists, & Shankov F.M., PhD Senior Scientists, Russia
- 87 ***The correlation between the PID-5 scale Psychoticism and R-PAS Measures of Thought Problems***, Mr. Dragana Đurić Jočić & Mrs. Nevenka Pavličić, Serbia
- 426 ***Eliciting positive symptoms of schizophrenia using R-PAS in a case of first-break Psychosis***, Mr. Michael Kinsey, PhD student, Ali Khadivi, PhD & James Kleiger's PSYD, United States of America

Posters Sessions Abstracts

Socio-cultural approaches

430 Thematic Apperception Test with African American Populations: Cultural Relevance

Dr. Huijun Li, assistant professor in the Department of Psychology, Dr. Jermaine Robertson & Dr. Jackie Collins Robinson, Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University, Tallahassee, United States of America, huijun.li@famu.edu

Thematic Apperception Test was created by Henry Murray and Christina Morgan 1935. The TAT is a projective measure intended to evaluate a person's patterns of thought, attitudes, observational capacity, and emotional responses to ambiguous test materials. It is considered to be effective in eliciting information about a person's view of the world and his or her attitudes toward the self and others. During the examination, the individual is asked to tell the examiner a story about each card that includes the following elements: the event shown in the picture; what has led up to it; what the characters in the picture are feeling and thinking; and the outcome of the event. These methods, although believed to be less culturally biased than earlier methods, were not culture free due to the bias of the Freudian-based philosophical tenets and the fact that many of the psychologists administering and interpreting the tests had their own personal cultural biases. This poster presentation will, 1) examine the validity and usefulness of the Thematic Apperception Test when it is used with individuals of African descent, based on existing literature and test results of 20 African American college students, 2) present a study of 30 African American graduate students who are asked to share their perceptions of cultural relevance and usefulness of TAT and Black Thematic Apperception Test when they are used with African American populations, and 3) provide clinical implications of using TAT and BTAT with individuals of African descent in different countries.

214 A Cross-cultural Comparison of Landscape Montage Technique between the US and Japanese students

Mrs. Kayoko Yoshida, Kohda R., Ogawa Y., Kasai H., Georgiou J. & Yuno T., Shizuoka University, Japan jkyoshi@ipc.shizuoka.ac.jp

Landscape Montage Technique (LMT) is a drawing projective technique developed by Hisao Nakai in 1970th in Japan. According to Nakai (1971), the landscape drawn in LMT is an "imagined landscape" which symbolizes a patient's subjective world. LMT has been widely utilized in a clinical setting in Japan, yet the research on its application to culturally diverse population and its cross-cultural comparison remains very scarce. The purpose of this study is to examine the culture-specific characteristics of LMT created by the Japanese and US students.

Participants: We administered LMT to eight graduate counseling students from the US and 11 Japanese graduate psychology students. The students from the US were visiting the university in Japan for their international immersion experience in June 2016.

Procedure: One of the researchers administered LMT to the students. The instructions were given orally in both Japanese and English. In addition, the administrator wrote each word of the ten items to draw on a blackboard in both languages. The researchers coded characteristics of each drawing to statistically identify any significant differences in LMT drawn by Japanese and US students.

Results: The result of the study indicates a statistically significant difference in how Japanese and US students drew mountains. Regarding the composition of LMT, in general, LMT by Japanese students had a higher level of composition than the US students. Although there are limitations in this study, the results indicate that multicultural consideration and modification is necessary when we administer and interpret LMT created by culturally different population.

294 The State of Mental Health of Expatriates from the Rorschach results

Mrs. Sachiko Yamashiro, Rekindle Center for Systemic Therapy, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, sachinchony79@gmail.com

It is generally acknowledged that the issues faced by expatriates includes adaptation of different culture and living environment, the difficulty to communicate due to their language ability and the changing family dynamics due to adaptation of family members and so on. In my center, most of the clients who seek therapy and present with mental illness are Japanese expatriates and their family members. Therefore, short term treatment planning and psychological assessment to understand their current psychological state immediately is needed due to the limited length of their stay. There are two primary aims in this study. The first aim is to analyze the characteristics of Japanese expats in Malaysia and who seek therapy to better understand the difficulty of living abroad. The second aim is to identify the type of support needed by this population to adapt living in different culture effectively. The Rorschach Comprehensive system was administered to 20 Japanese expats who is going through therapy in Malaysia and the result of the data was compared with normative Japanese data. Comparison will help clinician to identify

appropriate support for Japanese expats. In addition, a case study will be used to discuss the benefits of the Rorschach as an assessment tool.

232 *The evolution of female identity of Italian women from the 80s to the present day through the analysis of Rorschach indexes.*

Dr. Roberta Boncompagni, Mr. Salvatore Parisi, Mrs. Patrizia Pes, Mr. Vito Rocco Genzano, Mrs. Flaminia Tajani, Scuola Romana Rorschach, Roma, Italy, srr@scuolaromanarorschach.it

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 day. 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.

340 *Reactions to Rorschach "Father" and "Mother" cards among Japanese adolescents*

Mrs. Kayo Ishii, Kyoto University, Japan, kayouuu.h@gmail.com

This study was designed to investigate the affective symbolism in selecting "Father" and "Mother" cards in the Rorschach Technique. In the hypothesis of Rorschach cards' interpretation, cards IV and VII are considered to be easily selected as the image of father and mother respectively and indeed symbolize these images. 33 college students (11 males and 22 females) were given the individual Rorschach technique. At the end of test each was asked to select the "Father" and "Mother" cards. The result was that 9 subjects selected card IV as "Father" card and 2 subjects selected card VII as "Mother" card respectively. There was no significant difference between cards IV/VII and other cards selected as father/mother images, failing to support the hypothesis in this study. Furthermore, the affective symbolism (by Nagoya University, Japan) based on Davos (1952) was used to understand the dynamics in the selection of cards. We compared the number of the affective symbolism in cards IV/VII with other cards. As a result, there were significant differences in "Anxiety" and "Positive Feeling" only for "Father" cards ($p < .01$). Although card IV is thought to represent dignity and masculinity in the hypothesis, Japanese adolescents tend to feel an unpleasant feeling by the card. Moreover, 2 cases were studied in order to investigate defense mechanisms and quality of the images in the selecting process. Hence, we found that Japanese adolescents avoid card IV in favor of more positive ones. Understanding their images of "Father" and "Mother" helps assess their problems.

Psychopathology

126 *Treatment abandonment in psychotherapy for borderline personality disorder. L'abandon en thérapie chez des femmes présentant un trouble de personnalité limite*

Mrs. Laurence Doyon & Mrs. Suzanne Léveillé, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Canada
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La psychothérapie auprès d'individus présentant un trouble de personnalité limite est associée à un taux élevé d'abandon (Barnicot, Katsakou, Marougka et Priebe, 2010). Un facteur s'avère pertinent pour expliquer ce phénomène, l'alliance thérapeutique (Wnuk, McMain, Links, Habinski, Murry et Guimond, 2013). À notre connaissance, peu d'études se sont intéressées à cette variable en évaluant le fonctionnement intrapsychique. Notre étude consiste à évaluer deux variables intimement liées à l'alliance thérapeutique, la mentalisation et les relations objet, chez des femmes présentant un trouble de personnalité limite. Le Rorschach est utilisé et les protocoles sont cotés selon la méthode d'Exner. Onze femmes ayant terminé une psychothérapie de groupe d'un an sont comparées à neuf femmes l'ayant interrompu. Certaines différences sont observées entre les deux groupes. Les femmes ayant terminé la thérapie présentent d'importantes difficultés relationnelles se traduisant par des capacités d'empathie déficitaires ainsi qu'une pauvre représentation des relations ($M + < 3$, $GHR-PHR < 1$, $H < 2$). Quant aux femmes ayant abandonné la thérapie, deux profils semblent apparents. Le premier profil concerne les femmes présentant une pauvre représentation d'autrui, des capacités d'empathie compromises ($GHR-PHR < 1$, $M > 1$) et une présence significative d'agressivité en contexte relationnel ($AG \geq 3$). Le second profil comprend les femmes étant en mesure de percevoir les relations comme positives ($GHR-PHR < 1$), présentant des capacités d'empathie ($M = 0$) et ne présentant pas plus d'agressivité que la moyenne des gens ($AG = 0-1$). Malgré leur aspect préliminaire, ces résultats renseignent

les cliniciens et chercheurs quant aux possibles facteurs permettant de mieux comprendre l'abandon en thérapie chez cette clientèle.

Psychotherapy among individuals with borderline personality disorder is associated with high rates of dropout (Barnicot, Katsakou, Marougka and Priebe, 2010). A factor is relevant to explain this phenomenon, the therapeutic alliance (Wnuk, McMMain, Links, Habinski, Murry and Guimond, 2013). To our knowledge, very few studied this variable by evaluating intrapsychic functioning. Our exploratory study consists in evaluating two variables intimately linked to the therapeutic alliance, the mentalization capacities and the quality of the object relations, among women with borderline personality disorder. A projective instrument (Rorschach) is used and the protocols are rated according to the Exner interpretation method. A group of 11 women involved in one-year group psychotherapy is compared to a group of 9 women who had discontinued psychotherapy. Some differences are observed between the two groups. Women who completed one year of therapy show important relational difficulties, resulting in empathy skills losses, poor representation of relationships and a lack of engagement with others ($M+<3$, $GHR-PHR<1$, $H<2$). As for the women who abandoned the therapy, two profiles seem apparent. The first profile concerns women with negative and distorted representation of others, compromising empathy skills ($GHR-PHR<1$, $M->1$) and significant presence of aggressiveness that may lead to conflictual behaviors ($AG>3$). The second profile includes women who are able to perceive relationships as positive ($GHR-PHR>1$), show adequate empathy skills ($M=0$), and aren't more aggressive than the average person ($AG=0-1$). Despite their preliminary aspect, these findings provide clinicians and researchers possible factors to understand the discontinuation of therapy in borderline personality disorder.

10 Comparison of Borderline Personality Disorder and Manic Depressive Disorder Related to Object Relations

Mr. Tuğrul Karaköse, Near East University, Turkey, karakosetugrul@gmail.com & Mrs Irem Erdem Atak

The purpose of this study is to compare the patients with manic-depressive and borderline in terms of the object relations. We hypothesis that manic depressive and borderline patients have loss of object. Rorschach inkblot test were used to determine how differently the two groups object relations. The test was administered and scored according to the French School. Content analysis used in this study is based on French psychoanalytic approach. The sample consisted of 20 manic depressive and 20 borderline in the totaly 40 patients in the age range of 18 - 65 years in the Turkey. Even though both diagnostic group show similarities in inadequacies in early mother-child, they showed some differencies related with manner of object relation.

377 Investigating Short-Term Cognitive-Behavioral Group Therapy of Depression According to Rorschach Variables

Mrs. Seda Sapmaz-Yurtsever, Mr. Servet Kaçar-Başaran, Dr. Serap Tekinsav-Sütçü & Prof. Oya Sorias, Ege University, Bornova/İzmir, Turkey, sapmaz.seda@gmail.com

Depression is characterized by feeling down or miserable, having a loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities, feelings of worthlessness, guilt, or regret, and slowness in motor behavior, which is the most common psychological disorder. Referring to the developmental stage between adolescence and adulthood, early adulthood can be a risk factor for depression, because individuals in this stage are vulnerable to many term related stressors. In fact, there are a number of studies indicating that the prevalence of depression is relatively high among the university students. In this study, in order to eliminate university students depressive symptoms Cognitive Behavioral Group Therapy (CBGT) was administered in 11 sessions. Participants were 18 university students displayed depressive symptoms. The effectiveness of the treatment was evaluated with Rorschach Inkblot Test including many indicators reflecting depressive symptoms and Hamilton Depression Scale (HAM-D). While Rorschach Inkblot Test evaluating, cognitive, interpersonal, coping and affective measures were used. The results revealed that while there was a significant decreasing in HAM-D scores before and after treatment, in Rorschach there was only one significant difference in the $3r+(2)/TT$ variable, which is related to self-perception, before and after the treatment. Self-perception is one of the most important objective to change in treatment depressive disorders. Notwithstanding short treatment course, changing self perception mechanism (via Rorschach scores) is an important result. However, discrepancies between other depressive indicators of Rorschach Inkblot test and objective depression scores have been discussing in literature. The results of this research were discussed in the light of literature.

8 The functional differences associated with clinging behavior through fMRI images among borderline personality disorder patients and normal populations

Mrs. Rezai Hoorie, Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Institute for Cognitive Science Studies, Tehran, Iran, hoorie rezayi@gmail.com

Neuropsychological and imaging studies of patients with borderline personality disorder (BPD) are suggestive of frontal lobe dysfunction in these individuals. In normal subjects functional brain imaging has been used to investigate the neuroanatomy of impulse control. There are no such imaging studies in personality-disordered populations specially for clinging behavior. This study aims to investigate which neuronal networks are involved in behavioral differences of BPD patients in comparison with healthy populations. We will study 10 Borderline Personality Disorder patients and 10 matched controls. According to autobiographical interview key words will be defined for rejecting

and neutral episodes. In a block-designed fMRI task patients will recall these episodes. Contrast between rejecting condition and non-rejecting condition will be analyzed. We hypothesis there will be some functional differences in the frontal lobe and the limbic area of borderline personality disorder patients in comparison with normal populations according to their responses to rejecting task.

203 *Associative processes and interpersonal cognitions expressed in Rorschach responses of synthetic drug users*

Mr. Kazuhiro Matsui, Mrs. Miyako Morita & Mrs. Hiroko Tsuboi, Nagoya University, Japan,
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Introduction: Synthetic drugs categorized as New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) have recently become prevalent in many countries. These synthetic drugs are known to cause various psychological symptoms, and the induction of strong psychosis has been reported. This study investigated whether synthetic drug abusers have thinking patterns suggestive of psychosis, by examining their Rorschach responses. On the other hand, dependency is also associated with disorders of interpersonal relationships. This study examined synthetic drug abusers' interpersonal cognitions expressed in M responses and the quality of H responses.

Methods : Four case studies of people that had experienced synthetic drug abuse were examined using the Nagoya University System for scoring. Verbal characteristics of participants were classified using the Thinking Process and Communicating Style category in Nagoya University System to examine problems in the thinking processes.

Results and discussion : All four case studies indicated high Anxiety in the Affective Symbolism category. Fabulization Response, Defensive Attitude, and Arbitrary Thinking were also observed in the Thinking Process and Communicating Style category. Moreover, Associative Debilitation and "Labile Bewußtseinslage" were also indicated. When including additional responses, three cases showed M responses with inadequate form level. Furthermore, H responses appeared frequently as indifferentiation of percept between animals and humans.

Conclusion : Response categories that tend to appear in schizophrenia were observed in drug abusers, though these tendencies were not strong. Problems in interpersonal relationship functions were suggested based on verbal responses and response content.

268 *Psychological evaluation of a young Brazilian woman diagnosed with bulimia*

Mrs. Elide Valdanha-Ornelas, University of São Paulo (São Paulo, Brazil) and Paris Diderot University (Paris, France), elide_dezoti@hotmail.com ; Prof. Claire Squires ; Prof. Valéria Barbieri & Prof. Manoel Antônio dos Santos

Bulimia nervosa (BN) is a psychopathology of multifactorial etiology, in which the main symptoms consist of recurrent episodes of binge eating followed by compensatory behaviors. The literature highlights BN as an unconscious attempt to try to alleviate intolerable emotional states. This study aimed to describe the structure and functioning of the personality of a young Brazilian woman diagnosed with BN, seeking to articulate her emotional and family experiences with the symptoms of the disorder. Instruments: semi-structured interview, Raven's Progressive Matrices, Rorschach Psychodiagnostic Test and Drawing-of-Family-with-Story Procedure. The psychological assessment indicators showed that this was a young woman of higher intelligence who was trying to rationalize her affective experiences in an attempt to contain the overflowing of the drives. When the mechanisms of restrictive-inhibitory control failed due to the high level of anxiety, she presented evidence of faulty contact with reality. She also expressed difficulty in the management and coordination of the turbulent emotions that permeated her interpersonal relationships. The distorted body image and an impoverished self-image ended up being reflected in difficulties in the affective-sexual life. The relationship with the mother figure showed signs of symbiosis, immaturity and pronounced conflicts in the area of affective exchanges, characterized by either a sharp withdrawal or loss of the limits between the self and the other. The family roles also remained poorly defined and confused. It is hoped that this study can contribute to the treatment of young people diagnosed with BN, helping to reduce the treatment abandonment rate. (Support: FAPESP/BEPE, 2016/02147-7).

112 *The Rorschach Test Evaluation of a Patient with Emetophobia*

Mrs. Duygu Kaya fidan & Mrs. Beyza Naz Deniz, Istanbul University Institute of Social Sciences, Turkey
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This work proposes a psychodynamic approach to borderline psychopathology with obsessional defences. The study concerns a case of a 24 years old girl, accepted as emetophobia with nausea and anxiety. According to the internal medicine specialist, there are no physical causes of the nausea of the patient. The materials used for the investigations are the Rorschach Test and the psychoanalytical interview of the patient. When the Rorschach test is evaluated, the intensity of answers involving the splitting of idea, uncontrolled responses from the lower-self, repeater anatomy answers support the idea that the patient uses emetophobia to handle her separation anxiety and infantile problems.

236 *Histrionic Personality Disorder: clinical and psychodynamic aspects. A case study*

Mrs. Marina Madeira, Hospital of Ribeirão Preto Medical School – University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil,
marina.vima@gmail.com & Mrs. Sonia Regina Loureiro

The Histrionic Personality Disorder (HPD) diagnosis is complex due to its clinical manifestations diversity and the psychodiagnostic evaluation can enable a broader comprehension of such personality structure. This study aimed to characterize the clinical and psychodynamic indicators presented by a HPD patient, evaluated through the Rorschach method, applied and codified according to the French school standards. A case study of a female 37 years old patient, attended by the Psychiatry Service of the Clinical Hospital of the Faculty of Medicine of Ribeirão Preto (HCFMRP-USP) was performed. The clinical history showed adaptive resources throughout her life, but four years ago she started to present difficulties, with intensification of depressive symptoms, suicidal attempts and complaints related to visual and auditory hallucinations. The Rorschach indicators pointed to a fragile and immature personality structuration, with insufficient logical resources facing the affects invasion, tending to particularization and distancing as ways to maintain personality integration. She also presented a superficial bonding with reality assured by dissociation. Regarding the identity, she presented indicators of a limited self-representation, with conflicts in different identity areas, especially sexuality, characterized by immaturity and indefiniteness. The main psychodynamic indicators where: thought with fragile organization, lability in the affective manifestations, dissociation facing anguishes and conflicts concerning sexual symbolism. The main contribution of this study consisted in the amplified understanding about the psychodynamic aspects of the disorder and, within the limits of case studies generalizations, it allowed deepening the comprehension about defensive mechanisms presents in HPD.

266 *Multimethod assessment of the posttraumatic consequences in adults*

Prof. Elena Otilia Vladislav, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Psychology and Sciences of Education, Psychology Department, Bucharest, Romania, vladislav.elena.otilia@gmail.com ; Mrs. Rozeta Draghici National Institute of Gerontology and Geriatrics, Bucharest, Romania

Psychological evaluation of traumatized people is a particular and a complex form of clinical evaluation. The objective of this presentation is to discuss how data obtained using the Millon Multiaxial Clinical Inventory III correlated with data derived using projective methods (Bender - Gestalt Test, Rorschach Comprehensive System and Thematic Apperception Test) in view of psychological assessment of post-traumatic consequences in adults. Discussions will be based on six case reports of psychological evaluations of traumatized people from clinical experience of authors. Two of them are husband and wife and have gone through the trauma of losing their daughter in car accident. The other two cases are young women who were victims of the fire at Club Collective and had multiple traumas: physical, emotional, loss of friends. The other two cases are a man and a woman who were victims of the car accident. The case studies presented reveal how to correlate data obtained by test Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory-III (MCMI-III) and the projective techniques applied. Many of the test results MCMI III were confirmed by projective methods results, others were completed. Rorschach Test results correlate very well with The Test of Thematic Apperception (T.A.T.) results and Bender-Gestalt Test (BGT) results. We noticed that sometimes MCMI III test does not highlight important traumatic indicators as well as projective techniques do.

331 *Regulation of Activity of Depersonalisation Disorder: Rorschach Data*

Mrs. Serafima Avdonina, Lomonosov Moscow State University, department of neuropsychology and abnormal psychology, Pluzhnikov I.V., PhD Senior Scientists, The Mental Health Researcher Center & Shankov F.M., PhD Senior Scientists, Psychological Institute Russian Academy of Education, Russian Federation, serafimaavdonina@mail.ru

According to the cultural-historical tradition of Vygotsky-Leontiev-Luria three levels of psychological regulation can be distinguished: 1) the level of perception; 2) the level of reflection, 3) the level of values. Present study suggests that the mechanism of depersonalization disorder (DPD) is related to impairments at these levels. Our hypotheses are as follow: DPD is characterized by malfunction of perceptual level; DPD is the result of abnormal reflection processes. The core method of study was a Rorschach test (Exner); also quantitative methods - CDS; BCIS; SRIS; BIS-11; BRIEF-A; CERQ; COPE have been used. There're 3 test groups: healthy participants (n=20); patients with depression and depersonalization (n=15); patients with depression without depersonalization (n=15). Based on the study's results there're two central impairments related to genesis and chronification of DPD. Firstly, there are statistically significant differences between the test groups on the perceptual level. The distortion of stimulus representation, due to the avoidance of confrontation with reality(F) and the influence of emotional phenomena (C). These results are statistically significant. Probably, these breakdown leads to the possibility of moving into a delusional state of depersonalization. Secondly, the DPD attends with impairments of reflection as an information processing. A weakness of reflection related to the inefficient use of resources and inadequate attention spreading strategy (W:D:DD): 73% of patients with DPD have a global strategy. The patients with DPD (50%) are characterized by restrictive-ambient EB-style, 93% of them overestimate their own capabilities (W:M); also their coping strategies focused on alienation (cognitive state) from the situation.

87 *The correlation between the PID-5 scale Psychoticism and R-PAS Measures of Thought Problems*

Mr. Dragana Đurić Jočić, Faculty of Media and Communications, Department of Psychology, Belgrade, Serbia, dragana.djuric.jocic@fmk.edu.rs & Mrs. Nevenka Pavličić

Self-report questionnaire PID 5 (Krueger et al., 2012) was created with the idea to be a five-factor solution parallel to the FF model (Costa & McCrae, 2005), which measures the domain of normal personality. The result is a criticism addressed to the categorical diagnosis of personality disorder and was developed with the idea to offer clinicians a parallel dimensional model that allows assessment of personality disorder. Psychoticism factor is one of the five factors in this model. The aim of our research is to determine the correlation between Psychoticism scales and measures of thought problems in R-PAS. We examined the Rorschach protocols of 64 psychotic patients and 52 non-psychotic patient. The paper discusses the correlation obtained, as well as the broader issue of convergent validity between Rorschach methods and personality questionnaires.

426 *Eliciting positive symptoms of schizophrenia using R-PAS in a case of first-break Psychosis*

Mr. Michael Kinsey, PhD student, The New School for Social Research, Bronx Lebanon Hospital Center, Ali Khadivi, PhD & James Kleiger's PSYD, American Board of Professional Psychology, American Board of Assessment Psychology, New-York, United States of America
kinsm199@newschool.edu

The proposed poster will present the case of a 20 year-old African-American female presenting at a large urban hospital with prominent negative symptoms of psychosis, such as poverty of speech, thought blocking and blunted affect. The patient, psychiatrically hospitalized for the first time, was referred for diagnostic clarification the treatment team were unable to elicit positive symptoms of psychosis. However, The Rorschach Inkblot Test (R-PAS) was administered, eliciting prominent positive symptoms of psychosis, including severely disorganized thought processes and compromised reality testing. The poster will explore the utility of the Rorschach Inkblot Test in uncovering florid positive symptoms of psychosis in a case where behavioral observation, psychiatric interviews and self-report measures were unsuccessful.

SYMPOSIA and THEMATIC SESSIONS

13h30 - 15h

<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>“Cross-cultural differences in Rorschach Comprehensive System reference samples”</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>« Différences inter-culturelles dans les échantillons de références du Rorschach en Système Intégré »</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kari Carstairs</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH FRANÇAIS (with simultaneous interpretation in ESPAÑOL, 日本語)</p> <p>157. Preliminary results from a Rorschach CS normative study in England (ENG) Kari Carstairs, S. Hartley, J. McCarthy Woods, A. Peden, A. Van Graan, A. Andronikof & P. Fontan</p> <p>158. Normes algériennes pour le Rorschach en Système Intégré : données d'un échantillon de 465 algériens adultes (FRA) An Algerian Normative sample of 465 adults for the CS Dalila Haddadi, Anne Andronikof & Patrick Fontan</p> <p>159. The Rorschach test: emic or etic? (ENG) Anne Andronikof</p> <p>160. Rorschach et différences culturelles entre pays réels et imaginaires (FRA) Rorschach Cross cultural differences in real and imaginary countries Patrick Fontan & Anne Andronikof</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 4</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>“Clinique des violences criminelles”</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pascal Roman & Magali Ravit</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>217. L'agir violent hétéro-adressé grave à l'adolescence : de l'événement catastrophique à la relance de la temporalité psychique (FRA) Severe hetero-directed violent acts in adolescence: catastrophic event and psychic temporality Jérémy Marro & Pascal Roman</p> <p>218. L'Eclairage des épreuves projectives dans la clinique de la cyber-pédophilie (FRA) The Use of Projective Tests in the Cyber-Paedophile Clinic Emeline Garnier, Denis Grütter & Rika Ibnohlacen</p> <p>234. Rorschach et matricide : les enjeux de survie psychique à l'épreuve des méthodes projectives (FRA) Rorschach and matricide: psychic survival challenges in projective methods Paul Beraud & Magali Ravit</p> <p>259. Affect et symbolisation au Rorschach chez des adolescents engagés dans des passages à l'acte violents (FRA) Affect and symbolization in the Rorschach of adolescents with violent acting out. Afeto e simbolização no Rorschach de adolescentes com passagem ao ato violenta Deise de Amparo, Roberto Oliveira, Geovana Nunes & Pedro Bonaldo</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 6</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>« Constructions des formes et des espaces psychiques dans les autismes. Perceptions, Représentations, Symbolisations »</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hélène Suarez-Labat</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>193. Du fond de soi aux représentations de soi chez les autismes : apports des épreuves projectives (FRA) From the "Bottom of Self" to Self-Representations in Autisms: Contributions of Projective Methods Hélène Suarez-Labat.</p> <p>226. La fonction de liaison et ses entraves. Traces et manifestations aux épreuves projectives chez l'enfant (FRA) Linking and its obstacles, signs and manifestations in children's projective tests Christine Frederick-Libon</p> <p>228. Potentialités, mixité et fragilités des évolutions autistiques à l'adolescence (FRA). Potentialities, diversity and fragility in autistic development during adolescence Olivier Rouvre</p> <p>334. Vers la constitution d'un espace intermédiaire de jeu. Evolution des constructions au Scéno-test d'un jeune garçon (test-retest) (FRA) First steps of the constitution of an intermediate playing. Evolution of the constructions of the Sceno-test. Clinical label of a young boy Tiffany Vervelle</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 8</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Clinic of adolescents and young adults. Psy.D students of the Paris School"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>« Clinique des adolescents et des jeunes adultes. Doctorants en psychologie de l'Ecole de Paris »</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Michèle Emmanuelli</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>178. Evaluating processes of change: the study of psychic temporality of teenagers and young adults who start a psychoanalytical psychotherapy (ENG) Evaluation des processus de changement : l'étude de la temporalité psychique chez des adolescents et des jeunes adultes entreprenant une psychothérapie psychanalytique Pierre-Justin Chantepie</p> <p>314. Spécificités cliniques de la paternité durant la grossesse mises en lumière par l'analyse de protocoles projectifs (Rorschach & TAT) (FRA) Clinical characteristics of paternity during pregnancy enlightened by projective protocols analysis (Rorschach and TAT) Olga Perelman</p> <p>200. The contribution of projective tests to the study of the protective shield in adolescence (ENG) Le pare-excitation à l'épreuve de l'adolescence : Éclairage de la clinique projective Clara Halley & Catherine Azoulay</p> <p>409. Les enjeux psychiques de l'engagement politique à l'adolescence : intérêts de l'utilisation d'une méthodologie projective pour la compréhension de ces enjeux (FRA) Mental issues relating to political commitment during adolescence: Interests in using a projective methodology to understand these issues Clémentine Chiarelli</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Session 34</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Wartegg Test"</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>48. Psychosis and Psychotic Disorders Using the Crisi Wartegg System (CWS) (ENG) Alessandro Crisi</p> <p>250. Wartegg Drawing-Completion Test (WDCT): A Useful Aid to Diagnose Social Anxiety Disorder (ENG) Achmad Djunaidi, Yogestri Rakhmahappin, Septia Dwi Safrani, Ahmad Gimmy Pratama, R. Urip Purwono & Wilis Srisayekti.</p> <p>353. Childhood adversities and their impact on development seen through Rorschach and Wartegg. A clinical case study: David, 16 years old (ENG) Cecilia Kallenberg & Malin Holm</p> <p>119. 500 psychiatric patients assessed through the Wartegg test according to the CWS (Crisi Wartegg System) (ENG) 500 pacientes psiquiátricos evaluados mediante la prueba de Wartegg según a la CWS (Crisi Wartegg Sistema) Alessandro Crisi, F. Testa, S. Carlesimo, I. Lops & S. Maio.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Session 62</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Somatic Issues in Children"</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FRANÇAIS ENGLISH (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>317. Children with Epilepsy & Projective Drawing Tests (ENG) Gülnur Takış & Funda Akkapulu</p> <p>69. Body image in subjects with Giant Congenital Melanocytic Nevus and their parents: design of the ICONE study (ENG) Rosalba Semeraro, Giovanni Raciti, Onlus Siziano, Fabio Arcangeli & Filippo Aschieri.</p> <p>408. Les destins de l'excitation chez des patients présentant des douleurs</p>

<p>« Questions somatiques en clinique infantile »</p>	<p><i>chroniques médicalement inexplicées : Etude comparative entre les enfants et les adolescents (FRA) Destiny of excitement in patients with medically unexplained chronic pain: A comparative study between children and adolescents</i> Gautier Michael, Ouss Lisa & Louët Estelle</p> <p>394. Psychological factors of chronic headache in children: a comparison of self-report and performance-based measures (ENG) Simon Brezovar & Vesna Krkoč</p>
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Symposium 1. "Cross-Cultural differences in Rorschach Comprehensive System reference samples". « Différences inter-culturelles dans les échantillons de références du Rorschach en Système Intégré »

Chairperson: Dr Kari Carstairs, Private Practice, Bromley, England, Presidente of the British Rorschach Society

Room Farabeuf ENGLISH FRANÇAIS (with simultaneous interpretation in ESPAÑOL, 日本語)

157. Preliminary results from a Rorschach CS normative study in England (ENG)

Dr Kari Carstairs, S. Hartley, J. McCarthy Woods, A. Peden, A. Van Graan, England, & Pr. A. Andronikof, Dr P. Fontan, Université Paris Ouest, Nanterre, France
kari@carstairspsych.co.uk

We present Comprehensive System Rorschach data for 88 non-patient adults aged 18 to 65 in England, all of whom were born in the UK. Every effort was made to obtain a representative sample in relation to gender, age, marital status, location, occupation, level of education and ethnicity, using the 2011 census data. In addition, all examinees completed a measure of distress called the Clinical Outcomes in Routine Evaluation (CORE) which is widely used in the National Health Service (NHS) in England. Examiners are fully qualified, experienced clinical psychologists. We discuss the issue of whether our sample is representative of the general population. We present our findings for Comprehensive System variables. Lastly, we consider some cross cultural issues.

158. Normes algériennes pour le Rorschach en Système Intégré : données d'un échantillon de 465 algériens adultes (FRA). An Algerian Normative sample of 465 adults for the CS.

Pr. Dalila Haddadi, Pr. Anne Andronikof & Dr Patrick Fontan
 Laboratoire LAPCM, Université d'Alger 2 & Université Paris Nanterre dhaddadi2@yahoo.fr

L'objectif de cette communication est de présenter les résultats de l'étude normative algérienne du Rorschach en Système Intégré sur un échantillon représentatif de la population algérienne collecté selon une méthode stratifiée et comportant 465 adultes (20-65 ans). La justification des choix méthodologiques de cette étude sera exposée. Les statistiques descriptives des variables du Rorschach en Système Intégré de l'échantillon algérien seront présentées et comparées à celles des différents échantillons de référence.

The objective of this presentation is to present the results of the Algerian normative study for the Rorschach Comprehensive System (CS). A representative sample of the Algerian population was collected according to a stratified method and included 465 adults (20-65 years old). The rationale for the methodology used in this study is discussed. Descriptive statistics for Rorschach Comprehensive System variables are presented and compared to different reference samples for the CS.

159. The Rorschach test: emic or etic? (ENG)

Pr. Anne Andronikof, Université Paris Ouest, Nanterre, France, andronik@u-paris10.fr

Some contenders of the Rorschach argue that the Rorschach is applicable worldwide as defined and validated in the CS or R-PAS methods (etic approach) while others contend that different cultures react differently to the test and therefore that the test needs to be validated for specific populations (emic approach). We review the arguments and evidence brought forth by both sides and referring to the International Test Commission recommendations we conclude that interpretation of the Rorschach test needs to be adapted in different cultures.

160. Rorschach et différences culturelles entre pays réels et imaginaires (FRA) Rorschach Cross cultural differences in real and imaginary countries

Dr. Patrick Fontan & Pr. Anne Andronikof, Université Paris Ouest, Nanterre, France
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Différents échantillons de référence internationaux pour le Rorschach ont été développés pour le Système Intégré (SI) (Meyer, 2007) et le R-PAS (Meyer et al., 2011). L'utilisation de ces valeurs de référence dans la pratique clinique repose sur l'idée qu'il n'existe pas de différences culturelles significatives entre les échantillons nationaux du Rorschach SI. Dans une étude Monte Carlo, des normes pour le Rorschach ont été générées de manière aléatoire pour 20 pays imaginaires en utilisant (a) des scores T normalement distribués et (b) les distributions observées des variables du Rorschach (approche bayésienne). Les résultats semblent être extrêmement sensibles aux problèmes de distribution: des différences significatives entre les pays imaginaires ont été trouvées dans 94% des cas où les distributions étaient normales, mais seulement dans 8% des cas où la distribution des variables du Rorschach a été prise en compte. Dans une deuxième étude, les différences interculturelles entre les pays (France, Finlande, Belgique) ont été comparées aux différences culturelles entre différentes régions de France (Paris, Dijon, Tours). Les résultats ont indiqué des différences très importantes entre la Finlande et les échantillons francophones, et des différences négligeables au niveau régional. Les implications et les recommandations pour l'utilisation clinique des échantillons de référence du Rorschach SI sont discutées.

Different international reference samples for the Rorschach have been developed for the CS (Meyer, 2007) and the R-PAS (Meyer et al. 2011). The use of these reference values in clinical practice is based on the idea that there is no significant cross cultural differences between Rorschach CS national samples. In a Monte Carlo study, Rorschach reference values for 20 imaginary countries were randomly generated using (a) normally distributed T-scores and (b) observed Rorschach variables distributions (baysian approach). Results appeared to be extremely sensitive to distribution issues: significant differences between imaginary countries based on normal distribution were found in 94% of the cases but only in 8% of the cases when Rorschach variables distribution was taken into account. In a second study, cross cultural differences between countries (France, Finland, Belgium) were compared to cross cultural differences within country (Paris, Dijon, Tours). Results indicated very important differences between Finland and French speaking samples, and negligible differences within country. Implications and recommendations for clinical use of Rorschach reference samples are discussed.

Symposium 4 "Clinique des violences criminelles" "Clinic of "criminal" violences"

Chairperson : Pr. Pascal Roman, Lausanne, Switzerland & Pr. Magali Ravit, Lyon, France

Room Pasquier FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

217. L'agir violent hétéro-adressé grave à l'adolescence : de l'événement catastrophique à la relance de la temporalité psychique (FRA). Severe hetero-directed violent acts in adolescence: catastrophic event and psychic temporality

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Dans cette communication, nous présenterons une recherche menée actuellement à l'Université de Lausanne dans le cadre d'une thèse de doctorat sur le thème des agirs violents hétéro-adressés graves à l'adolescence. Nous exposerons des données (n=11) issues d'outils projectifs (test de Rorschach, TAT et génogramme libre) et analysées selon la perspective psychanalytique de l'École de Paris. À l'adolescence, l'événement unique et irréversible qu'est la puberté engage la constitution de la temporalité psychique, le présent de l'événement créant rétroactivement le passé (Marty, 2005). L'adolescence ouvre ainsi sur l'après-coup qui soutient le processus de subjectivation. Phénomène singulier de l'adolescence, l'agir se situe au cœur de ce travail de symbolisation/désymbolisation de l'expérience subjective engagée dans le processus adolescent (Roman & Dumet, 2009). Nous faisons l'hypothèse que l'agir violent grave témoigne de manière désespérée d'une temporalité psychique en souffrance en se faisant le messenger de traces traumatiques précoces réactivées de manière hallucinatoire. Cette « mise au présent » catastrophique contiendrait un potentiel de reprise interne. En effet, de par sa gravité, l'agir marque un temps irréversible. Il viendrait alors en écho à l'événement pubertaire qui n'a pas pu s'intégrer de manière structurante pour la constitution de la temporalité psychique. C'est la mobilisation de l'environnement (victime, justice, centre fermé etc.) et le sens que celui-ci peut donner à l'agir qui soutient ensuite une possible relance de la temporalité psychique à la faveur d'une subjectivation.

In this paper, we present an ongoing research at the University of Lausanne in the framework of a doctoral thesis about severe hetero-directed violent acts in adolescence. In adolescence, puberty, a unique and irreversible event, engages the constitution of psychic temporality and the presence of the event which retroactively creates the past (Marty, 2005). Adolescence thus opens an après-coup that supports the process of subjectivation. Action, as a singular phenomenon of adolescence, is at the core of the work of symbolizing/desymbolization of the subjective experience involved in the process of adolescence (Roman & Dumet, 2009). We hypothesize that severe violent act, the messenger of precocious traumatic trace is reactivated in a hallucinatory way, desperately testifies a suffering psychic temporality. This catastrophic "put into the present" would have a potential for internal recovery. Indeed, by its gravity, action marks an irreversible time. It would then echo the pubertal event, which could not be integrated into a structuring way for the constitution of the psychic temporality. The mobilization of the environment (victim, justice, the juvenile detention center, etc.), and the meaning that it can give to the action, will support a possible revival of the psychic temporality in favor of a subjectivation. In order to testify these questions, we will present the data resulting

from a corpus of 10 subjects encountered via the support of the projective tools (Rorschach test, TAT and free genogram) and analyzed according to the psychoanalytic perspective of the Paris School.

218. L'Éclairage des épreuves projectives dans la clinique de la cyber-pédophilie (FRA). The Use of Projective Tests in the Cyber-Paedophile Clinic

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Dans le cadre d'une pratique de psychologue en milieu carcéral, la passation des épreuves projectives s'effectue au début de la prise en charge des patients violents. La communication propose d'étudier le protocole de Rorschach d'un patient condamné pour des actes de cyber-pédophilie, clinique qui interroge tout particulièrement le rapport de l'acte au registre visuel. A travers l'écran de la virtualité, en étant à la fois acteur et spectateur, c'est tout un monde sensoriel que le cyber-pédophile reconstruit. L'espace numérique, tout en étant hors-scène, s'avère être un moyen paradoxal de mettre en scène un corps à corps extrême dans un environnement catastrophique. L'écran est utilisé comme suppléance à un monde intérieur riche d'images fantasmatiques. L'espace hallucinatoire du rêve fourvoyé, qui peut s'entendre comme une hallucination de type psychotique, est contraint à s'actualiser par la voie du corps. L'écran perceptif matérialisé s'offre alors comme une solution pour externaliser ces vécus sensoriels persécuteurs et leur donner une ébauche de figuration. Le recours à l'acte révèle la réactualisation hallucinatoire d'une expérience traumatique inscrite à l'état de traces sensorielles, c'est pourquoi son auteur se sent dépossédé de son corps et de ses actes. Dans un cadre clinique, les épreuves projectives permettent alors une première forme de représentation de ces vécus indicibles.

As part of our psychological work in a prison environment, violent patients take projective tests when first admitted. This presentation will study the Rorschach protocol of a patient condemned for cyber-paedophile acts, a clinic that addresses in particular the relationship between the act and the visual register. Via a virtuality screen, the cyber-paedophile reconstructs a whole sensorial world as both actor and spectator. Although the digital space is "off stage", it paradoxically offers a means to stage an extreme encounter in a catastrophic environment. The screen serves to replace an internal world rich in fantasmatic images. The hallucinatory space of the misguided dream, which can be understood as a psychotic type hallucination, is forced to actualise itself through the body. The materialised perceptive screen offers a means of externalising these persecuting sensorial experiences and giving them the outlines of figurative form. Recourse to the act itself reveals the hallucinatory re-actualisation of a traumatic experience recorded at the level of sensory traces, which is why the author feels dispossessed of their body and actions. In a clinical context, projective tests offer a first means of giving representational form to these unspeakable experiences.

234. Rorschach et matricide : les enjeux de survie psychique à l'épreuve des méthodes projectives (FRA) Rorschach and matricide: psychic survival challenges in projective methods

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Cette communication propose une exploration du fonctionnement psychique d'un patient hospitalisé en Unité pour Malades Difficiles ayant commis un passage à l'acte criminel. Il s'agit d'ouvrir la question des dispositifs thérapeutiques en milieu fermé qui, dans le registre des cliniques de l'extrême, ouvre la voie de la symbolisation aux limites. Du traumatisme survenu au moment des faits à la relance des processus psychiques, qu'est ce que le Rorschach permet de mettre en évidence ? La passation de deux protocoles à un an d'intervalle permettra d'aborder la singularité de cette clinique criminelle violente et une observation psychodynamique des changements psychiques opérés au cours des deux années d'hospitalisation et de prise en charge de ce patient. L'approche des méthodes projectives dans le cadre d'un suivi psychologique régulier suite à un passage à l'acte traumatique et traumatisant invite le sujet à pouvoir déposer ce qui ne peut se dire au moment de l'évènement, à une analyse psychologique de l'organisation globale de sa personnalité sans le réduire à son seul crime et enfin à l'accompagner dans un processus d'appropriation subjective de ce drame.

This communication proposes an exploration of the psychic functioning of a patient who has been hospitalized in an unit called "Unité pour Malades Difficiles" (Unity of difficult sicknesses) who has committed a criminal acting out. This is about therapeutic plans in closed environment, which in the register of the "extreme clinics", opens the way of the symbolization to the limits. From the trauma arisen at the time of the facts to the reflation of the psychic processes, what the Rorschach highlights ? Within a year, the signing of two protocols will record the approach of the peculiarity of this violent criminal clinic and a psychodynamic observation of the psychic changes operated during two years of hospitalization and psychiatric cares of this patient. The use of the projective methods invites, within the framework of a regular psychological follow-up further to a traumatic and traumatizing acting out, the subject being able to put down/reveal what he cannot say to itself at the time of the event, in a psychological analysis of the global organization of the patient's personality without reducing him to his only criminal action, lastly holding him in a process of subjective appropriation of this drama.

259. *Affect et symbolisation au Rorschach chez des adolescents engagés dans des passages à l'acte violents (FRA). Affect and symbolization in the Rorschach of adolescents with violent acting out. Afeto e simbolização no Rorschach de adolescentes com passagem ao ato violenta*

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Le processus de symbolisation et le traitement de l'excitation pulsionnelle dans leur relation avec les représentations et les affects constituent les aspects mis au travail dans cette présentation. Le point de vue que nous nous proposons d'approfondir concerne l'analyse des ressources symboliques des adolescents et le traitement intrapsychique des mouvements agressifs tels qu'ils s'expriment dans l'agir. L'épreuve de Rorschach a été proposée à 10 adolescents auteurs d'homicides et analysés selon la méthode de l'École de Paris. Les protocoles montrent la prédominance d'un bon contact avec la réalité, une adaptation de base à l'égard du percept avec une démarche d'élaboration et de construction du stimulus limitée, la rigidité des défenses au service d'une mise à distance des mouvements pulsionnels et de l'activité fantasmatique, une fragilité du Moi à l'égard des sollicitations archaïques avec une pauvreté des expressions de l'idéal et des identifications, l'absence de représentation des affects et de l'agressivité témoignant d'une isolation entre les représentations ou entre représentation et affects, et le primat de l'inhibition et du retrait de l'expression émotionnelle. Le fonctionnement psychique se présente comme rigide, avec une restriction de l'élaboration symbolisée de l'affect. Les adolescents sont plus vulnérables du fait de la restriction du jeu pulsionnel dans la mesure où le gel affectif réduit la mobilité psychique et la mentalisation. Enfin, nous discuterons l'importance et l'ampleur de l'inhibition de la vie psychique et la nature de l'élaboration symbolique lorsque le passage à l'acte devient la principale ressource de l'expression subjective.

The processes of symbolization and the treatment of the pulsional excitation in its relation with representation and affect are aspects analyzed in this work. The objective is to deepen the analysis of the symbolic resources of adolescents and the intra-psychic management of aggressive impulses and their expression through active conducts. The Rorschach method was administered in ten male Brazilian adolescents who committed homicidal acts. The test's administration and analyze were done according to the Parisian School. The protocols show predominance of good contact with the reality; perceptual base adaptation with little effort for elaboration and construction; rigidity of the defenses in order to avoid the pulsional and phantasmatic expression; intolerance of the ego to the archaic pulsional forces with ideational and identificatory poverty; affect and aggressiveness restrictively represented, denoting isolation between representations or representations and affects; and predominance of emotional inhibition with withdrawal of emotional expression. The psychic functioning shows rigidity, inhibition, and restriction of the symbolic elaboration of the affect. The adolescents are more vulnerable because the restriction of pulsional manifestations and affective management reduce the psychic mobility and the mentalization. Finally, we discuss the significance and the extent of the inhibition of the psychic life and the nature of symbolic elaboration when the act becomes a resource of subjective expression.

Os processos de simbolização e o tratamento da excitação pulsional, na sua relação representação e afeto, são aspectos analisados nesse trabalho. A hipótese que pretendemos aprofundar consiste na análise dos recursos simbólicos dos adolescentes e no manejo intrapsíquico dos impulsos agressivos e sua expressão por meio das condutas ativas. O método de Rorschach foi aplicado e analisados pela Escola de Paris, em dez adolescentes que cometeram atos homicidas. Nos protocolos há um predomínio de um bom contato com a realidade; uma adaptação perceptiva de base, sem esforço de elaboração e construção; rigidez das defesas para evitar a expressão pulsional e fantasmáticas; intolerância do ego às forças arcaicas pulsionais com pobreza ideacional e identificatória; o afeto e a agressividade são pouco representados denotando isolamento entre representações ou representações e afetos; a inibição emocional predomina com retraimento da expressão emocional. O funcionamento psíquico mostra rigidez, inibição e restrição da elaboração simbólica do afeto. Os adolescentes mostram-se mais vulneráveis, pois a restrição das manifestações pulsionais e o bloqueio afetivo reduzem a mobilidade psíquica e de mentalização. Por fim, discute-se a significação e o alcance dessa inibição da vida psíquica e a natureza da elaboração simbólica quando a passagem ao ato torna-se um recurso de expressão subjetiva predominante.

Symposium 6 « *Constructions des formes et des espaces psychiques dans les autismes. Perceptions, représentations, symbolisations* » “*Constructions of Forms and Psychic Spaces in Autisms. Perceptions, Representations, Symbolizations*”

Chairperson: Dr. Hélène Suarez-Labat, Université Paris Descartes, Paris, France

Room Roussy

FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

193. *Du fond de soi aux représentations de soi chez les autismes : apports des épreuves projectives (FRA). From the “Bottom of Self” to Self-Representations in Autisms: Contributions of Projective Methods*

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L'étude des fondements de la représentation de soi permet l'approfondissement des qualités d'investissements du sexuel infantile comme moteur d'assemblages pulsionnels du fond de soi chez les enfants et les adolescents confrontés aux troubles du spectre autistique. Le Rorschach de par ses configurations spatiales et les conduites de mises en jeu au Scéno-test permettent de mettre au jour les différentes projections du fond de soi constituées par les intégrations des auto-érotismes, premières formes identificatoires. A partir de 125 passations sont étudiés les aspects quantitatifs et qualitatifs des représentations d'objets partiels, notamment celles qui sont perçues sous le sceau des fragmentations des formes. Leurs qualifications auto-érotiques pare-excitantes, leurs différenciations avec les mouvements produits par le morcellement des formes aux prises avec un sadisme exacerbé sont abordées. Nous proposons d'étudier selon les autismes le recours aux fragmentations des formes comme recherche d'identité d'impressions et d'identité de répétition. Ces mouvements interrogent les modalités de construction de la représentation de soi, de l'intégration des relations d'objets et de leurs invariances pour accéder à une identité stable, garante des liens entre rythmes et formes, permettant une dynamique entre le traitement des affects et leurs liens à des représentations de relations habitées par un tiers.

The study of the founding principles of self-representation allows for a deeper understanding of the qualities of investments of infantile sexuality as a driving force of drive assembly in the "bottom of self" in children and adolescents confronted with autism spectrum disorders. The Rorschach test, in view of its spatial configurations and play construction behaviors with the Sceno-test allow to bring to light the different projections of the "bottom of self" formed by the integrations of autoerotisms, the first identificatory forms. Based on 125 administrations of various projective tests, the quantitative and qualitative aspects of partial object-representations, especially those perceived as marked by the fragmentation of forms, are studied. Their autoerotic and para-excitation properties, along with their differentiations with the movements generated by the forms' fragmentation grappling with intense sadism, are broached. We propose to study, according to the various autisms, the recourse to forms' fragmentations as a search for an identity of impressions and an identity of repetitions. These movements bring into question the modes of construction of self-representation, the integration of object relations, as well as their invariance as regards access to a stable identity, protector of the links between rhythms and forms, which allows for a dynamic between the treatment of affects and their links to relationship representations inhabited by a third party.

226. La fonction de liaison et ses entraves. Traces et manifestations aux épreuves projectives chez l'enfant (FRA) Linking and its obstacles. Signs and manifestations in children's projective tests

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Si, de par leur consigne même, les épreuves thématiques (CAT, Patte Noire, TAT) font davantage appel à la mise en œuvre des processus de liaison, l'épreuve du Rorschach s'avère également très utile pour mettre en lumière les entraves à la liaison de pensée. Dès le début de son œuvre, Freud avait différencié l'énergie libre de l'énergie liée, cette dernière caractérisant les processus secondaires. Ultérieurement il opposera les pulsions de vie aux pulsions de mort, la liaison se situant du côté de la pulsion de vie, les forces qui s'y opposent du côté de la pulsion de mort. Par la suite Bion développera, aux côtés de la liaison et de l'attaque contre les liens, une troisième « voie » représentée par un mode de réunion plutôt que de liaison : l'agglomérat. Nous illustrerons, à partir d'exemples cliniques tirés de protocoles d'enfants (Rorschach et épreuves thématiques), différentes manifestations de la fonction de liaison ou de ses entraves : non liaison ou agglomérat, dé liaison ou attaques contre les liens, liaison dans les fonctionnements plus secondarisés.

While thematic tests, such as the CAT, the Patte Noire and the TAT, specifically call for the capacity for linking in view of their instructions, the Rorschach test is, in fact, as useful to illustrate obstacles to the process of linking. Since the beginning of his work, Freud had drawn a clear distinction between free energy and bound energy, the latter characterizing the secondary process. Later on, he opposed life instincts to death instincts, with the capacity to link being on the side of life instincts and the absence of linking being on the side of the death instinct. At a later stage, Bion will develop, in addition to the concepts of linking and attacks on linking, a third « path », called the agglomeration of objects which represents a form of reunion rather than an actual linking process. We will use clinical examples taken from children's protocols (both Rorschach and thematic tests) to illustrate the different manifestations of linking and its obstacles: absence of linking or "agglomeration", unlinking or attacks on linking, linking within more secondary processes.

228. Potentialités, mixité et fragilités des évolutions autistiques à l'adolescence (FRA). Potentialities, diversity and fragility in autistic development during adolescence

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L'évolution des enfants et adolescents avec autisme illustre parfois des voies de sortie des mécanismes psychotiques vers des registres de fonctionnement plus structurés, mais souvent rigides et singuliers. Les investissements et les défenses narcissiques prennent toute leur importance face aux représentations de relation qui, lorsqu'elles sont sources de désorganisation, viennent mettre à mal les fondements identitaires et identificatoires. L'isolement des

registres de pensée, la défense contre les affects et les pulsions, le contrôle sont autant de mécanismes d'allure névrotique, déployés contre des fantasmes et des angoisses d'une grande mixité, que les épreuves projectives permettent de mettre en relief. L'étude des protocoles de Corentin, à 10 ans et 17 ans, viendra illustrer l'évolution surprenante de ce garçon qui, après s'être construit comme on construit sa maison, se trouve plus qu'embarrassé lorsque quelqu'un, l'Autre, frappe à sa porte...

The development of children and adolescents with autism illustrates sometimes ways out of psychotic mechanisms towards more structured functioning registers, but often rigid and singular. Investments and narcissistic defenses emerge and become significant in regards of relationship representations, which, as a source of disorganization, undermine the identity foundations as well as the identifications. Isolation of thought registers, defense against affects and impulses, and control are all mechanisms of neurotic appearance, against multiple phantasms and anguish that are highlighted by projective tests. The study of the Corentin's protocols, at 10 and 17 years old, will illustrate the surprising evolution of this boy who, after having built himself as anyone builds his house, is more than embarrassed when someone knocks on his door...

334. Vers la constitution d'un espace intermédiaire de jeu. Evolution des constructions au Scéno-test d'un jeune garçon (test-retest) (FRA). First steps of the constitution of an intermediate playing. Evolution of the constructions of the Sceno-test. Clinical label of a young boy

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L'examen psychologique, mené dans une perspective psychodynamique, auprès de jeunes enfants avec un autisme, contraint le psychologue clinicien à un choix rigoureux et pertinent de ses outils. Il doit permettre au clinicien d'apprécier, et au patient de déployer, la pluralité des modalités de fonctionnement psychique des plus archaïques, aux plus organisées. Les épreuves projectives, et en particulier le Scéno-test, offrent une lisibilité des capacités naissantes de représentation, symbolisation et fantasmatisation. Le matériel invitant à jouer, construire « quelque chose » à partir d'objets variés (des formes géométriques aux personnages) s'offrant dans une certaine organisation spatiale, constitue un formidable révélateur des capacités émergentes de figuration. A partir d'une vignette clinique d'un garçon de 3 ans 11 mois, rencontré lors d'un premier examen psychologique, puis d'un second un an plus tard, nous nous interrogerons sur l'évolution de ses constructions au Scéno-test, comme prémices de la constitution d'un espace intermédiaire de jeu.

The psychological examination carried out from the psychodynamic point of view on young children with an autism, who do not reach the communication language, constrained the psychological clinician to a rigorous and relevant choice of his tools: developmental, efficiency intellectual and projective tests, whose necessary complementarity must be underlined. This choice must allow the patient to deploy, and to the clinician to appreciate, his psychic procedure in their plurality, from the most antiquated, invalidating, to the most organized ones, process of change of the autistic state. Thus, the projective tests, and in particular the use of the Sceno-test appears rich to us, offering for instance a legibility of incipient capacities of representation, symbolization and fantasmatisation. The equipment encouraging to play, to build "something" starting from various objects (from geometrical shapes to the characters) and presenting itself in a certain space organization, seems to enable our patients to start revealing their capacities of incipient figuration from active projections on space and the geometrical shapes of his personal body and psychological experience, to the possible interactions between the objects, more or less "staged" and carry instinctive and emotional movements (entanglement, entrechoquement, interlocking, productions...) From a clinical label of a 3-years-old boy 11 months, taken care in an early care unit, who I will meet during in a first psychological examination, then in a second one a year later, we will ask ourselves questions about the evolution of his constructions to the Sceno-test, as first steps of the constitution of an intermediate playing.

**Symposium 8 "Clinic of adolescents and young adults. Psy.D students of the Paris School"
« Clinique de l'adolescent et du jeune adulte. Doctorants de l'Ecole de Paris »
Chairperson: Pr. Michèle Emmanuelli, Paris, France**

Room Leroux ENGLISH FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

178. Evaluating processes of change: the study of psychic temporality of teenagers and young adults who start a psychoanalytical psychotherapy (ENG). Evaluation des processus de changement : l'étude de la temporalité psychique chez des adolescents et des jeunes adultes entreprenant une psychothérapie psychanalytique

Mr. Pierre-Justin Chantepie, Psychologue clinicien Doctorant, Laboratoire « Psychologie Clinique, Psychopathologie, Psychanalyse » (PCPP EA4056), Université Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris Cité, France, pj.chantepie@gmail.com

The research that we put you forward is about studying psychic temporality in the processes of change evaluation during psychoanalytical treatments for teenagers and young adults from 15 to 25, whom are treated in a

psychoanalytical center. More precisely, we analyzed the relations that the subjects have with time, and their abilities to access to psychic temporality, that psychopathology shows us different pitfalls. Actually, temporality and time-relation are disrupted by the puberty and the adolescence process; in fact the young subject might head a consequent psychological work in order to find his generational and historical place (Aulagnier, 1989; Azoulay, 2013; Blanchard, Balkan, 2013; Marty, 2005 ; Triandafillidis, 1996). So, it is about appreciating the processes of change which may appear during or at the end of treatment, and determining if temporality is a heuristic factor to study this processes. With projective methods (Rorschach and TAT), analysed with l'Ecole de Paris's interpretation scheme, the psychic functioning modalities of the subjects will be studied before they start psychoanalytical treatment and then 18 month later. The research methodology will be presented, including the analysis grid of projective methods created to assess the psychic temporality and its evolution. Finally, the research methodology will be illustrated by a young adult's clinical situation.

La recherche que j'expose dans cette communication porte sur l'étude de la temporalité psychique dans l'évaluation des processus de changement au cours de psychothérapies psychanalytiques, avec des adolescents et des jeunes adultes de 15 à 25 ans suivis dans un Centre de Psychanalyse. Plus précisément, sont analysés les rapports que les sujets entretiennent avec le temps, ainsi que leurs capacités d'accéder à la de temporalité psychique, dont la psychopathologie nous montre différents écueils. Or, la temporalité et les rapports au temps se trouvent bouleversés par l'émergence de la puberté et le processus d'adolescence ; le sujet doit en effet conduire un travail psychique conséquent afin de trouver sa place au plan générationnel et historique (Aulagnier, 1989 ; Azoulay, 2013 ; Blanchard, Balkan, 2013 ; Marty, 2005 ; Triandafillidis, 1996). Ainsi, il s'agit de rendre compte des processus de changement psychiques survenant pendant ou à l'issue de la psychothérapie, de déterminer dans quelle mesure la temporalité est un facteur heuristique pour en rendre compte. À partir des méthodes projectives (Rorschach et TAT), analysées selon le schéma d'interprétation de l'Ecole de Paris, sont étudiées les modalités de fonctionnement psychique de ces sujets avant qu'ils ne commencent la psychothérapie et 18 mois plus tard. La méthodologie de recherche sera présentée, notamment à travers la grille d'analyse des tests projectifs élaborée pour évaluer la temporalité psychique et son évolution, et sera illustrée par le cas clinique d'une jeune adulte.

314. Spécificités cliniques de la paternité durant la grossesse mises en lumière par l'analyse de protocoles projectifs (Rorschach & TAT) (FRA). Clinical characteristics of paternity during pregnancy enlightened by projective protocols analysis (Rorschach and TAT)

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Le temps de la grossesse et du devenir parent constituent une période de crise faite de remaniements psychiques et identitaires pour chacun des futurs parents. Ces réaménagements dépendent étroitement de l'histoire infantile et ont leurs spécificités cliniques du côté de l'homme. Parmi les rares études portant sur la paternité, il a été montré que le père est confronté à la réactualisation de ses premiers processus identificatoires, desquels découle la notion de bisexualité psychique qui admet la condensation des figures du féminin et du masculin, des positions active et passive. Ainsi, durant la période de la grossesse, peut se rejouer pour le père une blessure narcissique connue dans la petite enfance issue de la reconnaissance de la différence des sexes. La castration s'organise autour de l'impossibilité anatomique à porter lui-même des enfants. Notre étude vise à explorer ces réaménagements psychiques des hommes devenant père, en prenant le cadre de l'échographie obstétricale comme lieu d'observation. Notre hypothèse est la suivante : durant la période de grossesse, le père pourrait déployer une double rivalité archaïque et œdipienne faisant référence à des problématiques psychiques anciennes. L'enfant à naître représenterait l'équivalent d'un rival qui viendrait prendre place dans le ventre maternel de la compagne. Nous rencontrons des hommes attendant un enfant pour la première fois à trois reprises (3^{ème} mois, 5^{ème} mois, 7^{ème} mois de grossesse), après l'examen échographique. A chaque entretien, nous leur demandons de réaliser un dessin de ce qu'ils ont vu à l'image échographique. La passation des épreuves projectives (Rorschach, TAT) s'effectue au sixième mois de grossesse et offre de précieux éléments concernant la conflictualité œdipienne et préœdipienne. Nous illustrerons notre problématique de recherche à travers la présentation de protocoles projectifs.

The psychological process of becoming parent during pregnancy is a critical period during which each future parent undergoes psychic and identity changes. These rearrangements depend on early childhood history and have their clinical characteristics on the side of the man. Indeed, among the few studies focused on fatherhood, it was shown that fathers face an updating of their first identificatory processes such as psychic bisexuality which admits the condensation of masculine and feminine, active and passive positions. Thus, pregnancy is a favorable period to observe fathers reenact narcissist wound experienced in early childhood, especially the distinction between the sexes. Their awareness of their impossibility to carry children would make them relive a castration. The present study aims at exploring men's psychological transition to fatherhood using the obstetrical ultrasound as an observational framework. Our hypothesis is that fathers, during pregnancy, could deploy a double rivalry, archaic and oedipal, through references to past psychic problems. The unborn child would be an equivalent of a rival who takes the place in the mother's body. To do so, we meet primiparous fathers at three successive appointments during the pregnancy (3rd, 5th, 7th month), right after ultrasound examinations. At each meeting, fathers are asked to realize a projective drawing of the image they saw on the monitor during the examination. The use of projective tests (Rorschach, TAT) at

the sixth month pregnancy offers precious information regarding oedipal and pre-oedipal conflictuality. We will illustrate our research problematic and hypothesis through clinical examples of projective protocols.

200. *The contribution of projective tests to the study of the protective shield in adolescence (ENG). Le pare-excitation à l'épreuve de l'adolescence : Éclairage de la clinique projective*

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Adolescence constitutes a period of profound adjustments due to pubertal transformations as well as psychic reorganisations, both imposed upon the teenager and leading him to irremediably change his relation to himself and to those close to him. It is undeniable that during adolescence, the body and psyche are intertwined and the skin plays a central role in their articulation, participating in the perception of the first sensations as well as in giving them meaning. Therefore, the skin contributes to the integration of limits of self as well as the differentiation between self and others, leading to the acquisition of a psychic skin. Freud (1920) indicates that this psychic skin possesses a "protective-shield", a superficial layer enveloping the organism and passively filtering the excitations. In the psychic apparatus, this device therefore filters and protects the individual from external excitations. In our research, we are interested in the ego and more specifically its protective shield system during adolescence. In what way is the protective-shield put to the test at this specific age in regard to the new drives teenagers have to face? In the continuity of Freud's works on psychic trauma, we will question the quality of the protective-shield system in adolescents. A case study based on the projective methodology of the School of Paris (Rorschach, TAT and Dame de Fay) will illustrate our findings.

L'adolescence constitue une période de profonds remaniements, tant du fait des transformations pubertaires que des réaménagements psychiques qui s'imposent au sujet, l'amenant de façon irrémédiable à modifier son rapport à lui-même ainsi qu'à son entourage. Il est aujourd'hui indéniable qu'à l'adolescence corps et psyché entretiennent des liens étroits. Au cœur de cette articulation entre corps et psyché la peau joue un rôle primordial dans la perception des premières sensations ainsi que dans leur mise en sens. Elle contribue ainsi à l'intégration des limites du soi et à la différenciation soi-autrui, accompagnant l'acquisition d'une peau psychique. Freud indique que cette dernière est dotée d'un « pare-excitation », une couche superficielle enveloppant l'organisme et filtrant passivement les excitations. La fonction de ce dispositif, au sein de l'appareil psychique, étant alors de filtrer et de protéger l'individu des excitations venues du monde extérieur. Dans notre étude nous nous intéressons au travail du Moi et plus particulièrement à sa fonction pare-excitante à l'adolescence. De quelle manière le pare-excitation est-il mis à l'épreuve à cette période de la vie, au regard des nouvelles exigences pulsionnelles qui nécessitent parfois une lutte défensive très importante ? En appui sur les travaux de S. Freud (1920) sur le traumatisme psychique, nous mettrons l'accent sur la qualité de la fonction du pare-excitation mise à l'épreuve de la méthodologie projective, Rorschach, TAT et Dame de Fay, que nous illustrerons, dans le cadre de cette communication, par une étude de cas.

409. *Les enjeux psychiques de l'engagement politique à l'adolescence : intérêts de l'utilisation d'une méthodologie projective pour la compréhension de ces enjeux (FRA). Mental issues relating to political commitment during adolescence: Interests in using a projective methodology to understand these issues*

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En dépit de la défiance que provoquent aujourd'hui les partis politiques français, notamment chez les adolescents et jeunes adultes, certains d'entre eux continuent néanmoins à s'engager et à militer, parfois avec intensité, dans les organisations de jeunesse des partis politiques. Ces jeunes militants étant confrontés aux mêmes enjeux psychiques qui caractérisent la période de l'adolescence, nous pouvons nous demander comment ces enjeux psychiques viennent se nouer aux motifs inconscients à l'œuvre dans l'engagement politique mais aussi aux fonctions psychiques que peut prendre cet engagement et aux effets psychiques qu'il peut avoir. Quelle place occupe ainsi l'engagement dans une institution politique vis-à-vis de la résolution du processus adolescent ? Nous tenterons d'apporter des éléments de réponses à ce questionnement à travers la présentation de deux cas cliniques grâce à une méthodologie composée d'entretiens cliniques de recherche et d'épreuves projectives : le Rorschach et le TAT. Nous centrerons plus particulièrement notre attention sur l'intérêt d'utiliser ces épreuves projectives, dont la complémentarité a été maintes fois soulignée, lorsque nous traitons d'un sujet tel que celui-ci : dans quelle mesure et jusqu'à quel point, l'utilisation du Rorschach et du TAT peut s'avérer utile pour approcher les modalités de fonctionnement psychique de ces jeunes militants alors même que nous sommes parfois confrontés à un discours manifeste convenu, construit par l'organisation politique, donnant de ce fait une impression d'inauthenticité dans leur discours ?

In spite of distrust of French political parties, notably in adolescents and young adults, some continue to committing themselves and campaigning, sometimes with great intensity within the political parties' youth organization. These young campaigners face the same distinctive mental issues of adolescence. We could discuss how these mental issues

are linked with the unconscious grounds for political commitment, but also with the mental functions involved with this commitment and the mental effects it could have. Where does the commitment to a political institution fit into the resolution of adolescent processes? We will try to provide some elements of responses to this issue, through the presentation of two clinical case studies, based on a methodology including clinical research interviews and projective tests: the Rorschach and TAT tests. We will focus on the interests in using projective tests, as a repeatedly stressed complement when dealing with an issue such as this: how and to what extent the use of Rorschach and TAT can prove useful to approach the modalities of the mental functioning of these young campaigners, when it sometimes seems that the manifest speech is formal, built by the political organization, therefore giving an impression of a speech inauthenticity?

Session 34 « Wartegg Test »

Room Déjerine

ENGLISH (no simultaneous interpretation)

48. Psychosis and Psychotic Disorders Using the Crisi Wartegg System (CWS) (ENG)

Prof. Alessandro Crisi, Sapienza University of Rome - Italian Institute of Wartegg, Roma, Italy,
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The communication highlights the clinical utility of the Crisi Wartegg System (CWS) in the assessment of clients with psychotic disorders or disordered thinking. The CWS (Crisi 1998, 2007) administration and scoring procedures are standardized and have been validated through research. The drawings produced by clients are rigorously scored in a manner similar to the Rorschach (e.g., based upon frequency, content, form quality, special scores, and other indexes). Moreover, a meta-analysis recently published in Psychological Assessment (Gronnerod & Gronnerod, 2012) demonstrated that the WDCT has validity at least equal to that of the MMPI and Rorschach. A CWS protocol requires approximately 30-40 minutes to administer, score, and interpret (once one is competent). The test is applicable to children, adolescents, and adults, as well as individuals with intellectual disabilities. The present communication is mainly based on the huge clinical experience gained through a continuous application of CWS in the clinical field. The communication will show, through the presentation of many psychotic Wartegg protocols, the specific indices (Content, Special Scores, Computed Indices, Index of Suicidal Tendencies) that help the assessor to distinguish psychotic protocols from CWS normative protocols. Such a specific indices have been validated with statistical analysis.

250. Wartegg Drawing-Completion Test (WDCT): A Useful Aid to Diagnose Social Anxiety Disorder (ENG)

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& Yogestri Rakhmahappin, Mrs. Septia Dwi Safrani; Dr. Ahmad Gimmy Pratama ;
Dr. R. Urip Purwono, Dr. Wilis Srisayekti, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia.

Percentage of individuals with social anxiety in Indonesia was quite high (Vriends, 2013). Previous studies proved that pathological disorders could be detected quickly and accurately from the projective test. Meanwhile, WDCT never has been validated quantitatively especially for social anxiety disorder in Indonesia. The study aimed to validate the utility of WDCT quantitative criteria in detecting individual with social anxiety disorder. The participants consist of 108 boys and 212 girls with age between 15-17 years old and recruited from two local high schools in the city of Bandung. Social anxiety disorder assessed using "Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale" (LSAS). The quantitative criteria of WDCT were assessed by Content, Execution, and Stimulus-Drawing Relation. The appropriateness of these quantification confirmed using Confirmatory Factor Analysis procedures. The WDCT quantitative which developed by Marian Kinget were correlated with the LSAS result. Participants were categorized into "Non Anxiety Control" (NAC), "High Social Anxiety" (HSA), and "Social Anxiety Disorder" (SAD). There were differences of criterion related to the strong-pressure, dark-shading, and scribbling drawn by NAC and SAD participants. Furthermore inanimate-content, careful-lines with lower of casual-lines, and asymmetric-abstraction correlated with higher level of social anxiety. The other findings revealed that increasing score of seclusive aspect means that higher level of social anxiety disorder. Secondary data showed that NAC participants made the 4th stimulus as the last order, meanwhile SAD participants that made the 7th stimulus as the last order. SAD participants showed that 8th stimulus was favorable and easy to draw.

353. Childhood adversities and their impact on development seen through Rorschach and Wartegg. A clinical case study: David, 16 years old (ENG).

Mrs. Cecilia Kallenberg, Private practice & Mrs. Malin Holm, Björnlunda, Sweden
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This paper presents the clinical case of an adolescent with severe drug-abuse since his early teens, and acting-out behaviors. He was diagnosed with ADHD at the age of 9. David has been exposed to several potentially traumatic events in his family during his childhood. It is well known that trauma-related symptoms often can be diffuse and contradictory. Typical symptoms are disturbances in self-regulation, difficulty in relations with both aggressive and

dependent behaviors. Other common symptoms are dissociation and hyperarousal/hypervigilance. Studies have found that there is a clear relationship between child abuse and neglect and illicit drug abuse and delinquency. The relationship between ADHD and the same symptoms and behaviors are also clearly established in many studies. Neuropsychiatric diagnoses though, tend to become an explanation per se and not personality traits that enhances the vulnerability of acting-out behaviors when exposed to environmental stress. David himself becomes the reason for his behavior in a way that may further low self-esteem, feelings of helplessness and shame. To identify, and understand, the connection between childhood adversary experiences and individual developmental difficulties is essential in order to provide helpful treatment recommendations. We discuss how the Rorschach, Wartegg and other tests, can bring light to David's inner world. The assessment process was also a therapeutic intervention as it, for David, was his first experience of actually seeing how his own family history affected him.

119. 500 psychiatric patients assessed through the Wartegg test according to the CWS (Crisi Wartegg System) (ENG). 500 pacientes psiquiátricos evaluados mediante la prueba de Wartegg según a la CWS (Crisis Wartegg Sistema)

Prof. Alessandro Crisi, F. Testa, Psy D, Catania, S. Carlesimo, Psy D, I. Lops, Psy D & S. Maio, Psy D, Sapienza Università di Roma, Instituto Italiano Wartegg, Roma, Italy, alessandro.crisi@uniroma1.it

The Authors present the first results of a research that has been held in Sicily, Italy, on a sample of about 500 psychiatric clients. All the clients were classified by a group of psychiatrist according to the DSM-IV and they were assessed by a only psychologist through a battery of tests including the Wartegg Drawing Completion test. The Wartegg Drawing Completion Test (WDCT) or Wartegg Zeichentest (WZT) is a graphic projective technique semistructured that can be classified as a performance based personality test (PBPT). The WZT has been recently provided with a new methodology of scoring and interpretation (Crisi 1998, 2007) quite different from the original scoring proposed by its creator, Erigh Wartegg. WZT scoring procedures are now quite similar to those of Rorschach according to the Bohm's system but the two tests, however both projective, are very different for the main way they assess: the WZT is mainly based on drawing and only partly on verbalization; the Rorschach is exclusively based on verbalization. Data obtained from experimental sample have been studied through two different perspectives: the first one comparing the differences within the 500 psychiatric clients grouped in different diagnosis; the second one comparing the results of the entire experimental sample with those of the normative data of the Italian population. A first analysis of the numerous and great statistical differences that were registered in both the perspectives will be discussed and commented in this work.

Los autores presentan los primeros resultados de una investigación que se ha llevado a cabo en Sicilia, Italia, sobre una muestra de unos 500 clientes psiquiátricos. Todos los clientes fueron clasificados por un grupo de psiquiatras de acuerdo con el DSM-IV y fueron evaluados por un único psicólogo a través de una batería de pruebas incluyendo la prueba de Wartegg. La prueba de terminación de dibujo de Wartegg (WDCT) o Wartegg Zeichentest (WZT) es una técnica gráfica proyectiva semi-estructurada que puede clasificarse como una prueba de personalidad basada en el rendimiento (PBPT). Recientemente, el WZT ha recibido una nueva metodología de puntuación e interpretación (Crisi 1998, 2007) bastante diferente de la puntuación original propuesta por su creador, Erigh Wartegg. Los procedimientos de puntuación de WZT son ahora muy similares a los de Rorschach según el sistema de Bohm, pero las dos pruebas, aunque proyectivas, son muy diferentes para la principal manera de evaluar: el WZT se basa principalmente en el dibujo y sólo parcialmente en la verbalización; El Rorschach se basa exclusivamente en la verbalización. Los datos obtenidos a partir de la muestra experimental se han estudiado a través de dos perspectivas diferentes: la primera compara las diferencias entre los 500 pacientes psiquiátricos agrupados en diferentes diagnósticos; La segunda comparando los resultados de toda la muestra experimental con los datos normativos de la población italiana. Un primer análisis de las numerosas y grandes diferencias estadísticas que se registraron en ambas perspectivas será discutido y comentado en este trabajo.

Session 62 « Somatic Issues in Children » « Questions somatiques en clinique infantile »

Room Delarue

FRANÇAIS ENGLISH (no simultaneous interpretation)

317. Children with Epilepsy & Projective Drawing Tests (ENG).

Mrs. Gülnur Takış & Mrs. Funda Akkapulu, Health Minister Marmara University Educational Research Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey, gultakis@yahoo.com.tr

Epilepsy is one of the most common chronic disease in childhood with a prevalence of up to 5.5 in 1000 children (Camfield & Camfield; Pauschek et al. 2016). Children suffering from epilepsy would be shown not only scholastic achievement and future vocational attainment but also mental health problems (Asato et al, 2015). For this reasons, the purpose of the study was to examine mental and psychic functioning of the children with epilepsy through projective and intelligent tests. It was administered the children, ages 7-11, Wechsler Intelligence Scale Revised for children (WISC-R) as a intelligent test, and Drawing tests , Draw a person, Draw a tree and Kinetic Family Drawing, as projective tests which provide analyzing the signs of unconscious needs, conflicts, personality traits, family dynamics, how the family interact with each other (Koch, 1952, Kaufmann, 1968.) Drawing tests are also considered as a developmental test of mental maturity (Koppitz, 1968). Draw a person and draw a tree tests' norm studies were

conducted by Funda Akkapulu et al. (2014) in Turkey. The goal of the study is to examine the children's drawing development and their intelligence level by projective tests in a Turkish Sample, since drawing reflects both a child's level of cognitive capacity and his/her insight feelings. Koppitz (1968) states that an omission of an organ such as a neck at an expected age level would most likely immaturity or emotional problems. That's why, the study is essential. Although children with epilepsy display learning difficulties, the study show that these children have psychic function. The detailed results of the study will be discussed in the congress.

69. Body image in subjects with Giant Congenital Melanocytic Nevus and their parents: design of the ICONE study (ENG)

Dr. Rosalba Semeraro & Eng. Giovanni Raciti Naevus Italy Onlus, Siziano, Pavia, Italy
Prof. Fabio Arcangeli, Clinical and Experimental Pediatric Dermatology, Università Guglielmo Marconi, Rome, Italy, &
Prof. Filippo Aschieri, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan, Italy, rosalba.semeraro@gmail.com

Background. Giant Congenital Melanocytic Nevus (GCMN) is a dark-colored, often hairy, patch of skin which presents from birth involving a large portion of body at one or more locations. Due to potential malignant outcomes, medical follow up is required and at times results in laser abrasions or surgery. As the individual's personal identity is linked to image and perception, determining the quality of body image in subjects with GCMN and the potential influence from parents' body image could play a role in investigating the identity of and evolutive process of these subjects.

Objective. ICONE is an observational study aimed at evaluating body image in GCMN subjects and their parents and the correlation of body images in the GCMN subject-parents pairs.

Methods and results. the study involves approximately 10 families in Italy with a ≥ 12 years old GCMN subject. GCMN subject and at least one consenting parent will undergo: a semi-structured interview to collect data on medical history, the Rorschach test (R-PAS), the MMPI-2RF (adults) or MMPI-2A (adolescents), and the body uneasiness test (Cuzzolaro et al. 1999). Selected parameters (including but not limited to: Rorschach's H, Hd and An responses, Fs e MIs scales from MMPI2-RF) will be analyzed in order to identify an altered body image of GCMN subjects and to determine potential associations within the family members, aiming at investigating if potential subjects' image impairment is associated with an impaired body image in their parents.

408. Les destins de l'excitation chez des patients présentant des douleurs chroniques médicalement inexplicées : Etude comparative entre les enfants et les adolescents (FRA). Destiny of excitement in patients with medically unexplained chronic pain: A comparative study between children and adolescents

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L'étude porte sur l'analyse de 30 protocoles de Rorschach et TAT d'enfants et d'adolescents âgés de 7 à 17 ans présentant des douleurs chroniques médicalement inexplicées, rencontrés dans le cadre d'une recherche à l'Hôpital Necker-Enfants Malades. Les douleurs, diffuses ou localisées, provoquent un excès de sensations et d'excitations que le corps et le psychisme vont devoir traiter. Le Moi aura pour mission de prendre en charge l'afflux d'excitation lié au corps douloureux, dans des modalités spécifiques, défensives et pulsionnelles, propres aux périodes de l'enfance et de l'adolescence. Un corps surstimulé par la douleur, confronte au traitement de la passivité conduisant parfois à un contre-investissement par le recours à l'activité. L'effraction douloureuse malmène les investissements narcissiques et objectaux, elle entraîne un surinvestissement du corps douloureux au détriment d'autres investissements. Les enjeux pour l'enfant en période de latence, relèvent d'une possible dérivation des pulsions sexuelles par le biais de la sublimation et la mise en place du refoulement. Ceux attachés à l'adolescence, relèvent de l'intégration des vicissitudes/pubertaires et des remaniements identificatoires et objectaux. Quelles sont les voies de frayages trouvées par l'excitation, lorsqu'un enfant et un adolescent sont aux prises avec la douleur? Qu'en est-il des modalités d'investissement pulsionnel dans les deux registres de l'affect et de la représentation chez ces enfants et adolescents douloureux? A l'appui des épreuves projectives, nous proposons de mettre en perspective les modalités de traitement de l'excitation du corps douloureux, en comparant un groupe d'enfants et d'adolescents présentant des douleurs inexplicées.

The study involves the analysis of 30 Rorschach and TAT protocols from children and adolescents between 7 and 17 years of age, with medically unexplained chronic pain, as part of a research at the Hôpital Necker-Enfants Malades. Diffuse or localized pain provokes an excess of sensations and excitement that the body and psyche will have to deal with. The ego will be in charge of the surge of excitement that is involved with the painful body, in accordance with specific, defensive and instinctual modalities, that specifically relate to childhood and adolescence. When a body is over-stimulated by pain, the treatment is faced with passivity leading to a counter-investment through activity. Narcissistic and objectal investments are challenged by the pain's force that leads to an over-investment of the painful body to the detriment of other investments. The issues for the child in the latency period concern possible diversion of sexual drives through sublimation and repression. Specific issues of adolescence concern the integration of pubertal vicissitudes and the identificatory and objectal rearrangements. What are the pathways to clearing excitement, when a child and an adolescent is involved with pain? What about the affective and representational drive investment among these children and adolescents in pain? Based on projective tests, we propose to put the modalities

of treatment of the painful body's excitement into perspective, by comparing a group of children to a group of adolescents with unexplained pain.

394. Psychological factors of chronic headache in children: a comparison of self-report and performance-based measures (ENG).

Dr. Simon Brezovar & Vesna Krkoč, Department of Neurology, University Clinical Centre Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia, simon.brezovar@gmail.com

Headache is the most common pain problem in children and adolescents. Several studies pointed out that psychological factors (e. g. internalizing symptoms and anxiety) might contribute significantly to the aetiology of headache. These factors might be assessed by self-report measures or performance-based measures. The aetiology of paediatric headache has been rarely studied by means of projective techniques. The objective of the research is to determine the incremental validity of projective techniques over self-report measures in the understanding of psychological factors related to chronic headache in children. For that purpose, seven children with history of chronic headache and seven age-matched, healthy controls were recruited in our study. Achenbach's Youth self-report (YSR) and Rorschach test (scored and interpreted with Exner Comprehensive System) were administered to assess underlying psychological traits. When YSR was used, only *somatic complaints* scale was increased in children with chronic headache. Results of Rorschach test, however, revealed a broader spectrum of between group differences. Children with chronic headache showed insufficient coping strategies, problems with anger management, and poor capabilities for affect processing in comparison to healthy control group. We conclude, that projective methods might provide useful, complementary tool which can enrich understanding of chronic headache in children. Our results might also have strong therapeutic implication, as they shed light on maladaptive capabilities which provoke or at least sustain chronic headache in children.

SYMPOSIA and THEMATIC SESSIONS

15h30 – 17h

ENGLISH FRANÇAIS (with simultaneous interpretation in ESPAÑOL)	
<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Rorschach et psychoses dissociées"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Rorschach and dissociative Psychosis"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Claude de Tychey</p>	<p>27. Clinique différentielle des psychoses dissociées dans une population adulte psychiatrique à l'aide du test de Rorschach (FRA) Differential clinical diagnosis of dissociated psychoses in an adult psychiatric population using the Rorschach test Cécile Prudent, R. Evrard & C. de Tychey</p> <p>107. Rorschach test and differential indicators of dissociative psychosis following Lausanne School (ENG) Les marqueurs différentiels des psychoses dissociées au Rorschach selon le Groupe de Lausanne Odile Husain & Mariette Lepage</p> <p>233. Indices différentiels des psychoses dissociées au Rorschach selon l'Ecole de Paris (FRA) Differential indicators of dissociative psychosis in the Rorschach according to the Parisian School Catherine Azoulay & Estelle Louët</p> <p>438. Distinguishing Paranoid and Schizophrenic Psychosis: Using Rorschach R-PAS as a Guide (ENG) James H. Kleiger</p>
ENGLISH FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)	
<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 5</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"The teaching of projective techniques - lessons from 4 surveys"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>« L'enseignement des techniques projectives - leçons apprises de 4 enquêtes »</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dana Castro</p>	<p>137. L'enseignement du dessin comme projectif en psychologie, méthode, outils et difficultés (FRA) Teaching the drawing as a projective test in psychology : methodology, tools and obstacles Claude Sternis</p> <p>238. Elaboration de contenus pédagogiques dans l'apprentissage de la passation du TAT auprès d'étudiants en 3^e année de psychologie (FRA) Elaboration of educational contents in the administration and scoring of Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) with undergraduate psychology students Sabine Malivoir & Damien Fouques</p> <p>286. What are undergraduate students' difficulties when training in the Rorschach Test? (ENG) Dana Castro & Marion Mouret</p> <p>304. Difficultés perçues par des étudiants utilisant le Rorschach (Système Intégré) pour la première fois (FRA) Perception of difficulties met by students when using the Rorschach Comprehensive System for the first time D. Fouques, T. Le Chevanton, E. Pons, M. Constantin-Kuntz, D. Castro.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Session 53</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Criminal Behaviors"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>« Comportamientos Delictivo »</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH, ESPAÑOL (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>213. Personality traits in a group of first offenders through Rorschach (ENG) Matilde Ráez, Tesania Velázquez, Adriana Fernández, Natalie Meza, Raúl Valdez, Andrea Wakeham, Adriana Hildebrand & Adriana Gallegos</p> <p>434. Description of the Psychological Profile of Men who have been convicted of sexual offense, based on the Rorschach technique, through the use of Rorpalace software (ENG) Descripción del Perfil Psicológico de Hombres que han sido condenados por delito sexual, basada en la técnica Rorschach, a través del uso del software Rorpalace Carlos Varas Alfaro, Vito Rocco Genzano & Salvatore Parisi.</p> <p>196. Modelización de la personalidad a través del psicodiagnostico del Rorschach en los sicarios de los centros penitenciarios de maxima seguridad de la ciudad de Lima (ESP) Modeling of the personality through the psychodiagnosics of the Rorschach in the hitmen of the maximum security penitentiary centers of the city of Lima Antonio Serpa Barrientos, César Augusto Bocanegra Velásquez & Roger Trejo Calixto</p> <p>379. Rorschach Test in Murderers: Rorschach Variables associated with Crime of Impetus in Fully Responsible Criminals (ENG) Zizolfi Salvatore, Catanesi Roberto, Grattagliano Ignazio & Zizolfi Daniele</p>
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Symposium 2 "Rorschach et psychoses dissociées" "Rorschach and dissociative psychosis"

Chairperson: Pr. Claude de Tychey, Nancy, France

Room Farabeuf ENGLISH FRANÇAIS (with simultaneous interpretation in ESPAÑOL)

27. *Clinique différentielle des psychoses dissociées dans une population adulte psychiatrique à l'aide du test de Rorschach (FRA). Differential clinical diagnosis of dissociated psychoses in an adult psychiatric population using the Rorschach test*

Mrs. Cécile Prudent, R. Evrard, C. de Tychey, Université de Lorraine, Nancy, France
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Introduction-objectifs : Nos données seront comparées aux données de la population française générale actuelle (Azoulay & coll. 2007, de Tychey & coll. 2012).l'objectif poursuivi est d'établir des marqueurs projectifs Rorschach différentiels des organisations psychotiques dissociées.

Méthodologie : L'échantillon (n=72) est composé de trois sous-groupes (schizophrénie pure, schizophrénie paranoïde et paranoïa) comparés aux normes générales de la population française générale. Nous avons, en plus des indicateurs classiques du psychogramme issus de l'Ecole de Paris, utilisé des indicateurs proposés par Roy Schafer (1954) et construit un nouvel indicateur issu de la grille de représentation de soi, permettant d'approcher le degré d'unité de la représentation de soi.

Résultats : Les indicateurs reliés au sens de la réalité et à l'adaptation sociale sont ceux qui principalement différencient les deux populations (population générale tout venant et population psychotique). Par ailleurs, les éléments « Perspective anale » (Schafer 1954), « yeux », choc K, R et F% différencient significativement (à .05) le sous-groupe paranoïaque des deux autres sous-groupes. Notre nouvel indicateur évaluant le degré d'unité de la représentation de soi différencie significativement à .05 les sujets présentant une décompensation psychotique schizophrénique secondaire avec au départ une organisation limite des sujets présentant une psychose schizophrénique dissociée ou schizoparanoïde dissociée dès le départ.

Conclusion : Malgré la disparition de la psychose paranoïaque dans les nouvelles classifications psychiatriques (Azoulay,2007 ; Prudent et al, 2016), les données obtenues suggèrent la pertinence de la fixation au stade anal (Abraham, 1924 ; Bergeret, 1974) pour les sujets qui présentent ce type de structure de personnalité, car elle les différencie significativement des deux autres sous-groupes.

Introduction / Objectives: In order to compare our data with updated Rorschach norms of French general population (Azoulay 2007, 2012 de Tychey et al 2012), we look for differential projective markers for dissociated psychotic organizations.

Methodology: The sample (N = 72) consists of three subgroups (pure schizophrenia, paranoid schizophrenia and paranoia) which are statistically compared to French general population norms and between themselves. We have, in addition to conventional psychogram indicators (derived from the School of Paris' data) and Schafer's (1954) qualitative elements, built a new indicator developed from "self-representation grid" to assess the unity of self-representation.

Results: Psychogram indicators related to reality and social adjustment are mainly those that distinguish the two populations (general versus psychotic population). Elements "anal perspective" (Schafer, 1954), "eyes", "shock K", "R" and "F%" discriminate significantly (p < 0.05) the paranoid subgroup with the other two. Our new indicator distinguishes significantly (p < 0.05) structural psychoses and secondary psychotic decompensation of limit states, but also distinguishes between paranoid and schizophrenic dissociated psychoses.

Conclusion: Despite the disappearance of the paranoid psychosis in new psychiatric classifications (Azoulay 2007, Prudent et al 2016), data suggest the relevance of the concept of anal stage fixation (Abraham 1924, Bergeret 1974) for subjects with this type of personality structure, thus differentiated from the two other subgroups.

107. *Rorschach test and differential indicators of dissociative psychosis following Lausanne School (ENG). Les marqueurs différentiels des psychoses dissociées au Rorschach selon le Groupe de Lausanne.*

Dr Odile Husain, Ph.D & Mariette Lepage M.Ps., Institut de Psychologie Projective, Montréal, Canada, odilehz@hotmail.com

This symposium on "Dissociative Psychosis and the Rorschach" will provide an opportunity to reflect on the extent of the phenomena of dissociation on the Rorschach, while keeping in mind the proposal by Bergeret that all psychotic structures present with a failing sense of integrity of the Self. We will start by identifying these manifestations, then will suggest some differential nuances depending on the underlying personality organisation. We will examine how these dissociations affect different spheres (body, thought and affect) and how, fundamentally, they relate to identity.

Le symposium sur « psychoses dissociées et Rorschach » sera l'occasion de proposer une réflexion sur l'étendue du phénomène de la dissociation au Rorschach, avec en toile de fond, la proposition de Bergeret quant au défaut d'intégrité du Moi de toute structure psychotique. Nous procéderons d'abord à un repérage de ces manifestations pour ensuite proposer quelques nuances différentielles selon l'organisation de personnalité sous-jacente. Nous verrons que ces dissociations peuvent porter sur le corps, la pensée, l'affect, et que fondamentalement, elles concernent l'identité.

**233. Indices différentiels des psychoses dissociées au Rorschach selon l'École de Paris (FRA).
Differential indicators of dissociative psychosis in the Rorschach according to the Parisian School**

Pr. Catherine Azoulay & Dr Estelle Louët, Université Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris Cité
Boulogne-Billancourt, France, catherine.azoulay@parisdescartes.fr

Selon les modèles freudien et bleulerien, les psychoses dites dissociées correspondent aux différentes expressions de la schizophrénie et se différencient des psychoses non dissociées, telle que la paranoïa ou les formes de manie et de mélancolie inscrites au sein des troubles bipolaires. En appui sur ces modèles théoriques, l'École de Paris, par les travaux de N. Rausch de Traubenberg et de C. Chabert, a dégagé un certain nombre d'indices au Rorschach permettant de distinguer les troubles schizophréniques des autres troubles psychotiques. Ces indices renvoient aux modalités de rupture/coupage entre le moi du sujet et la réalité externe, entre le moi et le monde des objets, entre le sujet et ses pensées, dans une indistinction/confusion entre ce qui provient du dedans et ce qui provient du dehors. Cette rupture se manifeste de façon différente selon le maintien et le degré d'activité du processus délirant considéré comme gardien de la vie psychique, de la richesse et de la créativité du sujet psychotique. L'épuisement de l'activité délirante, compris au sens d'une hémorragie libidinale, assèche le fonctionnement psychique du sujet schizophrène. En se coupant de la source interne de la pulsion (Green), le moi se prive également du sens de toute démarche désirante (Racamier). Au cours de cette communication, nous évoquerons le continuum au Rorschach entre le trop plein projectif du délire et le tout perceptif de l'inhibition, pour montrer que tout sujet schizophrène naviguant entre ces deux pôles, aspire à reconstruire les liens rompus avec le monde des objets.

According to Freudian and Bleulerian models, so-called dissociative psychosis represents different expressions of schizophrenia and differs from nondissociative psychosis such as paranoia or the forms of mania and melancholia displayed in subjects with bipolar disorders. Drawing on the theoretical models, the Parisian School, through the studies undertaken by N. Rausch de Traubenberg and C. Chabert, has identified a number of indicators in the Rorschach test to distinguish schizophrenia from other psychotic disorders. These indicators refer to the modalities of detachment/splits between the subject's ego and the external reality, between the ego and the object world, between subjects and their thoughts, where blurred boundaries/confusion between what arises from within and what comes from outside exist. This detachment manifests itself in different ways depending on the experience of the maintenance of delusion and the number of active delusions, a process considered protective of the psychic life, wealth and creativity of psychotic subjects. The end of a delusional experience, in the sense of the "haemorrhage of libido", drains the psychic functioning of the schizophrenic subject. By breaking away from the inner source of drives (Green), the ego also deprives itself of the meaning of all desirable activities (Racamier). In this presentation we will discuss the continuity the Rorschach test enables between the overflow of the projection of delusions and perceptual inhibition, to show that every schizophrenic subject vacillating between these two poles aspires to rebuild the broken ties with the object world.

438. Distinguishing Paranoid and Schizophrenic Psychosis: Using Rorschach R-PAS as a Guide (ENG).

Dr James H. Kleiger, Psy.D., Bethesda, MD, james.kleiger@gmail.com

Unfortunately, Paranoia as a separate diagnostic entity within the family of psychoses has all but disappeared from the current DSM classification system. In considering the topic of this symposium, "Dissociative Psychosis and the Rorschach," I begin with a review of the seminal work of Meissner, who distinguished between "paranoid" and "schizophrenic" mental processes and then discuss Rorschach indicators of both paranoid and schizophrenic mental processes within the psychotic spectrum. Using R-PAS as a point of departure, I present case material to distinguish between these mental structures.

**Symposium 5 « L'enseignement des techniques projectives - leçons apprises de 4 enquêtes »
"The teaching of projective techniques - lessons from 4 surveys »**

Chairperson: Dr. Dana Castro, Paris, France

Room Pasquier ENGLISH FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

137. L'enseignement du dessin comme projectif en psychologie, méthode, outils et difficultés (FRA). Teaching the drawing as a projective test in psychology : methodology, tools and obstacles.

Mrs. Claude Sternis, Ecole de Psychologues Cliniciens, Paris, France, Asphodelle@hotmail.com

L'enseignement des tests projectifs pose des questions pédagogiques complexes et passionnantes. Enseignante en psychologie spécialisée dans l'interprétation projective du dessin (dessin de personnage, dessin libre, dessin de famille, dessin d'arbre...), je propose dans cette communication de rendre compte de ma méthode qui comprend, pour les élèves en psychologie de première et dernière année de leur cursus :

- des mises en situation projectives utilisant pour chacun d'eux le dessin (dessiner, se dessiner, dessiner les autres...), permettant de pointer la dimension projective de ce support, aussi fortement présente que totalement inconsciente, et les mécanismes de défense mis en œuvre ;
- le développement, avant toute interprétation, d'une observation fine des dessins et du comportement et d'une analyse qualitative au plan très structuré ;
- une initiation à la recherche intégrant différentes passations de dessins effectuées par les élèves auprès d'enfants, d'adolescents ou d'adultes, appliquant les réflexions cliniques, déontologiques et méthodologiques étudiées.

Je présenterai à titre d'exemple différents protocoles de dessin, mes grilles d'analyse qualitatives et de compte-rendu et les réflexions des élèves recueillies à l'issue de ces expériences et apprentissages.

Teaching of projective tests implies complex but exciting educational questions. As a teacher in psychology, specialized in projective interpretation of drawing (character drawing, free drawing, family drawing, tree drawing...). In this communication I will set out my methodology for students in psychology in their first and last year of studies that includes:

- Experiencing projective situations by using drawing in its different aspects (to draw, to draw oneself, to draw the others...) to highlight the projective dimension that is as real as it is totally unconscious, and the defense mechanisms that are put into play;
- Developing attuned observation about drawings and behavior, through a qualitative analysis following a highly structured framework, before any interpretation,
- Introducing research methodology that integrates the different exchanges between the students and the children, adolescents or adults, applying clinical, ethical or methodological practice that are part of the cursus

I will present some examples, such as different drawing frameworks, my own qualitative analysis grids and reports, and the observations of students' thoughts gathered through these experiences and learning situations.

238. Elaboration de contenus pédagogiques dans l'apprentissage de la passation du TAT auprès d'étudiants en 3^e année de psychologie (FRA) Elaboration of educational contents in the administration and scoring of Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) with undergraduate psychology students

Mrs. Sabine Malivoir & Mr. Damien Fouques, Ecole de Psychologues Cliniciens, Paris, France, sabine.malivoir@gmail.com

A l'Ecole de Psychologues Praticiens, l'enseignement du TAT est proposé en 3^e et 4^e année du cursus des 5 ans d'études. A ce moment de leur parcours, les étudiants n'ont pas la pratique de passation du test, ce qui peut représenter un frein dans leur apprentissage, compréhension et repérage des procédés d'élaboration de discours issus de protocoles d'évaluation psychologique de patients. Ces mêmes étudiants expriment ce manque à leur formation mais aussi leurs craintes de se trouver en situation de passation du test. Il nous semble donc intéressant de préparer les élèves de l'école à cet exercice en élaborant un module d'enseignement à cet effet. Dans cet objectif, depuis 3 ans il est demandé aux étudiants de réaliser une passation de TAT et d'en analyser les freins et moteurs. Ils sont également sollicités pour remplir un questionnaire visant à préciser cette analyse : relation avec le sujet, maîtrise des techniques du test, de l'enquête, les sentiments ressentis, l'installation du cadre de la passation ou encore leurs attitudes et contre attitudes face au sujet. Nous proposons dans ce symposium, les résultats du recueil de données de 100 enquêtes faites auprès d'étudiants de 3^e année ainsi que les principaux contenus pédagogiques qui peuvent en découler.

At Ecole de Psychologues Praticiens, the learning of TAT is proposed in 3rd and 4th year of the program of 5 years of studies. At this moment of their cursus the students have not the practice of passation of the test, which can represent a brake in their Learning, understanding and analysis of the processes of elaboration of speeches stemming from protocols of psychological evaluation of patients. These same students express this lack in their training but also their fears of being in situation of passation of the test. It seems to us interesting to prepare the pupils of the school for this exercise by developing a module of teaching for that purpose. In this object, for 3 years it is asked to the students to realize a passation of TAT and to analyse the brakes and the main drivers. They are also requested to fill a questionnaire to specify this analysis : relation with the individual, the control of techniques of the test, the investigation,

the felt feelings, the installation of passation or still their attitudes and against attitudes in front of the subject. We propose in this symposium the results of data collection of 100 inquiries made with students of 3rd year and the main educational contents which can ensue from it.

286. What are undergraduate students' difficulties when training in the Rorschach Test? (ENG).

Dr. Dana Castro & Mrs. Marion Mouret, Ecole de Psychologues Cliniciens, Paris, France
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The Rorschach test is still one of the most used in clinical practice whether for diagnosis purposes or Therapeutic Evaluation. It is also one of the most composite projective technique which requires stout training and practice. Psychological Assessment with the Rorschach is puzzling for undergraduate students as it shifts from the classical inquiring to a more complex cognitive process.

Method: 235 undergraduate students have been asked, as an exercise in their first Rorschach course, to proceed with a Rorschach test administration in consulting or non consulting settings then answer, in writing, the question: What were the difficulties I met during this clinical sequence? The answers were free narratives, which has been analysed by a lexical software, Iramuteq (Ratinaud, 2012) which takes into account the narrative of each respondent.

Results have shown mainly 3 types of difficulties : technical - such as organizing the material, noting the verbatim; relational – such as coping adequately with the assessed's responses, remarks or questions; and personal - such as anxiety with self performance, feelings of inadequacy and fear of being criticized.

Discussion : In spite of these difficulties, undergraduate students are interested by this exercise perceived as one of their first clinical intervention. Therefore the results might enable teachers of projective techniques to focus more on the very first steps of the test administration and its challenges for the students.

304. Difficultés perçues par des étudiants utilisant le Rorschach (Système Intégré) pour la première fois (FRA) Perception of difficulties met by students when using the Rorschach Comprehensive System for the first time

Fouques, D. ¹, Le Chevanton, T. ¹, Pons, E. ², Constantin-Kuntz, M. ², Castro, D. ³

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Au cours de leur formation, à l'Ecole des Psychologues Praticiens (Paris et Lyon France), il est demandé aux étudiants psychologues d'administrer un test de Rorschach à un non consultant. Ils décrivent souvent cette expérience comme difficile. Dans notre expérience, nous observons que, la plupart du temps, les protocoles ainsi recueillis ne sont pas valides. Ils sont ou trop défensifs (R bas, Lambda élevé) ou au contraire, très longs et « schizophréniformes ». De plus, l'enquête est souvent incomplète et cela ne semble pas uniquement dû à un manque de compétences techniques, mais aussi à des difficultés relationnelles. Nous avons alors décidé, afin d'améliorer notre pédagogie, de mener une investigation en profondeur de ces difficultés perçues, pour identifier les besoins des étudiants afin de les aider à se sentir plus à l'aise durant l'exercice et afin de recueillir des protocoles valides. Nous avons alors construit un questionnaire pour mesurer la perception des différents aspects de la tâche : aspects techniques (passation et enquête), capacités relationnelles et gestion émotionnelle. Plus de 60 étudiants ont accepté de répondre au questionnaire. Les résultats sont en cours d'analyse et seront présentés et discutés en fonction de leurs implications pédagogiques.

As part of the curriculum, at the Ecole de Psychologues Praticiens (Paris and Lyon, France) students are asked to administrate a Rorschach test to a non-patient. They often describe this first experience of administrating a Rorschach test as difficult. In our experience, we observed that most of the time, the protocoles collected are not valid. The protocoles are either too defensive (low R, high Lambda) or on the contrary, the protocoles are very long and look "schizophrenic". Furthermore, enquiry is often incomplete, and this seems to be not only due to the lack of technical skills, but also to relational difficulties. So we decided, in order to enhance our teaching methods, to carry out an in-depth investigation of the nature of these perceived difficulties, to identify the needs of students so that they might feel more confident during this exercise and learn how to collect a valid protocole. We built a questionnaire to measure the perception of different aspects of the task : technical aspect (test and inquiry), relational abilities and emotional management. More than 60 students accepted to answer the questionnaires. The results are still being analyzed and will be presented and discussed in the view of teaching implications.

Session 53 « Criminal Behaviors » « Comportamientos Delictivo »

Room Roussy ENGLISH, ESPAÑOL (no simultaneous interpretation)

213. Personality traits in a group of first offenders through Rorschach (ENG).

Dr Matilde Ráez, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Peru, mraez@pucp.pe
Tesania Velázquez, Adriana Fernández, Natalie Meza, Raúl Valdez,
Andrea Wakeham, Adriana Hildebrand & Adriana Gallegos

This paper presents a group of personality indicators associated to the criminal behavior of a group of inmates imprisoned in a minimum-security correctional facility in Lima. A socio-demographic data sheet and the Rorschach were applied to 17 inmates, "white-collar" criminals; that is to say, people with political and economic power imprisoned due to corruption, crimes against humanity, bribery, among others. Meaningful statistical differences were found regarding the Peruvian non-patient population (Ráez, 2007) in different Rorschach variables that imply processing, mediation and ideation, as well as control and tolerance to stress, affectivity and interpersonal relations. A poor self-critical capacity is also found, as well as hostility and rejection of others. They are immature, unstable and egocentric personalities, where the most complex cognitive and affective resources are decreased.

434. Description of the Psychological Profile of Men who have been convicted of sexual offense, based on the Rorschach technique, through the use of Rorpalace software (ENG). Descripción del Perfil Psicológico de Hombres que han sido condenados por delito sexual, basada en la técnica Rorschach, a través del uso del software Rorpalace.

Carlos Varas Alfaro, Escuela de Psicología, Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile
& Vito Rocco Genzano & Salvatore Parisi, carlos.varas@uv.cl

According to national and international studies, there would be no homogenous criminological and sociodemographic characteristics among people who commit any sexual offense. In spite of this, in some countries, some intervention initiatives have been developed, both in a closed and open prison context, with the intent of reducing the recidivism rates of those convicted of sexual offenses. In Chile, there are no policies or systematic interventions aimed at preventing recidivism of sexual offenses, for which it is necessary in the first instance to generate evidence about the particular characteristics of the population, for the design of effective intervention programs. This descriptive exploratory, cross-sectional study aims to characterize the psychological characteristics of subjects convicted of sexual offense who are serving sentences in the Penitentiary Complex of Valparaíso, one of the main penitentiary centers in the country. A sample of 30 study subjects specifically condemned for crimes of sexual abuse and rape is planned. The Rorschach technique is applied following the Scuola Romana Rorschach procedure, providing reliability and validity through analysis using RorPalace software.

De acuerdo a estudios nacionales e internacionales, no existirían características criminológicas y sociodemográficas homogéneas entre las personas que cometen algún delito sexual. Pese a ello, en algunos países se han desarrollado algunas iniciativas de intervención, tanto en contexto cerrado como abierto, en miras a disminuir las tasas de reincidencia de aquellas personas que cumplen condena por delito sexual. En Chile, no existen políticas ni intervenciones sistemáticas dirigidas a prevenir la reincidencia del delito sexual, para lo cual se requiere en primera instancia de la generación de evidencia en torno a las características particulares de la población, para el diseño de programas de intervención efectivas. El presente estudio de tipo descriptivo exploratorio, de corte transversal, tiene como objetivo la caracterización psicológica de sujetos condenados por delito sexual que cumplen condena en el Complejo Penitenciario de Valparaíso, uno de los principales centros penitenciarios del país. Se contempla una muestra de 30 sujetos de estudio condenados específicamente por los delitos de abuso sexual y violación. Se aplica la técnica de Rorschach siguiendo el procedimiento de la Scuola Romana de Rorschach, otorgando confiabilidad y validez a través del análisis por medio de software RorPalace.

196. Modelización de la personalidad a través del psicodiagnóstico del Rorschach en los sicarios de los centros penitenciarios de máxima seguridad de la ciudad de Lima (ESP). Modeling of the personality through the psychodiagnostics of the Rorschach in the hitmen of the maximum security penitentiary centers of the city of Lima

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The objective of the work is to explain an approximation of the personality model in a group of hitmen through the dimensions of the Rorschach Psychodiagnosis, supported by the structural equations, a multivariate statistical analysis to contrast models that propose causal relationships between the variables. The Rorschach was administered to 80 inmates for the crime of punishment in the high security prisons in the city of Lima, whose ages ranged from 19 to 60 years and sentences ranging from 10 to 35 years. The model of estimation used is the one of maximum likelihood and the results obtained reveal the covariances, variances and factorial saturations as adequate; likewise, the correlations between observable variables (Eg, W, 3r + (2) / R, Afr, MOR, etc.) and latent as the cognitive triad (information processing, mediation and ideation), affectivity, self-perception and interpersonal relations estimate the absolute values (GFI, AGFI > 0.95, RMSEA and RMR < 0.05) and increase or comparative values (TLI, NFI and IFC > = 0.95) with which the pertinent values of acceptance are corroborated. The model of six factors or patterns explaining criminal behavior. Therefore, it is concluded that through the analysis of the trail developed with the dimensions of the Rorschach test, an adequate adjustment to the homicidal personality model is evidenced.

El objetivo del trabajo es explicar una aproximación del modelo de personalidad en un grupo de sicarios a través de las dimensiones del Psicodiagnóstico del Rorschach, sustentado por las ecuaciones estructurales, un análisis estadístico multivariante para contrastar modelos que proponen relaciones causales entre las variables. El Rorschach

fue administrado a 80 internos por el delito de sicariato en los establecimientos penitenciarios de máxima seguridad de la ciudad de Lima, cuyas edades oscilaron entre 19 a 60 años y con sentencias entre 10 a 35 años. El modelo de estimación empleado es la de máxima verosimilitud y los resultados obtenidos revelan las covarianzas, varianzas y saturaciones factoriales como adecuadas; así mismo, las correlaciones entre las variables observables (por ejemplo: W , $3r+(2)/R$, Afr , MOR , etc.) y latentes como la triada cognitiva (procesamiento de la información, mediación e ideación), la afectividad, autopercepción y relaciones interpersonales estiman según los índices de ajuste absoluto (GFI , $AGFI > 0.95$; $RMSEA$ y $RMR < 0.05$) y de incremento o comparativo (TLI , NFI y $CFI \geq 0.95$) valores óptimos con los cuales se corrobora lo pertinente de aceptar el modelo de seis factores o patrones explicativos de la conducta delictiva. Por lo que se concluye que a través del análisis de sendero elaborado con las dimensiones del test de Rorschach se evidencian un ajuste adecuado al modelo de personalidad homicida.

379. Rorschach Test in Murderers: Rorschach Variables associated with Crime of Impetus in Fully Responsible Criminals (ENG).

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The Rorschach test is frequently used in forensic settings for different types of mental health assessment at the request of judicial authorities. During the last 25 years, more than 130 homicides (85% males) were evaluated at the Department of Criminology and Forensic Psychiatry of the University of Bari (Italy), in order to establish mental competency, criminal responsibility, and social dangerousness. All the murderers were administered a structured psychodiagnostic battery with cognitive tests, neuropsychological and personality assessment. One of the most used psycho-diagnostic instrument was the Rorschach test, according to the CS (Comprehensive System) and/or the SRR (Scuola Romana Rorschach) procedures, soon after the psychiatric examination, by the same academic professional. A part of the murderers has been classified as murder impetuously, where components such as impulsiveness, lack of programming, the particular brutality and cruelty of the crime were the main characteristics of the crime. In this first contribution on the Rorschach test in homicide, we focused our attention on male murderers fully responsible, without any psychiatric major disease according DSM-5 diagnostic criteria. Three groups of subjects were considered: perpetrators of crime of impetus; not impulsive murderers; matched control group of normal males without history of crimes. Well known Rorschach indexes of impulsivity, as well as all the basic CS and SRR Rorschach variables were examined. Statistical analysis was performed by means of SPSS (mainly, Student t test, two tailed; level of significance $p < 0.05$). The results are fully discussed.

Session 46 « Couples, Family and Parenthood » « Couples, famille et parentalité » Room Leroux ENGLISH FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

25. The Utilization of the Consensus Rorschach with Couples (ENG)

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The Consensus Rorschach (CR) is a projective technique for the assessment of couples. The method involves showing a couple the cards from the Rorschach inkblot test and observing interactions which result from the couple coming to a singular or "consensus" response to each card. Since the technique was initially researched by Blanchard in 1959, this assessment method has only sporadically been in published research studies and interest for the technique diminished toward the end of the 1960s. In recent years, studies have somewhat revived the consensus technique, but no formal, standardized means of administration and interpretation exists. The CR is a technique that is still a relevant and effective means of assessment in a marriage and family therapist's arsenal and can provide valuable insight into the communication and problem-solving skills of a couple; it has been used to elicit and analyze communication styles, power and control dynamics, emotional processes, and interpersonal stress dynamics. This presentation is intended to re-inspire the use of the CR with couples as well as provide the basics on the proposed usage of the CR in session with couples. Participants will explore the up-to-date findings from ongoing research done by the presenters as well as view administered protocols exploring how the knowledge can be applied to their own practice with couples using the CR as both intervention and assessment.

50. A research project about adoption applying Rorschach and Parisi - Pes Parallel Inkblot Plates to Rorschach tests (ENG)

Carla Vulcano, Rossana Spinelli, Salvatore Parisi & Marco Guadalupi, Scuola Romana Rorschach, Roma, Italy
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The study When Italian couples self-claim as available for (inter-)national adoptions, the Juvenile Court instructs the psychologist of the local Family Consultory to assess the prospective parents, evaluating their personality structure. To perform this manifold task, the Rorschach test has been chosen, since described as the most responsive for analyzing human intelligence and affectivity (Rizzo 1972). Interactions in family units are considered as prototypical

of the communication dynamics; thus the Systemic Rorschach test has been employed for the systemic-relational analysis of the prospective parents' interactions.

Hypothesis. We conjecture possible changes and improvements, both individual and conjugal, thanks to results gained by the Rorschach test. In a short time, the modifications may ease-up an insight allowing to start a path of knowledge and solving of eventual critical issues previously emerged. We also hypothesize that the modifications will be detected by comparing individual and conjugal psychograms.

Methods and sampling techniques. 10 heterosexual childless couples have been split by random sampling in two subsamples (A and B) of 5 couples each. The group A performed the classical test (Rorschach's tables) while the group B performed the parallel version (Parisi-Pes' tables). After 9 months a follow-up with inverted tables is planned. The method requires two test administrations within the same day: the former testing individuals whereas the latter in systemic modality.

Instruments : Video recordings, classical and parallel tables were used.

80. *L'anorexie mentale et les relations familiales : une étude projective (FRA). Anorexia nervosa and family relationships: a projective study*

Mrs Élide Dezoti Valdanha-Ornelas, Prof. Valeria Barbieri, Manoel Antônio dos Santos, Université de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil & Claire Squires, Université Paris Diderot Sorbonne Paris Cité, France, elide_dezoti@hotmail.com

Les troubles des conduites alimentaires (TCA) sont des psychopathologies qui ont de multiples origines. Les plus connus sont l'anorexie mentale et la boulimie. La littérature scientifique montre que les relations familiales sont conflictuelles, néanmoins il y a peu d'études qui s'intéressent aux mécanismes inconscients impliqués dans ces interactions. Dans ce cadre, cette recherche a eu pour objectif de connaître, par un bilan psychologique, quelles caractéristiques de personnalité de la personne avec TCA peuvent influencer les relations familiales et le TCA il-même. La stratégie méthodologique adoptée a été l'étude de cas. Les participants étaient trois personnes d'une famille brésilienne : le père, la mère et la fille (diagnostiquée avec TCA). Pour la collecte de données on a utilisé les outils suivants : guide d'entretien et Psychodiagnostic de Rorschach, qui ont été appliqués individuellement. Les résultats ont été organisés et analysés selon la théorie psychanalytique. Les résultats montrent que la nourriture est au centre des conflits familiaux et non seulement de la jeune fille souffrant d'anorexie. La patiente présente la personnalité la plus fragile dans la famille. Les parents montrent des difficultés à répondre aux demandes émotionnelles de leur fille et ils semblent peu empathiques avec sa souffrance. La communication familiale est limitée, avec peu de possibilités de dialogue et de résolution de conflits, ce qui peut augmenter la tendance au retrait de la personnalité. Nous espérons que cette étude pourra contribuer à une meilleure compréhension psychodynamique des TCA dans une perspective intergénérationnelle, en favorisant la compréhension du rôle des parents dans le maintien ou dans la guérison des symptômes d'anorexie. Nous espérons ainsi offrir de nouvelles perspectives pour la pratique clinique dans l'espoir de contribuer à une meilleure prise en charge des patients et des familles. (Processus BEPE/FAPESP : 2016/02147-7).

Eating disorders (EDs) are psychopathologies of multifactorial origin. The best known are anorexia nervosa (AN) and bulimia (BN). The scientific literature suggests that the family relationship is antagonistic, however, few studies have investigated the unconscious mechanisms involved in these interactions. This study aimed to investigate, through psychological evaluation, which personality characteristics of the family member with an ED can affect the family relationships and the psychopathological condition itself. The methodological strategy used was the case study. Participants were three members of the same Brazilian family: father, mother and daughter (diagnosed with ED). Instruments used for data collection were: semi-structured interviews and the Rorschach Test, applied individually in face-to-face situations. The results were organized and analyzed according to the psychoanalytical approach. The results highlight that food was shown as the focus of family conflict and not only for the young woman diagnosed with AN. The patient presented a more fragile personality. The parents had difficulty in fulfilling the emotional needs of the child and showed little empathy with her suffering. Family communication was impoverished, with little room for dialogue and resolution of conflicts, which accentuated the tendency to withdraw the personality. It is hoped that this study can contribute to the psychodynamic comprehension of EDs from an intergenerational perspective, favoring the understanding of the role of parents in maintaining or overcoming the anorexic symptoms. Thus, it is hoped that this study will provide subsidies for clinical practice, aiming to assist in treatment proposals. (Support: FAPESP/BEPE, process number 2016/02147-7).

117. *Early Deprivation and Attachment Representations in Adoption (ENG). La privación temprana y las representaciones de apego en la adopción*

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Adverse early experiences of adopted children tend to entail emotional deprivation, experiences of loss, neglect and often abuse which may have impaired their attachment relationships. This article aims to explore the internal representation of attachment in a sample of 70 adopted adolescents in Spain—with 8 to 17 years of placement in their new families. The instrument used was projective storytelling test Corman's Patte Noire. For the purpose of this research we select seven pictures (the subject tells a story for each one), whose depiction of attachment relations in terms of attachment theory. To analyze the stories, a preliminary pool of 18 items was created in order to group the

stories told by the 77 non-adopted adolescents, and to measure the attachment patterns. The items were checked by four judges who verified their content validity. The average rate of agreement obtained satisfactory validity (0.80-1.00). Confirming readability, Cronbach's alpha was between 0.51 and 0.66. Items with score lower than 0.5 were eliminated, 11 items were conserved. Furthermore, qualitative analysis of the stories (Themes and Identifications) was carried. The results show a significant association between insecure attachment and the presence of certain themes in stories of loss and rejection, when compared with a control group of non-adopted youth. Some difficulties with internal representation of parental figures (birth and adoptive) and insecure attachment are also noted. Using projective methods provides access to the inner world of adopted adolescents, thus helping professionals to better understanding.

Las experiencias tempranas adversas de los niños adoptados conllevan especialmente, vivencias de privación afectiva, experiencias de pérdida, negligencia y, a menudo, abusos que pueden haber dañado sus relaciones de apego. Esta investigación explora la representación interna de apego en una muestra de 70 adolescentes adoptados en España, con 8 a 17 años de convivencia con sus nuevas familias. El instrumento utilizado fue la prueba proyectiva temática *Patte Noire* de Corman. Para el propósito de esta investigación seleccionamos siete láminas (el sujeto cuenta una historia para cada una), que representan las relaciones de apego de acuerdo con dicha teoría. Para analizar las historias se crearon un conjunto preliminar de 18 ítems para agrupar las historias contadas por los 77 adolescentes no adoptados y para medir los patrones de apego. Los ítems se sometieron a un acuerdo interjueces, que verificaron su validez de contenido. Los porcentajes de acuerdo obtenidos alcanzaron una validez satisfactoria (80-100). Se eliminaron los ítems con peso factorial inferior a 0,5, conservándose 10 ítems. Se realizó además, un análisis cualitativo de las historias (Temas e Identificaciones). Los resultados muestran una asociación significativa entre el apego inseguro y la presencia de temas de pérdida y rechazo, en comparación con un grupo control de jóvenes no adoptados. También se señalan algunas dificultades con la representación interna de las figuras parentales (biológicos y adoptivos) y el apego inseguro. El uso de métodos proyectivos proporciona acceso al mundo interior de los adolescentes adoptados, ayudando así a los profesionales a comprender mejor la evolución de su modelo interno de apego.

440. Family: new configurations and their reflexes in the psychic constitution of the child (ENG). La famille: nouveaux paramètres et leurs conséquences sur le psychisme des enfants

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We find, in Brazil, nowadays a significant change in the formation of family groups that have been assuming different configurations. The assumed stability of the matrimonial ties has suffered a clear alteration since the legalization of divorce, the autonomy of the woman and the increase of mothers who opted for maternity outside of marriage. These changes have generated new forms and concepts of family. The increasing number of divorces and the fluidity in affective relations increased the number of single-parent families, those composed by mother or father and children of previous and current unions. In this way families were created with a plurality of characters and roles: husbands, stepfathers, stepchildren, stepbrothers, making the family tree bigger and more complex. Our experience as supervisors of Child Psychodiagnosis at UNIP, Universidade Paulista, allowed us to see a change of profile in our clientele, especially in relation to the family constitution. The complaints presented by the parents are varied: difficulty in learning, aggressive behavior, sexual curiosity, etc. Many of these children belong to families that differ from the traditional model. The objective of this work is to investigate how this family condition is reflected in the child's productions in the Test of Family Drawing, regarding the internal representation of the family group and the prevalent identifications in this context.

Au Brésil, on perçoit actuellement une transformation dans la composition des groupes familiaux qui prend différentes configurations. La stabilité attendue dans le mariage a subi un changement dû à la légalisation du divorce, à l'autonomie des femmes qui travaillent et l'accroissement des mères-célibataires qui ont choisi la maternité en dehors du mariage. Ces changements ont généré de nouvelles conceptions de la 'famille'. Le nombre croissant de divorces et de fluidité dans les relations affectives a augmenté le nombre de familles monoparentales composées d'une mère ou d'un père et d'enfants nés dans des unions soit anciennes soit actuelles. De cette façon, on a engendré des familles avec une pluralité de personnages et de rôles: mari, beaux-parents, beaux-enfants, demi-frères, ex-parents, qui dessine un arbre généalogique particulièrement complexe. Notre expérience en tant que superviseurs de psychodiagnostic d'enfants dans une clinique d'accès gratuit de la faculté de psychologie (Université Paulista), il nous a fallu dresser un nouveau profil pour notre clientèle, en particulier en ce qui concerne les plaintes liés à la composition familiale. Les plaintes présentées par les parents à propos de leurs enfants sont variées: difficultés d'attention, d'apprentissage, comportements agressifs, curiosité sexuelle exagérée. Il s'avère que beaucoup de ces enfants appartiennent à des familles qui se différencient du modèle traditionnel. Dans ce travail, notre objectif est d'examiner dans le Test du 'dessin de la famille' comment cette situation de pluralité familiale se reflète dans les dessins des enfants principalement par rapport à la représentation interne du groupe familial commune dans ce contexte.

Symposium 7 « Le fonctionnement intrapsychiques d'auteurs et de victimes de violence : Contribution du Rorschach et du TAT » "Intrapsychic issues of perpetrators and victims of violence: contribution of the Rorschach and the TAT"

Chairperson: Prof. Suzanne Léveillé, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Canada

Room Déjerine FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

210. L'élaboration de la perte chez des hommes auteurs d'un homicide conjugal (FRA). Elaboration of loss in men who committed conjugal homicide

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La présente étude traite des enjeux dépressifs liés à l'élaboration de la perte chez des auteurs d'un homicide conjugal. Plusieurs études indiquent que ces hommes présentent des traits de la personnalité limite (Dutton, 2007) et la rupture amoureuse est le déclencheur le plus fréquent du passage à l'acte (Léveillé et coll. 2011). La colère et la rage est ressentie en lien avec l'abandon; l'homicide serait une reprise de contrôle sur l'objet. A notre connaissance, il y a très peu d'études qui portent sur l'élaboration de la perte (les enjeux intrapsychiques) de ces hommes auteurs d'un homicide conjugal. Pour ce faire, nous avons analysé les histoires racontées à la planche 3BM du *Thematic Apperception test (TAT)* de 11 hommes incarcérés dans un centre de détention fédéral au Québec. Ces hommes sont tous incarcérés dans un centre de détention au Québec pour des sentences de 10 ans et plus. Ils sont âgés en moyenne de 50 ans, et niveau de scolarité est variable. Nos résultats indiquent certaines similitudes et différences se retrouvent dans les protocoles quant aux procédés d'élaboration du discours (Brelet-Foulard & Chabert, 2003). Les histoires racontées se caractérisent par l'évitement du conflit (inhibition) et des histoires teintées d'affects forts exprimés sans lien avec la présence d'un objet bienveillant. Une réflexion portant sur ces résultats est effectuée en regard de l'impact clinique de ceux-ci et certaines pistes de recherche sont proposées pour de futures études.

Domestic violence had social and individual impact. This type of homicide is difficult to understand for many persons. The contribution of research is essential for a better prevention. The more extreme kind of domestic violence is conjugal homicide. In Quebec, between the years 1997 and 2007, 139 men killed their wife or ex wife (Léveillé et al., 2011). These men presented majors difficulties to face the separation. Many research showed that the most trigger for conjugal homicide is the separation; more than 60% of the case. These men have intimate relation is marquée by control, anxiety and pain of the loss of their loved one and many of them presented suicidal ideations in the year before the homicide. Risk factors are evaluated in many studies however less study propose evaluation of intrapsychic issues. Our research objectives are to evaluate depressive issues and loss anxiety in TAT protocols (Thematic Apperception Test) for men who committed domestic homicide, incarcerated in prison in Quebec (10 years or more). Our study, are based on analyses of 11 protocols of TAT. We will discuss narratives style in the 3BM card (Brelet-Foulard & Chabert, 2003). Ours results showed many similarities and differences in protocols. Those men appear to use inhibition to avoid conflict, express strong depressive affect without linking them to a secure object. The fear of intimacy and narcissistic profile are a major issue for them. We discuss the clinical impacts of our results and the importance to use projective test for a better understanding the dynamic of these men and better prevention. Finally, we propose some ideas and questions for futures studies.

221. Une étude exploratoire des caractéristiques psychologiques des hommes victimes de violences conjugales (FRA). An exploratory study of the psychological characteristics of men who sustained domestic violence

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Dans l'imaginaire collectif, la violence conjugale est souvent vue comme étant une violence des hommes contre les femmes. La recherche sur la question a été principalement orientée dans cette direction. Cependant, des statistiques récentes montrent que les hommes peuvent aussi être victimes de violence de la part de leur conjointe. Au Québec, en 2014, 21,5% des victimes des infractions commises dans un contexte conjugal étaient des hommes. Un nombre croissant d'études explorent ce nouveau champ de recherche. Toutefois, très peu de travaux se sont intéressés aux caractéristiques psychologiques des hommes ayant subi de la violence conjugale. Notre recherche a pour but de comprendre cet aspect spécifique de la violence. Pour cela, nous avons rencontré des hommes victimes de violence conjugale auprès desquels nous avons mené des entrevues qualitatives et administré divers tests projectifs, dont le Rorschach. Cette présentation compare les résultats au Rorschach de deux de nos participants. Les résultats montrent de la détresse émotionnelle, des difficultés à réguler leurs émotions et leur impulsivité (D négatif) ainsi qu'un déficit de ressources internes lorsque les participants font face à ce qu'ils perçoivent comme étant un stress élevé résultant de facteurs situationnels (es > EA). Les hommes interrogés semblent aussi avoir des difficultés dans leurs relations interpersonnelles (PHR > GHR, COP, H, T) et avoir besoin d'exercer un contrôle dans ces relations (PER). Nous discuterons des implications de ces résultats pour une meilleure intervention et un suivi psychologique mieux adapté à ces hommes qui ont souvent du mal à accéder aux services psychologiques et sociaux.

Domestic violence is often viewed as perpetrated by a man against a woman. Popular culture and research in the field have been focused on a gendered perspective where women are the victims and men are the perpetrators. However, recent statistics show that men can be victims of violence by intimate female partners. In Québec, in 2014, 21.5% of the victims of infractions perpetrated in a conjugal setting were men. A growing number of studies are exploring this research avenue. Yet, very few are interested in the psychological characteristics of the men who sustain domestic violence from their partners. Our research aims to understand that particular aspect of domestic violence. To that effect, we have conducted in depth interviews with men who have sustained domestic violence and administered various projective tests, including the Rorschach. This presentation will compare the Rorschach results for two of our participants. The results show a lack of internal resources while the participants are facing what they perceive as heavy pressure from situational factors (es > EA), a measure of emotional suffering as well as difficulties regulating their emotions and impulsivity (negative D). These men also seem to have difficulties in their interpersonal relationships (PHR > GHR, COP, H, T) and to need control in those relationships (PER). We'll discuss the implications of our results for a better psychological care, more suited to these men who often have trouble finding social and psychological services.

309. Les femmes criminelles : apport du Rorschach dans la compréhension de leur dynamique psychique (FRA). Female offenders: Rorschach's contribution to the understanding of their psychic dynamics

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To date, few researches have been done on the psychological issues of female offenders. However, we need more research to better understand the psychic processes involved for these women to offer them appropriate care. The Rorschach appears to be a particularly interesting test, as shown by researches with violent female (Gacono & Meloy, 1994; Kane, 2000; Weizmann-Henelius & al, 2006). Our study aims to show the psychic characteristics of female offenders through the Rorschach (Comprehensive System, Exner). This research takes place in a detention center and the population consists of 14 incarcerated female, with an average age of 35 years, who are convicted of various offenses (homicide, complicity in assassination, physical violence, sexual violence, not denunciation of ill-treatment, theft and fraud, drug trafficking...). The preliminary results reveal the heterogeneity of the psychic profiles. The most frequently observed characteristics are low self-esteem (Ego), lack of introspection (FD, FV), relational difficulties (T, H) or emotional modulation (FC: CF + C). Faced with this heterogeneity, we have chosen to define different subgroups based on key variables of the Rorschach: avoiding style, difficulty in control, narcissistic problem, and perturbation of cognitive activity. We will detail the results and illustrate them with some clinical cases in order to highlight the contribution of the Rorschach in the understanding of these female and in the reflection on their therapy.

A ce jour, peu de travaux de recherche portent sur les enjeux psychiques des femmes criminelles. Pourtant, mieux comprendre les processus psychiques en jeu chez ces femmes nous apparaît nécessaire afin de leur proposer des prises en charge adaptées. Dans cet objectif le Rorschach apparaît comme un outil particulièrement intéressant, comme l'ont montré les recherches auprès de femmes violentes (Gacono & Meloy, 2005 ; Kane, 2000 ; Weizmann-Henelius & al, 2006). Notre étude vise à mettre en évidence les caractéristiques psychiques de femmes criminelles grâce au Rorschach (système intégré, Exner). La présente recherche se déroule dans un centre de détention. La population de l'étude est constituée de 14 femmes incarcérées, âgées en moyenne de 35 ans, qui sont condamnées pour des actes divers (homicide, complicité d'assassinat, violences physiques, violences sexuelles, non dénonciation de mauvais traitement, vol et escroquerie, infraction à la législation des stupéfiants...). Les résultats préliminaires révèlent l'hétérogénéité des profils psychiques. Les caractéristiques les plus fréquemment observées sont par exemple une faible estime de soi (Ego), un manque d'introspection (FD, FV), des difficultés relationnelles (T, H) ou encore dans la modulation émotionnelle (FC :CF+C). Face à cette hétérogénéité, nous avons choisi de définir différents sous-groupes à partir de variables clés du Rorschach : style évitant, difficulté de contrôle, problématique narcissique et perturbation de l'activité cognitive. Nous détaillerons les résultats et les illustrerons par quelques cas cliniques afin de mettre en évidence l'apport du Rorschach dans la compréhension de ces femmes et dans la réflexion sur leur prise en charge.

Session 63 « Adults who committ suicide » « Adultes ayant commis un suicide » « Adultos que han cometido un suicidio »

Room Delarue

FRANÇAIS ESPAÑOL (no simultaneous interpretation)

285. Expresión de la agresividad en sujetos con intento autolítico a través de las respuestas de Agresión Ampliada en Rorschach (ESP). Expression of aggressiveness in subjects who attempted suicide through responses to Rorschach Extended Aggression Scores

Dr. Ana Fernández-Manchón, Mrs. Margarita Izquierdo, Mrs. Mariana Togneri, Mrs. Natividad Briones, Mr. Antonio Carlos & Mrs. Liliam Ospina ; Madrid, Spain, anafmanchon@gmail.com

La naturaleza de las imágenes agresivas y otras verbalizaciones que expresan agresividad, en ocasiones actuada, nos informa de cómo el sujeto concibe y proyecta su agresión. La gestión eficaz de la agresividad es un elemento clave para reducir el riesgo y comprender la etiología de las conductas agresivas. El presente trabajo explora la naturaleza de los elementos agresivos presentes en una muestra de 20 sujetos de ambos sexos que realizaron un intento autolítico en el que intervinieron terceros (servicio de emergencias, equipos sanitarios o familiares) para impedir el desenlace fatal. Se trata de un estudio preliminar sobre la expresión de la agresividad en sujetos con ideación y conductas suicidas. El análisis cualitativo de las respuestas al test de Rorschach en la muestra reveló la escasa presencia de agresividad manifiesta (codificaciones especiales AG). Sin embargo, al aplicar la escala de Gacono & Meloy (1994) ampliada por Baity, McDaniel & Hilsenroth (2000) se identificaron elementos agresivos que pueden contribuir a un registro más matizado de la expresión de la agresividad. Se reflejan estos resultados y se realiza análisis estadístico para identificar la posible relación entre ambas variables.

The aggressive nature of the imagery and other verbalisations of aggressiveness, sometimes acted out, informs on how the individual conceives and projects his aggression. Effective management of aggression is key to reducing risk and understanding the aetiology of aggressive behaviour. This paper explores the nature of aggressive elements in a sample of 20 subjects who attempted suicide in which involved third parties (emergency services, health professionals or family members) to prevent the fatal outcome. It is a preliminary study on the expression of aggression in subjects with ideation and suicidal behaviours. Qualitative analysis of the Rorschach protocols applied to the sample revealed low aggression (AG special codes). However, in applying the Gacono & Meloy scores (1994), extended by Baity, McDaniel & Hilsenroth (2000), aggressive elements that may contribute to a more nuanced expression of aggressiveness were identified. These results are reflected and statistical analysis is performed to identify the possible relationship between the two variables.

223. Identification et prédiction du comportement suicidaire dans la population psychiatrique adulte: Utilité de la Constellation Suicidaire du Rorschach Système Intégré (FRA). Identification and prediction of suicidal behavior in adult psychiatric samples: The usefulness of the Rorschach Comprehensive System's Suicide Constellation

Mr. Louhab Fergani & Dalila Haddadi, University of Bejaia, Algeria, ferganilouhab@gmail.com

50 cas suicidaires et 50 cas non suicidaires ont été suivis pendant 24 mois au service de psychiatrie de Bejaïa en Algérie. Le groupe suicidaire est divisé, selon les critères de Columbia Classification Algorithm of Suicide Assessment (C-CASA; Posner, Oquendo, Gould, Stanley, & Davies, 2007), en trois sous groupes: un groupe dont la tentative de suicide est grave (n=20), un groupe présentant des comportements para-suicidaires (n=18), et un groupe d'idéations suicidaires (n=12). Dans le but d'examiner l'utilité de la Constellation Suicidaire du Rorschach Système Intégré (S-CON; Exner, 1993; Exner & Wylie, 1977) pour l'évaluation du risque suicidaire dans cette population, un groupe non suicidaire (n=50) appartenant à la même population a été sélectionné. Le S-CON a prouvé sa stabilité comme un indice pour l'identification du comportement suicidaire dans cette population psychiatrique adulte. En particulier, le score de 7 variables positives ou plus de cet indice permet d'identifier avec succès 70% des cas qui ont commis des tentatives de suicide graves et de prédire 75% des patients qui ont commis une nouvelle tentative de suicide grave. Trois cas illustrent comment le S-CON peut être utile pour améliorer l'identification et la prédiction du comportement suicidaire.

50 suicidal cases and 50 non suicidal cases have been followed during 24 months in a psychiatric service at Bejaia Hospital in Algeria. According to the criteria of the Columbia Classification Algorithm of Suicide Assessment (C-CASA; Posner, Oquendo, Gould, Stanley, & Davies, 2007), suicidal participants were classified into three groups: near-lethal group (n=20), parasuicidal group (n=18), and suicide ideation group (n=12). In order to examine the utility of the Rorschach Comprehensive System's Suicide Constellation (S-CON; Exner, 1993; Exner & Wylie, 1977), matched control non suicidal group (n=50) was selected from the same service. The S-CON emerges as a highly stable method of identifying suicidal behavior in adult psychiatric populations. In particular, the cutoff score of 7 or more positive indicators successfully identified 70% of the patients who had committed serious suicide attempts and predicted 75% of the patients which would engage in new near-lethal suicidal activity. Three cases examples illustrating the way in which the S-CON can be useful to increase the accuracy of suicidal behavioral identification and prediction.

414. Contribution des épreuves projectives à une compréhension de la (multi)répétition suicidaire (FRA). Contribution of projective tests to the comprehension of (multi) repetition of suicide attempts.

Dr. Loïc Boissière, ITEP Morancez / Laboratoire « Psychologie Clinique, Psychopathologie, Psychanalyse » (E4056), Université Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris cité, France, boissiere.loic@free.fr

A partir d'extraits caractéristiques de protocoles (entretiens, Rorschach et TAT) issus d'une étude (thèse) réalisée sur un échantillon d'une dizaine de sujets, adolescents et jeunes adultes suicidants (multi-) réitérants, nous montrons comment une méthodologie clinique et projective (Ecole de Paris) a pu contribuer à élucider les ressorts dynamiques de répétitions suicidaires à l'adolescence. Cette méthodologie, en nous permettant de discuter l'hypothèse de difficultés spécifiques et persistantes du traitement de la perte, et celle, corrélative, d'une défaillance d'élaboration des mouvements agressifs consécutifs, nous a conduit à différencier entre processus de répétition suicidaire « réactionnels » et « compulsions ». Le croisement des données projectives et des données d'entretien a permis de

clairement identifier les articulations spécifiques et différenciées de ces deux processus très distincts. Nous avons ainsi pu induire que les processus « réactionnels » relevaient de résonances traumatiques à des vécus de pertes, réelles ou non, ayant ponctué l'histoire des sujets. Ces résonances traumatiques pouvaient s'expliquer par des phénomènes d'« après-coup » (Freud), ou de conjonction avec une réalité interne pré-morbide (F. Ladame). Dépendante de la survenue d'événements fortuits, la répétition des passages à l'acte prenait alors un caractère aléatoire. Ailleurs, les processus « compulsions » procédaient, en leur origine, d'une souffrance dépressive inélaborable, appelant un retournement contre soi - d'essence masochiste/mélancolique (C. Chabert) - de l'agressivité destructrice consécutive. Par quoi la souffrance dépressive, inextinguible et continue, instituait un cycle de répétition compulsive d'actes suicidaires susceptible, à terme, d'emballement.

Based on specific excerpts from protocols (interviews, Rorschach and TAT) from a study (thesis) conducted on a sample of approximately ten subjects, teenagers and young adults with a (multi-) repetitive suicidal behavior, we show how a clinical and projective methodology (Ecole de Paris) has contributed to shed light on the dynamic factors of repetition of attempted suicide among teenagers. Enabling us to discuss the hypothesis of specific and persistent difficulties with loss treatment; and correlatively, the hypothesis of failure of elaboration of the consecutive aggressive drives; this methodology led us to draw a distinction between the "reactive" and the "compulsive" processes of repeated suicidal attempts. Cross-referencing projective and interviews data clearly identified the specific and differentiated connections between these two distinct processes. We have been able to conclude that "reactive" processes involved traumatic resonances with real losses of the subject's history. These traumatic resonances could be explained by "après-coup" (Freud), or conjunction with a pre-morbid internal reality (F. Ladame) phenomena. Dependent on incidental events, the acting out repetition then took a random character. "Compulsive" processes originally carried a depressive pain that could not be elaborated, and that called for turning the consecutive destructive aggressiveness against the self - which is inherently masochistic/melancholic (C. Chabert). Meaning that the inextinguishable and continuous depressive pain established a compulsive repetition circle of suicidal acts that could end up being uncontrolled.

SYMPOSIA and THEMATIC SESSIONS

17h15 - 19h15

<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Clinical and Cultural Storytelling Assessment in Children and Adolescents"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sharon Rae Jenkins</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH (with simultaneous interpretation in ESPAÑOL, FRANÇAIS)</p> <p>244. Revisiting clinical assessment of youth with Picture-Story methods: A practical approach inspired by George A. De Vos (ENG) David Ephraïm</p> <p>297. Effects of mood induction on children's responses at the TEMAS narrative test: preliminary findings (ENG) Filippo Aschieri, Francesca Fantini, Anna Delsignore, Alessandra Chinaglia, Erica Casini & Ilaria Durosini</p> <p>337. Object Relations Assessment using the Children Apperception Test (ENG) Leila Tardivo & Maria Cecilia de Vilhena Moraes</p> <p>400. Theory of Mind Measurement Combining Piaget and Object Relations Approaches to TAT Stories (ENG) Sharon Rae Jenkins</p> <p>419. Exploring the Personal, the Sociocultural and the Collective Unconscious: The Application of the Fairy Tale Test in Traditional Cultures (ENG) Carina Coulacoglou</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Session 47</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Norms and Cultural Background"</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>156. Stress, self-perception and affect: a Brazilian study with the elderly through R-PAS (ENG) Terezinha A de Carvalho Amaro & Regina Sônia Gattas do Nascimento</p> <p>209. The Effects of the Socioeconomic Status and Gender Variables on Rorschach Test Responses in the Turkish Normative Samples of Adolescents, Adults and Elderly (ENG) İrem Erdem Atak, Bengi Pirim Düşgör, Elif Yavuz Sever, Erkan Kalem, Levent Mete & Tefrika İkiz</p> <p>151. An Analysis of data using the Rorschach Comprehensive System applied to Japanese Children: A Three-Age-Group Cohort Study (ENG) Mitsue Tomura, Yoko Arizumi, Izumi Ohba, Naoko Ogura, Naoko Sakai, Megumi Teduka, Noriko Nakamura, Yasuko Nishida, Mieko Fujita, Hisako Hoshide, Yoko Honda, Sachiyo</p>

<p>« Normes et contexte culturel »</p>	<p>Mizuno, Tomoko Muramatsu & Sachiko Yamashiro</p> <p>115. Premières données normatives du Test de Rorschach dans le contexte socio-culturel Togolais (FRA). First normative data of the Rorschach test in the Togolese sociocultural context Laté Mawuli Jean-Paul Lawson, Dassa Kolou Valentin, Soedje K.M.A., Hatta Ogma, Kpassagou Marcel & Kanekatoua Sonia</p> <p>165. Specificity of Polish adaptation of the Rorschach Test in the CS System (ENG) Emilia Wrocławska-Warchala & Alicja Czerederecka</p>
<p>Session 57</p> <p>"Adult Psychopathology"</p> <p>« Psicopatologia del adulto »</p>	<p>ENGLISH ESPAÑOL (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>321. El Rorschach como expresión del espacio transicional. Expresion en veteranos de guerra (ESP) The collapse of transitional space in war veterans Yolanda Weiss & Martin Forli</p> <p>279. Analysing the Reflection of Paranoid Disorder in Art with Rorschach Test (ENG) Esma Karakurt & Ashlhan Topyay</p> <p>102. Rorschach - Roman School method as an on-going evaluation instrument to improve the quality of life for psychiatric patients (ENG) Claudia Petrerera, M. Rabboni, R. Cicioni & T. Caravelli</p> <p>384. The Rorschach Tests of Hermann Göring (ENG) Salvatore Zizolfi & Daniele Zizolfi</p> <p>386. Going Back to Nuremberg: A New-Old Look to the Rorschach Tests of the Leaders Of Nazi Germany (ENG) Salvatore Zizolfi & Daniele Zizolfi</p>
<p>Session 39</p> <p>"Maternité"</p>	<p>FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>420. La préoccupation maternelle primaire : traductions projectives (FRA) Primary maternal preoccupation: projective translations Catherine Weismann-Arcache & Rose-Angélique Belot</p> <p>75. L'expérience maternelle de femmes brésiliennes, françaises et maghrébines et le développement du Self infantile (FRA) Maternal experience of Brazilian, French and Maghreb women and the development of infantile self Valeria Barbieri</p> <p>13. Narrations maternelles : une étude interculturelle des mères brésiliennes et françaises (FRA) Maternal narratives: a transcultural study with Brazilian and French women Irma Helena Ferreira Benate Bomfim & Valéria Barbieri</p> <p>320. Les dénis et négations de grossesse à l'épreuve des tests projectifs (FRA). Projective tests in denial of pregnancy Sarah Seguin</p> <p>350. La dynamique identificatoire chez les couples de femmes devenant parents (FRA). Identification dynamic amongst female couples who become parents Laura Chamouard & Aline Cohen de Lara</p>
<p>Symposium 9</p> <p>"Méthodes projectives et problématiques familiales"</p> <p>Geneviève Brechon</p>	<p>FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>385. Les conduites suicidaires à l'adolescence : quand l'histoire se répète... (FRA). Suicidal behavior in adolescence when history repeats itself... Aurore Huard</p> <p>388. Le FAT (Family Apperception Test): intérêt de l'utilisation d'une méthodologie psychanalytique (FRA) FAT (Family Apperception Test) : Why using psychoanalytic methodology is interesting Geneviève Brechon</p> <p>389. "L'Être Familial", d'une temporalité générationnelle à une expérience de Soi réactualisée. (FRA) The person in the family, from a generational temporality to an Ego update experience John Fernandes</p> <p>407. Des rapports entre climat incestuel et troubles des conduites et du comportement chez l'adolescent, l'apport des épreuves projectives (FRA). Interest of projective tests for the study of French adolescents living in an incestuous climate with behavioral disorders Czech Raphaël, Pasquier Marjolaine, Bouhin Amélie & Brechon Geneviève</p>

	<p>412. Complémentarité du Rorschach, du TAT et du FAT dans le champ des troubles du comportement chez l'enfant et l'adolescent (FRA) Complementarity between Rorschach, TAT and FAT in behavior disorders in childhood and adolescence Mathieu Le Samedy, Raphaël Czech & Geneviève Brechon</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 10</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Clinic and psychopathology of adults. Psy.D students of the Paris School"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>« Clinique et psychopathologie de l'adulte. Doctorants de l'Ecole de Paris »</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">François-David Camps</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>205. Depression aspects in a schizophrenia case study (ENG) Éléments dépressifs dans un cas de schizophrénie Valentine Feugas</p> <p>208. Aux sources de l'originaire dans le désir d'enseigner (FRA) Analyzing the sources of origin in the desire to teach Angélique Cayot</p> <p>313. De la transmission paternelle aux projections des descendants (FRA) Léonor Seijas & Jean-Yves Chagnon</p> <p>330. Utilisation de méthodes projectives dans l'évaluation du fonctionnement psychique de patients opérés par prostatectomie radicale (FRA) Evaluation using Projective methods of Psychic apparatus following a radical Prostatectomy Solène Basier & Marie-Christine Pheulpin</p> <p>423. From hospitalization to long-term care institutionalization in elderly subjects: the fate of "working through dependency" (ENG) De l'hospitalisation à l'institutionnalisation des soins de longue durée chez le sujet âgé : destins du « travail de dépendance » Céline Racin</p>

Symposium 3 "Clinical and Cultural Storytelling Assessment in Children and Adolescents"

Chairperson: Pr. Sharon R. Jenkins, University of North Texas, Denton, Unites States

Room Farabeuf ENGLISH (with simultaneous interpretation in ESPAÑOL, FRANÇAIS)

244. Revisiting clinical assessment of youth with Picture-Story methods: A practical approach inspired by George A. De Vos (ENG)

Dr. David Ephraïm, Maples Adolescent Treatment Center, Vancouver, Canada, daephraim@gmail.com

Picture-Story methods deserve a unique place among standard assessment practices. However, after an initial fascination with the TAT decades ago, their unique power to bring forth valuable information about the individual has apparently fallen into oblivion. Clinicians tend to neglect Picture-Story methods due to their assumed time-consuming administration, risk of subjectivity in interpretation, and cumbersome scoring methods. Picture-Story methods can be very cost-effective. First, clinicians develop "local norms", which only means that they familiarize themselves at length with the themes provided to a small set of pictures by their specific clientele. Eventually, deviations from normative expectations leap to the eye, delivering valuable information not initially considered, or confirming previous findings on a new, more experiential ground. Regarding the subjectivity often assumed as inevitable with Picture-Story methods, familiarity with the cards' stimulus pull reduces its effect. Also, the stories are not interpreted blindly, but in the context of all the clinical information available. Regarding scoring, this presentation will provide and illustrate the use of a small set of categories inspired in George A. De Vos' cross-cultural TAT studies that makes the interpretation process easier and more reliable. This paper will mostly focus on sharing the presenter's lengthy experience experimenting with a small set of cards (taken from the classic TAT and MATC sets, as well as from other test materials and photographs) to clinically assess youth with a wide range of problems. Clinicians working with other age ranges or specific client populations would also benefit from employing a similar approach.

297. Effects of mood induction on children's responses at the TEMAS narrative test: preliminary findings (ENG)

Dr. Filippo Aschieri, Francesca Fantini, Anna Delsignore, Alessandra Chinaglia, Erica Casini & Ilaria Durosini, Università Cattolica Del Sacro Cuore, Milano, Italy, filippo.aschieri@unicatt.it

Compared to other aspects of psychological assessment, there are few empirical results on how contextual, transient emotional states impact on children responses to psychological testing. In this study, we contrasted the effects of the experimental induction of two emotional states on the TEMAS narratives, and tested how such effects varied based on the level of state-like, stable personality function such as self-esteem. We collected 45 protocols from children aged 10-years old. 25 female and 20 male children, not in treatment, were randomly divided into three groups: Control group (n = 15), Induced Sadness group (n = 15), Induced Happiness group (n = 15). All the children included in this study completed six selected TEMAS cards, chosen on the basis of their content showing clearly happy or sad scenarios. The level of sadness or happiness was evaluated at: Phase 1) baseline level, Phase 2) after the experimental

manipulation, and Phase 3) after the TEMAS administration. Results showed excellent levels of interrater agreement in the coding of children's stories. Analyses of variance showed differences among the three experimental groups. Results illustrate also how children's self-esteem and sensitivity to mood induction influenced the stories.

337. Object Relations Assessment using the Children Apperception Test (ENG)

Dr. Leila Tardivo & Maria Cecilia de Vilhena Moraes, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, tardivo@usp.br

Psychological assessment has always been one of the main activities of a psychologist. The review of clinical material can help specify different levels of development disorders, particularly within the moderate to severe psychopathological spectrum. This helps the clinician evaluate the data more accurately (Kelly, 1997). Since the mid-80s, a growing application of the object relations theories in the idiographic interpretation of material produced by children and adolescents in psychological assessment techniques has been observed. In order to address object relations more directly, a new schedule for interpreting thematic techniques was created. Its format aims to: (a) bring clinical data closer to a final report, thus helping the clinician to organize his findings; (b) offer data categories that provide, for researchers, a convenient schema that allows for comparisons among different clinical and control groups, by means of a quantitative analysis of collected data. A study comparing the responses to the CAT of a clinical group, with 25 children with behavioral issues, and of a control group, with no such complaint, shows evidences of the usefulness of this new schedule and the role of sound object relations in the adaptive functioning of personality.

400. Theory of Mind Measurement Combining Piaget and Object Relations Approaches to TAT Stories (ENG)

Sharon Rae Jenkins, Ph.D, University of North Texas, Denton, Texas, Unites States, Sharon.Jenkins@unt.edu

Feffer's Interpersonal Decentering scoring system for TATs originated with Piaget's theory of children's development of perspective-taking abilities, which he called "decentration". Young children understand human interaction concretely, as a back-and-forth sequential process. As they become able to use abstract formal reasoning and simultaneous information processing, they can conceptualize other people as having their own thoughts, feelings, and intentions, a form of mentalizing, a more mature theory of mind. Object relations theory focuses on the internal working models of other people and relationships that become more complex as children mature, and also take on an emotional quality that Piaget did not consider. Thomas's Affective Scale for TATs identifies the relationship roles of the people in the story (parent/child, married spouses, etc.) and rates the emotional quality of each relationship on a simple four-point scale. Combining these two approaches to adolescents' TAT stories gives a more balanced picture than either alone because it situates decentering within both social cognitive and emotional, attachment-related development, and further, within specific personal relationship models. This presentation will review adolescent cases showing contrasting patterns of scores and their implications for development. In healthy development, the caring parent shows mature decentering toward the child in affectively negative situations. Adolescents whose stories reflect the child too maturely decentering the parent in such a situation may be taking responsibility for managing the relationship affect, a situation called "parentification."

419. Exploring the Personal, the Sociocultural and the Collective Unconscious: The Application of the Fairy Tale Test in Traditional Cultures (ENG)

Pr. Carina Coulacoglou, Fairy Tale Test Society, Nea Erythrea, Greece, info@fairytaletest.com

Two core constructs of Jung's analytic theory are the collective and personal unconscious commonly expressed through a sizeable number of archetypes. Archetypes can be detected in dreams as well as in folklore. Folktales originate in oral traditions throughout the world. Many oral folk tales were recorded by scholars and eventually became literary fairytales. In both oral and literary traditions, the impact of cultural patterns is indisputable. Recent theories highlight the interaction between storytelling, cultural evolution, human communication and memetics (an approach to evolutionary models of cultural information transfer). This presentation concerns the study of the personal, socio-cultural and collective unconscious as revealed in children's responses to the Fairy Tale Test (FTT). The FTT is a performance-based personality test for children aged 6-12 years and consists of 21 cards that depict popular fairy tale characters. Administration is in the form of a semi-structured interview regarding the thoughts and feelings of the characters depicted on the cards. Specifically, we examined the application of the FTT in traditional cultures, such as Tahiti, Guadeloupe, Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, India, and Indonesia. We focused on personality traits that are susceptible to cultural factors such as aggression, anxiety, depression, morality, sexual concern, idiosyncratic responses and adaptation to fairy tale content. We also compared the types of defense mechanisms and qualitative features of personality such as over involvement, nature of idiosyncratic responses, types of anxiety, sadistic aggression, and parental relations. The findings are discussed in terms of the interplay between culture and personality.

Session 47 « Norms and cultural Background » « Normes et contexte culturel »

Room Pasquier

ENGLISH FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

156. Stress, self-perception and affect: a Brazilian study with the elderly through R-PAS (ENG)

Mrs. Terezinha A de Carvalho Amaro, Faculdades Metropolitanas Unidas – FMU, & Regina Sônia Gattas do Nascimento, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de SP – PUC, Brazil, terezinha.c.amaro@gmail.com

This study with the Rorschach Assessment Performance System (R-PAS) is to identify Stress and Distress Domain, self-image and affect aspects that predominate in an elderly sample. The method was quantitative design through a convenience sample compared to the R-PAS normative sample in the variables: m, Y; MOR; SC-Comp; V; FD; CBlend; r or pairs; MC-PPD; CF+C prop; H; YTV; C' and CritCont%. The instruments used were a Mini Mental State examination – MMEE and R-PAS. The participants included 50 elderly persons between 60 and 85 who were non-patients invited through word of mouth contact. The criteria for inclusion were visual perception, coherent conversation and a preserved memory. The analysis was carried out by means of the Student's t with a significance of 5% and Cohen's d. The results showed significant differences between the R-PAS normative data and the Brazilian sample in Y – normative data - Mean=1.5, SD=1.7 Brazilian Mean=0.86, SD=1.69; $p=0.0165$; $d=0.378$; SC-Comp – normative data-Mean=4.7 - SD=1.4; Brazilian Mean=4.1, SD=0,94 $p=0.0030$, $d=0.478$. The Brazilian sample showed a more attenuated feeling of hopelessness and less self-destructive behavior with no risk of suicide compared to the normative sample of R-PAS. These values show good effect size and indicate self-esteem and positive self-image in the Brazilian sample and suggest a good fit in the analyzed domain according to what is expected of the elderly. It is important to emphasize the limitations of this study in relation to the distribution issues of Rorschach variables to the Student's t and lack of Brazilian references.

209. The Effects of the Socioeconomic Status and Gender Variables on Rorschach Test Responses in the Turkish Normative Samples of Adolescents, Adults and Elderly (ENG).

Dr. İrem Erdem Atak, Near East University, Turkey, irematak@yahoo.com
Bengi Pirim Düşgör, Elif Yavuz Sever, Erkan Kalem, Levent Mete & Tevfika İkiz

The purpose of the present study is to assess the effects of the socio-economic status and gender variables on Rorschach Test responses in the Turkish normative samples of adolescents, adults and elderly. The Turkish samples of adolescents (n=480), adults (n=724) and elderly subjects (n=156) are combined together which formed a comprehensive sample of 1360 subjects. The age range of the sample begins with 10 year old adolescents and ends with 84 year old elderly subjects. 697 subjects were male and 663 subjects were female and the sample is divided into three socio-economic status levels: low income (n=758), average income (n=328) and high income (n=274). The Rorschach Test protocols are coded according to the French Coding System. In the statistical analysis the effects of the socio-economic status and gender variables are examined on the following Rorschach Test variables: Total Number of Responses, Localization, Movement and Color Responses as well as the contents. The SES levels and gender both caused significant differences on the distribution of variables where high income group seemed to give higher number of responses and females gave more responses. With regard to localization, movement, color and content, there also appeared many significant differences. These statistics will be presented and the findings will be discussed within a psychoanalytical framework. As a result, this study will be able to provide an overall view of Rorschach responding patterns of Turkish population.

151. An Analysis of data using the Rorschach Comprehensive System applied to Japanese Children: A Three-Age-Group Cohort Study (ENG).

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& Yoko Arizumi, Izumi Ohba, Naoko Ogura, Naoko Sakai, Megumi Teduka, Noriko Nakamura, Yasuko Nishida, Mieko Fujita, Hisako Hoshide, Yoko Honda, Sachiyo Mizuno, Tomoko Muramatsu & Sachiko Yamashiro

Currently, there are very few studies that examine normative data on the psychological development of children in Japan using the Rorschach Comprehensive System (CS). The purpose of this study is to capture the normative traits regarding psychological development of Japanese children using CS. This report summarizes the outcome of the first phase of this cohort study. Non-clinical Japanese children at the ages of 7 years (N=34), 9 years (N=31), and 12 years (N=31) are administered the CS. The test results of the CS from each age group are then compared. The following remarkably common features of the all three age groups are found: (1) the median numbers of responses are as high as that of adult samples. (2) Over 80% showed Avoidant style, and over 50% exhibited EA<4.0. The data suggest that Japanese children, in general, can produce many responses, while psychological resources to establish effective coping styles have yet to be developed. Between the three age groups, the following differences in traits are observed. In increasingly older age groups, a greater number of children exhibit: (1) less immaturity in cognitive activities, (2) higher levels of Mediation, (3) more attention towards themselves, (4) more effective and better adaptive interpersonal behaviors. Other findings including trends in the Egocentricity Index, the Affective Ratio, as well as the Hypervigilant Index are also discussed. The results await further investigation from other longitudinal studies to support these findings.

115. Premières données normatives du Test de Rorschach dans le contexte socio-culturel Togolais (FRA). First normative data of the Rorschach test in the Togolese sociocultural context.

Mrs. Laté Mawuli Jean-Paul Lawson, Université de Lomé & Dassa Kolou Valentin, Soedje K.M.A., Hatta Ogma, Kpassagou Marcel, Kanekatoua Sonia, Lomé, Togo, jppson8888@gmail.com

Force est de constater que l'utilisation du test de Rorschach au fil des pratiques en dehors du contexte socioculturel dans lequel il a été construit est potentiellement source de biais. La présente étude se donne comme objectif de doter les psychologues togolais de données normatives spécifiques à la population togolaise. Elle est conduite auprès d'un échantillon de 75 sujets adultes non-consultants âgés de 21 à 65 ans, répartis par tranches d'âge, sexe, ethnies et catégories socio-professionnelles. La méthodologie de la recherche a été axée sur une définition claire de l'échantillon, un contrôle serré du recrutement des participants, des procédures de qualités mises en œuvre à plusieurs niveaux dans le recueil des données, qui s'est fait à travers le matériel du test de Rorschach. Les principaux résultats auxquels nous sommes parvenus sont les suivants : un nombre moyen de réponses très bas (R=16), une hausse du G% (49,3%), un pourcentage très élevé des réponses formelles (F%=80.15%), un indice d'angoisse très élevé et un TRI dominé par le type introvertisé mixte. On note une absence de différences significatives entre les différents sous-groupes de notre échantillon. Au total, notre étude permet d'outiller les psychologues togolais des premières données normatives du test de Rorschach afin de pouvoir faire un bon usage de ce précieux test.

One of the most important concepts in the field of psychology is the notion of evaluation. The psychologist in his clinical practice is regularly confronted with the need to use diagnostic tools for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. Among the plethora of instruments available, the Rorschach test stands out as the most used and most appropriate instrument in the diagnosis of personality. For some twenty years, with the rise of psychology on the African continent, many African clinical psychologists have used the Rorschach test in their daily practices. However, it is clear that the use of the Rorschach test over practices outside the socio-cultural test in which it was built is potentially biased. The objective of this study is to equip Togolese psychologists with normative data specific for the Togolese population. It is conducted with a sample of 75 adults non-consultants aged 21-65, distributed according to age groups, sex, ethnic groups and CSP. The research methodology focused on a clear definition of the sample, a close control of the participants' recruitment, quality procedures implemented at several levels in the data collection, which was done through the test material of Rorschach. The main results we have achieved are : a very low average response rate (R = 16), a G% increase (49.3%), a very high percentage of formal responses (F% = 80.15 %), a very high index of anguish and an IRT dominated by the mixed introvert type. There was no significant difference between the different subgroups in our sample.

165. Specificity of Polish adaptation of the Rorschach Test in the CS System (ENG).

Dr. Emilia Wroclawska-Warchala & Alicja Czerederecka, Psychological Test Laboratory of the Polish Psychological Association, Poland, emiliawroclawska@gmail.com

In 2013 Psychological Test Laboratory of the Polish Psychological Association in cooperation with dr Alicja Czerederecka from Institute of Forensic Research decided to conduct Polish normative and validation study of the Rorschach Test in the CS system. Incentive for the project was the criticism towards projective methods focused on the Rorschach Test. The wave of criticism in Poland resembled earlier discussions in US and other countries, although arguments used in Poland gave prove to poor competence in Rorschach practice of the critics or referred to untrue or distorted information on the test. The conclusion of the critics was that using Rorschach Test, regardless of the system of interpretation, is inappropriate in evidenced based practice. It made Psychological Test Laboratory of the Polish Psychological Association, largest Polish test publishing house and laboratory, to verify diagnostic value of the method in a chosen system, i.e. CS system. Authors will summarize stages done and progress made in the process of standardization and validation of the Rorschach Test in CS system in Poland, starting from describing the selection criteria of the normative sample (non-patient adults N=379, chosen to represent Polish population as far as age, sex, education and place of inhabitation are concerned) and results concerning popular responses (this part was already presented in Istanbul in 2014). The main subject of the presentation will be results concerning Form Quality. Authors will share doubts which aroused in the process of verification of the Form Quality tables in Poland and put under discussion solution chosen in the adaptation process. Analyzing Form Quality issues, author will refer to research done in clinical groups (depression N=30, schizophrenia N=33, suicidal attempts N=30, personality disorders N=23, parents remaining in custody conflict N=40).

Session 57 « Adult Psychopathology » « Psicopatología del adulto »

Room Roussy

ENGLISH ESPAÑOL (no simultaneous interpretation)

321. El Rorschach como expresión del espacio transicional. Expresión en veteranos de guerra (ESP). The collapse of transitional space in war veterans

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El disparador de la simple pregunta de *que podría ser esto* ante las 10 láminas de Rorschach lleva al sujeto a organizar el mundo de las manchas de determinada manera lo que nos permite inferir aspectos de su subjetividad. La sucesión de las respuestas dan cuenta de un continuum entre realidad-ilusión - desilusión es decir de algo que no es ni la realidad exacta ni ilusión sino un producto intermedio que es expresión de mi sentido del mundo. Siguiendo a Didier Anzieu sabemos que la persona ante la consigna es puesta entre lo real y lo imaginario , respondiendo a la

ambigüedad de la lámina. Lo que conceptualiza de la lámina nos pone en relación con un *fenómeno transicional* ubicado en el *espacio potencial*. En suma son expresiones del *mundo transicional del sujeto*. Son maneras de organizar lo ambiguo y a veces caótico de las láminas. El trabajo trata de mostrar que le sucede a los veteranos de guerra de una guerra derrotada, La guerra de las Malvinas. Si son sujetos que colapsan en la fantasía, que colapsan en la realidad o pueden hacer uso del espacio potencial tratando de dar un sentido a la vida después de haber atravesado la experiencia de ver compañeros muertos, mutilados e ilusiones de victoria truncadas. En última instancia si a pesar de haber atravesado el dolor y el fracaso se siguen *atreviendo a atreverse*. Para ello se usaran diferentes modelos de análisis entre ellos la escala RFS desarrollada por Tibom.

Triggered by the simple question "What might this be?", asked before the 10 Rorschach cards, the subject reorganizes this world of inkblots in a way that allows us to infer aspects of his or her subjectivity. The succession of answers accounts for a reality-illusion-disillusion continuum, something that is neither factual reality nor illusion, but a product in-between that expresses the subject's meaning of the world. In Didier Anzieu's model, we know that in the presence of a concrete instruction, a person stands to face what is real and what is imaginary, responding to the card's ambiguity. What is conceptualized in the card presents to us a relation to the transitional phenomenal located in a potential space. These are expressions of the transitional world of the subject; way of organizing the ambiguity, and sometimes chaos, inherent to the inkblots. Our work aims to show what happens to war veterans defeated in the field, specifically, those who have returned from the Malvinas war (or Falklands war), fighting for the Argentinean side. The object of our study is to find out if these subjects collapse before fantasy, or reality, or if they can use the potential space to try and find a sense to their existence after having been through the experience of seeing other soldiers and friends mutilated or dead, and any hope of victory disappear. And whether, as a last resource and despite having gone through pain and failure, they still dare to dare. For this we will use different models of analysis, among them the RFS scale developed by Shira Tibom.

279. *Analysing the Reflection of Paranoid Disorder in Art with Rorschach Test (ENG)*

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Mr. A. is a person, who is 55 years old, high school graduate and diagnosed with Paranoid Disorder in 2009. First complaints of Mr. A. started in 2003. In time he has been diagnosed with depression, panic disorder, paranoid disorder and schizophrenia. The final diagnosis is paranoid disorder. He has been attending ceramic, "ebru" and painting (gravure) courses regularly since August 2016 at the Community Mental Health Center (CMHC), in which psychotic disorder diagnosed people are treated. He receives 10 hours of training in a week. These courses are scheduled to continue until the end of June 2017. How his choice of branches among the artistic activities carried out by the CMHC would affect his mental health will be assessed with Rorschach test. First Rorschach test was performed in September 2016 and it will be reapplied in July 2017 after the end of courses. It is assessed that Mr. A.'s choices of joining the artistic branches, which allows concretization, externalization and disambiguation of the borders, is a search of answers to the mental conflicts that he experiences. Furthermore his giving shape to the objects via adding three dimensions to them is considered to be an indication of externalization and projection mechanisms. After this education process how Mr. A.'s object relations, impulses, self-representation and expressions of affect are shaped will be discussed. It is expected that there will also be a positive progress along with the progress of the artistic products that he creates in parallel to his education.

102. *Rorschach - Roman School method as an on-going evaluation instrument to improve the quality of life for psychiatric patients (ENG)*

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In Italy mental institutions have been closed by Law since 1978 (Basaglia n. 180 -1978). Psychiatric patients are admitted to hospital care during a flare up phase but, as soon as their health conditions are stable, they are sent back to their social environment and to public local care. These institutions are specialized in psychiatric rehabilitation and provide personalized therapeutic projects (PRT), conceived to address each patient's specific needs rather than complying with standard procedures that might fail to apply to a particular case. Rorschach - Roman School method is one of the instruments used at the Mental Health Department in Bergamo to deliver an accurate study of the residual skills in psychiatric patients. This article highlights how our method, which is extremely careful and patient-centred, can be a great support in creating and implementing personalized rehabilitation actions. We present two cases and the relative procedures followed by our caregivers to shape personalized rehabilitation projects. As shown, by this method we can prevent the risk to ask the patient "more than he can do"; we are also able to evaluate whether we shall leverage only on actions or if psychotherapeutic interventions can be integrated. This personalized approach is a strength of the Italian Public Health System: it allows patients to be cared in their personal social environment, avoiding all disadvantages caused by a long term stay in secluding psychiatric centres. As a consequence, the patients' quality of life improves considerably, as well as their autonomy and social integration.

384. *The Rorschach Tests of Hermann Göring (ENG)*

Hermann Goring, Reichfeldmarschall, founder of the Sturmabteilung (SA), creator of the first concentration camps, head of the Luftwaffe, president of the Reichstag and designed heir of Hitler, was the prominent figure of the high-echelon Nazi administrators, politicians and officers imprisoned in Nuremberg in 1945-1946. He was administered twice the Rorschach test: the first time by Kelley, the second by Gilbert. The present contribution aims to revisit these two Rorschach protocols, according to the method of the Scuola Romana Rorschach (SRR), based on the sequential analysis of responses verbalizations and behaviours, card by card and response by response, sensitive to interpersonal dynamics between subject and examiner, combining attention to formal aspects of the perceptual experience with symbolic and dynamic interpretation of the apparent and the hidden content of the responses, in the light of the knowledge of the distinctive stimulus value of each card, of biographical informations and of psychoanalytical acquisitions on the internal world of different personality structures. By this way it is possible to identify highly significant 'sentinel responses': usually very rare or unique variations of common responses, strictly linked to biographical events and to prominent profiles of the internal world, of greatest diagnostic relevance. The Rorschach tests of Hermann Goring contain three important 'sentinel responses': 'whirling dervishes' in the second card, 'trolls from Peer Gynt' in the ninth card and 'witches sabbath' in the tenth card. The diagnostic significance of these responses is fully delucidated.

386. Going Back to Nuremberg: A New-Old Look to the Rorschach Tests of the Leaders Of Nazi Germany (ENG).

Dr. Salvatore Zizolfi & Daniele Zizolfi, Scuola Roma di Rorschach, Roma, Italy, zizolfi@iol.it

The Rorschach test administered to 22 leaders of the Third Reich imprisoned in Nuremberg in 1946 are certainly the most studied protocols in the 95 years history of the Rorschach test. According to Brunner (2001), the debate on these tests occurred in two stages. The question at the heart of the first stage was whether the Nazi leaders were sane or psychopaths. The second stage was marked by a prominent interest at establishing a consensual "scientific truth" and at assessing the "scientific validity" of Nazi Rorschach. Because of many historical and political reasons, as well as of psychodiagnostic methodological flaws, debates and controversies are still alive and no conclusive response emerged despite the enormous and unusual effort in studying the personality of leaders of Nazi Germany. The present contribution revisits this forgotten and unforgottable chapter in history of medicine, and suggests a new-old way to look to these historical Rorschach protocols, according to the method of the Scuola Romana Rorschach (SRR): a sequential analysis of responses verbalizations and behaviours, card by card and response by response, sensitive to interpersonal dynamics between subject and examiner, combining attention to formal aspects of the perceptual experience with symbolic and dynamic interpretation of the apparent and the hidden content of the responses, in the light of the knowledge of the distinctive stimulus value of each card, of biographical informations and of psychoanalytical acquisitions on the internal world of different personality structures. By this way it is possible to identify highly significant 'sentinel responses'.

Session 39 « Maternité »

Room Leroux

FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

420. La préoccupation maternelle primaire : traductions projectives (FRA). Primary maternal preoccupation: projective translations

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Cette recherche transversale explore les modifications psychiques et leurs traductions projectives au cours de la grossesse, mises en perspective avec d'autres travaux (Belot 2014) ayant mis en évidence les processus psychiques à l'œuvre dans le post-partum. La population est constituée de 6 femmes enceintes primipares, dont la grossesse se déroule sans complications, rencontrées au cours du deuxième trimestre de la grossesse. Le Rorschach et le T.A.T. ont été proposés. L'hypothèse porte sur une modification des processus psychiques, investissements narcissiques et libidinaux, et les aménagements défensifs différents chez une population de femmes enceintes comparées à une population tout venant et de mères après la naissance. Les protocoles des femmes enceintes rencontrées sont par ailleurs sous le signe du contrôle, parfois de l'inhibition, avec un renforcement protecteur des limites intérieur-extérieur. L'indice barrière-pénétration de Fisher et Cleveland a également été utilisé. Cette communication montrera où se situent les points de divergence avec les normes actuelles ((De Tychey et al. 2012). Ces résultats traduisent de façon projective la préoccupation maternelle primaire et l'état de folie "ordinaire" décrits par Winnicott. Nous comparerons également les résultats au T.A.T., avec une attention particulière pour les identifications féminines-maternelles (Weismann-Arcache, 2013), les possibilités de régression et les représentations de relations. La perspective transversale nous conduira à établir des comparaisons quantitatives et qualitatives par rapport à une population adulte tout venant (De Tychey et al. 2012). Nous postulons que l'absence de modifications des processus psychiques peut révéler une symbolisation efficiente et un fonctionnement psychique secondarisé mais peut aussi mettre en évidence des failles s'agissant des enveloppes psychiques ou un investissement difficile, voire pathologique de la grossesse et du bébé à venir.

This transversal research explores the psychic modifications and their projective translations during pregnancy, put in perspective with other works (Belot 2014), which have highlighted the psychic processes at work in the postpartum. The population is made up of 6 pregnant women, whose pregnancy is uncomplicated, encountered during the second trimester of pregnancy. The Rorschach and the T.A.T. have been proposed. The hypothesis concerns a modification of the psychic processes, narcissistic and libidinal cathexis, and the different mechanisms of defence in a population of pregnant women compared to an all-coming population and mothers after birth. The protocols of the pregnant women encountered are also under the sign of control, sometimes of inhibition, with a protective reinforcement of the limits inside and outside. The Fisher-Cleveland barrier-penetration index was also used. This communication will show the points of divergence with the current norms (De Tychev et al., 2012). These results reflect in a projective way the primary maternal preoccupation and the "ordinary" state of madness described by Winnicott. We will also compare the results to the T.A.T., with particular attention to feminine-maternal identifications (Weismann-Arcache, 2013), regression possibilities and relations representations. The cross-sectional perspective will lead us to establish quantitative and qualitative comparisons with an adult population (De Tychev et al., 2012). We postulate that the absence of modifications of the psychic processes reveals either an efficient symbolization and a secondary psychic functioning but can also reveal gaps in the psychic envelopes or a difficult or even pathological cathexis of the pregnancy and the baby to come.

75. L'expérience maternelle de femmes brésiliennes, françaises et maghrébines et le développement du Self infantile (FRA). Maternal experience of Brazilian, French and Maghreb women and the development of infantile self.

Prof. Valeria Barbieri, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, Brazil, valeriabarbieri@uol.com.br

Les expériences familiales de l'enfant sont essentielles pour son développement émotionnel. Cette étude a eu pour objectif de comprendre comment des mères brésiliennes, françaises et maghrébines éprouvent leur maternité et d'associer leurs expériences au développement du Self des enfants. 10 dyades mère-filles brésiliennes, 10 françaises et 7 maghrébines ont été étudiées. La méthode a été celle des récits psychanalytiques, avec l'utilisation des tableaux du CAT-A comme médiateurs de la communication. Des synthèses qualitatives concernant chaque groupe culturel ont été construites. Les résultats ont montré que les dyades affrontent les défis de la dépendance relative, mais elles les gèrent différemment. Les mères françaises encouragent l'indépendance de leurs filles. Elles cherchent à perfectionner ce qu'elles ont reçu de leurs parents. Ses filles voient positivement leur insertion dans le monde et assimilent les règles d'une manière personnelle. Les mères maghrébines comprennent la maternité comme une perpétuation de la dynastie familiale. Elles souhaitent éduquer leurs filles comme elles-mêmes ont été éduquées. Ses filles craignent que l'autonomie les rende vulnérables, car elles ne voient pas le monde extérieur comme une continuité du foyer. Les mères brésiliennes soulignent l'autonomie personnelle, mais elles se sentent coupables si elles éduquent leurs enfants d'une façon différente de celle de leurs parents. Ses filles craignent la disparition de la rencontre créative avec la mère. L'acquisition de la capacité symbolique leur assure qu'il est possible de vivre créativement à l'âge adulte. Ces résultats démontrent l'harmonie entre le développement du Self infantile et l'expérience maternelle, mais il y a des variations culturelles.

Family experiences are fundamental to the emotional development of the child. The present study aimed to investigate how Brazilian, French and Maghreb mothers experience maternity, associating such experiences to the development of their children's Selves. 10 Brazilian, 10 French and 7 Maghreb mother-daughter dyads were studied. The method consisted of psychoanalytical narratives, using the CAT-A cards as a communication mediator. Qualitative syntheses were performed for each group. Results showed that all dyads faced challenges associated to the relative independence stage, but dealt differently with them. French mothers encouraged their daughters' independence. They try to improve what they have received from their own parents. Their daughters saw positively their entrance to the exterior world and assimilated rules in a creative way. Maghreb mothers conceived maternity as a perpetuation of family dynasty. They try to educate their daughters the same way they were raised. Their daughters feared that autonomy would make them vulnerable, because they didn't see the exterior world as a continuity of home. Brazilian mothers appreciate personal autonomy, but feel guilty if they raise their children in a different way than they were raised. Theirs daughters fear losing the creative encounter with their mothers. The acquisition of symbolic capacity assured them the possibility of living creatively in adulthood. Results show that the development of infantile Self occurs in harmony with mothers' experience, but there are cultural variations.

13. Narrations maternelles : une étude interculturelle des mères brésiliennes et françaises (FRA). Maternal narratives: a transcultural study with Brazilian and French women

Dr Irma Helena Ferreira Benate Bomfim, Centro Universtário de Franca , FFCLRP- USP, Franca SP & Prof. Valéria Barbieri, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, Brazil, irma@benate.com.br

Ce travail vise à connaître l'expérience maternelle de mères brésiliennes et françaises avec leur bébé, tous de sexe féminin et âgés de moins de 11 mois. La recherche d'orientation psychanalytique a été menée sur la base de la méthode qualitative. Les récits psychanalytiques étaient interprétés selon la théorie de Winnicott. Le test du *Children Apperception Test* (CAT) ont servi d'intermédiaire à la communication des mères sur l'expérience maternelle. Les récits féminins brésiliens ont mis l'accent sur la symbiose et le processus de différenciation entre la mère et le bébé et les ressources utilisées pour le gérer ainsi que le rôle éducatif axé sur la femme, le père n'étant que quelqu'un qui les aide. Les récits des mères françaises mobilisaient à peu près les mêmes thèmes, mais donnaient plus d'importance à la réhabilitation de sa propre autonomie et du bébé. La responsabilité d'éduquer leur fille était plus souvent partagée entre les parents, par rapport aux mères brésiliennes.

This study aimed to know the experience of Brazilian and French mothers of female babies aging from three weeks old to eleven-month old. The epistemological perspective was the qualitative and the methodological strategy was the psychoanalytical narratives interpreted according to Winnicott's theory. The Children's Apperception Test was employed as a mediator of communication with mothers. Brazilian women's narratives emphasized the symbiosis and the differentiation process between the mother and the baby and the resources used to handle it as well as educational role being focused on the woman, the father being only someone who helps them. French mothers' narratives were about the same theme, but giving more importance to rescuing its own autonomy and the baby; the responsibility to educate their daughter was more often shared between both parents, compared to Brazilian mothers.

320. Les dénis et négations de grossesse à l'épreuve des tests projectifs (FRA). Projective tests in denial of pregnancy

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A l'occasion d'un travail de thèse nous avons étudié les dénis et les négations de grossesse à l'épreuve des tests projectifs. Les axes sur lesquels nos hypothèses se sont centrées concernent le fonctionnement psychique, l'image du corps, les représentations liées à la sexualité et enfin les capacités de traitement de la perte. Ainsi, les femmes qui ont dénié leur grossesse ont été comparées à une population tout-venant par l'utilisation d'une méthodologie projective (Rorschach et TAT). Les résultats révèlent, grâce à l'analyse fine et complète qu'apporte les projectifs, une pluralité des organisations psychiques d'une part, avec des profils plus pathologiques chez les femmes qui ont dénié leur grossesse. D'autre part, cette méthodologie a permis de mettre en évidence, notamment, des conduites psychiques communes dans notre population clinique : un masochisme opérant, des aspects paranoïdes, des identifications féminines et maternelles entravées ainsi que des défenses spécifiques telles que le clivage, l'idéalisation, la dénégation.

Can projective tests give answers about what are denial or negation of pregnancy ? Many questions are still a riddle about this phenomenon. On a PHD study, we used projective methodology (Rorschach and TAT), to compare a group of pregnancy denying women to a group of standard primipare mothers. The results showed a great diversity of psychological organizations. Some women presenting up to a full-blown psychiatric disorder. Moreover, the denial group displayed more fragile body representations, low capacity to express sexual drives and to process loss. This group displayed more masochistic and paranoid trends, and difficulties in feminine and maternal identifications. We observed also more splitting, idealization and negation compared to the comparison group.

350. La dynamique identificatoire chez les couples de femmes devenant parents (FRA). Identification dynamic amongst female couples who become parents

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Cette proposition de communication porte sur la dynamique identificatoire des couples de femmes, qui accèdent à la parentalité suite à une insémination avec donneur. Pour les deux membres d'un couple, le devenir parents amène une remobilisation des identifications féminines et masculines, maternelles et paternelles. Ainsi, une des visées de notre travail de thèse est d'explorer les remaniements identificatoires à l'œuvre chez les femmes enceintes et leurs compagnes, qui deviennent elles parents sans expérimenter la grossesse dans leur corps. Dans cette recherche, l'étude des identifications s'appuie sur la passation du Rorschach et du T.A.T. auprès des deux partenaires de dix couples de femmes, durant le dernier trimestre de grossesse et aux six mois de l'enfant. Une analyse comparative des protocoles est effectuée entre les deux groupes de femmes, puis entre les périodes pré- et post-natale pour les deux groupes. Ces méthodes projectives permettent d'analyser finement les processus identitaires et identificatoires. Au Rorschach, notre attention porte sur les prises de positions identificatoires et sur le traitement des fantasmes et des mouvements pulsionnels qui sont associés à ces positions. Nous analysons également l'aménagement de la problématique sexuelle et les angoisses qu'elle mobilise. Le TAT nous donne accès à la tonalité singulière que peut prendre le lien aux figures parentales en cette période, durant laquelle les femmes accèdent à une place de mère. Nous explorons en particulier la prise en charge des conflits vis-à-vis des figures maternelles et paternelles. Ainsi, l'analyse des protocoles de deux couples illustrera différentes modalités d'aménagements identificatoires chez ces femmes durant la période périnatale.

This proposition of an oral presentation concerns the identification dynamic amongst female couples who become parents through insemination with donor. For both members of the couple, becoming a parent leads to a

reorganization in terms of feminine and masculine identities, as well as maternal and paternal identifications. Thus, one of the main goals of our PhD work is to explore the reorganization of identification processes of the pregnant partner and the other one, who becomes parent without actually experiencing the body changes of pregnancy. To study these identifications, we used the Rorschach and TAT in 10 female couples, seen twice, first during the last semester of pregnancy and again six months after childbirth. A comparative analysis of the tests was used comparing both groups of women and then comparing the two different periods, pre and post natal, for both groups. These projective tests allow detailed analysis of the identity and identification processes. With Rorschach our focus was on identificatory positions taken and, in consequence, on the treatment of fantasies and drives associated with these positions. We also analyze the rearrangement of the sexual problem configuration and the anxiety that it triggers. As for the T.A.T, it gives us access to the singular expression of the relationship with parental figures at this particular stage when women become mothers. We explore with particular attention the conflicts regarding maternal and paternal figures. Protocol analysis of two couples will illustrate different modalities of rearrangement of identification processes in women during the prenatal period.

Symposium 9 “Méthodes projectives et problématiques familiales” “Projective Methods and family issues”

Chairperson: Dr Geneviève Brechon, Tours, France

Room Déjerine FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

385. Les conduites suicidaires à l'adolescence : quand l'histoire se répète... (FRA). Suicidal behavior in adolescence when history repeats itself..

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L'adolescence, peut-être plus que toute autre période de la vie, est un révélateur bien identifié des liens et des attachements précoces. Durant cette période, la dimension transgénérationnelle se révèle tout à la fois un point d'appui qu'une entrave à la possibilité d'un processus d'individuation, de séparation et de subjectivation. Lorsque la violence et la destructivité s'immiscent dans ces liens parents/enfants, la construction d'un bon objet, ainsi que les voies d'expression de la pulsionnalité se trouvent interrogées et souvent mises à mal. Les attachements apparaissent alors plus précaires, voire pathologiques et mortifères, en réactivation aux résonances fragilisées de l'histoire singulière de chacun. Les identifications et les places attribuées au sein de la famille en sont alors souvent l'écho. Ces différentes problématiques s'avèrent particulièrement exacerbées dans la rencontre avec les adolescents présentant des conduites suicidaires à répétition, notamment dans les destins les plus tragiques, où dominent la confrontation à l'échec et l'impossibilité d'élaboration dans le travail thérapeutique. À travers les épreuves projectives, le psychologue clinicien peut cependant s'appuyer sur des éclairages nouveaux, permettant ainsi une remobilisation du travail de la pensée. L'étude des protocoles du Rorschach et du TAT d'une adolescente de 14 ans, hospitalisée durant de nombreux mois dans une unité d'adolescents, vient illustrer l'expression d'une souffrance psychique individuelle intense, prise et entravée dans les maillages d'une souffrance familiale ancienne, jusqu'alors non élaborée.

Adolescence, more than any other period of life, is a well-know revealer of early links and attachments. During this period, the transgenerational dimension appears both as a support and as an obstacle for the development of the processes of individuation, separation and subjectivation. When violence and destructiveness interfere in these bonds, the construction of good object, as well as the ways of impulses express, are questioned and often undermined. Then, attachments seem more precarious, even pathological and mortify, in reactivation to the singular history of each one. Identifications and places assigned echo this histories too. These different problematics are particularly exacerbated in the encounter with adolescents with repeated suicidal behaviors, especially in the most tragic destinies, when confrontation with failure and impossibility of elaboration in therapeutic work dominate. Through the projective tests, the clinical psychologist can nevertheless rely on new insights, thus driving to a remobilization of the work of thought. The study of Rorschach and TAT protocols of a 14-year-old adolescent, hospitalized for many months in an adolescents unit, illustrates the expression of intense individual psychic suffering, hindered in the meshes of an old family suffering, hitherto undeveloped.

388. Le FAT (Family Apperception Test) : intérêt de l'utilisation d'une méthodologie psychanalytique (FRA). FAT (Family Apperception Test) : Why using psychoanalytic methodology is interesting

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Les épreuves projectives, comme le Rorschach et le TAT, sont principalement utilisées pour évaluer les problématiques intrapsychiques. La thématique familiale reste peu développée en méthodologie projective et l'utilisation d'épreuves projectives consacrées à la famille semble indiquée dans de nombreux contextes cliniques. Nous proposons une lecture psychanalytique des aspects intergénérationnels et transgénérationnels d'une famille en utilisant le FAT (Family Apperception Test) pour lequel nous avons construit une feuille de dépouillement sur le modèle de celle du TAT (cotation française de l'université Paris Descartes). Nous avons ainsi repris les contenus

manifestes des 21 planches du FAT donnés par L. Jackson (1952) et nous y avons ajouté des contenus latents pour chacune des planches. Ceux-ci nous ont permis ensuite une analyse du discours des sujets lors de la passation pour laquelle nous proposons une cotation tenant compte de 3 axes : la problématique intrapersonnelle, la problématique interpersonnelle et le recours au corps et au comportement. Ces aspects méthodologiques seront illustrés et discutés dans une étude du cas d'un adolescent placé dans une institution thérapeutique et pédagogique suite à des troubles du comportement et donc séparé de sa famille. Une comparaison entre le protocole du Rorschach et celui du FAT permettra de montrer les apports du FAT pour mieux comprendre la problématique familiale ainsi que ses limites.

Projective tests such as Rorschach or TAT are mainly used to evaluate inner psychic issues. Projective methodology does not take much family, as a theme, into account even though the use of projective tests dedicated to family seems appropriate in many clinical situations. What is submitted here is a psychoanalytical perspective of intergenerational and transgenerational aspects of a family using FAT, for which has been built a score sheet based on the french *Nouveau Manuel du TAT* ed. 2003. Thus, we used materials and contents of FAT's 21 illustrations given by L. Jackson (1952) and we added to them latent contents for each illustration. Those later allowed us an analysis of the subjects' talk during transfer for which we submit a 3 axis rating. These axis are intrapersonal issue, interpersonal issue and the use of body and behavior. These methodological aspects will be further illustrated and discussed in the following case study: a teenager, transferred into a therapeutic and educational institution due to behaving disorders, and therefore taken away from his family. A comparison between Rorschach and FAT protocols will highlight FAT's contributions in order to better understand the family issue as well as its limits.

**389. "L'Être Familial", d'une temporalité générationnelle à une expérience de Soi réactualisée. (FRA)
The person in the family, from a generational temporality to an Ego update experience**

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Selon Paul Watzlawick (1973), figure de l'école de Palo Alto, un *système* [familial] est « un ensemble d'objets constituants des *relations réciproques* qui permettent [...] à ses propriétés de se *maintenir* en place ». L'idée d'un *maintien* – peu voire pas soumis à l'épreuve du temps – laisserait entrevoir une double *temporalité* familiale : *externe*, c'est le temps des générations, celui qui passe ; *interne*, qui ignore le passage du temps. Il en va ainsi d'une *continuité* de Soi, considérant l'Homme et son Histoire comme un tout. Nous concernant, c'est au travers d'une démarche méthodologique originale que nous proposons d'en rendre compte via une étude de cas en clinique du vieillissement (Mme. B., 73 ans, touchée de Chorée de Huntington, et vivant en institution). Ainsi, nous suspectons qu'un usage *éclectique* des modèles analytique et systémique permettrait d'étayer certaines modalités de fonctionnement (de l'appareil psychique et du système familial) d'un patient cible, et de dégager certains phénomènes clinique et psychopathologique intra psychique et familial (e. g. : phénomène de *déplacement* ; *dette transgénérationnelle* ; réactualisation de la dynamique des processus inconscient antérieurs). Pour ce faire, nous recourons au *Family Apperception Test* (F.A.T), une épreuve projective précieuse en cela qu'elle réunit dans la pratique clinique « l'évaluation individuelle et familiale » (Carlson, 1987), et illustrerons schématiquement nos analyses au moyen du Génogramme, un outil prôné en psycho-généalogie. Le F.A.T, initialement applicable auprès d'un public jeune, étant du reste en cours de révision auprès d'un public sénéscent dans le cadre de notre thèse de Doctorat.

Madam B is a case study investigated with the projective technique, the *Family Apperception Test* (F.A.T) in an eclectic approach: the complementarity between psychoanalytic and systemic models on clinical Gerontology. According to Paul Watzlawick (1973), an icon of the Palo Alto school, a [family] system is « a combination of subjects that constitute an inter-individual relation which enables the properties to maintain their place ». The idea of keeping – little or no influenced by time – let us make visible a double family temporality: *external*, time of generation which is passing; *internal*, which ignore the passage of time. This is the continuity of Ego (itself), considering the Human and his History as an indivisible whole. We suggest a case study in Clinical Gerontology through a methodological and original approach (Madam B, 73 years old, diagnosed with Huntington's disease and living in an Institution). Through this method, we suppose that the eclectic use of psychoanalytic and systematic models will enable us to see the patients functioning (psychic apparatus and system family), and to show several clinical phenomena and psychological intra psychic and familial (e.g.: "displacement", "trans-generational debt", update of previous dynamic processes). To realize this, we will make use of *Family Apperception Test* a projective test in the clinical practice by combining « individual and familial assessment » (Carlson 1987) at the same time, we will use, to carry out, a Genogram which is a tool in psycho-genealogy. To finish we can precise that the F.A.T which is initially valid for young people is now in revision for elderly in the context of our doctoral thesis.

407. Des rapports entre climat incestuel et troubles des conduites et du comportement chez l'adolescent, l'apport des épreuves projectives (FRA). Interest of projective tests for the study of French adolescents living in an incestuous climate with behavioral disorders

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Le champ vaste des troubles des conduites et du comportement implique pour nombre d'enfants et d'adolescents en France une orientation et un parcours en Institut Thérapeutique Educatif et Pédagogique. Les démarches de

recherche s'appliquant à l'étude de ce public, hétérogène, restent peu développées et approfondies. Une réflexion particulière, partagée par des intervenants du secteur de l'enfance (médecine scolaire, établissements médico-sociaux...), face à une symptomatologie bruyante et récurrente à caractère sexuel, s'est vue engagée et ce à visée de prévention individuelle et collective sur les conséquences des maltraitances sexuelles. Les résultats de ces travaux semblent dans un premier temps invalider l'hypothèse intuitive initiale d'une fréquence plus importante d'antécédents de maltraitance sexuelle pour ces enfants et adolescents. Néanmoins et dans un second temps, ils mettent en évidence un taux non négligeable de situations où ces sujets auraient évolué dans un climat intrafamilial incestuel, la symptomatologie relevée y étant spécifiquement associée. C'est de ce constat secondaire que s'est initié notre travail autour de l'apport des épreuves projectives à la compréhension approfondie de ces situations cliniques aux prises en charge difficiles et complexes. Ce dernier sera présenté et illustré à travers l'analyse d'études de cas et de protocoles complets alliant Rorschach, T.A.T. et F.A.T.

The field of behavioral disorders implies for many children and adolescents in France an orientation and a path in a therapeutic and educational institution (ITEP). The research approaches applied to the study of this heterogeneous public remain undeveloped and deepened. A particular reflection, shared by professionals in the child sector (school medicine, medico-social institutions...), confronted with a noisy and recurring sexual symptomatology, is born and aimed at individual and collective prevention of sexual abuses. The results of this research seem to invalidate in a first time the initial and intuitive hypothesis that supposes the rate of sexual abuses antecedents would be higher for these children and adolescents. However, and in a second time, the results show a non-negligible rate of situations in which they would have evolved in a "incestuel" family climate. It is this second observation that initiated our work around the contribution of projective methods to the deep understanding of these difficult and complex clinical situations. This work will be presented and illustrated through the analysis of case studies and complete projective protocols combining Rorschach, T.A.T. and F.A.T.

412. Complémentarité du Rorschach, du TAT et du FAT dans le champ des troubles du comportement chez l'enfant et l'adolescent (FRA). Complementarity between Rorschach, TAT and FAT in behavior disorders in childhood and adolescence

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Dans le champ complexe des troubles du comportement chez l'enfant et l'adolescent, le Rorschach et le TAT soutiennent une approche globale, analysant les liens entre processus identitaires et identificatoires. Considérant également les facteurs familiaux comme une dimension majeure du développement des troubles du comportement chez l'enfant et l'adolescent, il n'existe actuellement pas de méthode projective (incluant le couple parental et la fratrie) centrée sur les projections familiales et basée sur une approche psychanalytique. Afin d'étudier les projections familiales, certains psychologues utilisent le Family Apperception Test, mais cette épreuve basée sur la théorie systémique, ne permet pas d'articulation avec le Rorschach et le TAT. Cependant, nous considérons nécessaire pour les psychologues, de comprendre plus clairement comment les facteurs intrapsychiques et familiaux interagissent, dans le but de mieux comprendre le développement des troubles du comportement chez l'enfant et l'adolescent. De surcroît, cette première étape pourrait mener à de meilleures orientations thérapeutiques (thérapie individuelle ou familiale, combinaison des deux thérapies). Dans ce sens, nous soutenons que le Family Apperception Test s'avère utile s'il est analysé selon une approche psychanalytique. L'objectif de notre travail est ainsi d'étudier explicitement les bénéfices cliniques émergeant de différentes méthodes projectives, considérées en interaction. S'appuyant sur cinq études de cas, le premier objectif de notre travail est d'élaborer une approche psychanalytique du Family Apperception Test. Le second objectif est d'étudier comment la combinaison Rorschach, TAT et FAT, forment un contexte créatif pour les psychologues travaillant autour des troubles du comportement chez l'enfant et l'adolescent.

In the complex field of behavior disorders, Rorschach and TAT support a comprehensive approach, analyzing links between identity and identifying process. Considering also family factors as a major dimension in the development of behavior disorders in childhood and adolescence, there is still no projective methods specifically focused on family projections (including parental couple and siblings) and based on a psychoanalytic theory. In order to study family projections, some psychologists use The Family Apperception Test, but this method, based on systemic theory, doesn't allow any articulation with Rorschach and TAT, due to theoretical references. However, we consider that psychologists need to understand more clearly how intrapsychic and family factors interact, in order to understand more clearly the development of behavior disorders in childhood and adolescence. In addition, this first step might lead to better therapeutic orientations (individual therapy or family therapy, combination of both). In this direction, we argue that Family Apperception Test is useful if analyzed from a psychoanalytical theory. The purpose of our work is then to study explicitly clinical benefits emerging from different projective method, considered in interaction. Based on five case studies, the first aim of our work is to develop a psychoanalytical approach of the Family Apperception Test. The second purpose is then to study how the combination of Rorschach, TAT and FAT, form a creative setting for psychologists working on behavior disorders in childhood and adolescence.

Chairperson: Dr. François-David Camps, Lyon, France

Room Delarue

ENGLISH FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

205. *Depression aspects in a schizophrenia case study (ENG) Éléments dépressifs dans un cas de schizophrénie*

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Dans le cadre d'une future recherche de thèse, référée au modèle de l'École de Paris, nous souhaitons présenter quelques aspects de nos travaux. – Chez les patients schizophrènes, l'émergence d'éléments dépressifs, au décours d'une amélioration, présente un aspect paradoxal, qui rend l'évaluation de l'état du patient complexe :

- D'une part, les éléments dépressifs sont souvent caractérisés par leur sévérité et peuvent aller jusqu'à des tendances suicidaires.

- D'autre part, les éléments dépressifs semblent apparaître à la suite d'un apaisement des idées délirantes au profit un meilleur rapport à la réalité, témoignant d'une amélioration de la santé psychique du patient.

Dans le cas où des éléments dépressifs surviennent au décours d'une amélioration, les méthodes projectives permettront d'en dégager certains indices mis en évidence à partir du concept de « *deuil originaire* », de P-C. Racamier (1992) : possibilités de différenciation avec l'objet, meilleur rapport à la réalité, capacités de réinvestissement de la temporalité. Dans le cas où les éléments dépressifs prennent une dimension pathologique, l'investissement de la temporalité devrait être très précaire et le rapport à la réalité, ainsi que les capacités différenciation avec l'objet, de mauvaise qualité.

Ainsi, l'utilisation du Rorschach et du TAT constitue un support de différenciation entre des éléments dépressifs s'inscrivant dans un processus pathologique et ceux qui pourraient être consécutifs à une atténuation des manifestations psychotiques.

A travers l'étude comparative de deux protocoles de Rorschach et de TAT, nous étudierons l'émergence d'éléments dépressifs et de leur destin chez deux patients schizophrènes.

In the context of a future Ph.D. thesis based on the Parisian School model, we will present some aspects of our work.

The emergence of depressive elements after an improvement in schizophrenic patients' conditions is a great paradox which makes it difficult to assess their state:

- On the one hand, depressive elements are often characterized by great severity and can even lead to suicidal tendencies.

- On the other hand, depressive elements seem to appear after delusions are allayed and replaced with a better relationship to reality, reflecting an improvement in the patient's psychic state.

In cases where depressive elements occur after an improvement has been observed, projective methods make it possible to identify certain indicators drawn from Racamier's concept of "original grief": possibilities of differentiation with the object, a better relationship to reality, the capacity to reinvest temporality. When depressive elements become pathological, the investment of temporality is undoubtedly highly precarious, as are both the relationship to reality and the ability to differentiate from the object of poor quality. Using the Rorschach and the TAT will thus enable us to differentiate between depressive elements that are part of a pathological process, and those that may ensue after psychotic symptoms ease off. A comparative analysis of two Rorschach and TAT protocols will enable us to examine the emergence of depressive elements and determine their fate in two schizophrenic patients.

208. *Aux sources de l'originaire dans le désir d'enseigner (FRA). Analyzing the sources of origin in the desire to teach*

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L'objet de cette communication porte sur le *désir d'enseigner* qui explore tant les origines du choix d'un métier que la rencontre actuelle entre l'adulte et l'enfant et la traduction de ce désir aux méthodes projectives à travers la dynamique pulsionnelle, les mouvements fantasmatiques qui sont déployés. Pris dans la « métaphore vive » du mythe de Pygmalion, le désir d'enseigner s'inscrit dans une dimension narcissique patente actualisant le sentiment de continuité d'existence et l'Idéal du moi. Se joue aussi la quête de la *différence* ancrée dans l'infantile et le sexuel (Chabert, 2011) convoquant inévitablement la différence des sexes et la bisexualité psychique. Enfin, dans la réciprocité du désir d'apprendre et de savoir, enseigner à l'enfant c'est aller à la rencontre de l'*Inconnu* posée par Rosolato (1978) comme une relation fondamentale entre le désir et l'idéal, relation qui interroge l'inconnu en soi et convoque les fantasmes originaires. Le Rorschach et le TAT, ces autres objets énigmatiques, font émerger des « arrêts » sur image et l'insistance de la répétition à certaines planches qui convoquent plus particulièrement les enjeux fantasmatiques dans un écho singulier avec ce qui se joue dans la rencontre entre l'adulte et l'enfant, à l'âge œdipien ou celui de la latence. En nous référant à la méthodologie projective de l'École de Paris, nous présenterons à l'aide d'opérateurs spécifiques les données recueillies autour des processus d'idéalisation, des choix identificatoires et des fantasmes originaires rattachés aux questions de la naissance, de la mort et de la scène primitive.

This presentation focuses on the desire to teach and explores the origins of the choice of career as well as the actual encounter between the adult and the child. Focusing on the drives and fantasies adopted, it analyses how this desire is revealed when projective tests are used. Caught up in the “rule of metaphor” of the Pygmalion myth, the desire to teach is part of evident narcissism that restores the sense of continuity and the ego ideal. The quest for difference which is rooted in the infantile and the sexual (Chabert, 2011) is also played out, inevitably summoning gender differences and psychic bisexuality. Lastly, given the reciprocity between the desire to learn and to know, teaching a child means encountering the Unknown which Rosolato (1978) defined as the fundamental relationship between desire and the ideal, a relationship which questions the unknown in self and summons “original” fantasies. Enigmatic tools, the Rorschach and the TAT give rise to “fixations” on images and insistent repetitions with regard to certain cards which summon, in particular, fantasies echoing those at play in the encounter between the adult and child, at the phallic stage or latency phase. Drawing on the projective methodology of the Parisian School and on specific operators, we will present the data collected and focused on the processes of idealization, identity-related choices and original fantasies associated with birth, death and the primal scene.

313. De la transmission paternelle aux projections des descendants (FRA)

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& Prof. Jean-Yves Chagnon, UTRPP- University Paris 13 Sorbonne Paris Cité, France

Cette recherche s'intéresse à la transmission culturelle du père migrant à son enfant né en France. Quelles sont les modalités culturelles qui peuvent être transmises à l'enfant ? Sont-elles intériorisées par l'enfant ? Etayé sur une pratique du bilan psychologique avec l'enfant et l'adolescent, interprété dans une perspective psychanalytique, adaptée aux situations transculturelles (Debray, 2000 ; Le Du, 2009), j'interroge la notion de construction identitaire du sujet en mettant en exergue le pivot identificatoire que constitue la figure paternelle. Plus spécifiquement, je m'intéresse à l'impact de la migration paternelle sur le développement et le fonctionnement psychique de l'enfant issu de parents migrants. Cela m'amène à considérer que l'affiliation au pays d'origine du père – constitutive de son identité – peut conduire à vacillement chez le descendant né en France. La méthodologie de cette étude vise, par l'articulation d'entretiens cliniques et de tests projectifs, à rendre compte d'une part du fonctionnement psychique de l'enfant et d'autre part du discours du père acteur de la transmission. La méthode complémentariste est également le socle de l'analyse des entretiens. L'identité culturelle du père est transmise sous diverses modalités, cependant la langue est souvent considérée comme une quête secondaire aux valeurs que mentionnent les pères. Cette recherche permet également de mettre en lumière les attentes des pères à l'égard de leurs enfants et des éventuelles failles narcissiques mise à jour dans les dyades père-enfant.

The following study explores the cultural transmission between the immigrated father and his French-born child. What are the cultural modalities that may be delivered to the descendant ? Does he interiorize them ? Based on a consistent practice of the psychological assessment of children and adolescents and understood in a psychoanalytical view compatible with cross-cultural situations (Debray, 2000 ; Le Du, 2009), I investigate the notion of “identity building” of the subject, putting forward the key figure of the father with regard to personal identity. Specifically, I am interested in the impact of paternal migration on the development and psychological functioning of children born to migrant parents. This brings me to consider that the affiliation of the father's home country – constitutive of his identity – can lead to a confusion among descendants born in France. This study's methodology aims, through the conjunction of clinical consultations and projective tests, on reporting in one hand of the psychological processes of the child and in the other hand of the speech of the father as a major agent of this transmission. The complementarist method also roots the analysis of the interviews. The cultural identity of the father is transmitted through several modalities, but we observed that his native language is often a secondary quest regarding the values that the fathers declares as majors. This study also points out the expectations of the fathers regarding their children and the potential narcissistic flaw enlightened in the father-child dyad.

Este estudio se interesa en la transmisión cultural del padre migrante a su hijo nacido en Francia. ¿Cuáles son las modalidades culturales que pueden transmitirse al hijo? ¿El hijo las interioriza? Basada en una práctica de balance psicológico del niño y del adolescente, interpretado desde una perspectiva psicoanalítica adaptada a las situaciones transculturales (Debray, 2000; Le Du, 2009), examino la noción de construcción identitaria del sujeto poniendo de relieve el elemento principal identificatorio que constituye la figura paterna. Más específicamente, me intereso en el impacto de la migración paterna sobre el desarrollo y el funcionamiento psíquico del niño descendiente de padres migrantes. Esto me lleva a considerar que la afiliación al país de origen del padre –constitutiva de su identidad- puede conducir a una vacilación en el descendiente nacido en Francia. La metodología de este estudio tiende, por la articulación de entrevistas clínicas y de tests proyectivos, a dar cuenta, por un lado, del funcionamiento psíquico del niño, y, por otro, del discurso del padre actor de la transmisión. El método complementarista es igualmente la base del análisis de las entrevistas. La identidad cultural del padre se transmite según diversas modalidades, sin embargo la lengua se considera con frecuencia como secundaria en relación a los otros valores mencionados por los padres. Esta investigación permite igualmente destacar los deseos de los padres en lo que concierne a sus hijos y las eventuales fallas narcisistas actualizadas en el par padre-hijo.

330. Utilisation de méthodes projectives dans l'évaluation du fonctionnement psychique de patients opérés par prostatectomie radicale (FRA). Evaluation using Projective methods of Psychic apparatus following a radical Prostatectomy

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Le cancer de la prostate est l'un des cancers les plus fréquents chez l'homme et pose à ce titre un problème majeur de santé publique. Cette pathologie touchant généralement des hommes mûrs ou âgés est alors très fréquemment associée dans l'imaginaire du patient à une affection gériatrique. Par ailleurs, la chirurgie par prostatectomie radicale est la principale option curative du cancer de la prostate, mais ses effets secondaires sont importants : incontinence, troubles de l'érection, impuissance. Cette forte atteinte à l'identité masculine s'ajoute alors à la brusque impression de vieillissement déjà causée par le diagnostic et renouvelée par l'opération, rendant très difficiles les premiers temps post-opératoires : les angoisses sont massives et les affects dépressifs parfois difficilement appréhendables. Puisqu'il induit des mouvements régressifs chez le sujet en entraînant une baisse du contrôle conscient-préconscient, le test du Rorschach apparaît comme un outil idéal pour mieux comprendre les répercussions psychiques de l'opération, notamment la variété et l'intensité des angoisses qu'elle vient convoquer. Les aménagements adaptatifs et défensifs (de l'acceptation au déni, ou encore la désorganisation psychique) sont ici appréhendés dans une perspective psychanalytique s'appuyant sur les principes de l'École de Paris.

Prostate cancer is one of the most common cancers among men and as such is a serious public health concern. Affecting generally mature or old men, this illness is thus frequently considered by the patient as a geriatric affliction. Moreover, radical prostatectomy surgery is the main treatment for prostate cancer, but its side effects are considerable: incontinence, erection issues and impotence. This major masculine identity ravage adds up to the abrupt feeling of aging already caused by diagnostic and reiterated by operation. It makes post-operative period really difficult to live through: anxieties are massive and the affects of depression sometimes difficult to apprehend. Since the Rorschach test induces regressive movements by decreasing conscious-preconscious control, it is a dedicated tool to better understand the psychological consequences of surgery, in particular the variety and intensity of involved anxieties. Adaptive and defensive adjustments (from acceptance to disavowal, as well as psychic disorganization) are here approached in a psychoanalytic perspective based on the "École de Paris" principles.

423. From hospitalization to long-term care institutionalization in elderly subjects: the fate of "working through dependency" (ENG) De l'hospitalisation à l'institutionnalisation des soins de longue durée chez le sujet âgé : destins du « travail de dépendance »

Mrs. Céline Racin, Psychologue clinicienne Doctorante, Laboratoire « Psychologie Clinique, Psychopathologie, Psychanalyse » (PCPP EA4056), University Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris Cité, France, celine.racin@gmail.com

Some of the multiple aging conditions are constrained by significant change transitions, or even by distance from life. The transition from hospitalization to long-term care institutionalization (at home or in residential care) is one of the risk-experiences to elderly subjects. It requires sustained attention to the mental work that may be involved. Based on a longitudinal research conducted with 20 elderly individuals over 80 years, we show how the Rorschach and the TAT tests shed light on mishaps and pitfalls in what we call "working through dependency", allowing a progressive recognition of in-dependency that is always relative. Such work refers to mental processes dealing with loss and passivity issues that are revived on this occasion, and that are reflected in the way these individuals take ownership of what constitutes their dependency and support given to them. From a few protocol examples, we understand that ambivalence and transitionality appear to be particularly interesting psychopathological criteria to study the fate of such work, on which preparation or determination on discharge from hospital largely depend. In order to better understand responses to organization proposals in the elderly, we will draw particular attention to the unfolding high depressive sensitivity to reinforce the considerable variety of experiences that underline this symptomatology, which is widely reported in the literature.

Parmi les modalités plurielles du vieillir, certaines se trouvent contraintes par des moments de passage qui impriment leur lot de changements, voire de rupture dans l'existence. Le passage d'une hospitalisation en service de gériatrie à une institutionnalisation de soins de longue durée (au domicile ou en établissement d'hébergement) constitue l'une de ces expériences à risque pour le sujet âgé, qui exige de porter une attention soutenue au travail psychique susceptible de se mobiliser. À l'appui d'une étude longitudinale menée auprès de 20 sujets âgés de plus de 80 ans, nous montrons comment le Rorschach et le TAT permettent d'éclairer les avatars et les écueils de ce que nous appelons le « travail de dépendance », qui permet la reconnaissance progressive d'une (in)dépendance toujours relative. Ce travail renvoie aux processus psychiques de traitement des problématiques de perte et de passivité réactivées à cette occasion, qui se traduisent dans la manière dont les sujets s'approprient ce qui constitue leur dépendance et l'aide qui leur est apportée. À partir de quelques exemples de protocoles, nous retenons que les accès à l'ambivalence et à la transitionnalité apparaissent comme des critères psychopathologiques particulièrement intéressants pour étudier les destins de ce travail, dont dépend en grande partie la préparation ou l'impréparation à la sortie de l'hôpital. Afin de mieux comprendre les réactions du sujet âgé aux aménagements qui lui sont proposés, nous soulignerons particulièrement la forte sensibilité dépressive qui se dévoile, pour insister sur la grande diversité d'expériences qui sous-tend cette symptomatologie largement rapportée dans la littérature.



PLENARY SESSION

9h-10h30 (Room Farabeuf, Simultaneous interpretation in ESPAÑOL, 日本語, ENGLISH)

« *Situation projective et évaluation du fonctionnement psychique dans l'interprétation psychanalytique des épreuves projectives* »

"Projective situation and psychic functioning assessment in the psychoanalytic interpretation of projective tests"

Lecturer : Pr. Françoise Neau (France)

Discussant : Pr. Howard Lerner (USA)

Chairperson : Pr. Toshiki Ogawa (Japan)

POSTERS SESSIONS for Wednesday July 19th

Rorschach techniques and other tests

- 278 ***The Application of Movement Analysis to Content Analyses of Rorschach Human Movement Responses***, Mrs. Miyuki Kaji, Kyoto University, Kishiro Counseling Room, Kyoto, Japan, & Mrs. Yasue Takahashi, Japan
- 78 ***Relatedness and affect based on human representational responses on the Rorschach test***, Prof. Ohnuki Keiichi, Tokyo Keizai University, Tokyo, Japan, Mrs. Hatsue Numa & Mrs. Yoshiko Satoh, Japan
- 371 ***The Parallel Plates to the Rorschach Test by Parisi and Pes (SRR): Some Inter-Rater and Test-Retest Reliability Data***, Dr. Salvatore Zizolfi, Mrs. Patrizia Pes, Mr. Vito Rocco Genzano & Mr. Daniele Zizolfi, Italy
- 373 ***The Parallel Plates by Parisi and Pes (SRR): Correlations With The Rorschach Test***, Dr. Salvatore Zizolfi, Mrs. Patrizia Pes, Mr. Vito Rocco Genzano & Mr. Daniele Zizolfi, Italy
- 231 ***Reexamination of the interpretation hypothesis of the Color Projection (CP)***, Mr. Sanae Aoki, Japan
- 344 ***Relations between Rorschach Scoring System and Collage Expressions from the Standpoint of the Number of Responses and Cuttings***, Mrs. Yuki Fujikake, Japan
- 406 ***Social Cognitive Maturity in TAT Stories and Rorschach Protocols***, Prof. Sharon Rae Jenkins, Mrs. Jabeen Shamji, Mrs. Katherine Weber, M.A. & Mr. Jeff Vance, M.A., United States of America
- 380 ***Is Mature Theory of Mind Related to Dominance or Love?*** Mr. Jeff Vance, M.A., Prof. Sharon Rae Jenkins & Mrs. Jabeen Shamji, United States of America
- 301 ***Overt and Covert Narcissism in TAT narratives. Comparison between two different methods of narratives analysis*** Dr. Gabriella Gandino, Mrs. Doriana Dipaola, Mrs. Antonella Bernaudo, Mrs. Ester Maria Venera & Dr. Daniela Maria Ercolin, Italy
- 450 ***Identifying Personality through Comparative Analysis of Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) and Word Association Test***, Dr. Amreen Sekhon, India
- 361 ***The Star-Wave Test: How It Reflects the Personality Growth. Re-test of non-patient adults 11 years after the first administration***, Dr. Nanako Katsuki, Japan
- 77 ***A Study of the Grünwald's Space Symbolism through "Legetest"***, Dr. Tadahiro Sado, Mr. Akihiro Nishio, Mr. Ryo Horita & Mrs. Mayumi Yamamoto, Japan
- 257 ***The psychological landscape of schizophrenics - using the Landscape Montage Technique***, Prof. Munechika Ito, Japan
- 376 ***Challenges in Teaching Projective Techniques: Rorschach - Comprehensive System***, Mrs. Andréia Mello de Almeida Schneider & Prof. Vanessa Manfredini, Brazil
- 358 ***Assessment training for graduate students in Japan***, Prof. Miyako Morita, Japan

ADHD

- 272 **Rorschach at the neuropsychological and personality diagnosis in child with TDAH complaint**, Mrs. Martha Kortas Hajjar Veiga De Carvalho, Mrs. Maria Inês Falcão & Dr. Lucia Maria Salvia Coelho, Brazil
- 277 **Contribution of the CAT-A (Children's Apperception Test - Animal Figures) Projective Test in the understanding of ADHD**, Prof. Valeria Barbieri, & Mrs. Ana Paula Mucha, Brazil
- 366 **What do they want to know at feedback? Case study of adults with ADHD and ASD**, Mrs. Kanako Hiramaya, Japan

Posters Sessions Abstracts

Rorschach techniques and other tests

278 The Application of Movement Analysis to Content Analyses of Rorschach Human Movement Responses

Mrs. Miyuki Kaji, Kyoto University, Kishiro Counseling Room, Kyoto, Japan, kajee7201@gmail.com & Mrs. Yasue Takahashi

Contemporary studies have shown that human movement responses (M) are related to the unconscious sense of movement on the part of the testee. The testee unconsciously experiences corresponding muscular sensation is aroused in his body. The Mirror Neuron System (MNS) is activated specifically by perceiving M in the blot. MNS, however, is activated when individuals understand the psychological meaning of another person's behavior and prepare themselves to perform a deliberate action. It increases the importance of content analyses of M. Testees show various body expressions when they respond to blots. In psychotherapy, the emphasis is not only what is talked about but also how it is talked about. It appears likely that M should follow the same principle. For two adolescent clinical cases, I implemented content analyses and movement analyses of the testees' facial expressions, gestures and rhythms, employing Laban Movement Analysis (LMA) and Kestenberg Movement Analysis (KMP), to achieve a more multifaceted understanding of M. I then compared the results against the progress of their therapy. LMA and KMP are tools to observe, notate and analyze movement. I found that a client who attuned to a therapist nonverbally in the test situation and who demonstrated a variety of appropriate body expressions showed a richer M content and a deeper understanding of themselves and others. I intend to consider the potential for combining content analysis and movement analysis to obtain a more multilayered understanding of this phenomenon.

78 Relatedness and affect based on human representational responses on the Rorschach test.

Prof. Ohnuki Keiichi, Tokyo Keizai University, Tokyo, Japan, ohnuki@tku.ac.jp; Mrs. Hatsue Numa & Mrs. Yoshiko Satoh

The human representational responses on the Rorschach test reflect interpersonal perception and inner object relations. This study investigated relatedness and affect expressed through the human representational responses of psychiatric patients compared with non-patients. Participants were psychiatric patients diagnosed schizophrenia (N=50), and mood disorder (N=50), and non-patients (N=50). Examined responses were (1) human representational responses, (2) two, real, whole human figure responses to II, III, VII considered "popular" in Japanese according to the Rorschach Kataguchi system (modified Klopfer system), and (3) human figure responses with mutual movement. Results in psychiatric groups showed, a high frequency of (1) human representational responses, (2) popular human figure responses, which suggested concern for others and accurate human perception, (3) appearance of mutual human movement responses, which suggested potential capacity for mature relationship, but also showed (4) appearance of characteristic responses accompanied by confabulations, such as, specificity of relatedness, affect-loading interpretations, and destructive impulses, suggesting the factors that disturbed realistic interpersonal relationship. Results suggest that these four aspects, are concise and effective measures of object relations.

371 The Parallel Plates to the Rorschach Test by Parisi and Pes (SRR): Some Inter-Rater and Test-Retest Reliability Data

Dr. Salvatore Zizolfi, Mrs. Patrizia Pes, Mr. Vito Rocco Genzano & Mr. Daniele Zizolfi, Scuola Romana Rorschach, Roma, Italy, zizolfi@iol.it

The Parallel Plates by Parisi and Pes (PP-SRR), developed since 1984, first published in 1989 and finally edited in 2015, are a major contribution in the field of parallel plates to the Rorschach (RT). In this paper, we present some interater reliability and test-retest reliability data for PP-SRR, regarding all the principal scoring variables considered by the method of the Scuola Romana Rorschach (SRR). A group of 110 psychiatric outpatient were examined in a clinical setting, all satisfying DSM-5 diagnostic criteria for depressive or anxiety disorders according concordant evaluation by two experienced clinical psychiatrists. All the patients were administered the Parallel Plates by Parisi and Pes immediately after the Rorschach test, by two examiners (the same for each patient), with more than 10 years

and 500 testing experience. After six months, each patient was administered PP-SRR immediately after RT, by the same examiner of the first administration. The 110+110+110+110 protocols were siglated by the same two examiners and other two experts, with the aid of computerized support (SIGLAROR e SIGLAPAR). The interater reliability was evaluated by means of percentage agreement calculations, Cohen Kappa and ICC. The correlations between RT and PP-SRR test and retest were evaluated by means of Pearson 'r' and ICC according SPSS. The interater reliability and the test-retest reliability of PP-SRR were very high for the majority of Rorschach scoring variables according to the method of the Scuola Romana Rorschach.

373 *The Parallel Plates by Parisi and Pes (SRR): Correlations With The Rorschach Test*

Dr. Salvatore Zizolfi, Mrs. Patrizia Pes, Mr. Vito Rocco Genzano & Mr. Daniele Zizolfi, Scuola Romana Rorschach, Roma, Italy, zizolfi@iol.it

The Parallel Plates by Parisi and Pes (PP-SRR), developed since 1984, first published in 1989 and finally edited in 2015, are a major contribution in the field of parallel plates to the Rorschach (RT). In this paper, we present correlational data between RT and PP-SRR for all principal scoring variables considered by the method of the Scuola Romana Rorschach (SRR). A group of 110 psychiatric outpatient were examined in a clinical setting, all satisfying DSM-5 diagnostic criteria for depressive or anxiety disorders according concordant evaluation by two experienced clinical psychiatrists. All the patients were administered the Parallel Plates by Parisi and Pes immediately after the Rorschach test, by two examiners (the same for each patient), with more than 10 years and 500 testing experience. The 110+110 protocols were siglated by the same two examiners and other two experts, with the aid of computerized support (SIGLAROR e SIGLAPAR). The interater reliability was evaluated by means of percentage agreement calculations, Cohen Kappa and ICC. The correlation between RT and PP-SRR was evaluated by means of Pearson 'r' and other inferential statistics according SPSS. The correlations between RT and PP-SRR were very high for the majority of Rorschach scoring variables according to the method of the Scuola Romana Rorschach.

231 *Reexamination of the interpretation hypothesis of the Color Projection (CP)*

Mr. Sanae Aoki, University of Tsubaka, Japan, s-aoki@human.tsukuba.ac.jp

Purpose : Preceding studies have indicated that Color projection (CP) is a mechanism of denying unpleasant emotions (Piotrowski, 1957 ; Weiner, 1989). However, it was shown that all CP didn't fulfill this hypothesis (Aoki, 2013). The purpose of this study is to reexamine the interpretation hypothesis of CP.

Method: 61 CP in the protocols of 32 psychiatric patients were analyzed.

Result & Consideration : It was for card VI (32.8%) that most CP was shown. What was shown a lot next was for card I (26.2%). 60% of CP was in response to I card or VI card, therefore, it was assumed that CP was an initial reaction to achromatic colors and shading. Next, CP response were classified according to cards, colors projected, form quality, special scores, adjective indicating the emotion on responses, and the features and types of CP were examined using the type-3 quantification method. Results suggest the features of CP were different, according to cards. CP responses on the Card VII were often good form-quality (o) with positive feeling. On the other hand, CP responses on the Card I or VI were often not-good form-quality (u / -) with special score (DR·INC·FAB) and were often projected mixed color and Brown, and on the Card IV or V, Red were often projected with negative feeling. As a results, all CP doesn't indicate denial of unpleasant emotion. The former may be mechanism of denying unpleasant emotion, but the latter will be considered a failure of cognitive integrations.

344 *Relations between Rorschach Scoring System and Collage Expressions from the Standpoint of the Number of Responses and Cuttings*

Mrs. Yuki Fujikake, Faculty of Letters, Arts and Sciences, Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan, y.fu2k0@gmail.com

Background : Theoretically, it has been noted that the expression in works of Collage Therapy can be interpreted in the same way as scoring of Rorschach Test (Imamura, 2006; Moritani, 2012). The purpose of this study is to examine the relations between the assessment criteria of both methods, especially focusing on one of the most basic criteria for them; the number of photos and/or plane papers pasted in collages (i.e the number of cuttings) and the number of responses and criterion related to it in Rorschach test (i.e. R and Affective ratio).

Methods: Collages were made by 27 students in a group setting using The Basic Set of Materials for Collage Therapy (Imamura, Kato, Futamura, and Imaeda), among whom 24 students were administered the Rorschach Test individually. The assessment criteria were described as above.

Results : Correlational analysis showed that the number of cuttings in collages didn't correlate with R but with Afr significantly.

Conclusion : Taking into account the fact that nearly all collage materials used in this study were collar photos and chromatic papers, the result of correlation analysis corresponds to the findings that people with high Afr rank or select collar sketches and cartoon as more preferable than achromatic ones (Exner & Thomas, 1984; Thomas & Chu, 1985). Therefore it was suggested that the number of cuttings in collages reflected the interest or sensitivity to affective stimuli. The future issues are to examine the relations between a wide range of criteria such as contents of collage materials and Rorschach Test with larger samples.

406 Social Cognitive Maturity in TAT Stories and Rorschach Protocols

Prof. Sharon Rae Jenkins, Mrs. Jabeen Shamji, Mrs. Katherine Weber, M.A. & Mr. Jeff Vance, M.A., Department of Psychology, University of North Texas, Denton, United States of America, Sharon.Jenkins@unt.edu

As a theory of mind construct with implications for social relationships (Jenkins, Dobbs, & Leeper, 2015), Interpersonal Decentering should coincide with Rorschach Comprehensive System (RCS) scores related to mature social cognition, specifically the capacity to mentalize relationships. Human movement responses involve mental representation of human actions, and should be related to the habit of anticipating others' intentions in order to decide on one's own action, a habit measured by the highest level of Interpersonal Decentering scores. RCS Lambda and Blends show a capacity for complex cognitive functioning, which is required for mature perspective-taking as measured by Decentering. Pure H represents a mature interest in whole people, which is helpful for maintaining attention to others' needs, feelings, and intentions. On the contrary, the Egocentricity Index and Reflections should be negatively correlated with Decentering. These hypotheses were tested in a sample of 82 clients who were assessed in a university-based training clinic that serves the community and who told stories to TAT Cards 1, 2, 3BM, 4, and 13MF. Interpersonal Decentering was scored by two undergraduates who had been trained to the reliability criterion of rho over .80. Rorschachs were scored reliably by two graduate student assistants. Because Decentering scores were correlated with R, partial correlation analyses controlled for R. Overall, Decentering was correlated with Blends. For men, Decentering was correlated with M, Pure H, and EA. For both genders, number of interactions in stories (an index of narrative complexity) was correlated with other hypothesized variables.

380 Is Mature Theory of Mind Related to Dominance or Love?

Mr. Jeff Vance, M.A., Prof. Sharon Rae Jenkins & Mrs. Jabeen Shamji, Department of Psychology, University of North Texas, Denton, United States of America, jeffreyvance@my.unt.edu

Previous research on Interpersonal Decentering, a social developmental theory of mind construct based on Piaget's theory, associated less mature scores (egocentrism) with being too domineering (especially for men), and more mature scores (mentalizing) with difficulty being assertive (especially for women) among college students. Men who decentered more maturely more often said they had a close confidant (Jenkins, 2014). Jenkins, Dobbs, and Leeper (2015) found clinic clients with histories of violence perpetration scored lower in Decentering than those with good relationships or histories of domestic violence victimization. The present study explored the association of Decentering with a more balanced (both positive and negative) view of relationships by using Leary's Interpersonal Checklist, an interpersonal circumplex with two major axes, Dominance and Love, rated for actual and ideal selves. Data from a well-known U.S. community-based study included three TAT stories (Cards 4, 6BM, and 7BM) told by 54 men and 67 women at age 30 (1958-1960) scored using the Feffer et al. (2008) system. We expected gender differences in findings for this self-report scale in the 1950s, a time of heightened gender differentiation in American culture. Men who Decentered more maturely rated themselves as less Dominant than did egocentric men. Men with more mature theory of mind may conform less to gender expectations. Paradoxically, women who Decentered more maturely rated themselves as slightly more dominant and their ideal selves as less Loving than did egocentric women, again contrary to 1950s gender role demands.

301 Overt and Covert Narcissism in TAT narratives. Comparison between two different methods of narratives analysis

Dr. Gabriella Gandino, University of Turin, Turin, Italy, gabriella.gandino@unito.it; Mrs. Doriana Dipaola, Mrs. Antonella Bernaudo, Mrs. Ester Maria Venera & Dr. Daniela Maria Ercolin

Over time the scientific literature results and clinical evidences have highlighted on how the Narcissistic Personality Disorder is marked by two different profiles: the former, called Overt, connotes more aggressive and extroverted subjects, the latter, called Covert, is instead typical of controlling, reserved and hypervigilant ones (Akhtar, 1989; Gabbard, 1989). The research we present is based on the analysis of TAT narratives of ten subjects to whom it had been previously formulated a diagnosis of Narcissistic Personality Disorder, Overt type for five subjects, Covert type for the remaining five. Through a psychoanalytic narrative analysis of TAT protocols (Shentoub, 1995) it has found out that the Overt profile is marked by strong individual exposure and lability features, which supports the hypothesis that the impressive style of narcissistic personality shares aspects with those of histrionic functioning. The Covert type, instead, was outstanding for a stiffer functioning, similar to the obsessive one, which is expressed through a closed, controlled and doubtful style, marked by the difficulty in constructing narratives. After these results, we wondered whether through the use of a different method of narratives analysis, based on a systemic-constructionist theoretical approach (Ugazio et al., 2009), the results themselves could overlap, and if the meanings used by the Overt and the Covert profiles could come up with specific peculiarities. The research allowed to seize interesting connections between the results arising from the two analysis methods of the TAT protocols, giving the opportunity to reach a complex view of the disorder.

450 Identifying Personality through Comparative Analysis of Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) and Word Association Test

Dr. Amreen Sekhon, PU Research Fellow, Department of Psychology, Punjab University, Chandigarh, India amreensekhon@hotmail.com

TAT is a projective procedure involving pictorial technique which is used to assess an individual's pattern of thought, attitude, observational capacity and emotional responses to doubtful test material. It was developed by Henry A. Murray and Christiana D. Morgan in the 1930s. TAT is mainly used to probe dreams and fantasies, mate selection, motivational factors for occupation. It can also be used in the case of disordered thinking and forensic examination and many more. Hence TAT can be used in a clinical as well as a non clinical setting. The test helps people understand personality in depth and helps making important life decisions. Word Association Test is another projective procedure which involved verbal technique where a list of words is presented to the individual who is to verbally answer the first word that comes to his mind. This test has been given by Galton in 1879. It is used for exploring thinking processes, anxieties, conflicts, repressed experiences and probing into the subconscious mind. Later on Jung worked with Bleuler recognized it as a way for dealing with complexes which is the amalgamation of an idea with its strong affect (Alexander & Selnick, 1966). Both these techniques are taken in this study to investigate the dimensions, reliability, validity, merits, demerits and the usefulness of each test. This study is aimed to reveal the contrast as well as the similarity of the projective techniques in order to gain better understanding of each before their performance.

361 *The Star-Wave Test: How It Reflects the Personality Growth. Re-test of non-patient adults 11 years after the first administration*

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The Star-Wave Test (SWT), first introduced in 1979 by Ursula Ave-Lallemant in Germany, is a projective drawing test for every age group. Examinees are given a A5-sized drawing sheet and asked to draw "a starry sky over the ocean waves" with a pencil. It is known as a helpful tool which can depict cognitive aspects, emotional experiences, inner conflicts, future perspectives or themes in one's life (Ave-Lallemant, 1979, Rhyner, 1997, Ono, 1998, Sugiura, 1999, Yalon, 2006, Katsuki, 2009). This study attempts to illustrate and determine the further features of the SWT as a projective method, by comparing the results of the SWT and the Rorschach test. According to the long-term re-test study at the interval of 11 years, the results from 6 non-patient adults (randomly selected from a larger sample, 55 participants) presented that some positive changes were found in the way that they become more open and expressive in the social relationship. Since these findings from the SWT were congruent with that of the Rorschach, the SWT is proved to be one of the projective tool which can reflect not only the state but also the personality aspect as well as the personality growth. For the further investigation, 2 distinctive cases were selected for the comparative case study, one of which was founded to be most stable, and the other to be most active in change in the former study. More details will be reported, and the meaning of what we call "development" or "a personality growth" will be further discussed.

77 *A Study of the Grünwald's Space Symbolism through "Legetest"*

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Objective: Grünwald's space symbolism is one of the important theory for drawing methods. Although a part of his symbolism was built based on the findings of his "Legetest (Putting-test)," no research has been conducted on this test until today. This study aimed to re-evaluate the time-orientations represented in the space symbolism and the Legetest.

Methods: We administered the Legetest to 506 Japanese university students (average age = 19.4 ± 1.02 years, men = 264, women = 242) from 2014 to 2016. A Japanese 10-yen coin and A4-size paper were used in the test. Instructions were "Imagine this paper as your life and the coin as yourself," "Put the coin on the paper in each of the past, the present, and the future dimension." The center points of the coin placed in each dimension were rated by a frame, which equally divided A4 paper into nine pieces. The frequencies of appearances for space positions in each dimension were examined.

Results: Subjects had a tendency to put the coin on the lower left of the paper for the past, on the center of the paper for the present, and on the upper right of the paper for the future dimension.

Discussion: In the Grünwald's space symbolism, the lower left represents meanings of beginning, birth, and origin and the upper right represents meanings of goal, end, and death. The tendency, that there might be an orientation as time passes in our psyche, might demonstrate the supportable evidence for the Grünwald's symbolism.

257 *The psychological landscape of schizophrenics - using the Landscape Montage Technique*

Prof. Munechika Ito, Gifu University, Gifu, Japan, munechik@gifu-u.ac.jp

Introduction: The Landscape Montage Technique (LMT : Nakai, 1969) is a popular projective technique of drawing or an art therapy in Japan. It is used in many clinical settings including psychiatric hospitals. It is known that some schizophrenic patients show their low ability to form things or items in LMT. So, as a case study, we studied the meanings of the landscape they drew, comparing a typical drawing (case A) with a peculiar one (case B).

Method: We picked up two schizophrenic pieces chosen from daily administrated LMT. Each LMT was administrated by a normal method, which patient asked to draw a landscape by adding sequentially some items (1, river 2, mountain, 3, (rice) field 4, road 5, house 6, tree 7, person 8, flower 9, animal 10, stone 11, item wanted to add).

Results and Discussion: Case A showed typically a constructional apraxia-like landscape, although each item was not pathological. But The meaning of his landscape was normal and constructive. On the other hand, case B presented a enormously symbolized landscape, which all items were constructed of stars. And his landscape did not indicate any

of the meanings. The difference of these properties in LMT was discussed in relation to their presented symptoms or their psychopathology.

376 Challenges in Teaching Projective Techniques: Rorschach - Comprehensive System

Mrs. Andréia Mello de Almeida Schneider & Prof. Vanessa Manfredini, Pontifical University Catholic of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil, andrea.schneider@yahoo.com.br

Teaching projective techniques can be challenging. This study aims to develop a research on the perception of undergraduate students in Psychology, specifically on the learning process of coding the Rorschach-CS. A questionnaire developed by Donald Viglione and Gregory Meyer, with a scale of 1 to 4 will be used. Such scale indicates that the higher the value, the more difficult and challenging the coding. A pilot study was carried out with five students who had Rorschach-CS classes for the first time. Regarding the results, the students considered coding relatively easy, although sometimes time consuming and laborious. It was identified as being more difficult to code the six Critical Special Codes (M=3,0; SD=1,0), followed by shading Y vs. T vs. V; Y vs C' (M = 2.80, SD = 1.10); FY vs YF vs Y; FT vs TF vs T (M = 2.80, SD = 0.84) and chromatic color FC vs CF vs C (M = 2.80, SD 0.84). The easiest classifications, with the same mean and standard deviation, were those involving M vs FM vs m; chromatic color vs achromatic, pairs, populars and contents Hh, Sx vs Hd/Ad vs not, H and (H), H and A vs Hd and Ad, as well as A and Ad vs H and Hd (M=1,0; SD=0,0). The results resemble those of the survey carried out by the questionnaire's authors. It is hoped to identify improvements in the teaching method and a greater dedication by the students in the items considered difficult.

358 Assessment training for graduate students in Japan

Prof. Miyako Morita, Nagoya University, Japan, d42953a@nucc.cc.nagoya-u.ac.jp

Assessment is a starting point for the mental support process. Assessment is also essential for education in clinical psychology. There are about 160 graduate schools certified for education of clinical psychology in Japan. Curricula in graduate programs include psychotherapy, assessment, support in community, and research. Each graduate school is devising their respective curricula.

Research questions : According to assessment using psychological tests, what will be taught? What and how are graduate students learning? What are the common points and differences among universities? Methods : The author interviewed 11 instructors in charge of assessment exercises of graduate programs in Tokai area of Japan. Results : All schools took longer time Rorschach and Wechsler than other tests. Almost all schools used two or three semesters for education and training of Rorschach, and approximately three lessons for Wechsler, including lectures of basic techniques and case studies. Graduate students conducted psychological tests to three clinical cases on average for two years of master's course. However, the number of experiences was greatly variation among individuals.

Discussions : As the results of this research, the significance of learning Rorschach and Wechsler was revealed. Both tests are useful for not only assessment itself but also training of therapeutic communication. It is necessary to improve assessment education and training both in quality and in quantity.

ADHD

272 Rorschach at the neuropsychological and personality diagnosis in child with TDAH complaint

Mrs. Martha Kortas Hajjar Veiga De Carvalho, Rorschach Society of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, rorschach@rorschach.com.br Mrs. Maria Inês Falcão & Dr. Lucia Maria Salvia Coelho

This case report was to confirm or refute the medical hypothesis of TDAH (Attention deficit disorder/Hyperactivity) or RM (Mental Retardation) and provide information to assist the professional in guiding treatment. Clinical research consisted in Rorschach Test, neuropsychological and personality assessment. With this purpose, the initial interview was performed with the mother and after that a battery of tests with the patient. The patient evaluated is male, with nine years old at the time. Although the neuropsychological battery was not fully completed due to lack of family commitment, it was possible to understand cognitive and personality structure. The results obtained showed IQ normal according to the Brazilian statements. These findings stress the importance of the relationship between the patient, her mother, family and friends, during his nine years of existence, interfered in his personal growth, self-esteem and self perception.

277 Contribution of the CAT-A (Children's Apperception Test - Animal Figures) Projective Test in the understanding of ADHD (attention deficit hyperactivit

Prof. Valeria Barbieri, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, valeriab@ffclrp.usp.br & Mrs. Ana Paula Mucha

Introduction : The use of CAT-A as a mediator in the interview with parents and children has already been used in other studies, proving to be an effective instrument in mediation of communication (Barbieri, 2011). The CAT-a projective test was not used as a psychological test per se, but rather as an instrument mediating communication

during a master's research. The objective was to analyze how the CAT-A test, used as mediating instrument of communication, can contribute to the understanding of ADHD.

Method : The mother and child were asked to create stories about the scenes they were watching on CAT-A cards. To the mother that she relate the scenes of the cards with her experience with her son.

Results and Considerations : D., 8 years. Presents difficulties related to the agitation. He was diagnosed with ADHD and two years ago he used methylphenidate. His mother is 29 years old and treats for anxiety/depression. It can be understood that the mother understands the aggressiveness and motility of the child as the same, identifying motility as cruelty, as intent to hurt and injure the object. The CAT-a test proved to be a good instrument when used as a dialogic mediator, especially in the interview with the mother, and to understand the difficulties related to ADHD.

366 What do they want to know at feedback? Case study of adults with ADHD and ASD

Mrs. Kanako Hiramaya, Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan, hirakonaka@yahoo.co.jp

This case study intends to discuss what kind of feedback seems helpful for clients with developmental disorders, by presenting 2 cases of adults with ADHD and 2 cases of adults with ASD. Ms. A and Mr. B was suspected ADHD, and introduced to a psychological testing. Ms. A was productive woman but she had affective difficulties. Her need for test was "I'd like to know how much my pain is, in quantity." Mr. B's attention-deficit was apparent, so that he got sleepy and dropped inkblot card. He wanted to know "Why do I make many mistakes?" At feedback, it seemed important that they felt understood their loneliness or unrequited effort by tester. After feedback, both of them hoped to explain results to family or boss, by saying "I'd like to show this test report to them." Mr. C is with diagnosis of ASD, who often made troubles at his office and on SNS community. His need was "Why do I get troubles with people at ease?" "How can I understand my traits?" His Rorschach included no human contents. At feedback, it seemed helpful for him that he could see his trait as number. "Frankly speaking, I have been feeling like I am an alien, not born in the Earth." Mr. D is also suspected as ASD, and had interpersonal troubles. He wanted to know "Which is "bad/insane", I or colleagues?" Rorschach suggested not only interpersonal but also his personality's difficulties. At feedback, he didn't seem to have some meaningful experience, and he just said "I am sane, right?".

SYMPOSIA and THEMATIC SESSIONS

11h - 13h

<p>Symposium 11</p> <p><i>"I didn't know that I knew!" Projective Test Responses as Therapeutic Surprises for Clients"</i></p> <p>Stephen E. Finn</p>	<p>ENGLISH (with simultaneous interpretation in ESPAÑOL, 日本語, FRANÇAIS)</p> <p><i>Presenters:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lionel Chudzik, University of Tours, France ➤ Alessandro Crisi, Italian Institute of Wartegg, Rome, Italy ➤ Marita Frackowiak, Center for Therapeutic Assessment, USA ➤ Jan Kamphuis, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands ➤ Lena Lillieroth, Center for Dependency Disorders, Stockholm, Sweden ➤ Mitsugu Mirakami, Asian---Pacific Center for Therapeutic Assessment, Tokyo, Japan ➤ Casey O'Neal, private practice, Austin, Texas. USA ➤ Hale Martin, University of Denver, Colorado, USA
<p>Session 49</p> <p><i>"Childhood 1"</i></p>	<p>ENGLISH (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>86. Age and gender differences in the R-PAS of a Brazilian sample of non-patient children. (ENG) Différences d'âge et de sexe dans le R-PAS d'un échantillon brésilien d'enfants non-patients Ana Cristina Resende, Liliane Domingos Martins, Lucas de Francisco Carvalho & Latife Yazigi</p> <p>237. Validity Evidences of Pfister's Color Pyramid Test for children from Northeast Brazil (ENG) Etude de validation du test Pyramides Coloré de Pfister (TPC) pour les enfants dans le nord-est du Brésil. Evidencias de validez del Test de las Pirâmides Coloridas de Pfister para niños del nordeste brasileño. Evidencias de validade do Teste das Pirâmides Coloridas de Pfister para crianças do nordeste brasileiro Lucila Moraes Cardoso & Gabriel Vitor Acioly Gomes</p> <p>247. A Comparison between Rorschach normative data from two samples of Portuguese children to whom the Comprehensive System and R-PAS were applied (ENG) Danilo Silva</p> <p>427. Twins losing their mother (ENG) Ety Berant, Michal Cohen & Michal Cord Beilski</p> <p>391. Relationship between structured projections and above situational activity in gifted children (ENG) Nina Markina</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Session 64</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Therapies and Assessment"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">« Terapias y evaluacion »</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH, ESPAÑOL (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>197. The Effects of Cognitive Remediation Therapy on Perceptual Accuracy and Thinking in a Group of Schizophrenia Patients (ENG) Emiliano Muzio & Laila Luoma</p> <p>123. Rorschach Test in Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (ENG) Jumpei Takahashi, Michi Ogawa & Ayumi Uchida</p> <p>105. Utilizing the Rorschach Comprehensive System: Optimizing Case Formulation of Cognitive Behavior Therapy for Ultra-high Risk of Psychosis (ENG) Naomi Inoue, Yuko Yorozyua, Tsujino Naohisa, Tomoyuki Funatogawa, Naoyuki Katagiri, Takahiro Nemoto, Masafumi Mizuno</p> <p>66. Valoración de la asimilación del Dolor, cuando las palabras no bastan. Intervención Terapéutica No Verbal conocida como EMDR (Desensibilización y Reprocesamiento por Movimientos Oculares) en un caso de TSPT complejo. Estimación de los resultados por medio del Test de Rorschach, TAT y Otros. (ESP) Distress assimilation assessment, when words aren't good enough. Non-Verbal Therapeutic Intervention known as EMDR (Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing), in severe and complex PTSD case. The appraisal treatment with Rorschach Test, TAT, and other tests Fernando Mena-Pacheco & Diego Vega-Araya</p> <p>61. Changes in Rorschach results of 22 traumatized refugees following psychotherapy (ENG) Marianne Opaas & Ellen Hartmann</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Session 37</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Psychosomatic and feminine issues"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">« Psychosomatique et problématiques féminines »</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>240. Incomplete Mourning Process in Patients with Fibromyalgia (ENG) Ozge Iskenderoglu & A. Elif Yavuz-Sever</p> <p>242. Le TAT comme outil d'évaluation psychodynamique des femmes diagnostiquées de Lupus Érythémateux Systémique (FRA) TAT as an instrument in the evaluation of the psychic dynamics of women diagnosed with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Valeria Barbieri, Paula Leão & Ana Cecília Faleiros de Pádua Ferreira</p> <p>245. The Evaluation of the Paternal Function in Fibromyalgia Syndrome With The Rorschach Test (ENG) Kübra Koç & Ayşe Elif Yavuz Sever</p> <p>28. Receiving a diagnosis of utero-vaginal agenesis. A study of eating disorders reaction (ENG) Recevoir un diagnostic d'agénésie utéro-vaginale. Etude d'une réaction de troubles alimentaires Sarah Vibert, Karinne Gueniche, Chloé Ouallouche, Nicole Nataf, Maud Bidet, Alaa Cheikhelard, Magali Viaud, Caroline Eliee, BJ. Panielaf, C. Louis-Sylvestreag, K. Morceli, MRKH study group, P. Touraineah, Yves Aigrainad & Michel Polakabjk</p> <p>369. Non-Mentalized Excitations and Affects in Menopause (ENG) Fatma Kandemir</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Session 50</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Drugs and addictions"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">« Drogas y adiciones »</p> <p style="text-align: center;">« Drogues et addictions »</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH, ESPAÑOL, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>413. Descriptive statistics and outcome of a sample of drug addicted patients who are attending a therapeutic program in a community (ENG) Maria Fiorella Gazale, Sara Mele & Patrick Fontan</p> <p>139. Entre vide psychique et transmissions de l'histoire familiale: exploration de la dépendance aux toxiques à partir de Génosociogramme, Rorschach et TAT (FRA) Between psychic void and transmissions of family history: exploration of toxic dependence by the use of genosociogram, Rorschach and T.A.T. Flora Boirin-Fargues & Aline Cohen de Lara</p> <p>195. El autoconcepto en población drogodependiente con psicopatía mediante el Test de Rorschach (ESP) Self-concept in drug addict population with Psychopathy using the Rorschach Inkblot Test Cristina Fernández-Belinchón, Lucía Halty & María Prieto-Ursúa</p> <p>11. The study of the relationship between implicit and explicit dependency needs, craving and addiction severity among detoxified opioid dependent men (ENG) Dorsa Baharloo, Hoorie Rezayi & Shahid Beheshti</p> <p>346. Analyse comparée de l'identification à travers le Rorschach d'adolescents avec et sans expérience de cannabis (FRA) Kpassagou Bassantea Lodegaena & Mr. Hatta Oigma</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 16</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>« L'interprétation projective du dessin, entre particularités individuelles, nosographiques et culturelles »</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"The projective Interpretation of drawing considering individual, nosographic and cultural specificities"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Claude Sternis</p>	<p>FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>135. <i>Dessin projectif et maladie d'Alzheimer : le test du dessin de l'arbre dans l'évaluation des effets d'un atelier chant pour des patients atteints de la maladie d'Alzheimer (FRA) Projective drawing and Alzheimer's Disease : use of the Tree-drawing test to evaluate the effects of a singing workshop for patients with Alzheimer's disease</i> Capucine Gèze</p> <p>138. <i>Dessin et trace graphique projective dans l'autisme et la psychose (FRA) Drawing and graphic projective trace in autism and psychosis</i> Claude Sternis</p> <p>141. <i>Le dessin de la famille chez les enfants soninkés vivant en France et en Mauritanie : comment la culture laisse sa trace" ? (FRA) Family drawing for Soninkes children living in France and in Mauritania : how the culture will let a line?</i> Gwenola Ghanes</p> <p>148. <i>La projection d'éléments culturels dans la réalisation du dessin de la famille : un exemple vietnamien (FRA) The projection of cultural elements in the production of family drawing: a Vietnamese example</i> Anne-Laure Lambertson</p> <p>155. <i>Le dessin du bonhomme au Bénin, convergence et différence d'interprétation avec le dessin français (FRA) The human drawing in Benin: convergence and difference with drawings from western children</i> Laura Treich et Andrey Meignan</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Session 60</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Trabajo »</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>« Travail"</i></p>	<p>ESPAÑOL, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>219. <i>El futuro de la prevención de riesgos laborales, ¿puede minimizarse con el desarrollo de conductas emocionalmente inteligentes? (ESP) Can the future of occupational risk prevention be minimized by the development of emotionally intelligent behaviors?</i> Maria Margarita del Valle Tomas & María Inés Figueroa Álvarez</p> <p>435. <i>Répercussions psychologiques du vécu des conditions de vie au travail chez les femmes portefaix du grand marché de Lomé (FRA) Psychological implications of the value of women porters' living work conditions at the great market of Lomé</i> Adansikou Kouami, Kpoffon Kodzo, Lawson Laté M. Jean-Paul</p> <p>367. <i>Recursos interpersonales y calidad de los vínculos en una muestra de trabajadores argentinos (ESP). Interpersonal Abilities and Quality of the Relationship in a Sample of Workers in Argentina</i> Claudia Lemo</p> <p>436. <i>Type de personnalité, représentation de la paresse et pratique pédagogique des enseignants du primaire au Togo (FRA) Type of personality, representation of laziness and pedagogical practices in Togo</i> Kpoffon Kodzo, Adansikou Kouami, Lawson Laté M. Jean-Paul</p> <p>326 <i>Indicadores De Estrés En El Test De La Persona Bajo La Lluvia Aplicado En El Ambito Laboral (ESP) Stress indicators in the person in the rain test applied in a professional environment</i> Mar Muñoz-Alegre, Jesus de Felipe-Oroquieta & Flora Rue</p>

Symposium 11 ***"I Didn't Know that I Knew!" Projective Test Responses as Therapeutic Surprises for Clients***

Chairperson: Stephen E. Finn, Center for Therapeutic Assessment, Austin, Texas, USA

Room Farabeuf ENGLISH (with simultaneous interpretation in ESPAÑOL, 日本語, FRANÇAIS)

Philip Bromberg (2003) wrote that healing in psychotherapy stems from its ability to offer clients a series of "safe surprises." One of the well-known characteristics of projective tests is their ability to capture aspects of people's experience and emotions that are not fully in their awareness. This feature of projective tests is useful to clinicians, but it can also be therapeutic to clients--who sometimes are amazed and comforted that some part of them "knew all along" the answer to some internal quandary. In this symposium, 8 experienced assessors from 6 different countries will present short (10-minute) case vignettes in which clients experienced safe surprises during collaborative discussions of projective test responses. Dr. Finn will discuss the cases and draw implications for the use of projective tests in Therapeutic Assessment.

Presenters:

- Lionel Chudzik, University of Tours, France
- Alessandro Crisi, Italian Institute of Wartegg, Rome, Italy
- Marita Frackowiak, Center for Therapeutic Assessment, USA
- Jan Kamphuis, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- Lena Lillieroth, Center for Dependency Disorders, Stockholm, Sweden
- Mitsugu Mirakami, Asian---Pacific Center for Therapeutic Assessment, Tokyo, Japan
- Casey O'Neal, private practice, Austin, Texas, USA
- Hale Martin, University of Denver, Colorado, USA

Session 49 « Childhood » 1

Room Pasquier

ENGLISH (no simultaneous interpretation)

**86. Age and gender differences in the R-PAS of a Brazilian sample of non-patient children. (ENG).
Différences d'âge et de sexe dans le R-PAS d'un échantillon brésilien d'enfants non-patients.**

Dr. Ana Cristina Resende & Dr. Liliane Domingos Martins, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Goiás - PUC-GO, & Dr. Lucas de Francisco Carvalho, Universidade São Francisco & Dr. Latife Yazigi, Universidade Federal de São Paulo, Brazil, profa.resende@gmail.com

This study analyses the performance of children in the Rorschach Performance Assessment System, R-PAS, according to their age and gender. Hence, 353 children, both genders, from 7 to 14 years old, attending public and private schools in Brazil were assessed by the R-PAS. The Development Index (DI) together with 60 other variables was selected viewing the performance comparison. The Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC) for the variables was calculated. The data analysis was achieved using One-Way ANOVA (Tukey's post hoc test), Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality tests, t-student test, Bonferroni correction test, and d Cohen test. Regarding the gender, the results showed similar performance between boys and girls, but with some dissimilarities in the cognitive capacity, in the management of stress and the interpersonal aspects. As to the age, the results showed significant differences that allowed us to divide the sample in three groups: G1: children from 7 to 9 years old; G2: 10 to 12 years old; G3: 13 to 14 years old. Twenty-four variables showed significant differences between the groups with medium and large effect sizes. However, the DI, the Ego Impairment Index (EII-3), the Thinking-Perception Composite (TP-Comp), the Weighted Sum of Cognitive Codes (WSumCog), the Minus Form Quality (F%-) and the Minus Whole and Detail Percept (WD-%) stood out among the variables that identified different performances in the three age groups. A cognitive progression throughout the development and a sophistication of the psychological processes at higher ages occurred, as expected. The implications of this study and suggestions for future research are discussed.

Cette étude analyse la performance des enfants dans le Rorschach Performance Assessment System, R-PAS, selon leur âge et leur sexe. Ainsi, 353 enfants, des deux sexes, de 7 à 14 ans, fréquentant des écoles publiques et privées au Brésil ont été évalués par le R-PAS. L'Indice de développement (ID) ainsi que 60 autres variables ont été sélectionnés en regardant la comparaison des performances. Le Coefficient de Corrélation Intraclasse (CCI) pour les variables a été calculé. L'analyse des données a été réalisée en utilisant One-Way ANOVA (test post hoc de Tukey), les tests de normalité de Kolmogorov-Smirnov, le test t-student, le test de correction Bonferroni et le test d Cohen. En ce qui concerne le sexe, les résultats ont montré des performances similaires entre les garçons et les filles, mais avec quelques différences dans la capacité cognitive, dans la gestion du stress et des aspects interpersonnels. En ce qui concerne l'âge, les résultats ont montré des différences significatives qui ont permis de diviser l'échantillon en trois groupes: G1: enfants de 7 à 9 ans; G2: enfants de 10 à 12 ans; G3: enfants de 13 à 14 ans. Vingt-quatre variables ont montré des différences significatives entre les groupes ayant une taille d'effet moyenne et grande. Cependant, le ID, l'Indice d'Altération de l'Ego (EII-3), le Composé Pensée-Perception (TP-Comp), la Somme Pondérée des Codes Cognitifs (WSumCog), la Qualité Formelle Negative (F%-) et la Perception du Tout et le Détail Négatif (WD-%) se distinguent parmi les variables qui ont identifié différentes performances dans les trois groupes d'âge. Une progression cognitive tout au long du développement et une sophistication des processus psychologiques à des âges plus élevés ont eu lieu, comme prévu. Les implications de cette étude et les suggestions pour la recherche future sont discutées.

**237. Validity Evidences of Pfister's Color Pyramid Test for children from Northeast Brazil (ENG).
Etude de validation du test Pyramides Coloré de Pfister (TPC) pour les enfants dans le nord-est du Brésil. Evidencias de validez del Test de las Pirâmides Coloridas de Pfister para niños del nordeste brasileiro. Evidencias de validade do Teste das Pirâmides Coloridas de Pfister para crianças do nordeste brasileiro**

Prof. Lucila Moraes Cardoso & Gabriel Vitor Acioly Gomes, Universidade Estadual do Ceará, Brazil, lucila.cardoso@uece.br

Based on the assumption that the northeastern region of Brazil has cultural peculiarities, this study aimed to find evidence of validity of the CPT for children from Ceará, a state located in the northeastern region of Brazil. One hundred ninety-seven children aged 6 to 11 years and 6 months (M = 8.56, SD = 1.47) participated in the study. Of the

total number of children, 91 (46%) were boys and 106 (54%) were girls. Children were compared according to gender, through Student's t-Test, and according to age groups, using ANOVA test. The comparison showed a significant increase in the colors/hues Blue3, Red2, Green3 and Black in boys and Red1, Violet1 and Violet in girls. These differences are consistent with the data obtained in studies with children from the southeastern region of Brazil and express influences of cultural aspects in the color choices, as well as in the psychic dynamics of girls and boys. In the comparison with the age groups, differences were also observed in the use of colors, namely increase of Red1 and Brown2 in children aged 6 and 7 years and increase of White and Gray in children aged 8 and 9 years. Although no studies were found comparing the performance of children in CPT according to age, the results are in line with what is expected in the literature on child development. The results found contribute to favorable validity evidences for the use of CPT with children from Fortaleza-CE.

En supposant que la région nord-est du Brésil a des caractéristiques culturelles, cette recherche a eu l'objectif de vérifier la validité du TPC chez les enfants du Ceará, une ville dans le nord-est du Brésil. L'étude a inclus 197 enfants âgés de 6 à 11 ans et 6 mois (moyenne = 8,56, ET = 1,47). Parmi les enfants, 91 (46%) étaient des garçons et 106 (54%) des filles. Les enfants ont été comparés par sexe, en utilisant l'épreuve statistique t student, et selon les groupes d'âge en utilisant ANOVA. Après la comparaison, les résultats ont montré une augmentation significative des couleurs/tons Bleu3, Rouge2, Vert3 et Noir chez les garçons et Rouge1, Violet1 et Violet chez les filles. Ces différences sont compatibles avec les données obtenues dans les études avec les enfants du sud-est du Brésil et montrent l'influence des aspects culturels dans le choix des couleurs, ainsi que la dynamique psychique des filles et des garçons. En comparaison avec les groupes d'âge ont également été observées des différences dans l'utilisation des couleurs, à savoir l'augmentation Rouge1 et Marron2 chez les enfants de 6 et 7 ans et l'augmentation de blanc et de gris chez les enfants âgés de 8 et 9 ans. Bien que pas trouvé d'études qui ont comparé la performance des enfants à la TPC en fonction de l'âge, les résultats sont conformes aux attentes de la littérature sur le développement de l'enfant. Les résultats contribuent à la preuve de la validité favorable pour l'utilisation de TPC avec les enfants de Fortaleza.

Partiendo del presupuesto de que la región nordeste de Brasil posee particularidades culturales, este estudio tuvo como objetivo buscar evidencias de validez del TPC para uso con niños del Ceará, una ciudad localizada en la región nordeste de Brasil. Participaron del estudio 197 niños con edades entre 6 y 11 años y 6 meses (media= 8,56, DT=1,47). Del total de niños, 91 (46%) eran niños y 106 (54%) niñas. Se han comparado los niños en función del sexo, usando el *t de student*, y de acuerdo con los grupos de edad, utilizando el test ANOVA. Tras la comparación, se verificó el aumento significativo de los colores/tonos Azul3, Rojo2, Verde3 y Negro en chicos y de Rojo1, Violeta1 y Violeta en chicas. Esas diferencias coinciden con los datos obtenidos en los estudios con niños de la región sudeste de Brasil y expresan influencias de aspectos culturales en las elecciones de los colores, así como en la dinámica psíquica de niñas y niños. En la comparación con relación a los grupos de edad, también se han observado diferencias en el uso de los colores, a saber, aumento de Rojo1 y Marron2 en los niños de 6 y 7 años y elevación del Blanco y Gris en los niños de 8 y 9 años. Aunque no se hayan encontrado estudios que comparasen el desempeño de niños en el TPC en función de la edad, los resultados están de acuerdo con lo esperado en la literatura sobre desarrollo infantil. Los resultados encontrados contribuyen para evidencias de validez favorables al uso del TPC con niños de Fortaleza-CE.

Partindo do pressuposto de que a região nordeste do Brasil possui particularidades culturais, neste estudo objetivou-se buscar evidências de validade do TPC para uso com crianças do Ceará, uma cidade localizada na região nordeste do Brasil. Participaram do estudo 197 crianças com idade entre 6 e 11 anos e 6 meses (média= 8,56, DP=1,47). Do total de crianças, 91 (46%) eram meninos e 106 (54%) meninas. As crianças foram comparadas em função do sexo, usando o *t de student*, e de acordo com as faixas etárias, utilizando o teste ANOVA. Após a comparação, verificou-se o aumento significativo das cores/tons Azul3, Vermelho2, Verde3 e Preto em meninos e do Vermelho1, Violeta1 e Violeta em meninas. Essas diferenças são condizentes com os dados obtidos nos estudos com crianças da região sudeste do Brasil e expressam influências de aspectos culturais nas escolhas das cores, bem como na dinâmicas psíquica de meninas e meninos. Na comparação em relação as faixas etárias, também foram observadas diferenças no uso das cores, a saber, aumento de Vermelho1 e Marrom2 nas crianças de 6 e 7 anos e elevação do Branco e Cinza nas crianças de 8 e 9 anos. Embora não tenham sido encontrados estudos que comparassem o desempenho de crianças no TPC em função da idade, os resultados estão de acordo com o esperado na literatura sobre o desenvolvimento infantil. Os resultados encontrados contribuem para evidências de validade favoráveis para uso do TPC com crianças de Fortaleza-CE.

247. A Comparison between Rorschach normative data from two samples of Portuguese children to whom the Comprehensive System and R-PAS were applied (ENG)

Mr. Danilo Silva, Lisbon Academy of Sciences, Lisbon, Portugal, danilo@psicologia.ulisboa.pt

R-PAS was applied by the author to a sample of 100 Portuguese children of both sexes, aged 6 to 10 years, 10 boys and 10 girls at each age, during the years 2013 and 2014. It is our aim to compare these data with Rorschach Comprehensive System data for a sample of 357 Portuguese at these same five ages, obtained during the past nineties and beginning of 2000. It is our purpose not only to determine to what extent the new data provide results more compatible with those generally obtained outside the USA, namely with respect to Form Quality whose coding will be made according the Table of FQ constructed from the Portuguese sample. As R-PAS intends to provide normative data of a more universal nature, it is also intended to verify whether a large number of differences between Portuguese normative data and those of RCS are mitigated or not with the new system.

427. Twins losing their mother (ENG).

Dr. Ety Berant, Michal Cohen & Michal Cord Beilski, Interdisciplinary Center, Hezliya, Kiryat-Ono, Israël, eberant@idc.ac.il

This case study aspires to address the different presentations of coping with loss of a significant object: the constricted form vs. the emotional and less regulated form. In this case study, we wish to present the Rorschach and TAT of 12 years old twins (boy and girl) who lost their mother, who died of cancer 2 years previously. Both Rorschachs reveal the trauma and the threatening world they experience. The boy's Rorschach reveals an effort to conceal pain and emotions: very high F%, no color responses, MOR = 0. Ego weakness- very high EII3, M- = 3. Content: frightening creatures, blood, ghosts and sharp teeth. The girl's Rorschach also points to ego weakness (High EII3), M- = 2. But she is in touch with her pain and trauma (MOR = 5, An = 3). Her object representations are negative (high MAP, PHR). The contents are: a burning person, a person without head. The TAT themes also convey fear of death and of losing dear ones. The boy's stories are very short and the girl's long - but both convey the same ideas and pain.

391. Relationship between structured projections and above situational activity in gifted children (ENG). ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ СТРУКТУРНЫХ ПРОЕКЦИЙ ОДАРЕННЫХ ДЕТЕЙ С НАДСИТУАТИВНЫМИ ПРОЯВЛЕНИЯМИ ИХ АКТИВНОСТИ

Pr. Nina Markina, Chelyabinsk Institute of Teachers Professional Retraining and Further Development, Chelyabinsk, Russian Federation, nvmark@mail.ru

We present the results of an empirical study of the conscious and unconscious aspects in the personality of gifted children. Characteristics of the unconscious personality structure were explored with the "Inkblot" Rorschach test. Population: 96 gifted adolescents age 13-16 including 33 with high intellectual potential (IQ > 130), 33 gifted in creativity (with high marks in divergent capacities) and 30 displaying a giftedness in choreography. We describe two main findings. First, we found a substantial increase in the combination of projective aspects, i.e. "white space responses" (S and s), "organization of thoughts" (Z) and "flexibility of thinking" ((f)), and color determinants (C, FC, CF, L, c') and the form of imagination ("Sum of movement" ΣMm). The main significance of S localization could be the tendency in gifted children to approach reality with a mastery of the background, a capacity to see "differently". We surmise that the great quantity of responses determined by color and form of imagination specifies the "mode of experience" (EB) of gifted children. Their projective world is substantially rich and varied. In addition to the usual contents of responses, human, animal, real objects, gifted children use symbolic representations, art, landscape and geography. We also find a tendency to unite the projected representations in a whole composition. Second, the specific relationship between productivity (R) and values of boldness and curiosity show that gifted children maintain their creative productivity thanks to their openness to what is new and non-expected. The production of projective representations is closely linked with the valuation of non-pragmatic risk, thirst for knowledge and interest for the unknown. At the same time, we note that the concrete measure of risk is associated with the mode of apprehension in gifted children. The more they tend to risk, the more representations are concrete and the more they are prone to give responses not in the whole blot but in the main details.

Session 64 « Therapies and Assessment » « Terapias y evaluacion »

Room Roussy

ENGLISH, ESPAÑOL (no simultaneous interpretation)

197. The Effects of Cognitive Remediation Therapy on Perceptual Accuracy and Thinking in a Group of Schizophrenia Patients (ENG)

Dr. Emiliano Muzio, Terapiatalo Sointu & Laila Luoma, MA, Finland, emiliano@muzio.net

Meta-analyses have demonstrated the beneficial effects of neurocognitive rehabilitation such as Cognitive Remediation Therapy (CRT; Delahunty & Morice, 1993) on cognitive and global functioning, as well as on psychiatric symptoms (although to a lesser degree) in Schizophrenia (Wykes et al., 2011). Little is known however about how CRT affects perceptual accuracy and thinking as measured through typical cognitive performance tasks such as the Rorschach Comprehensive System (RCS; Exner, 2003). To begin to compensate for this lack of data, 19 patients (Mean age=28; years of education=11; length of illness=5 years) were selected from outpatient and inpatient settings in Finland. All patients were diagnosed with a schizophrenia spectrum disorder and assessed with the RCS alongside neurocognitive testing and a self-report measure of psychiatric symptom severity before and after undergoing CRT. All patients were being treated with antipsychotic medication at the time of testing and treatment by CRT. Results confirm, as expected, significant ($p < .05$) improvements in IQ scores and performance in memory and executive functions following CRT. In addition, there was a significant decrease in the number of patients displaying signs of disordered thinking on the Rorschach (WSum6). However, on average, no significant changes were reported by patients in psychiatric symptom severity, which remained high after CRT. Moreover, no significant changes were noted for perceptual accuracy, reality testing or overall level of psychotic-like responding on the Rorschach (X-%, PTI). In fact, psychotic-type responding was rare in the Rorschach performance of this population, both before and after CRT. Instead, more than half of the patients displayed an information processing style characterized by failing to notice, react to or articulate subtleties in their environment both before and after having undergone CRT (F%). The results are discussed in terms of their implications for understanding the effects of CRT on typical cognitive performance in schizophrenia.

123. Rorschach Test in Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (ENG)

Dr. Jumpei Takahashi, Michi Ogawa & Ayumi Uchida, Chiba University, Japan, j09032264200@yahoo.co.jp

Cognitive reframing is a core skill in Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) but it sometimes requires much time and effort to reframe cognitions which dominate clients with long-term psychiatric disease. The principle of CBT is collaborative positivism; therapists and clients work together on clients' behaviors or cognitions through positive facts. However, the positive facts (especially regarding the cognitions) depend on clients' verbal communication during sessions. The Rorschach test can assess multiple psychological functions including cognitions, and the feedback of the test data can in-turn affect the cognitions. Data obtained through the Rorschach test in combination with clients' verbal communication allows therapists and clients to acquire multifaceted views about the cognitions which help the cognitions changing. However, it's not general practice to use the Rorschach test in CBT. In this presentation, I will demonstrate how the feedback of Rorschach test data helps cognitive reframing in CBT in the case of a client with social anxiety disorder.

105. Utilizing the Rorschach Comprehensive System: Optimizing Case Formulation of Cognitive Behavior Therapy for Ultra-high Risk of Psychosis (ENG).

Dr Naomi Inoue, Department of Neuropsychiatry, Toho University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan, inoue.naomi14814@gmail.com

& Yuko Yorozyua, Tsujino Naohisa, Tomoyuki Funatogawa, Naoyuki Katagiri, Takahiro Nemoto, Masafumi Mizuno, Department of Neuropsychiatry, Toho University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan

Ultra-high risk (UHR) individuals are known to be highly heterogeneous and exhibit a variety of comorbidities. Accordingly, one specific treatment does not exist for such individuals who have a UHR mental state. Recent studies have suggested the possible efficacy of cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) for UHR patients. Nevertheless, CBT is by nature a symptom-oriented and mosaic approach encompassing various therapeutic strategies including exposure, distraction/attention training, arousal management skills, and cognitive restructuring. Therefore, it continues to be a major challenge to optimize treatment planning for UHR individuals who usually have several comorbidities in addition to their attenuated psychotic symptoms. To address these issues, our department has used the Rorschach Comprehensive System (CS) to optimize treatment planning for UHR patients. Since CS data gives information on clients' cognitive, behavioral, and emotional aspects, it fits well into the CBT's theoretical model. Moreover, CS's interpretive strategies based on the key variables contribute to the optimization of CBT case formulation. First, this paper will present heterogeneity of UHR individuals and suggest some subtyping focusing on their cognitive functioning in CS variables. The presentation's second part will describe the method of utilizing the CS result for patients' psychoeducation and treatment planning. By providing case illustrations, we will introduce our original materials prepared for UHR patients' psychoeducation in CBT. The effects of utilizing CS for UHR treatment and future research directions will also be discussed.

66. Valoración de la asimilación del Dolor, cuando las palabras no bastan. Intervención Terapéutica No Verbal conocida como EMDR (Desensibilización y Reprocesamiento por Movimientos Oculares) en un caso de TSPT complejo. Estimación de los resultados por medio del Test de Rorschach, TAT y Otros. (ESP). Distress assimilation assessment, when words aren't good enough. Non-Verbal Therapeutic Intervention known as EMDR (Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing), in severe and complex PTSD case. The appraisal treatment with Rorschach Test, TAT, and other tests.

Dr. Fernando Mena-Pacheco & Dr. Diego Vega-Araya, Psicólogo, University Latina, San Pedro de Montes de Oca, Costa Rica, fernando.mena@ulatina.cr

La Desensibilización y Reprocesamiento por Movimientos Oculares (EMDR; Shapiro, 1987) proporciona una alternativa en los procedimientos con pacientes con experiencias traumáticas que son intrusivas, que los hacen tener pensamientos terroríficos recurrentes, conductas evitativas y que mantienen otros criterios del TSPT (Trastorno de Estrés post-traumático). Durante el proceso de diagnóstico y en especial el tratamiento, es una tarea ardua y difícil de llevar a cabo. Es muy importante el poder valorar tanto los avances como las situaciones que impidan nuevas alternativas de alivio. La utilización de instrumentos apropiados de medición es fundamental para evaluar las técnicas más apropiadas; dentro de ellas podremos enfocarnos en valoraciones y metodologías objetivas y/o proyectivas para una más completa y amplia medición de variables que nos enriquezcan las entrevistas, entre otras. La utilidad de tests como el MMPI-2 (Inventario de la Personalidad de Minesota-2), MCMI-III (Inventario Clínico Multiaxial de Millon-III), Test de Rorschach C.S o R-PAS y el T.A.T. (Test de Apercepción Temática) son de crucial importancia en el presente caso. Algunos de ellos nos proporcionarán información de las respuestas directas de la paciente y otra información vendrá por vía de metodologías más proyectivas o indirectas. Las mediciones se aplicaron a la paciente antes y después del tratamiento con el EMDR. Las valoraciones se presentan en procura de evidenciar y evaluar los cambios y optimizar futuros procedimientos.

The Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR; Shapiro, 1987) provides an alternative procedure for patients with traumatic experiences that are intrusive and that keep having frightening thoughts, avoiding thoughts and, who in the worst cases, exhibit enough criteria for a PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) diagnosis. Procedures for diagnosis and mainly treatment, are sometimes arduous and difficult to carry on. Another important

matter is the assessment of failures and advances in the treatment of such disorders and suffering. Using the appropriate measures and testing is fundamental to evaluate the most appropriate techniques, so objective and projective methods, will give a more complete and wide range of measures of variables covered that with only interview methods will not be enough. The use of testing like Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2), Millon Clinical Multiphasic Inventory-III (MCMI-III), Rorschach Test CS and R-PAS and Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) are mandatory in the present case, some yielding information by the direct responses given by the patient; others, to be obtained thru other more projective or indirect methods. The present methodology was applied to a patient before and after treatment with EMDR. The EMDR was applied for a six months period time. Assessment is presented in order to evaluate any changes and optimize future procedures in PTSD and traumatic interventions and consider.

61. Changes in Rorschach results of 22 traumatized refugees following psychotherapy (ENG)

Dr Marianne Opaas, Norwegian Center for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies & Prof. Ellen Hartmann, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway, marianne.opaas@nkvt.no

Response to mental health treatment varies highly among refugee patients, and has usually been researched only in terms of changes in symptoms and quality of life. Changes in personality function from pre- to posttreatment, as measured by the Rorschach method, has to our knowledge not previously been researched. Among several assessment instruments, 51 extensively traumatized refugees were assessed with the Rorschach at treatment start in public mental health specialist services in Norway (Opaas & Hartmann, 2013). In the present follow-up study, we retested 22 of the 51 participants with the Rorschach after psychotherapy termination. The Rorschach protocols at pre- and post-treatment were scored and interpreted according to the Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS; Meyer, Viglione, Mihura, Erard, & Erdberg, 2011). Present aims were twofold, 1) to examine changes in R-PAS results from pre- to post-treatment, and 2) to analyze these changes in relation to pre- to post-treatment changes in symptoms of PTSD, anxiety, and depression, quality of life, and daily life function, documented by Opaas, Hartmann, Wentzel-Larsen, and Varvin (2016). Our findings will be discussed with respect to their implications for clinical practice and research.

Session 37 « Psychosomatic and feminine Issues » « Psychosomatique et problématiques féminines »

Room Leroux

ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

240. Incomplete Mourning Process in Patients with Fibromyalgia (ENG)

Mrs. Ozge Iskenderoglu & Dr. A. Elif Yavuz-Sever, Istanbul University, Turkey, ozgenuriskenderoglu@gmail.com

Fibromyalgia is a chronic health problem that causes pain all over the body. The causes of fibromyalgia are unclear. The research was carried out with 10 women who has a lost story, between the ages of 20-50 with fibromyalgia. Its interested that the lost story has a important role at patient's current psychic economy. Patients were applied Rorschach Test also psychoanalytically oriented therapies was carried out with patients between 1 month - 10 months when we look at the common discourses emerge from therapy, we found the story of lost has an important role in the development of the disease and there was a uncompleted mourning somehow, when we look at the findings of Rorschach Test, quality of early mother-daughter relationship had negative representation of womanhood and motherhood and patients gave representations with depressive affect. Depressive affect had spread throughout the protocols. This situation showed that mourning process not completed in patients psychic economy. Although patients experienced losses long time ago. In this paper we focus on how did they experience mourning process in the contex of early object relationship. The defining condition of the mourning process is the experience of coping with early loss that arising from a person's mother-infant relationship. We interpret this material in the light of psychoanalytic theory.

242. Le TAT comme outil d'évaluation psychodynamique des femmes diagnostiquées de Lupus Érythémateux Systémique (FRA). TAT as an instrument in the evaluation of the psychic dynamics of women diagnosed with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE).

Prof. Valeria Barbieri, Paula Leão & Ana Cecília Faleiros de Pádua Ferreira, University of São Paulo, Brazil, valeriabarbieri@uol.com.br

Le Lupus Érythémateux Systémique est une maladie auto-immune qui atteint les tissus conjonctifs de plusieurs organes; néanmoins, son étiologie demeure inconnue et multifactorielle. Selon la Société Brésilienne de Rhumatologie, bien que cette maladie puisse arriver à n'importe quel âge, elle est plus fréquente entre 20 et 45 ans, la plus grande incidence étant 30 ans; elle atteint 10 à 12 fois plus les femmes que les hommes. S'agissant d'une affection où l'organisme réagit d'une façon hostile envers lui-même (auto-agression), l'objectif de la recherche était de comprendre les psychodynamismes et le vécu de l'agressivité chez les femmes atteintes de Lupus Érythémateux Systémique, pour mieux comprendre leurs besoins affectifs et fournir le suivi thérapeutique le plus pertinent pour elles. La méthode de la recherche était qualitative et les procédés utilisés ont été un entretien semi-structuré (anamnèse) et le Test d'Apperception Thématique (TAT). Les participantes étaient 5 femmes âgées de 18 à 50 ans,

diagnostiquées de Lupus Érythémateux Systémique. Les résultats montrent que ces femmes se représentent le monde extérieur comme hostile et incapable d'accueillir leur agressivité. Elles voient leur maladie comme leur posant des contraintes, mais également comme une possibilité de réparation de leurs vies. Toutefois, elles ne présentent pas une compréhension des aspects émotionnels engagés dans la maladie, et l'agressivité est surtout éprouvée comme issue du monde extérieur.

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus is an autoimmune disease that affects connective tissues of various organs. Its etiology is unknown and multifactorial. According to the Brazilian Society of Rheumatology, although it can occur at any age, the disease is more frequent between the ages of 20 and 45, with a higher incidence around age 30, and affects 10 to 12 times more females than males. As the body reacts in a hostile manner against itself (self-aggression), this research aimed to verify the experience of aggression in women affected by Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, in order to better understand their affective needs and to provide an opportunity for more pertinent help to them. The method used was qualitative. The instruments used were an initial semi-structured interview (personal data of the subject, socioeconomic data and life history) and the application of ten TAT cards. The Thematic Apperception Test is characterized as an instrument that evaluates the psychodynamics and affective conflicts. The research was carried out with 5 female individuals, aged between 18 and 50 years, diagnosed with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus. The results show that women perceive the external world as an opponent and incapable of accepting the aggressiveness expressed by them. They mean lupus as something restrictive and also as a possibility to repair one's own life. There is no awareness of the involvement of emotional aspects in illness and Lupus represents the aggression, felt and experienced as external, in the body itself.

245. The Evaluation of the Paternal Function in Fibromyalgia Syndrome With The Rorschach Test (ENG).

Mrs. Kübra Koç & Dr. Ayşe Elif Yavuz Sever, Istanbul, Turkey, kbrkoc@gmail.com

The aim of this study is to investigate the father-daughter relations and the concept of paternal function in fibromyalgia by Rorschach Test. The most commonly diagnosed symptoms of fibromyalgia are widely spread pain and profound fatigue without the presence of any organic lesions. In this study the psychoanalytically oriented interview and the Rorschach Test were conducted with 18 volunteer Fibromyalgia patients. Patients' discourse in psychoanalytical interviews, it seems that the father-daughter relationship is experienced as a love affair. Those fathers are idealized, and unlike their relationship with mother, father-daughter relationship is affectionate. Moreover, these patients use their fathers as a guard against omnipotent and cold, rigid inner mothers. While interpreting card I, VII and IX in Rorschach Test, primal object image has powerful representation. When interpreted card IV and card VI in Rorschach Test, phallic symbols have been given clearly in card IV and castration anxiety have been perceived intensively in this card. They have affected from color of cards, patients have projected a powerful authority image in card IV and for this reason patients tried to passivate in card VI as in the responses. These responses make us consider a strong feminine characteristic in superego structure. Consequently the findings of the study will be evaluated according to paternal function and the discourse of the patients will also be considered by means of incestuel.

28. Receiving a diagnosis of utero-vaginal agenesis. A study of eating disorders reaction (ENG). Recevoir un diagnostic d'agénésie utéro-vaginale. Etude d'une réaction de troubles alimentaires

Mrs. Sarah Vibert, Maître de conférence, Laboratoire « Psychologie Clinique, Psychopathologie, Psychanalyse », Université Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris Cité, France, sarahvibert@yahoo.fr
& Karinne Gueniche, Chloé Ouallouche, Nicole Nataf, Maud Bidet, Alaa Cheikhelard, Magali Viaud, Caroline Eliee, B.J. Panielaf, C. Louis-Sylvestreag, K. Morceli, MRKH study group, P. Touraineah, Yves Aigrainad & Michel Polakabjk.

On clinical and projective data from a medical and psychopathological research proposed to patients with utero-vaginal agenesis (Rokitansky syndrome), our work offers a psychodynamic analysis of the value and the function, for psychosomatic economy, of a frequent anorectic and/or bulimia reaction, transient and reversible, to the diagnostic in adolescence. A paradigmatic case study supports our thinking on the singular access to femal sexual life, especially its traumatic dimension, and emphasizes the psychic treatment in mind-body interiority construction.

A l'appui des données cliniques et projectives issues d'une recherche médico-psychopathologique proposée à des patientes atteintes d'une agénésie utéro-vaginale (syndrome de Rokitansky - MRKH), notre travail propose l'analyse psychodynamique de la valeur et fonction pour l'économie psychosomatique d'une réaction fréquente de nature anorectique et/ou boulimique, transitoire et réversible, à l'annonce diagnostique au moment de l'adolescence. Une étude de cas paradigmatique étaye notre réflexion autour de la singularité de l'accès à la vie sexuelle féminine, notamment sa dimension traumatique, et porte l'accent sur le traitement psychique à l'œuvre dans la construction de l'intériorité psycho-corporelle.

369. Non-Mentalized Excitations and Affects in Menopause (ENG)

Mrs. Fatma Kandemir, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey, kandemir.ft@gmail.com

The new body of menopausal woman, with its new shapes, drive economy, and potentialities, places an unequaled work load on the mind. Therefore this study aims to compare the quality and quantity of mentalization processes of

women in the premenopausal phase, postmenopausal early phase and postmenopausal late phase and focus on the symbolic reordering that take place during the menopausal period of life. As for the participants of the study; the premenopausal group consists of 10 women whose average age is 49.70, secondly the postmenopausal early phase group consists of 10 women whose average age is 51.30 and finally the postmenopausal late phase group consists of 10 women whose average age is 54.90. Primarily, a psychoanalytic directional semi-structured pre-interview is held with each participant. Finally Rorschach and Thematic Apperception Tests (TAT) are applied to the participants. The test protocols are analyzed with content analysis method peculiar to the French School and interpreted in compliance with the theoretical framework of psychoanalysis. As a result of these evaluations it is concluded that the mentalization of drives, excitations and affects is much more difficult for the premenopausal and postmenopausal early phase groups than the postmenopausal late phase group. This difficulty experienced during the mental process is thought to be related to the suppression of affects and to the increase in somatic excitation which places the demand of representation beyond the potentiality of the mind. If we approach to the subject from the mind-body point of view, the body functions as a container for non-mentalized emotions in the initial stage of menopausal period. However, in the later stages of menopause, the mind develops a capacity of containing the body and symbolize it. In this direction the results of the Rorschach and TAT tests will be interpreted.

Session 50 « Drugs and Addictions » « Drogas y adicciones » « Drogues et addictions »
Room Déjérine ENGLISH, ESPAÑOL, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

413. Descriptive statistics and outcome of a sample of drug addicted patients who are attending a therapeutic program in a community (ENG).

Pr. Maria Fiorella Gazale, Mele Sara & Fontan Patrick, Università degli Studi Milano, Milano, Italy, fiorella.gazale@unimi.it

In this paper, we present the descriptive statistics of a sample of 19 drug addicted patients who are attending a therapeutic program in the community La Collina, in Graffignana (Lodi), Italy. We based the selection on the diagnosis of addiction and independent from the drug they use (heroin, cocaine, cannabis or alcohol). The sample consists of two groups depending on their arrival: 10 patients were in the "knowledge phase", having begun treatments three months before the assessment; 9 patients were in the "treatment or advanced phase" having begun treatment programs more than four months before the assessment. All patients had a multi-method assessment, with CS Rorschach and MMPI-2. Our goal is to create a significant statistical sample with the main parameters, to assess main characteristics of this specific patients and to improve addiction understanding. We also aim to evaluate the outcome of the ongoing treatment. All descriptive statistics has been done by means of the program CHESSS, shared for free by CSIRA (Comprehensive System International Rorschach Association).

139. Entre vide psychique et transmissions de l'histoire familiale : exploration de la dépendance aux toxiques à partir de Géosociogramme, Rorschach et TAT (FRA). Between psychic void and transmissions of family history: exploration of toxic dependence by the use of genosociogram, Rorschach and T.A.T

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Cet exposé s'intéressera au lien possible entre le sentiment de vide psychique et les transmissions transgénérationnelles chez des sujets adultes toxicomanes au regard des épreuves projectives. La notion de « vide psychique », reprise à travers la pensée d'André Green, permet de comprendre les processus psychiques défailants chez les sujets toxicomanes. Elle vient mettre en exergue le travail du négatif. Ce dernier se retrouve dans une forme de transmission transgénérationnelle « en négatif » de certains éléments de l'histoire familiale. Nous explorerons ces notions théoriques à travers des extraits d'études de cas cliniques d'hommes adultes toxicomanes. L'analyse résulte de l'exploitation de trois épreuves projectives complémentaires, géosociogramme, Rorschach et T.A.T., proposées aux sujets au cours d'entretiens successifs. Le géosociogramme a permis aux sujets de donner de façon schématique leur représentation de leur arbre généalogique. Il a été complété par les représentations issues du Rorschach et les récits du TAT. Les analyses portent sur les figures maternelles et paternelles, dans la mesure où ces images résonnent spécifiquement au sein des trois épreuves. Elles viennent questionner, notamment, la possibilité de traiter la perte, tant d'un point de vue objectal que transgénérationnel, autour des récits familiaux et ancestraux. La difficulté d'élaboration psychique des événements de l'histoire familiale résonne à travers le peu d'accès à la symbolisation. Les récits autour de la consommation de substance donnent alors des contours à « leur histoire » dans une mise à vue des difficultés d'accès à certains processus psychiques.

This presentation will examine the possible link between the feeling of psychic void and trans-generational transmissions of adults drugs addicts through the perspective of projective tests. The notion of "psychic void" explored through André Green's thought, makes it possible to understand the breakdown of psychic processes in drug addicts. It brings out the work of the negative. This work is found in the form of a « negative » trans-generational transmission of some elements of the family's history. We will explore these theoretical notions through excerpts from clinical case studies of adult male drug addicts. The analysis will thus be the result of the exploitation of three complementary projective tests: genosociogram, Rorschach and T.A.T., all of them proposed to the subjects during

successive interviews. The genosociogram enabled the subjects to give a schematic representation of their family tree. It has been completed by the representations derived from the Rorschach and the tales arisen from the TAT. The analysis focuses on the maternal and paternal figures, insofar as these images resonate specifically within the three tests. This tree tests interrogate, in particular, the possibility of treating, both from an objectual and a trans-generational point of view, the loss of family and ancestral narratives. The struggle of psychic elaboration, mainly of the family history events resonates through the limited access to symbolization. Then, the narratives around the consumption of substances give contours to "their history", thus making visible the difficulties to access certain psychic processes.

195. El autoconcepto en población drogodependiente con psicopatía mediante el Test de Rorschach (ESP). Self-concept in drug addict population with Psychopathy using the Rorschach Inkblot Test

Dr. Cristina Fernández-Belinchón, Clinical Psychologist, Francisco de Vitoria University, Dr. Lucía Halty & Dr. María Prieto-Ursúa, Universidad Pontificia Comillas, Madrid, Spain, crisfeber@gmail.com

La psicopatía se entiende como un trastorno caracterizado, entre otras manifestaciones, por impulsividad, manipulación, ausencia de culpa, carencia de empatía, búsqueda de sensaciones, irresponsabilidad o falta de autocontrol. El objetivo del presente estudio es la valoración de la autopercepción en población drogodependiente con psicopatía, mediante dos variables del test de Rorschach que la bibliografía ha relacionado con el trastorno, la respuesta de reflejo (Fr+rF) y el índice de egocentrismo [3r+(2)/2]. La muestra empleada fue de 92 participantes, 68 varones y 24 mujeres, que se encontraban en tratamiento ambulatorio en un centro de atención al drogodependiente. Se aplicó el Psychopathy Checklist-Revision para la valoración de la psicopatía, y se emplearon las variables respuesta de reflejo e índice de egocentrismo del test de Rorschach para el estudio del autoconcepto. La hipótesis planteada fue que los pacientes drogodependientes con alta puntuaciones en psicopatía mostrarían en el test de Rorschach una elevación de los valores de ambos indicadores, tal como señalan investigaciones previas con población con trastorno psicopático. No se encontraron puntuaciones más altas en el grupo de drogodependientes con psicopatía, y se plantean hipótesis explicativas para este resultado. Con esta comunicación se pretende mostrar la relevancia de los resultados obtenidos para profundizar en el conocimiento de la psicopatía con población drogodependiente, y también se sugieren futuras líneas de investigación. Una de ellas será la comparación de los datos hallados en esta investigación con los indicadores psicodinámicos de la psicopatía hallados en Francia.

Currently, psychopathy is a disorder characterized, among other manifestations, by excessive sense of self-worth, impulsiveness, manipulation, lack of guilt and lack of empathy, irresponsibility or lack of self-control. The objective of the present research is to assess the self-perception in drug addict population with psychopathy, through two variables of the Rorschach Inkblot Test that previous studies relates to the disorder, Reflection Response (Fr+rF) and the Egocentricity Index [3r+(2)/2]. A sample of 92 participants was used, 68 men and 24 women, all of whom were undergoing outpatient treatment program in a drug rehabilitation center. The Psychopathy Checklist-Revision was applied in order to assess psychopathy, and the Reflection Response and the Egocentricity Index variables of the Rorschach Test were used to study the self-concept. The hypothesis was that those patients with psychopathy would show in the Rorschach Test high scores on both indicators, as previous research with psychopathic population has shown. However, no higher scores were found in this group, and we present our hypotheses for this result. With this communication we try to show the relevance of the results to improve the knowledge of psychopathy in drug addict population, and we also suggest future lines of research. One of them will be the comparison of the data found in this research with French psychodynamic markers of psychopathy.

11. The study of the relationship between implicit and explicit dependency needs, craving and addiction severity among detoxified opioid dependent men (ENG)

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Introduction: This study explores that whether the implicit and explicit dependency needs can forecast the craving and addiction severity in detoxified opioid dependent men and which one has more important role. The subjective and objective tests can predict general but different aspects of dependent behaviors and personality structure. IDI (as objective test, measured explicit dependency) indicates dependent self-presentation, while ROD (as subjective test, measured implicit dependency) illustrates unacknowledgment dependency strivings. In this study for the first time ROD is used assertively in Iran which opens some new gates to analysis and exploration of unconscious intents of individuals who attract to substances abuse.

Method: Forty-five detoxified opioid dependent men were chosen by conventional sampling, and SCID for DSM-V were applied to filter the ones with personality disorders. Then, they answered to Addiction Severity Interview (ASI), Rorschach Oral Dependency scale (ROD), interpersonal dependency inventory (IDI), and Obsessive Compulsive Drug Use Scale (OCDUS). For analyze the data descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation coefficient, and stepwise regression is used.

Result: In detoxified opioid dependent men implicit and explicit dependency needs were elevated and have significant positive correlation as same as IDI and ROD have positive inner correlation. Explicit needs (IDI) have significant positive correlation with addiction severity while implicit needs doesn't have. ROD results have the significant positive correlation with craving, thus the implicit needs (ROD) can predict craving for opioid better than explicit needs (IDI).

Conclusion: Projective tests help evaluate and recognize better the dependency needs as addiction fundamental factor and risk factor to relapse, due to the wider range of information they provide, can be substitute for objective tests. ROD results can be used in survey studies for substance use risk in adolescents. The result of the tests, especially IDI, can also be used in treatment plans for drug dependents.

346. Analyse comparée de l'identification à travers le Rorschach d'adolescents avec et sans expérience de cannabis (FRA).

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À l'adolescence, au moment de l'émergence de la subjectivation, de l'affirmation de sa singularité et de la mégalomanie, la transformation pubertaire conduit à une sorte d'incomplétude. L'adolescent s'éloigne de ses parents, poussé par sa quête de nouveaux objets d'amour qui le mettent à l'abri de la menace incestueuse. La drogue fait partie de ces nouveaux objets-là et dans certains cas la tentation d'usage de cannabis est grande, pour penser la blessure narcissique occasionnée par ce processus de séparation-individuation insoutenable. De nombreux questionnements existent autour de l'intégrité de l'identification et des images parentales chez les adolescents usager de cannabis. L'objectif de cet article est de décrire l'identification et l'image des parents chez les adolescents selon qu'ils soient ou non usagers de cannabis. Les données proviennent des protocoles de Rorschach obtenus auprès de deux adolescents, de 16 ans et 18 ans, usagers de cannabis et auprès de deux autres abstinentes, de mêmes âges. Les résultats montrent que les adolescents usagers de cannabis ont une identification plus nette et plus affirmée. Leurs protocoles sont aussi caractérisés par une plus grande émergence des pulsions agressives. Chez les non usagers de cannabis le père a une image vidée de sa puissance phallique. L'usage du cannabis apparaît comme facilitateur des processus identificateurs à l'adolescence. En conclusion, les conflits psychiques exprimés à travers ces protocoles amènent à s'interroger sur la fonction de l'usage du cannabis chez les adolescents togolais.

Symposium 16 « L'interprétation projective du dessin, entre particularités individuelles, nosographiques et culturelles » "The Projective Interpretation of Drawing considering Individual, Nosographic and Cultural Specificities"

Chairperson : Mrs. Claude Sternis, Ecole de Psychologues Praticiens, Paris, France

Room Delarue

FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

Le dessin projectif est un outil très subtil et très riche qui nous renseigne sur la dynamique interne de chaque sujet (forces vives, difficultés, équilibre psychique...) mais aussi sur les causalités de cette dynamique (étiologie des troubles, besoins, pistes de traitement...) et ouvre aux points communs graphiques (stades, développement graduel de l'image du corps et des organes de communication des personnages), mais aussi à leur extrême diversité, chaque dessin, comme tout matériel projectif, étant unique et révélant profondément le sujet qui le rêve et l'effectue. Ainsi, des aspects individuels (personnalité, événements de vie) s'y intriquent avec des influences groupales (mode de figuration fréquent dans chaque pathologie, mais aussi particularités graphiques de chaque culture). Dans ce symposium, je me propose de rassembler différents psychologues chercheurs qui présenteront, à partir de rappels théoriques et d'un matériel clinique graphique de dessins (dessins libres, dessins de personnages, dessins de famille, dessins d'arbres) de différentes pathologies (l'arbre avec des sujets Alzheimer, le dessin libre avec des personnes psychotiques ou autistes) et de cultures variées (dessins de famille d'enfants vietnamiens, français ou mauritaniens, dessins de personnages béninois).

Projective drawing is a very subtle and rich tool that informs us about the internal dynamics of each subject (energies, difficulties, psychic balance,...) but also about the root causes of these dynamics (disorder etiology, needs, treatment possibilities, ...). Projective drawings can highlight the graphic similarities (stages, gradual development of body image and communication organs for the characters), but also the extreme diversity. Each drawing, as any projective production, is unique and deeply reveals the subject who dreams it and draw it. Thus, individual elements (personality, life events...) are interwoven with influences coming from the group (common ways of representation in each pathology, but also graphic specificities of each culture). In this symposium, starting with theoretical reminders and clinical material, I propose to bring together several psychology researchers who will present drawings (free drawings, character drawings, family drawings, tree drawings) done by patients with different pathologies (the tree drawing by patients with Alzheimer, the free drawing by psychotic or autistic patients) and diversified cultures (family drawings done by Vietnamese, French or Mauritanian children).

135. Dessin projectif et maladie d'Alzheimer : le test du dessin de l'arbre dans l'évaluation des effets d'un atelier chant pour des patients atteints de la maladie d'Alzheimer (FRA). Projective drawing and Alzheimer's Disease : use of the Tree-drawing test to evaluate the effects of a singing workshop for patients with Alzheimer's disease

Mrs. Capucine Gèze, Hôpital Charles Foix, Paris, France, gezecapucine@gmail.com

J'ai utilisé le test du dessin de l'arbre dans le cadre d'un travail de recherche de master 2 de psychologie, afin d'évaluer les effets d'un atelier de chant pour des patients atteints de la maladie d'Alzheimer. Cet atelier d'expression à travers

le chant et la parole des participants s'est déroulé dans un accueil de jour pour des patients atteints de la maladie d'Alzheimer ou maladies apparentées. Le test du dessin de l'arbre a été proposé à chaque patient de l'atelier après 6 séances puis après 16 séances, soit à cinq mois d'intervalle environ, cela afin d'évaluer la conscience de soi et l'intérêt pour le groupe et la communication avec les autres. Après avoir repositionné le test de l'arbre et ses principaux appuis théoriques et interprétatifs, je propose à travers la présentation de deux études de cas, de montrer tout l'intérêt de cet outil projectif avec cette population, pour objectiver les capacités imaginatives et relationnelles préservées des personnes malades et l'atteinte de leur conscience de soi (ainsi que l'évolution de leurs troubles cognitifs).

In my Master's thesis in Psychology, I used the Tree-drawing test to evaluate the effects of a singing workshop for patients with Alzheimer's disease. This workshop of expression through the singing and speaking of participants took place in a day care for patients with Alzheimer's disease or related diseases. The Tree-drawing test was proposed to each patient of the workshop after 6 sessions and then after 16 sessions, about five months apart. The test was used to assess self-awareness and interest in the group and communication with others. I will first remind what the Tree-drawing test's main theoretical and interpretative supports are. Then, through the presentation of two case studies, I will focus on the interest of this projective tool with this population – namely, to objectify, on one hand, the preserved imaginative and relational capacities of patients with Alzheimer's disease, and on the other hand, the alteration of their self-awareness and the evolution of their cognitive disorders.

138. Dessin et trace graphique projective dans l'autisme et la psychose (FRA). Drawing and graphic projective trace in autism and psychosis.

Mrs. Claude Sternis, Ecole de Psychologues Praticiens, Paris, France, asphodelle@hotmail.com

Avec les personnes autistes, la trace, qui signe chez l'enfant ordinaire, aux alentours de un an, la différenciation d'un autre auquel on souhaite s'adresser (en même temps que la survenue du tout début du langage et que l'avènement du pointage-désignation), est souvent retardée et difficile, et parfois même anxiogène. Pourtant, elle advient fréquemment, au cours de l'évolution psychique, par exemple à l'occasion de séances de psychothérapie. Dans la psychose, cette trace et la forme figurative existent mais présentent un certain nombre de perturbations identifiables, notamment, du fait des troubles de l'image inconsciente du corps, dans la représentation des personnages. L'analyse projective des caractéristiques graphiques et de leur progression dans le dessin s'avère d'une grande aide au plan diagnostique et pour le suivi et l'adaptation du traitement, même dans les dessins encore très incomplets et qualifiés parfois de gribouillages. Dans cette communication, je montrerai, à partir de différents cas cliniques comportant des dessins ou peintures de personnes autistes ou psychotiques, enfants ou adultes, ces particularités, et donnerai des repères d'observation et d'analyse projective pour ce type de patients.

Plotting something on a page, for an ordinary child around 1 year old, marks the differentiation from "another" to whom we address ourselves, and often parallels the very beginning of language appearance and the "pointing-designation". For people with autism, plotting a line is an action often delayed and difficult, sometimes even a source of anxiety. Yet this line appears frequently during the course of psychic evolution, for example during psychotherapy sessions. In the psychosis, the line and the figurative shape exist but show some identifiable disturbances, especially because of body image disorders, in the character's representation. Projective analysis of graphic specificities and their evolution in drawing can provide important elements to establish a diagnosis, for the follow-up and the adaptation of the treatment, even on the basis of incomplete and so-called scribbled drawings. Based on different clinical situations including drawings, paintings done by people with autism or psychosis, children or adults, in this communication. I will draw attention to such specificities and will provide some benchmarks for observation and projective analysis for these categories of patients.

141. Le dessin de la famille chez les enfants soninkés vivant en France et en Mauritanie : comment la culture laisse sa trace" ? (FRA). Family drawing for Soninkes children living in France and in Mauritania : how the culture will let a line?

Mrs. Gwenola Ghanes, Ecole des Psychologues Praticiens, Paris, France gwenolaleblanc@hotmail.com

A travers le dessin, l'enfant projette des formes et des représentations dépendantes de sa personnalité, de son histoire singulière mais aussi fortement marquées par sa culture.

Comment la culture va-t-elle influencer sur le dessin de famille chez l'enfant Soninké? La migration a-t-elle une influence sur le graphisme, le thème dessiné, etc ?

Il semble que l'étude de 26 dessins de familles d'enfants Soninkés âgés de 6 à 10 ans, vivant en France et en Mauritanie, nous renseigne sur les représentations culturelles de ceux-ci.

- Le dessin nous éclaire sur la notion de la famille, qui semble se définir comme un groupe de personnes qui partagent le même toit.
- La représentation de corps sexué paraît être influencée par le lieu de vie (France ou Mauritanie) et donc par les traditions concernant la façon de se vêtir et d'exposer son corps.
- L'éducation plus portée sur la collectivité, la solidarité en Mauritanie seraient un facteur important de socialisation et développeraient des sentiments forts d'appartenance à un clan, dominant ainsi les sentiments de rivalité fraternelle.

Through drawing, the child projects representations and shapes echoing his personality, his personal story which is strongly influenced by his culture. How will culture impact on family drawings for the Soninké child? Is the migration process having an effect on graphism, the theme drawn, etc ? It seems that the study of 26 family drawings done by Soninkés children, aged between 6 and 10 years old, living in France or in Mauritania, informs us about their cultural representations.

- The drawing highlights the concept of family, which seems to be defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof
- The representation of the sexual body seems to be influenced by the place of residence (France or Mauritania) and thus by the traditional ways of dressing and of exposing the body
- The education encouraging a sense of collectivity, of solidarity in Mauritania, could be an important element for socialization and could develop strong feelings of belonging to a clan, overarching feelings of fraternal rivalry.

148. La projection d'éléments culturels dans la réalisation du dessin de la famille : un exemple vietnamien (FRA). The projection of cultural elements in the production of family drawing: a Vietnamese example

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A partir d'une étude comparative entre un groupe d'écoliers vietnamiens âgés de 8 à 9 ans et d'un groupe d'écoliers français du même âge, nous avons cherché à observer les aspects culturels pouvant entrer dans la réalisation d'un dessin de la famille. Nous avons accordé une attention particulière à la disposition des personnages dans l'espace graphique ainsi qu'au type de liens représentés entre les personnages de la famille, pour chacun des groupes. Nous tenterons, à partir d'éléments d'anthropologie culturelle et de rappels concernant l'analyse qualitative et projective du dessin de famille de formuler des hypothèses pour éclairer les singularités observées dans les dessins du groupe d'enfants vietnamiens.

From a comparative research study between a group of Vietnamese pupils (8-9 years old) and a group of French pupils in the same age, we tried to observe the cultural elements influencing the production of family drawing. We paid a special attention to the layout of the characters in the graphic space, and to the kind of bonds between family members, for each group. From elements of cultural anthropology and from reminders about qualitative and projective analysis of family drawings, we will try to define hypotheses to highlight the specificities we have observed in the drawings done by Vietnamese children.

155. Le dessin du bonhomme au Bénin, convergence et différence d'interprétation avec le dessin français (FRA). The human drawing in Benin: convergence and difference with drawings from western children

Mrs. Laura Treich, Ecole de Psychologues Praticiens, & Mrs. Andrey Meignan, Paris, France, laura.treich@gmail.com

Le dessin du personnage humain est universel et constitue l'une des premières formes créées par les enfants du monde entier. Pourtant, chaque culture est riche de ses propres représentations, rapport à l'enfance, à l'art et à la trace, à l'expression subjective. Ainsi, l'apparition des premières traces et notamment celle du personnage humain va s'exprimer de façon spécifique et avoir un sens particulier selon les références culturelles et son lieu d'expression. Dans un cadre de recherche sur le dessin du bonhomme de Goodenough au Bénin chez des enfants de 3 à 8 ans, nous vous proposerons de dégager des pistes de lecture des particularités des dessins d'enfants béninois, d'origines socio-culturelles diverses.

In all cultures, the drawing of human figure is one of the primary shapes produced by children. From this universal practice, each culture is rich of its own symbol, relation to childhood, art, trace and subjective representation. Hence, creation of these primary traces and particularly human figures reveals specific features with signification according to the culture and the place (country, habitation, family, area...) it was drawn. As part of a research on the Goodenough Draw-A-Man test with children from 3 to 8 years old in Benin, we propose to analyze these drawings in the search of specific features and to compare with universal perspectives.

Session 60 « Trabajo » « Travail »

Room 216

ESPAÑOL, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

219. El futuro de la prevención de riesgos laborales, ¿puede minimizarse con el desarrollo de conductas emocionalmente inteligentes? (ESP) Can the future of occupational risk prevention be minimized by the development of emotionally intelligent behaviors?

Mrs. Maria Margarita del Valle Tomas & María Inés Figueroa Álvarez, Facultad de Psicología - Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, Argentina, maratomas@arnet.com.ar

The objective of this work is to identify the emotionally intelligent behaviors in risk prevention in a Pyme in the province of Tucumán, Argentina. The group of fifteen male technicians performs maintenance and repair work with live line in aerial networks.

A) At the beginning, we investigated the Emotional Intelligence (EI) group, to elaborate the profile of the worker, identifying the competencies and motivations required. We conducted individual interviews and applied the ECI questionnaire (Emotional Competence Inventory - University Edition) by Goleman and Boyatzis (2001). Then we conducted a Survey Feed back session, for the interpretation of the results.

B) We applied the following battery to three workers (who had no accidents or incidents since the beginning of the project in 2001): interview by competences and Zulliger test ("Z Test, individual and collective test") by Hans Zulliger (1970) which we analyze according to the Comprehensive System of Exner. In this paper we present the results obtained in the groupings: controls, affections, interpersonal and self-perception. We take the definition that in 1990 Salovey and Mayer made of EI: "it is the ability to control and regulate the feelings of oneself and others and use them as a guide for thought and action" (Mayer and Salovey, 1996; , Salovey and Caruso, 2008).

C) Finally, we compared the profile elaborated with the group of three workers, analyzing the concurrences and convergences. We believe that this analysis allowed us to make reliable clinical judgments that improved behavioral safety in the group.

El Objetivo del trabajo es identificar las conductas emocionalmente inteligentes, en la prevención de riesgos en una Pyme de la provincia de Tucumán, Argentina. El grupo formado por quince técnicos de sexo masculino, realiza trabajos de mantenimiento y reparación con línea viva en redes aéreas.

a) Al inicio, indagamos la Inteligencia Emocional (IE) grupal, para elaborar el perfil del trabajador, identificando las competencias y motivaciones requeridas. Realizamos entrevistas individuales y aplicamos el cuestionario ECI (Emotional Competence Inventory- University Edition) de Goleman y Boyatzis (2001). Luego realizamos una Sesión de Survey Feed back, para la interpretación de los resultados.

b) Aplicamos la siguiente batería a tres trabajadores (que no tuvieron accidentes ni incidentes desde el inicio del proyecto en el año 2001): entrevista por competencias y test de Zulliger ("El test Z, un test individual y colectivo") de Hans Zulliger (1970) el que analizamos según el Sistema Comprensivo de Exner. En este trabajo presentamos los resultados obtenidos en las agrupaciones: controles, afectos, interpersonal y autopercepción. Tomamos la definición que en 1990 Salovey y Mayer, hicieron de la IE: "es la capacidad de controlar y regular los sentimientos de uno mismo y de los demás y utilizarlos como guía del pensamiento y la acción" (Mayer y Salovey, 1996; Mayer, Salovey y Caruso, 2008).

c) Finalmente comparamos el perfil elaborado grupalmente con el de los tres trabajadores, analizando las concurrencias y convergencias. Consideramos que este análisis nos permitió elaborar juicios clínicos confiables, que mejoraron la seguridad basada en la conducta, en el grupo.

435. Répercussions psychologiques du vécu des conditions de vie au travail chez les femmes portefaix du grand marché de Lomé (FRA). Psychological implications of the value of women porters' living work conditions at the great market of Lomé

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Quelque soit le type d'emploi occupé, un homme en situation de travail a des objectifs sur le plan individuel et social. La non atteinte de ces objectifs entraine souvent un état de mal être chez le travailleur, ce qui peut déboucher sur des symptômes psychopathologiques, somatiques et même affecté ses relations sociales. La présente étude s'inscrit alors dans la dynamique de comprendre la souffrance au travail des femmes portefaix et les éventuels facteurs explicatifs. Pour ce faire, nous avons fait une étude qualitative descriptive portant sur dix femmes portefaix gardant leurs enfants dans le centre d'accueil Djidudu de BNCE. En effet, des données ont été recueillies grâce à l'entretien semi-directif, le GHQ-28 et le test de personnalité de Rorschach. Ces données ont été analysées par l'analyse de contenu sémantique et structurale pour l'entretien et par les grilles d'analyse prévues par les concepteurs des outils standardisés c'est à dire le GHQ-28 et le test de Rorschach. Les résultats montrent que les femmes portefaix ont une mauvaise perception de leur condition de vie au travail. Ce vécu a sur elles des conséquences sur le plan psychique se traduisant par des syndromes anxio-dépressifs, une surcharge du fonctionnement psychologique..., sur le plan physique par des céphalées, des troubles musculo squelettiques, sur le plan sociale et influence également leur personnalité dans ces diverses fonctions.

Whatever the type of employment, a man in a work situation has goals individually and socially. The non-achievement of these goals often leads to a state of unease among the worker, which can lead to psychopathological symptoms, somatic and even affect social relationships. This study becomes part of the dynamics of understanding the suffering at work porters women and possible explanatory factors. To do this, we did a descriptive qualitative study of ten (10) women porters keeping their children in the home Djidudu center BNCE. Indeed, data were collected through semi-structured interview, the GHQ-28 and the Rorschach personality test. These data were analyzed by the semantic content and structural analysis for maintenance and the analysis grids provided by designers standardized tools by the GHQ-28 and the Rorschach test. The results indicate that the porters women have a poor perception of their condition of life at work. This experience has on their impact on the psychic level resulting in anxiety-depressive syndromes, overloading of psychological functioning... physically by headache, musculoskeletal disorders, on the social level and also influences their personality these various functions.

367. Recursos interpersonales y calidad de los vínculos en una muestra de trabajadores argentinos (ESP). Interpersonal Abilities and Quality of the Relationship in a Sample of Workers in Cordoba, Argentina

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Tema principal: Los recursos interpersonales y la calidad de los vínculos, tal como los concibieron los principales exponentes y creadores de las técnicas proyectivas, han atravesado fuertes cambios en los últimos tiempos. En la actualidad estamos siendo testigos de un mundo cada vez más individualista debido al surgimiento del neoliberalismo y a una interacción cada vez más impersonal. El mundo del trabajo se ha tornado altamente competitivo e individualista, pero al mismo tiempo no puede prescindir de los lazos y las capacidades interpersonales. El psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach es una herramienta que permite conocer los recursos interpersonales y la calidad de los vínculos, lo que se puede complementar con la técnica proyectiva gráfica "test de las dos personas trabajando" (T2PT) que cuenta con indicadores cualitativos y cuantitativos para evaluar el trabajo en equipo y las relaciones interpersonales, entre otros factores.

Objetivos: Conocer las habilidades interpersonales y la calidad de los vínculos de una muestra de trabajadores argentinos.

Metodología: Estudio descriptivo. Cualitativo-cuantitativo. Muestra: 256 sujetos de ambos sexos, entre 19 y 48 años.

Resultados y conclusiones: A través del test de Rorschach, se encontraron dificultades en la interacción interpersonal debido a la falta de empatía e interés sobre los demás (M menor a 3 y H% menor a 20%). También hubo una disminución en las respuestas de textura y, cuando estaba presente, se observó un aumento significativo en las texturas intelectuales. En el T2PT también se presentaron indicadores de dificultad en la interacción con los demás, ya que hubo un aumento en la distancia interpersonal, no se comparten herramientas y los personajes no se enfrentan cara a cara.

Main Theme: Interpersonal abilities and the quality of the relationship as conceived by the main exponents and creators of projective techniques have been changing in recent times. At present we are witnessing an increasingly individualistic world due to the rise of neoliberalism and an increasingly impersonal interaction. The world of work has become increasingly competitive and individualistic but at the same time, it can not dispense with interpersonal ties and abilities.

The Rorschach psychodiagnosis is a tool that allows to know interpersonal abilities and quality of the relationships, which can be complemented by the graphic projective technique "test of the two people working" (T2PT) which has qualitative and quantitative indicators to evaluate teamwork and interpersonal relationships.

Objectives: To know the interpersonal abilities and quality of the relationships of a sample of Argentine workers

Methodology: Descriptive study. Qualitative quantitative. Sample: 256 subjects of both sexes, between 19 and 48 years old.

Results and conclusions: Through the Rorschach test, interpersonal difficulties were found due to the lack of empathy and interest in others (M minor to 3 and H% minor to 20%). There was also a decrease in texture responses and, when present, a significant increase in the intellectual textures was observed. In the T2PT also indicators of difficulty were presented in the interaction with the others since there was an increase in the interphase distance, no tools are shared and the characters are not face-to-face.

436. Type de personnalité, représentation de la paresse et pratique pédagogique des enseignants du primaire au Togo (FRA). Type of personality, representation of laziness and pedagogical practices in Togo

Kpoffon Kodzo, Adansikou Kouami, Lawson Laté M. Jean-Paul, Togo, serge.kpoffon@gmail.com

Cette communication fait suite a une première étude conduite sur les enseignants des écoles primaires de la circonscription pédagogique de Lomé-Ouest et qui a montré une association entre la représentation que les enseignants se font de la paresse de l'élève et les pratiques pédagogiques qu'ils adoptent. Cette étude a montré comment la représentation de la paresse des élèves et les pratiques pédagogiques sont associées à l'identité des enseignants. L'étude a révélé trois types d'enseignants : le premier est caractérisé par une insatisfaction pour le travail des élèves et sa propension à faire usage des punitions. Le deuxième est caractérisé par sa grande culpabilité et son empathie envers les élèves. Il pense qu'il est responsable de la paresse des élèves et n'utilisent pas les pratiques punitives. Enfin, le troisième type est constitué des enseignants qui culpabilisent les parents des élèves et qui font un usage assez régulier de blâmes. Le présent travail est une contribution à la compréhension du type de personnalité qui se cache derrière ces différentes catégories d'enseignants révélées par la précédente recherche. Il a porté sur un échantillon de 100 instituteurs de la circonscription pédagogique de Lomé-Ouest. Les données ont été collectées à l'aide du test de Rorschach et un questionnaire évaluant les pratiques pédagogiques et la représentation que les enseignants se font de la paresse. L'analyse des données est faite à l'aide de l'analyse factorielle, du khi-deux de comparaisons de fréquences. Concernant le test de Rorschach, l'approche psycho-dynamique a été utilisée. Les résultats, auxquels nous sommes parvenus ont montré l'existence d'un lien entre les différentes structures de la personnalité des enseignants et leur pratique pédagogique.

This presentation is a follow-up to a first study on primary school teachers in the school district of Lomé-Ouest, which showed an association between teachers' representation of the laziness of the pupil and the pedagogical practices they adopt. This study showed how the representation of student laziness and pedagogical practices are associated with the identity of teachers. The study revealed three types of teachers: the first is characterized by dissatisfaction with student work and propensity to use punishment. The second is characterized by great guilt and empathy towards the students. He thinks he is responsible for student laziness and does not use punitive practices. Finally, the third type consists of teachers who blame the parents of pupils and who make fairly regular use of blame. The present work is a contribution to understanding the type of personality behind these different categories of teachers revealed by the previous research. It covered a sample of 100 teachers from the educational district of Lomé-Ouest. The data were collected from the 100 teachers using the Rorschach test and a questionnaire estimating their representation of laziness and their pedagogical practices. The analysis of the data is done using factor analysis, chi-square frequency comparisons and psychodynamic approach concerning Rorschach test. The results are in favor of the existence of a link between the various structures of personality of the teachers and their reaction with regard to the pupils.

326 Indicadores De Estrés En El Test De La Persona Bajo La Lluvia Aplicado En El Ambito Laboral (ESP). Stress indicators in the person in the rain test applied in a professional environment.

Dr. Mar Muñoz-Alegre, Dr. Jesus de Felipe-Oroquieta & Mrs. Flora Rue, Francisco de Vitoria University, Madrid, Spain, m.munoz.prof@ufv.es

Podemos definir el estrés como el proceso que se pone en marcha cuando una persona percibe un acontecimiento como amenazante o que excede sus recursos (Colegio Oficial de Psicólogos de Madrid, 2016). Es evidente que no todos los individuos son igualmente propensos a experimentar ese estado subjetivo de malestar y que resulta de gran utilidad, especialmente en determinados contextos, contar con instrumentos capaces de evaluar la vulnerabilidad de las personas frente al estrés. El Test de la Persona Bajo la Lluvia (PBL), perteneciente a la familia de los tests proyectivos gráficos, es una herramienta de fácil aplicación y bajo coste utilizada para detectar dificultades en el manejo de situaciones complejas. El objetivo de nuestro trabajo consiste en identificar qué elementos de este test indican, con mayor probabilidad, la presencia de estrés en los sujetos. La muestra está compuesta por 56 trabajadores de una importante multinacional española (44 varones y 11 mujeres) que, en el momento de ser evaluados, estaban a punto de ser expatriados. A todos ellos se les aplicó una serie de pruebas entre las que se encontraban, además del PBL, el Test de Rorschach Sistema Comprensivo (Exner, 2003), el NEO PI-R (Costa y McCrae, 1999), el H.T.P. (Buck, 2008) y una entrevista semiestructurada. Se analizan las relaciones existentes entre los diferentes elementos gráficos del PBL (categorizados mediante una rejilla de observación) y las variables del Test de Rorschach y del NEO PI-R vinculadas a la tolerancia al estrés (*cuadrilátero* y factor *Neuroticismo*, respectivamente).

We can define stress as the process that sets in when a person perceives something as threatening or surpassing his/her resources (Colegio Oficial de Psicólogos de Madrid, 2016). It is evident that not all individuals are equally susceptible of feeling this subjective state of discomfort and it is of great value, especially in certain contexts, to have instruments capable of evaluating a person's vulnerability to undergo stress. The Person in the Rain Test (DAPR) belongs to the group of graphic projective tests, is easy and uncostly to apply and is used to detect difficulties that arise in managing complex situations. Our objective is to identify which elements of this test indicate, to the highest probability, the presence of stress in the subjects tested. The sample is composed of 56 employees of a major Spanish multinational firm (44 men and 11 women) who, at the time they were tested, were on the verge of being sent to work abroad as expatriates. A series of tests were applied to all these subjects which included, in addition to the DAPR, the Rorschach Comprehensive System (Exner, 2003), the NEO PI-R (Costa and McCrae, 1999), the H.T.P. (Buck, 2008) and a semi-structured interview. The existing relationship between the different graphic elements of the DAPR (categorized by a grid based on observation) and the Rorschach Test and NEO PI-R variables linked to stress tolerance (Controls and Neuroticism scale respectively) is analyzed.

SYMPOSIA and THEMATIC SESSIONS **14h – 16h**

ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (with simultaneous interpretation in ESPAÑOL)	
<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 12</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>« Le deuil et ses effets: approche clinique et projective »</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"The effects of Mourning: a clinical and projective approach"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Catherine Chabert & Estelle Louët</p>	<p>359. <i>Dolentissima Perdita. Les processus du deuil comparés avec la mélancolie (FRA) The most painful of losses. Mourning process compared to melancholy</i> Luca Bruno</p> <p>411. <i>Le deuil pathologique : quels apports des épreuves projectives ? (FRA) Pathological grief: what is the contribution of projective tests?</i> Estelle Louët</p> <p>134. <i>Le Syndrome de Diogène, un deuil impossible ? (FRA) Diogenes syndrome: an impossible grief?</i> François-David Camps</p> <p>441. <i>Image du corps, perte narcissique et travail de trépas. Une approche clinique projective (FRA) Body image, narcissistic loss and "dying process". A clinical projective approach</i> Joëlle Lighezzolo & Margot Ruer</p> <p>267. <i>The work of mourning and the capacity to be alone on the TAT of adolescents who committed homicide (ENG)</i> Geovana Jesus, Deise Amparo & Roberto Oliveira</p>

<p>Session 41</p> <p>"Childhood" 2</p> <p>« Enfance » 2</p> <p>« Infancia » 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH, ESPAÑOL, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>275. <i>Impactante sobrecarga emocional en niños no consultantes con excelente rendimiento educativo (ESP) Shocking Emotional Overload In Children Non Consultants With Excellent Educational Performance. Énorme surcharge émotionnelle chez des enfants non consultants qui ont une excellente performance éducative</i> Helena Ana Lunazzi</p> <p>329. <i>Des enfants des rues en Colombie à la lumière des épreuves projectives (FRA) Children working in Colombia's streets: A Psychoanalytic and Projective Approach</i> Tatiana Emma Juliana Lopez Camargo & Aline Cohen de Lara</p> <p>189. <i>Depresión Infantil (DI): aproximación psicodiagnóstica de la población infantil menorquina. Estudio piloto. (ESP) Child Depression (CD): psychodiagnosis approach of the child population of Menorca. Pilot study</i> Pilar Faner & María Vives</p> <p>201. <i>Indices Rorschach pour l'évaluation du développement de l'intériorisation de la fonction contenant chez l'enfant (FRA) Rorschach Clues to Evaluate the Development of the Containing Function Internalization among Children</i> Michael Briol & Vincent Quartier</p> <p>372. <i>Etude de cas sur les facteurs psychiques sous-jacents aux troubles d'apprentissage (FRA) A Study Case on the Psychological Factors Underlying Learning Disability</i> Gizem Hatipoglu & Neslihan Zabci</p>
<p>Symposium 14</p> <p>« Actualité de la clinique projective : apprendre, créer, virtualiser »</p> <p>"Contemporary approach of Projective Methods: Learning, creating, virtualizing"</p> <p>Catherine Weismann</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>251. <i>L'émergence de nouveaux contenus au Rorschach : quand le jeu vidéo colore le processus associatif de l'adolescent pour traiter de sa dépressivité (FRA) Virtual humanoid contents in Rorschach, video game environment as a new reality to treat adolescent depressiveness</i> Steve Bellevergue</p> <p>306. <i>James Ellroy: Sublimation par l'écriture ou répétition du traumatisme ? Une étude projective (FRA) James Ellroy: Sublimation through writing or repetition of the trauma? A projective study</i> Catherine Weismann-Arcache & Rachel Geffroy</p> <p>308. <i>Haut potentiel intellectuel et syndrome d'Asperger chez l'enfant : quelles similitudes, quelles disparités, quels liens ? Exploration de leurs fonctionnements psychiques à l'aune du test du Rorschach (FRA) High intellectual potential and Asperger's syndrome in children : which similarities, which distinctions, which links ? Exploration of their psychic functioning</i> Catherine Weismann-Arcache & Morgane Romand</p> <p>348. <i>Des images pour jouer : Les « joueurs excessifs » en ligne à l'épreuve du Rorschach (FRA) Images to play : Excessive Online Gamers and their Rorschach Results</i> Xanthie Vlachopoulou</p> <p>362. <i>Pensées obsessionnelles, dépression et la dynamique des relations chez un dessinateur: apport des épreuves projectives à l'évaluation de la personnalité (FRA) Obsessive thoughts, depression and the dynamics of relationships in a draftsman: contribution of projective methods to the assessment of personality</i> Melania Mento</p>
<p>Session 52</p> <p>"Projective Methods & Cultural Background"</p> <p>« Metodos proyectivos y contexto cultural »</p> <p>« Méthodes projectives et contexte culturel »</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH, ESPAÑOL, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>291. <i>Diversidad cultural en las respuestas populares al Rorschach en niños peruanos (ESP) Cultural Diversity in Rorschach's Popular Responses in Peruvian Children</i> Lupe Jara</p> <p>68. <i>Intercultural Differences in Rorschach CS Stress Control Variables Among Adolescents from Brazil, Italy, Israel and USA (ENG) Regina Nascimento & Ana Cristina Resende</i></p> <p>220. <i>Genre et choix préférentiels à l'épreuve du Rorschach (FRA) Gender and preferential choices in Rorschach</i> Ogma Hatta, Bassantéa Lodegaèna Kpassagou, Laté Mawuli Jean-Paul Lawson, Barbara Gabriel & Jan de Mol.</p> <p>215. <i>Differences Profile Rorschach Between Backgrounds Culture in Indonesia (ENG) Achmad Djunaid, Ida Ayu N. Kartikawati, Siti Qodariah, Dhini Andriani & Ahmad Gimmy</i></p> <p>325. <i>Schizophrénie à la croisée des mondes et des cultures. Recherche des facteurs universels et culturels de l'expression de la schizophrénie à travers le test de Rorschach (FRA) Universal factors and specific cultural expressions of schizophrenia in the Rorschach test. Comparison between French and Vietnamese patients</i> Margot Duval</p> <p>392. <i>L'identité masculine des adolescents migrants - apports du Rorschach et du TAT (FRA) Male identity of migrant teenagers - Rorschach and TAT</i> Stéphane Burdet</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Session 48</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Motherhood"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">« Maternité »</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>36. Spécificités des résultats Rorschach durant la phase post-partum. Etude auprès d'une population de femmes non consultant (FRA) Specificities of the Rorschach results during the post-partum period: a study with all-comer women population Rose-Angélique Belot, Denis Mellier, Tevfika İkiz, Marie-Christine Pheuplin, İrem Atak & Pascal Roman</p> <p>332. "I have never dreamed it this way; isn't it supposed to be wonderful?": An Investigation of Early Object Relations in Postpartum Depression (ENG) Özgün Taktakoğlu & İrem Erdem Atak</p> <p>52. L'image du corps pendant la grossesse et la période postnatale: comparaison d'une femme non déprimée et d'une femme à risque de dépression (FRA) The body image during pregnancy and the postpartum period: comparison of a non-depressive woman and a woman at risk of depression Pauline Minjollet, G. Apter & Claude de Tychev</p> <p>262. "When the baby is lost" An Evaluation of the Mental Processes of Women who have experienced Habitual Abortion (ENG) Aylin Düzen & İrem Erdem Atak</p> <p>403. Maternité, du normal au pathologique (FRA) Maternity, from normal to pathological Rebelo Teresa, Banovic Ingrid & Loison Margot</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Session 43</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Psyche and soma"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">« Psyché et soma »</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>315. Rorschach and the brain (ENG) Helge Malmgren</p> <p>352. Intérêt des épreuves projectives dans un contexte de contre-indication à la transplantation rénale (FRA) The relevance of the use of projective tests in a context of psychiatric contraindication to renal transplantation Marjorie Roques & Elisa Venturini</p> <p>73. Céphalées primaires, fonctionnement psychique et étude de la mentalisation au Rorschach : approche quantitative et qualitative (FRA) Primary headache, mental functioning and study of mentalization's criterias in Rorschach : quantitative and qualitative approach. Margaux Bouteloup, Rose-Angélique Belot, André Mariage & Fabrice Vuillet</p> <p>354. A Psychoanalytical Evaluation of Psoriasis Vulgaris and Atopic Dermatitis Patients' Psychic Functioning by Projective Methods (ENG) Neval Sipahi & Tevfika İkiz</p> <p>198. Neurocognitive Correlates of the Rorschach in a Geriatric Population (N=102) (ENG) Emiliano Muzio & Anne Andronikof</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Session 61</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Drawings"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">« Dessins »</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>249. "Draw A Person" (DAP) Test : Validity for Detecting Social Anxiety Disorder (ENG) R. Urip Purwono, Devi Aryani, Yogestri Rakhmahappin, Ahmad Gimmy Pratama, Achmad Djunaidi & Wilis Srisayekti</p> <p>310. Assessment of two Groups of Children with Drawing Tests (Children in Conflict with the Law and the Children who are not in Conflict with the Law) (ENG) Gaye Ozmen, Türkay Demir & Funda Akkapulu Aydın</p> <p>252. Fantasy Animal Drawing as a Metaphor of an Adolescent's Problem and a Positive Outcome: a Case Study (ENG) Heikki Toivakka</p> <p>72. L'expression de la culture dans les dessins des enfants Kadiwéu et Terena du Brésil (FRA) Sonia Grubits</p> <p>254. Validity of "Draw A Tree" (Baum Test) for Detecting Social Anxiety Disorder (ENG) R. Urip Purwono, Septia Dwi Safrani, Devi Aryani, Achmad Djunaidi & Wilis Srisayekti</p>

Symposium 12 « *Le deuil et ses effets: approche clinique et projective* » “*The effects of mourning : a clinical and projective approach*”

Chairperson: Pr. Catherine Chabert & Dr. Estelle Louët, Paris, France

Room Farabeuf ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (with simultaneous interpretation in ESPAÑOL)

C'est à partir d'une définition rigoureuse de la notion de deuil que nous souhaitons proposer ce symposium : il y a aujourd'hui à la fois une banalisation et une généralisation du terme qui entraîne une certaine confusion. Nous proposons donc de nous centrer sur le deuil compris comme une situation spécifique de perte d'un être aimé du fait de sa mort. Cette référence implique un certain nombre de composantes relevant de la qualité des investissements d'objets, des processus de séparation mais aussi du rapport à la mort. Si l'une des caractéristiques essentielles du deuil est, classiquement, que l'objet perdu soit identifié, on peut au-delà, interroger ses destins différents selon le statut de cet objet perdu et des liens singuliers du sujet avec lui, selon les situations et les moments, selon les modalités du fonctionnement psychique individuel. Plusieurs axes peuvent être dégagés : le travail du deuil et ses différentes phases, la capacité à affronter et à élaborer la perte, les modalités d'investissement de l'objet aimé : l'ambivalence amour/haine, le deuil normal et le deuil pathologique : du deuil à la mélancolie, le deuil comme modèle paradigmatique du traitement objectal de la perte. De quelles manières apparaissent les indices et les traductions susceptibles de rendre compte de ces problématiques à travers les méthodes projectives, quels autres déploiements permettent-elles de mettre en évidence, c'est évidemment la dynamique centrale qui animera les exposés des contributeurs.

359. Dolentissima Perdita. Les processus du deuil comparés avec la mélancolie (FRA). The most painful of losses. Mourning process compared to melancholy

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Dans "Deuil et mélancolie" Freud (1915) affirme que, contrairement au deuil normal où l'objet perdu garde même dans l'inconscient ses caractéristiques d'intégrité et séparation, dans la mélancolie le sujet s'identifie avec l'objet perdu et l'incorpore. Les épreuves projectives dans les sujets mélancoliques montrent l'existence d'un niveau archaïque de fonctionnement psychique. Presque tout apparaît comme sans couleur, étranger, loin. Sur le niveau identitaire, on remarque des aspects du Moi dévitalisés, détériorés, peu distincts de l'Objet, avec un manque de différenciation entre masculin et féminin (Chabert). On observe un emploi massif de défenses comme le déni, l'introjection et l'idéalisation. La mort psychique et pulsionnelle demeure évidente dans les refus, la pauvreté des processus associatifs, les persévérations, le gel des affects, les représentations anatomiques, le massif désinvestissement d'objet qui est lié à une régression narcissique mortifère toute au nom du « négatif » (Green). Au contraire, dans les protocoles des sujets non-mélancoliques qui ont souffert un deuil, on retrouve des expressions d'un esprit plongé dans un état de souffrance, mais qui reste ancré à la vie dans ses expressions intimes et relationnelles. On discerne des efforts de mettre en marche un travail psychique d'élaboration de l'absence et de la perte. La mort et le deuil qu'elle porte sont représentés par des images de monstres, de chutes, d'une sensorialité qui se rapporte au froid, au gel, à la neige, mais cet appauvrissement pulsionnel ne soustraie pas la capacité de désirer, d'accéder au conflit, de produire des images qui décèlent le maintien de l'investissement libidinal vers l'Objet, des images où l'ombre de l'objet reste à côté du Moi.

Freud in "Mourning and Melancholia" (1915) argued that, unlike normal mourning in which the lost object retains the characteristics of integrity and separateness, in melancholia the subject identifies with the lost object and they incorporate it. Projective tests in melancholic subjects showcase the existence of an archaic psychic functioning. Almost everything is perceived as colorless, estranged, far. On the identity level, the tests highlight a devitalized and deteriorated Self, that is barely distinct from the Object and features a scarce differentiation of masculine and feminine (Chabert). They also highlight massive usage of denial, introjection and idealization defenses. The psychic and drive death is shown in refusals, in the scarceness of associative processes, in perseverations, in frozen affects, in anatomical representations, in the massive object disinvestment, that is followed by a deadly narcissistic regression, based entirely on the "negative" (Green). Conversely, protocols of non-melancholic patients that were undergoing mourning highlight expressions of a mind that is in a deep state of grief but remains tethered to life in its intimate and relational expressions. The tests show attempts of jumpstarting a psychic effort to elaborate absence and loss. Death and its related pain are represented through images of monsters, falls, with sensory aspects that are related to cold, frost, snow. However the impoverishment of drive does not impair the ability to desire, access conflict, produce images that how the persistence of the drive investment on the Object, as well as images where the shadow of the Objects stays near the Ego.

411. Le deuil pathologique : quels apports des épreuves projectives ? (FRA) Pathological grief: what is the contribution of projective tests?

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« La perte d'un enfant me semble une terrible blessure narcissique ; ce qui est du chagrin viendra sans doute plus tard » écrit Freud au pasteur Pfister après la mort de sa fille Sophie. Le deuil est une réaction affective « normale » à la perte

d'un objet aimé, indique Freud. C'est un « travail » psychique long et douloureux qui s'engage sous l'épreuve de la réalité. Il procède par un détachement progressif de la libido des souvenirs et des attentes liés à l'objet, exigeant une grande quantité d'énergie : l'inhibition psychomotrice et idéique, la perte d'intérêt pour le monde environnant et les affects de tristesse en sont les signes cliniques les plus manifestes. Lorsque la dépression s'installe, témoignant des impasses du processus de deuil, se pose la question d'un deuil pathologique. Sylvia, 65 ans, est hospitalisée pour « état dépressif chronique et deuil pathologique », évoluant depuis le décès de son fils il y a 8 ans. Nous proposons une analyse de ses protocoles de Rorschach et de TAT, pour repérer les indices de dépression. Nous nous centrerons plus particulièrement sur les fonctions de l'inhibition dans le traitement de la perte d'objet : inhibition des fonctions du moi, des mouvements pulsionnels, du conflit identificatoire, des éprouvés dépressifs etc. A partir de ces indices nous interrogerons l'apport des épreuves projectives à l'étude du processus de deuil, et à ses écueils pathologiques.

After his daughter Sophie's death, Freud wrote to Pastor Pfister "The loss of a child seems to be a serious narcissistic injury; what is known as mourning will probably follow later". Grief is a "normal" affective response to the loss of a loved object, as Freud notes. It is a long and painful mental "work" that is initiated under the reality testing. It proceeds in a progressive withdrawal from the memories' libido and the expectations involving the object, requiring a significant amount of energy: psychomotor and eidetic inhibition, loss of interest in the world around and sadness affects are the most manifest signs. When depression lingers, reflecting a dead end in the grief process, the question of pathological grief arises. Sylvia, 65 years old, is hospitalized with "chronic depression and pathological grief" since her son died 8 years ago. We propose to analyze her Rorschach and TAT protocols to identify signs of depression. We will specifically focus on the functions of inhibition in the treatment of object loss: inhibition of ego functions, drives, identification conflict, depressive experience etc. Based on these signs, we will investigate the contribution of projective tests to the study of the grieving process and its pathological pitfalls.

134. Le Syndrome de Diogène, un deuil impossible ? (FRA) Diogenes syndrome: an impossible grief?

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Le syndrome de Diogène désigne un trouble, chez le sujet âgé, qui se caractérise par un faible soin apporté au domicile et un entassement d'objets ou de détritiques qui rendent ce logement impropre à l'habitation, insalubre. Les auteurs qui se sont penchés sur cette pathologie relèvent dans l'histoire de vie de ces sujets des pertes et des deuils fréquents qui les fragiliseraient narcissiquement. Selon nous, le syndrome de Diogène ne doit pas être confondu avec un deuil pathologique. Il s'agit au contraire d'une impossibilité à accéder au processus de deuil, conduisant à des dépressions impossibles, des « deuils blancs ». L'accumulation symptomatique dans le syndrome de Diogène serait la manifestation d'un deuil figé, gelé, différé, d'un processus de deuil ne s'enclenche pas, entraînant une dépression qui ne peut se déployer ou se vivre. Nous retrouvons chez ces sujets - qui ne sont pas déprimés cliniquement rappelons-le - une lutte antidépressive sans possibilité de constituer une dépression « classique ». Nous étayerons cette interprétation sur l'étude du Rorschach et du TAT de trois cas de personnes âgées présentant un syndrome de Diogène.

Diogenes syndrome refers to a disorder in the elderly characterised by domestic squalor and the hoarding of objects or rubbish making accommodation unsanitary and unsuitable for habitation. Those who have written about this pathology have highlighted sufferers' life stories frequently containing loss and grief which may render them narcissistically more fragile. We believe that Diogenes syndrome should not be confused with pathological grief. On the contrary, it is impossible for sufferers to begin the grieving process, leading to it being impossible to experience depression and to "ambiguous loss". The symptoms of Diogenes syndrome are grief which appears fixed, frozen and delayed, and the lack of a grieving process, leading to a kind of depression which cannot truly take hold or be experienced. In sufferers - who, let us not forget, are not clinically depressed - we observe a battle against a depression which cannot be "conventional" depression. We will support this interpretation using Rorschach's study and TATs carried out on three elderly people with Diogenes syndrome.

441. Image du corps, perte narcissique et travail de trépas. Une approche clinique projective (FRA). Body image, narcissistic loss and "dying process". A clinical projective approach

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Problématique : La fin de vie fait l'objet de conceptualisations contradictoires, oscillant entre la mise en évidence de mouvements de retrait des investissements (Kubler-Ross), et la mobilisation d'une intense énergie pulsionnelle au service du « travail de trépas » (de M'Uzan). Comment, confronté à l'irreprésentable de sa mort à venir, le sujet parvient-il à « franchir ce passage » pour un possible travail psychique ?

Objectifs : Nous proposons d'identifier les mouvements pulsionnels témoignant de la mise en œuvre de ce travail psychique, en le différenciant du travail de deuil, et en soulignant les dimensions ambivalentes et complexes impliquées dans cette confrontation du sujet à sa propre mort.

Méthodologie : Des entretiens cliniques et les données issues du Rorschach ont été recueillis dans le cadre d'une rencontre avec une patiente hospitalisée en soins palliatifs, Madame F.

Résultats : Les analyses cliniques qualitatives témoignent de la grande pertinence de l'outil projectif : le protocole de Rorschach vient révéler une atteinte majeure de l'image du corps, la présence de mouvements régrédients, des indicateurs de sidération et un risque de désorganisation, côtoyant des ressources défensives (clivage, déni,

idéalisation,...), des tentatives de restauration, l'ensemble contrastant avec l'extrême lucidité exprimée par la patiente au cours des entretiens cliniques.

Issue: The end of life has drawn the interest of contradictory conceptualizations, that fluctuate between decreasing relational investments (Kubler-Ross), and intensive mobilization of instinctual energy promoting the "dying process" (de M'Uzan). How does the person, when confronted to his inconceivable own dying, deal to cross this stage toward a possible psychological work?

Objectives: we propose to identify the instinctual movements which show the implementation of this psychological working, by differentiating it from mourning process, and by underlying the ambivalent and complex aspects involved into this one's own death confrontation.

Methodology: clinical interviews and Rorschach data have been collected with a patient hospitalized in a palliative care service, Mrs F.

Results: qualitative clinical analysis show the high reliance of the Rorschach tool: the Rorschach data show important body image fragility, regressive movements, shock signs, and a disorganization's risk, beside defense resources (split, denial, idealization,...), recovery attempts, the whole contrasting with the extreme lucidity expressed by the patient during clinical interviews.

267. *The work of mourning and the capacity to be alone on the TAT of adolescents who committed homicide (ENG). O trabalho de luto e a capacidade de estar só no TAT de adolescentes que cometeram homicídio*

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In adolescence there is intense psychic relocation along with the testing of the identifications and of the subject's capacity to experience emotions in the inner world, as well as the capacity to deal with anguish, ambivalence, and with aggressive and libidinal impulses. The management of affects and representations is related to the capacity to be alone, to the work of mourning, and to how the subject deals with depressive anguish. This study investigated the capacity to be alone, the carrying out of the mourning work typical of adolescence, the management of aggressivity, and the use of primary projection mechanisms of adolescents who committed homicidal act. The participants were ten male Brazilian adolescents, aged 15 to 20, who were undergoing closed confinement due to committing homicide. The TAT was administered and analyzed according to the Parisian School. The 13B plate was chosen to the analysis due to its latent solicitations that refer to the capacity to be alone, solitude, abandonment, and the quality of the mothering and its effects on the subject. It was observed the predominance of the series A - Rigidity (n=64), C - Conflict Avoidance (n=29), and B - Lability (n=19). Rigid, inhibitory, and narcissistic procedures were used in an attempt to distance themselves from the conflict and from the depressive affects evoked by the 13B plate. The stories showed helplessness and identifications with emptiness or bad objects. The findings contribute to understanding these subjects' psychic functioning and its relation to the passage to the homicidal act.

Na adolescência há intenso remanejamento psíquico com a colocação à prova das identificações, da capacidade do sujeito de experienciar emoções no mundo interno, bem como lidar com angústias, ambivalência e impulsos agressivos e libidinais. O manejo dos afetos e das representações está relacionado à capacidade de estar só, realizar o trabalho do luto típico da adolescência e lidar com a angústia depressiva. Esse trabalho investigou a capacidade de estar só, a realização do trabalho de luto, o manejo da agressividade e o uso de mecanismos primários de projeção de adolescentes que cometeram ato homicida. Participaram do estudo dez adolescentes brasileiros, com idades entre 15 e 20 anos, em cumprimento de medida de internação estrita por terem cometido ato homicida. O TAT foi aplicado e analisado segundo a Escola de Paris. A prancha 13R foi escolhida para análise devido às suas solicitações latentes que remetem à capacidade de estar, solidão, abando, e a qualidade do maternal e seus efeitos sobre o sujeito. Observou-se a predominância das séries A - Rigidez (n=64), C - Evitação do Conflito (n=29) e B - Labilidade (n=19). Procedimentos rígidos, inibitórios e narcísicos foram utilizados numa tentativa de se distanciar do conflito e dos afetos depressivos evocados pelo cartão. As estórias mostraram desamparo e identificações com vazio ou com maus objetos. Os resultados contribuem para a compreensão do funcionamento psíquico desses sujeitos e sua relação com a passagem ao ato homicida.

Session 41 « Childhood » 2 « Enfance » 2 « Infancia » 2

Room Pasquier ENGLISH, ESPAÑOL, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

275. *Impactante sobrecarga emocional en niños no consultantes con excelente rendimiento educativo (ESP). Shocking Emotional Overload In Children Non Consultants With Excellent Educational Performance. Énorme surcharge émotionnelle chez des enfants non consultants qui ont une excellente performance éducative*

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En el contexto cultural actual de los niños occidentales son frecuentes nuevas formas de parentalidad, imperativos de rápido éxito, intensas cargas de excitación libidinales y agresivas en internet, crisis de las funciones continentales del marco familiar. Muchos nos preguntamos qué estrategias son elaborados por los niños hoy, para afrontar tales

demandas y desarrollarse saludablemente? Seleccionamos, dos casos paradigmáticos de niños no consultantes en la etapa de latencia tardía que presentan índices alarmantes del Sistema Comprensivo. Su rendimiento educativo es excelente, pero su índice de estrés (Punt. D) -5 refleja una sobrecarga emocional abrumadora. En un caso, el padre formó una pareja homosexual. En el otro, la única tía convive en una relación lesbiana. Ambos niños de nivel socio económico medio alto. Se exploran variables significativas del Rorschach, tales como: respuestas de reflejo, EA, XA+%, Puntaje D, Lambda, M y M-, Índice de egocentrismo, cualidad y frecuencia de H, y otros, a los fines de describir, el nivel y eficacia de las operaciones defensivas. En las tablas normativas las respuestas de reflejo son escasas, mientras que aparecen aumentadas en los casos presentados. Se compararán resultados con otra niña, en disputa judicial, igual edad y nivel socioeconómico, pero con éxito en el manejo del estrés (D +1). En este último caso las funciones contenedoras maternas podrían ser adecuadas.

The current cultural context of Western children frequently shows new ways of parenting, imperatives of quick success, online exposure to heavy loads of libidinal and aggressive excitation, and crisis of the family's mediating and socializing functions. Many wonder what strategies children develop to cope with such demands for healthy development. We have selected two paradigmatic cases of children non consultants at the stage of late latency that have alarming rates of the Comprehensive System. Their educational performance is excellent, but their rate of stress (Punt. D) - 5 points reveals an overwhelming emotional overload. In one case, the father was in a homosexual couple while on the second case, the child's only aunt lives in a lesbian relationship. Both children are of a medium-high socio-economic level. Significant variables of the Rorschach are explored, such as: > 2 reflex responses; EA, XA + %, score D, Lambda, M and M-, index of ego-centricity, quality and frequency of H, and others, aiming to describe, the level and efficiency of defensive mechanisms. In normative tables reflex responses are rare, while they appear enhanced in the cases presented. Results will be compared with the case of a girl in a judicial dispute, of similar age and socio-economic standing, but exhibiting success in the management of stress (D + 1). In this last case holding maternal functions could be appropriate.

De nouvelles formes parentales, des crises des fonctions médiatrices et socialisantes dans l'entourage familial, des exigences pour obtenir du succès en ajoutant les lourdes charges excitatrices libidinales et agressives produites par l'internet sont habituelles dans le milieu culturel des enfants occidentaux. Beaucoup parmi nous se demandent comment les enfants d'aujourd'hui pourront élaborer tous ces changements et quelles conséquences pourraient en résulter. Nous avons sélectionné deux cas paradigmatiques d'enfants non consultants en latence tardive qui présentent des signes alarmants au Rorschach Système Intégré, leur indice de stress D = - 5 montre une surcharge émotionnelle écrasante. Ces deux enfants ont de bonnes performances scolaires et sont issus d'un niveau social moyen- élevé; dans un cas le père, dans l'autre cas la tante de l'enfant, vivent en couple homosexuel. Nous avons étudié des variables significatives du Rorschach, comme les réponses Reflet; EA, XA%, Score D, Lambda, Production de M et M-, indice d'égo-centrisme; la qualité et la fréquence de la Réponse H, et d'autres variables pour essayer de décrire le niveau prédominant et l'efficacité des opérations défensives. L'interprétation des réponses de réflexe > 0, dans le Système Intégré suggère qu'elles indiquent un égo-centrisme excessif chez des personnes qui surestiment leurs mérites et compétences, et signalent des traits narcissiques. Bien que dans l'enfance la présence d'une réponse reflet serait normale, étant donné qu'elle montre l'activité du narcissisme trophique, sa fréquence dans les tables normatives est faible. Nous nous proposons donc de réfléchir sur son augmentation dans les cas présentés.

329. Des enfants des rues en Colombie à la lumière des épreuves projectives (FRA) Children working in Colombia's streets: A Psychoanalytic and Projective Approach

Mrs. Tatiana Emma Juliana Lopez Camargo & Prof. Aline Cohen de Lara, Université Paris 13, Villetaneuse, France, tatianalopcam@hotmail.com

Enfants de la rue, enfants dans la rue, enfants à la rue à Bogota... les termes changent et le degré d'importance de la rue varie. Vivre et/ou travailler dans la rue dès l'enfance est une problématique en Colombie. L'État a mis en place un accompagnement psycho-social cependant, la dimension psychopathologique du fonctionnement des enfants n'est pas prise en compte dans ce dernier. Le but de cette recherche est de soutenir, en plus d'un suivi éducatif et social pour ces enfants, la mise en place d'un suivi psychothérapeutique. Le dispositif de recherche crée a ainsi permis de rencontrer dix enfants de 8 à 13 ans travaillant dans les rues et suivis dans un centre d'éradication du travail. Ils ont été reçus pour une évaluation de leur facteur psychique à partir des épreuves projectives - Rorschach et TAT - et d'un entretien clinique. Les épreuves projectives montrent des représentations où l'objet est vécu comme non fiable, décevant, détérioré, et parfois destructeur. On observe par ailleurs l'absence de représentations de relation. Cette absence signe la difficulté à établir des liens, corollaire de ce qui précède. Sur le plan de la relation externe, on remarque un surinvestissement de l'objet externe, cela dans des modalités régressives et de séduction. Ainsi ces représentations questionnent la place de l'objet et l'investissement qui peut en être fait dans la relation. A partir de l'exposé d'un cas clinique illustratif de ces modalités de fonctionnement, la communication proposée visera à montrer l'intérêt d'entreprendre un travail thérapeutique avec ces enfants afin de favoriser l'intériorisation de l'objet et des liens.

To live and/or to work in the street from a young age is a major problem in Bogota, Colombia. Since 2002, the government has implemented psychosocial support interventions, but in these programs, the child's psychic reality has not been taken in to consideration. Ten children, aged from eight to thirteen, made part of the study group for this research. At the time of the study, the participants were partially working in the street and were followed-up at a

specialized center for the eradication of child labour. Their psychic factor was evaluated using projective techniques-Rorschach and TAT - and a clinical interview. The projective tests show representations where the object was perceived as deceptive, deteriorated and sometimes destructive. A disturbance in the representation of the object relation is also observed. This disturbance illustrates a difficulty in forming attachments. Regarding the external relation, an overinvestment on the external object is seen, mainly in the regressive and seductive modalities. These findings question the place of the internal object in these children and his/her subsequent relationships. Based on a three clinical cases illustrating the aforementioned findings, this paper aims to examine the necessity of a therapeutically work with these children. Besides an educational and social follow-up, these children would benefit from a psychotherapeutic monitoring, which in turn would helps us gain a better understanding of children's mental functioning.

189. *Depresión Infantil (DI): aproximación psicodiagnóstica de la población infantil menorquina. Estudio piloto. (ESP). Child Depression (CD): psychodiagnosis approach of the child population of Menorca. Pilot study.*

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En los últimos años hemos observado un incremento de sentimientos depresivos en niños. Nuestro objetivo consiste en conocer si la DI es causa de otros trastornos infantiles manifiestos y/o consecuencia de conflictos enmascarados y compararlo con otros estudios ya realizados. La investigación consta de una muestra de 27 participantes en edad escolar, seleccionados de 15 escuelas públicas y concertadas de la isla de Menorca (Islas Baleares). Se ha iniciado con un estudio piloto formado por una primera selección de 9 niños de entre 9 y 13 años, provenientes de 5 escuelas. Se han aplicado entrevistas diagnósticas, pruebas de inteligencia, cuestionarios y el Test de Rorschach. La muestra es accidental y no representativa de la población general por su bajo número de participantes, pero los primeros análisis cuantitativos y cualitativos constatarían que la DI podría considerarse una consecuencia de dificultades de vinculación con las figuras primarias, y de sentimientos depresivos o depresión en las madres, lo cual repercutiría en la falta de estimulación en el aprendizaje o crecimiento de estos niños. Además, constituiría una de las causas, entre otras, de deficitarias relaciones con sus iguales, baja autoestima, y fracaso escolar. Uno de los hallazgos más llamativos del estudio piloto es la tendencia de estos niños a evitar la realidad, reprimiendo sus emociones y sus actitudes de rabia u odio. Estos resultados parecen confirmarse con el resto de participantes del estudio general.

Lately we have observed an increase in depressive feelings in children. Our main objective is to know if CD is a cause of other infantile psychological disorders and / or the consequence of masked conflicts and to compare it with other studies already done. The research consists of a sample of 27 school-age participants, selected from 15 public and private schools on the island of Menorca (Balearic Islands). It was initiated with a pilot study consisting of a first selection of 9 children aged between 9 and 13, from five schools. Diagnostic interviews were carried out, intelligence tests, questionnaires and the Rorschach test. The sample is accidental and unrepresentative of the general population because of its low number of participants, but the fits quantitative and qualitative analysis show that CD may be considered as a consequence of attachment difficulties with parents or carers, and depressive feelings or depression in mothers, which would have an effect on the lack of stimulation in the learning or growth of these children. In addition, it would constitute one of the causes, among others, of deficient relationship with their peers, low self-esteem, and school failure. One of the most striking findings of the pilot study is the tendency of these children to avoid facing reality by repressing their emotions and their attitudes of anger or hatred. These results seem to be confirmed with the rest of the participants in the general study.

201. *Indices Rorschach pour l'évaluation du développement de l'intériorisation de la fonction contenante chez l'enfant (FRA). Rorschach Clues to Evaluate the Development of the Containing Function Internalization among Children*

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Le mode de saisie du Rorschach constitue un observatoire privilégié, en clinique infantile, de l'inscription subjectivante de l'expérience affective. Le jeu déployé porte la trace de la dynamique du lien à l'objet d'attachement premier. Il renseigne sur la qualité de la rencontre puis de l'intériorisation de la fonction contenante en général et plus précisément de la fonction réflexive parentale, participant à l'avènement de la "mentalisation" et d'un "jeu possible sur la réalité", au sens où Fonagy et Target l'ont formulé. Le projet de notre étude vise ainsi à élaborer des critères afin d'évaluer par le Rorschach la qualité développementale de l'intériorisation de cette fonction contenante chez l'enfant. Celle-ci s'observerait, à son plus haut niveau, par la capacité à appréhender les objets de la réalité de manière subjectivante, c'est-à-dire à exprimer son monde interne dans le contexte d'une reconnaissance structurante des limites. Cette étude porte sur l'analyse de 126 protocoles de sujets non-consultants, âgés de 8 à 14 ans. Une grille de dépouillement des protocoles est élaborée à partir d'indices se rapportant à la qualité du développement de l'identité, du jeu transitionnel déployé et de la relation au clinicien chargé de la passation. Elle est soumise à l'évaluation de la fidélité inter-juges et une évaluation des difficultés de l'enfant dans la vie quotidienne sont effectués, dans un contexte où il apparaît nécessaire de systématiser l'utilisation de repères clairs dans l'analyse des problématiques de l'enfant et de l'adolescent en situation de bilan psychologique.

The Rorschach inkblot test proves particularly useful to study the (inter-)subjective inscription of the child's affective experience. The play mode reflects the dynamics of the parent-infant relationship in the early years of life. It provides information about the quality of meeting and of internalizing the containing function in general, more precisely the parental reflective function. As such, it enables the child to "mentalize" and to "play with reality", as stated by Fonagy and Target. Therefore, the aim of our study is to formulate criteria in order to evaluate through Rorschach test the developmental quality of the internalization of the containing function. The latter is expressed by the ability to comprehend the objects of the external reality in a subjective way, i.e. the ability to express one's internal reality in the context of a structuring recognition of the object's limits. Our study analyses 126 protocols from both consulting and non-consulting subjects aged from 8 to 14 years old. The protocols are evaluated through an analysis grid of clues related to the quality of the identity development, of the transitional play and of the relation with the clinician in charge of the projective test. The grid is evaluated in terms of interrater reliability and analysed regarding the evaluation of the child's difficulties in his/her everyday life, in a context where it seems necessary to systematise the use of clear landmarks to analyse developmental problematics among children and adolescents in a psychological assessment.

372. Etude de cas sur les facteurs psychiques sous-jacents aux troubles d'apprentissage (FRA). A Study Case on the Psychological Factors Underlying Learning Disability

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Le trouble d'apprentissage (LD) se réfère aux difficultés que les enfants présentent dans leurs compétences à acquérir des connaissances de base telles que la lecture, l'écriture, les mathématiques, etc. Dans la revue de la littérature, il existe de nombreuses études concernant ce trouble, en revanche aucun consensus n'existe sur son étiologie. Les points de vue cognitifs ou neurologiques excluent la relation entre l'apprentissage et le fonctionnement psychique de l'enfant et, de ce fait, négligent l'aspect psychique des troubles d'apprentissage. Or, les études psychanalytiques montrent le rôle crucial des facteurs psychiques dans le développement des compétences d'apprentissage. La perspective psychanalytique suggère ainsi que les difficultés rencontrées au cours des premières années de vie, en particulier les perturbations dans la relation mère-bébé, ont un impact négatif sur les compétences d'apprentissage pendant les années scolaires. Ainsi, différentes perspectives doivent être prises en compte lors d'une prise en charge d'un trouble d'apprentissage. L'objectif de cette étude est de montrer le rôle des facteurs psychiques qui sous-tendent les troubles d'apprentissage. Pour ce faire, le cas d'une fille de 6 ans, D, est étudié grâce à l'analyse qualitative des tests Rorschach et CAT, afin de relever les composantes psychiques de ses difficultés d'apprentissage. L'évaluation des tests projectifs étant conforme aux études psychanalytiques précédentes, démontre que les facteurs psychiques contribuent au développement d'un trouble d'apprentissage. De plus, elle met en évidence que les perturbations que D. a vécues en tant que bébé pendant ses premières années de vie ont eu un impact négatif sur sa capacité à symboliser et à développer les compétences nécessaires pour l'apprentissage.

Learning disability (LD) refers to the difficulties that children have in basic learning skills such as reading, writing, mathematics etc. There are many different studies concerning this disability, yet the literature shows no consensus on its etiology. Cognitive or neurological views exclude the relationship between learning and the psychic functioning of the child and as a result, the psychological aspect of learning disability becomes overlooked. However, psychoanalytic studies show that it is inevitable that psychological factors play a crucial role on the functioning of the learning skills. Psychoanalytic perspective suggests that the difficulties that are experienced during the first years of life, especially the disruptions in a baby-mother relationship, have a negative impact on learning skills during the school years. Thus, different perspectives must be taken into consideration while working with learning disability. The aim of this study is to show the role of the psychological factors underlying the learning disability. The case of a 6-year-old girl, D, is studied through the qualitative analysis of the Rorschach and CAT tests, in order to unfold the psychic components causing her difficulty in learning skills. The evaluation of projective tests were in line with the previous psychoanalytic studies and showed that the psychological factors contribute to the development of a learning disability. Furthermore, it was found that the disruption that D. experienced as a baby during the first years of her life negatively affected her capacity to symbolize and to develop the necessary skills for learning.

Symposium 14 « Actualité de la clinique projective : apprendre, créer, virtualiser »
«Contemporary approach of projective methods: Learning, creating, virtualizing »
Chairperson : Dr. Catherine Weismann-Arcache, Rouen, France

Room Roussy

FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

251. L'émergence de nouveaux contenus au Rorschach : quand le jeu vidéo colore le processus associatif de l'adolescent pour traiter de sa dépressivité (FRA). Virtual humanoid contents in Rorschach, video game environment as a new reality to treat adolescent depressiveness

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A partir d'une pratique du quotidien des méthodes projectives auprès d'enfants et d'adolescents, il s'observe une

émergence de nouveaux contenus s'étayant sur une culture d'actualité, celle des jeux vidéo. Le recours aux contenus humains fictifs colore les protocoles projectifs d'une nouvelle dimension qui interroge la signification de ces représentations. Ce refuge singulier participe à une réponse affective vis-à-vis d'une exigence surmoïque régie par une puissance de l'idéal. Les héros, les humanoïdes virtuels et les représentations hybrides colmatent une fragilité narcissique, traduction de la dépressivité inhérente aux moments cruciaux de développement de l'enfant et plus spécifiquement de l'adolescent. Le sujet se confronte au vide, au manque ou à la perte et ses processus identificatoires servent alors un courant narcissique anticipatoire de l'angoisse de castration. A la lumière de l'analyse des contenus latents et du rapport entre les contenus humains entier et les contenus humanoïdes fictifs, l'association privilégiée à un monde externe virtuel dessine une évolution sociétale qui met en exergue l'impérieuse idéalisation des représentations de soi et le nécessaire traitement de la dépressivité à l'heure du processus adolescent.

This study was designed to assess meanings of new contents in Rorschach protocole of adolescents. Although video game is the first audio visual hobby in France, the favorite object of adolescent culture, virtual contents are not statistically common in Rorschach. The hypothesis is to consider these virtual human contents as a contemporary expression of identity modification linked to adolescent process rather than a pathological evidence. The specific use of virtual human contents represents an affective solution to superego demands ruled by a strong ideal. Heroes, virtual humanoids and hybrid representations would plug narcissistic weakness, main indicator of depressiveness inherent in crucial developmental phase of adolescence. Exposed to emptiness feelings, lack of satisfaction or to losses, the adolescent re-mobilises his identifying processes to support a "anticipatory" narcissistic movement in order to face castration anxiety. Thanks to the analysis of latent contents and of the relation between whole human contents and virtual humanoid contents, we try to understand the specific recourse to virtual reality and their functions in self idealized representations and their link to the essential treatment of adolescent depressiveness.

306. James Ellroy: Sublimation par l'écriture ou répétition du traumatisme ? Une étude projective (FRA) James Ellroy: Sublimation through writing or repetition of the trauma? A projective study

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Le concept de sublimation est utilisé dans la littérature pour qualifier différents processus qui ne s'y apparentent pas nécessairement. Ainsi certains auteurs distinguent sublimation et perversion, tandis que d'autres les associent dans un processus sublimatoire qui peut mobiliser des éléments pervers. La dimension traumatophilique sous-jacente à certaines œuvres est également convoquée et participerait au processus sublimatoire. Des œuvres littéraires comme « Ma part d'ombre » de James Ellroy ont fait l'objet de telles analyses. Le fait d'écrire peut être assimilé à la mise en récit imposée par passation d'une épreuve projective thématique, avec ses contraintes et ses compromis entre réalité interne et externe. Méthodologie : nous proposons une étude comparative des écrits de James Ellroy et de Mme D, patiente hospitalisée suite à une amputation de la jambe droite. Leurs textes, qui content le traumatisme seront analysés avec la grille de dépouillement du TAT. Nous définirons des marqueurs de la sublimation, à partir des procédés du discours et nous évaluerons l'absence ou la présence de ces marqueurs repérables au sein du texte, qui sous-tendent les mécanismes de défense. Les résultats montrent une période de répétition dans la première partie de l'ouvrage, appelée *photocopie traumatique*, et dans la deuxième partie de l'ouvrage, la mise en place du processus sublimatoire, période appelée *réécriture du traumatisme*. James Ellroy n'a-t-il pas mis en place un aménagement défensif pervers plutôt qu'un aménagement défensif sublimatoire? Nous questionnerons l'attitude traumatophilique.

The concept of sublimation is being used in literature to qualify different processes which do not necessary relate to it. Thus, some authors distinguish sublimation and perversion, while other ones associate into a sublimation process than can mobilize perverse elements. The underlying traumatophilic dimension of some works is also convened and would participate in the sublimation process. Some literary works such as « My Dark Places, 1996 » from James Ellroy have been the subject of such analyses. The writing can be assimilated to a storytelling imposed by the handover of a thematic apperception test, with its constraints and compromises between internal and external reality. Methodology : We are proposing a comparative study of the writings of James Ellroy and Mrs D, a patient hospitalized following her right leg amputation. Their writings, that tale the trauma will be analysed through the T.A.T. narrative procedures. We will define markers of the sublimation, from the processes of the speech, then we will evaluate the absence or presence of these markers locatable within the text, which underlie the defense mechanisms. The results show in the first part of the book, a period of repetition called « Traumatic photocopy », and in the second part of the book, the implementation of the sublimation process, a period called « Rewriting of the trauma ». Hasn't James Ellroy set up a perverse defensive development rather than a sublimatory defensive development? We will question the traumatophilic attitude.

308. Haut potentiel intellectuel et syndrome d'Asperger chez l'enfant : quelles similitudes, quelles disparités, quels liens ? Exploration de leurs fonctionnements psychiques à l'aune du test du Rorschach (FRA). High intellectual potential and Asperger's syndrome in children : which similarities, which distinctions, which links ? Exploration of their psychic functioning

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Introduction - Le haut potentiel intellectuel concerne différentes organisations de la personnalité allant des variations de la normale jusqu'à des organisations pathologiques, comme le syndrome d'Asperger. Les compétences cognitives élevées en secteur, les intérêts spécifiques et les profils dysharmoniques, que ces enfants ont souvent en commun, rendent floue la frontière entre l'identification d'un haut potentiel intellectuel et le diagnostic d'un syndrome d'Asperger.

Objectif - Cette recherche a ainsi pour but d'améliorer nos connaissances sur les relations entre haut potentiel intellectuel et syndrome d'Asperger chez l'enfant de 6 à 12 ans.

Méthode - Cette étude porte sur 14 garçons à haut potentiel intellectuel, dont 4 ont un syndrome d'Asperger. L'étude de bilans psychologiques (Entretien, UDN-II, dessin de la famille, Rorschach et TAT) nous permet d'explorer différentes dimensions des développements cognitifs et psychoaffectifs de ces enfants.

Résultats - L'intelligence comporte une dimension adaptative, parfois défensive, et est en tous les cas liée à l'exploration de soi, du monde et de la relation. Le test du Rorschach nous éclaire sur ces trois dimensions à travers les lectures cognitive et projective qu'il permet. Ce Congrès sera l'occasion de témoigner des ressources cognitives, adaptatives, narcissiques et relationnelles de ces enfants, de leurs spécificités et de leurs fragilités à l'aune du Rorschach. Nous discuterons enfin d'un éventuel continuum transnosographique entre haut potentiel intellectuel et syndrome d'Asperger.

Conclusion - Le test du Rorschach s'avère être un outil clinique et de recherche très pertinent pour l'étude des variations inter-individuelles du fonctionnement psychique des enfants à haut potentiel intellectuel.

Introduction - High intellectual potential is related to different kinds of personalities, ranging from normal variations to pathological organisations, such as Asperger's syndrome. High areas of cognitive skills, particular interests and dysharmonic profiles, which these children often have in share, blurs the line between high intellectual potential identification and Asperger's syndrome diagnosis.

Aim - This research aims at improving our knowledge of the links between high intellectual potential and Asperger's syndrome in children from 6 to 12 years old.

Method - This study involves 14 gifted boys, among whom four are concerned with Asperger's syndrome (Autism Spectrum Disorders). The psychological assessment (Interview, UDN-II, Family drawing, Rorschach, TAT) is used to explore several dimensions of their cognitive and affective development.

Results - Intelligence comprises an adaptative scope, sometimes defensive, and is in any case related to the exploration of oneself, of the world, of the relation. The Rorschach test enlightens us about these three sizes through the cognitive and projective reading it allows. This Congress will be the opportunity to testify of the cognitive, adaptative, narcissistic and inter-personal resources of these children, of their specificities and their vulnerabilities thanks to the Rorschach test. We will finally discuss about a potential transnosographic continuum between high intellectual potential and Asperger's syndrome.

Conclusion - The Rorschach test turns out to be a highly relevant clinical and research tool that enables us to study the inter-individual variations of the psychic functioning of gifted children.

348. Des images pour jouer : Les « joueurs excessifs » en ligne à l'épreuve du Rorschach (FRA). Images to play : Excessive Online Gamers and their Rorschach Results

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À partir de notre clinique de jeunes « joueurs excessifs » de jeux vidéo en ligne, nous avons cherché à comprendre la place que peuvent prendre les images dans l'économie psychique pour ces adolescents présentant un investissement tout à fait particulier du virtuel technoscientifique. En nous focalisant sur leurs protocoles de Rorschach, nous avons mis en lumière des abords originaux du matériel, traduisant une attitude active voire interactive face à l'image. Finalement, derrière ces démarches atypiques, ne retrouve-t-on pas la question des destins de la pulsionnalité à l'adolescence, revisitée à l'ère du numérique ?

From our clinical experience with young "excessive players" of online video games, we sought to understand the impact and meaning of such images in these adolescents' psychological economy, with their particular penchant for technoscientific virtual material. By focusing on their Rorschach protocols, we have revealed their singular views concerning the material, reflecting an active or rather interactive attitude towards image. In fact, behind these atypical processes, do we find the question of the destiny of drive in adolescence, reviewed from the perspective of the digital era?

362. Pensées obsessionnelles, dépression et la dynamique des relations chez un dessinateur: apport des épreuves projectives à l'évaluation de la personnalité (FRA) Obsessive thoughts, depression and the dynamics of relationships in a draftsman: contribution of projective methods to the assessment of personality

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Cette communication analyse la dynamique pulsionnelle et affective dans un cas clinique de trouble de la personnalité chez un artiste dessinateur. L'évaluation de l'humeur et de ses troubles marque le jeune patient sur un plan d'existence de fragilité où la dimension latente d'un comportement et d'un symptôme se révèle. L'analyse de

fonctionnement mental prévalent est par rapport à la méthodologie de l'analyse clinique psychodynamique. La problématique est exprimée par un registre rigide, dominé par l'inhibition et une mauvaise adaptation relationnelle. Les travaux de Freud (1915) et Klein (1934) à propos du deuil et de la position dépressive ont permis de dégager la dimension dépressive dans la clinique, et la valeur fonctionnelle de l'expérience dépressive inhérente à la rencontre de l'autre en soi. L'instrument principal de la recherche a été le Rorschach avant un parcours psychothérapeutique. L'analyse des planches et le dessin des tests graphiques (arbre et figure humaine) rend compte de perspectives intéressantes quant à l'activité psychique organisée par les représentations et la dynamique pulsionnelle.

This presentation analyzes the instinctual and affective dynamics in a personality disorder in a draftsman clinical case. The evaluation of the mood and its disorders marks the young patient on a plane of existence of fragility where the latent dimension of a behavior and a symptom is revealed. The prevalent mental function analysis is in relation to the methodology of psychodynamic clinical analysis. The problem is expressed by a rigid register, dominated by inhibition and poor adaptation to a relational problem. In the works of Freud (1915) and Klein (1934), mourning and depressive positions allowed to degrade the depressive fact of the clinical dimension to the functional value of the depressive experience inherent in the encounter of the other in itself. The main instrument of research was the Rorschach before a psychotherapeutic journey. The analysis of the plates and the drawing of the graphic tests (tree and human figure) is imposed from the interesting perspectives of the psychic activity on the domain of the representations and drive dynamism.

Session 52 « Projective Methods & Cultural Background » « Metodos proyectivos y contexto cultural » « Méthodes projectives et contexte culturel »

Room Leroux

ENGLISH, ESPAÑOL, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

291. Diversidad cultural en las respuestas populares al Rorschach en niños peruanos (ESP). Cultural Diversity in Rorschach's Popular Responses in Peruvian Children

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La respuesta Popular es uno de los códigos del Sistema Comprensivo del Rorschach más sensibles al impacto cultural, de ahí que puede brindar información crucial acerca de cómo el niño se aproxima a su entorno y cómo su sistema perceptivo se va ajustando. Por ello, este estudio busca establecer las respuestas populares en niños peruanos de tres contextos culturales específicos. Así, se administró el Psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach a 538 niños entre los 6 y 11 años: 346 limeños, 96 asháninkas y 96 andinos-cusqueños. Los resultados muestran que existen diferencias en el número y contenido de la respuesta popular de acuerdo a la comunidad, el género, la edad, el nivel socioeconómico y el evaluador. En las tres comunidades la respuesta popular con mayor presencia es el animal entero (en el D1 de la lámina VIII) y en Lima aparece como una nueva respuesta Popular el Lazo, Moño o Corbata (en el D3 de la lámina III). Estos resultados aportan en la adaptación del Rorschach en el Perú, a la vez que permiten conocer cómo los menores de tres entornos culturales específicos van asimilando progresivamente el modo común de ver las cosas y cómo este proceso parece ser distinto de acuerdo a las posibilidades de exploración y procesamiento de los estímulos provistos por su contexto. Así, los hallazgos son discutidos desde la perspectiva cultural, de género, evolutiva y psicométrica.

The Popular response is one of the Rorschach Comprehensive System codes more sensitive to cultural impact, hence it can provide crucial information about how the child approaches his environment and how his perceptual system adjusts. Therefore, this study seeks to establish the popular responses in Peruvian children from three specific cultural contexts. Thus, the Psychodiagnosis of Rorschach was administered to 538 children between the ages of 6 and 11: 346 Limeños, 96 Ashaninkas and 96 Andean-cusqueños. The results show that there are differences in the number and content of the popular response according to community, gender, age, socioeconomic level and the evaluator. In the three communities the popular response with the greatest presence is the whole animal (in the D1 of plate VIII) and in Lima appears like a new Popular answer the Tie (in the D3 of plate III). These results contribute in the adaptation of the Rorschach in Peru, while they allow to know how the children of three specific cultural environments gradually assimilate the common way of seeing things and how this process seems to be different according to the possibilities of exploration and processing of stimuli provided by their context. Thus, the findings are discussed from a cultural, gender, evolutionary and psychometric perspective.

68. Intercultural Differences in Rorschach CS Stress Control Variables Among Adolescents from Brazil, Italy, Israel and USA (ENG)

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This study examines intercultural differences among Brazilian adolescents versus Italian, Israeli and American adolescents considering the Rorschach CS Cluster of Stress Control and Management (EA, es, ScoreD, AdjD, SumC', SumT, SumV, SumY, SumSh, M, FM, m, WSumC and FC, CF, C). All data were collected from publications of normative studies of adolescents aged 12 and 17 years, of both sexes, from public and private schools. The study of the differences between the samples of adolescents was performed by T score (T score ≥ 5 or +5), having as their parameters the average performances of international samples (ages 12 to 18) in T-scores for equivalent age groups (Meyer, personal communication). The results suggest that Israelis deal with more stressful pressures from the

environment in which they live (m), as well as tend to express their emotions in a less modulated way than the Brazilians (PureC). Comparing Brazilians with Italians, the data indicates that Italians demonstrated more emotional stress (SumV, SumC, SumShd, es, D, AdjD) than Brazilians. Considering Brazilians and Americans, it was observed that Americans showed more constriction of affects than Brazilians (SumC '). Overall, there were more similarities than differences among Brazilian adolescents and the other cultural groups considering their performances in the stress management and control.

220. Genre et choix préférentiels à l'épreuve du Rorschach (FRA). Gender and preferential choices in Rorschach.

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Bien que l'importance du test de Rorschach soit reconnue par les psychologues pour répondre aux interrogations dégageées par l'analyse clinique d'une situation-problème faisant l'objet de demande d'aide, son emploi reste limité au Togo. Ayant régulièrement pratiqué cette épreuve ces dernières années, il nous a paru légitime d'engager un certain nombre de réflexions, en nous servant de notre banque de données cliniques, afin de documenter la recherche projective dans notre pays, surtout qu'il n'y existe pas encore de données normatives. Pour cela, étant donné que les femmes ont tendance à s'exprimer plus par les émotions, contrairement aux hommes qui recourent aux stratégies cognitives, et sachant que les choix préférentiels font appel à la sensibilité émotionnelle, nous nous demandons si le genre y a un rôle à jouer. L'objectif de cet article est donc d'examiner l'influence du genre sur les choix préférentiels au test de Rorschach avec un échantillon clinique, dans un but exploratoire. Les protocoles de 51 adultes consultants (22 hommes et 29 femmes) ont été analysés et les résultats montrent qu'au premier choix préférentiel positif, les hommes auraient tendance à retenir la planche II et les femmes préféreraient la planche III. La planche I a été la plus rejetée de toutes, ce qui pourrait se justifier par l'angoisse importante chez ces patients. En conclusion, ces résultats peuvent avoir des implications pour la recherche à travers la poursuite des investigations de l'expression des conflits psychiques au Rorschach, afin de consolider sa fiabilité dans la clinique Togolaise.

Although the importance of the Rorschach test is acknowledged, by psychologists, to answer the questions raised by the clinical analysis of a problem situation for which assistance is sought, its use remains limited in Togo. Having regularly practiced this test in recent past, it seemed legitimate to undertake reflections to essay the projective research in our country, especially since there is no normative data yet. For this reason and given that women tend to express themselves more emotionally, unlike men who resort to cognitive strategies, and knowing that preferential choices call for emotional sensitivity, we wonder if gender has a role to play. The aim of this communication is therefore to examine the link between gender and preferential choices in the Rorschach test, with a clinical sample, for exploratory purpose. The protocols of 51 consultant adults (including 22 men and 29 women) were analyzed and the results show that the first positive choice is Plate II for men, and that women prefer Plate III. Plate I was the most rejected of all, which could be justified by the significant anxiety in these patients. In conclusion, these results may have implications for research through the investigations of the psychological conflicts' expression in Rorschach, to consolidate its reliability in the Togolese clinic.

215. Differences Profile Rorschach Between Backgrounds Culture in Indonesia (ENG)

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In previous studies there are differences Rorschach profile compiled by Klopfer and Davidson (1962) to profiles Rorschach in Indonesia. Indonesian profile did not considered based on cultural background yet, so it is possible there are difference in Rorschach profile among cultural backgrounds in Indonesia. Therefore, the research question was whether there were differences in the Rorschach profile on the Indonesian population with different cultural backgrounds. The purpose of the present study was to find the differences between cultural backgrounds in Indonesia on Rorschach profile. The sample are 823 normal adult, consist of 252 Javanese, 301 sundanese, 37 Chinese, 58 Batak, and 57 Padang, ranging in age from 19-25 years old, with similar educational and economic status. Mean value was used as a comparison for each cultural backgrounds, then ANOVA was used to determine the differences between five cultural backgrounds on each variable in Rorschach. Rorschach's variables divided into three areas: basic relationship, manner of approach, and psychogram. On the Basic Relationship, significant differences were found in Total Hd + Ad; FM + m; Fc + c + C'; and the number of response cards VIII + IX + X. On the Manner of approach, a significant difference were found in the percentage of W and Dd + S. In psychogram, a significant difference were found in FM; K; c; FC; and CF. It could be concluded that there were differences in some aspects of Rorschach which caused by cultural backgrounds. Therefore, Rorschach is not free culture test.

325. Schizophrénie à la croisée des mondes et des cultures. Recherche des facteurs universels et culturels de l'expression de la schizophrénie à travers le test de Rorschach (FRA). Universal factors and specific cultural expressions of schizophrenia in the Rorschach test. Comparison between French and Vietnamese patients

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Objectifs : Le test de Rorschach possède des normes occidentales de cotation pour de multiples populations. Or, nombreuses sont celles qui n'ont actuellement aucunes normes établies pour elles. Notre travail a donc pour but de proposer de premières observations et d'ouvrir le questionnement quant à l'adaptation de ce test aux cultures non

occidentales. Nous nous sommes posée la question de l'existence de signes d'universalité du psychisme et de particularités culturelles, à travers l'analyse des protocoles.

Méthode : Nous avons fait passer le test de Rorschach système français à 19 patients vietnamiens diagnostiqués schizophrènes (10 internés dont 7 hommes et 3 femmes, 9 en soins ambulatoires dont 5 hommes et 4 femmes) selon les critères du DSM-V. Nous avons mis ces 19 protocoles en comparaison avec 11 protocoles de patients français (dont 5 hommes et 6 femmes) diagnostiqués schizophrènes selon les mêmes critères du DSM-V. Une analyse qualitative nous a permis de recenser des caractéristiques culturelles dans l'expression de la schizophrénie par l'observation des thèmes, processus et affects présents dans les protocoles français et vietnamiens.

Résultats : La comparaison intra-culturelle révèle que les patients internés formulent plus de réponses intégrées dans le blanc, de réponses couleurs et achromatiques ainsi que de réponses menaçantes. La comparaison interculturelle permet de mettre en exergue des critères communs et particuliers aux deux nationalités. Nous notons la présence commune de contenus obstétricaux et anatomiques, des thèmes de morcellement, décomposition et déchirement et une morbidité accrue des réponses. En parallèle, les vietnamiens se distinguent par moins de réponses à thématique sexuelle, aucun reflet ni clivage et peu d'affects. Au contraire, ils projettent plus facilement des réponses à contenus vêtements et usent d'abstraction autistique et de réponses symboliques.

Conclusion : Il est donc possible de trouver une universalité du fonctionnement psychique chez les patients schizophrènes vietnamiens et français, mais également des expressions différentes propres à chacune des cultures.

Objectives : Many occidental norms of scoring were established for the Rorschach test. However, a huge part of non-occidental population doesn't benefit from them. This work aims discuss the adjustment of the test for non-occidental cultures. The question of the universality of the psychic functioning and cultural distinctive features is at the heart of this paper.

Method : 19 Vietnamese subjects (10 mental health patients, 7 men and 3 women ; and 9 outpatients, 5 men and 4 women) were tested. All were diagnosed schizophrenic by the DSM-V standards. They were compared with 11 French protocols (5 men and 6 women) diagnosed schizophrenic by the same DSM-V standards. A qualitative analysis was based upon an inventory of cultural items in schizophrenia expression by exploring theme, process and affects in both cultures.

Results : The intra-cultural comparison reveals mental health patients produce more blank, color, achromatic and threatening responses. The intercultural comparison points out common and singular criteria of both nationalities. Both of them use obstetrical and anatomical notations, splitting up, rotting and shredding notations, morbid and cheerful answers for the tenth card. In parallel, Vietnamese subjects stand out with less sexual answers, no reflect and few affects. On the contrary, they easily produce responses of clothing, autistic abstraction and symbolism.

Conclusion : There are common Rorschach factors in schizophrenia, both in French and Vietnamese patients but also singular cultural expression in each culture.

392. L'identité masculine des adolescents migrants – apports du Rorschach et du TAT (FRA). Male identity of migrant teenagers – Rorschach and TAT

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Dans le cadre d'une recherche (thèse de doctorat sous la direction du Professeur Pascal Roman) étudiant le développement de l'identité masculine d'adolescents migrants de première génération, notre dispositif a inclut la passation des épreuves de Rorschach et du TAT. Cette étude a été menée au sein d'un service de pédopsychiatrie en Suisse romande. Il s'agit d'une recherche multi-cas, avec une stratégie se basant sur des méthodes qualitatives, dans une perspective psychanalytique et ethnopsychanalytique. L'hypothèse principale est qu'en plus des difficultés engendrées par le processus d'adolescence et par leur parcours migratoire, le développement de l'identité masculine s'opère de manière spécifique et potentiellement problématique chez les adolescents migrants de première génération. Les épreuves de Rorschach et du TAT ont permis un accès privilégié à leur vulnérabilité psychique et aux écueils qu'ils présentent dans les réaménagements identitaires et identificatoires. La mise en perspective de ces éléments avec ceux issus d'autres méthodes de recueil de données permet de mettre à l'épreuve nos hypothèses de travail : d'une part, l'accession à la puberté en contexte de migration engendre pour le jeune un collapsus entre les traumatismes pubertaires et les traumatismes migratoires. D'autre part, à l'adolescence, la construction de l'identité des garçons migrants est mise à mal du fait de la précarité des supports d'identification masculine. Nous proposerons une synthèse des résultats de cette étude en cours, centrée sur les épreuves projectives de huit adolescents, avec des illustrations cliniques.

As part of a research (doctoral thesis under the direction of Professor Pascal Roman), studying the development of male identity in first generation migrant teenagers, our device included Rorschach and TAT tests. This study was led within a child psychiatry department in Switzerland. It is a multi-cases research, with a strategy based on qualitative methods, in a psychoanalytic and ethnopsychanalytic perspective. The main hypothesis is that, in addition to difficulties caused by the process of adolescence and the experience of migration, the development of male identity occurs in a specific and potentially problematic manner, for the first generation migrant teenagers. Rorschach and TAT tests allowed a privileged access to the vulnerabilities of these teenagers, regarding their male identification and their identity development. These elements were put into perspective with results of other methods of data collection to test our working hypotheses : reaching puberty in a migration context causes a collapse between the pubertal trauma and the migratory trauma. Moreover, in adolescence, the male identity construction of migrant boys is

damaged by the precariousness of male identification's possibilities. We will propose a synthesis of the results of this study, based on the tests of eight teenagers with clinical illustrations.

Session 48 « Motherhood » « Maternité »

Room Déjerine

ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

36. Spécificités des résultats Rorschach durant la phase post-partum. Etude auprès d'une population de femmes non consultantes (FRA). Specificities of the Rorschach results during the post-partum period: a study with all-comer women population

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Cette communication présente les résultats d'une recherche révélant les particularités des processus psychiques à l'œuvre au cours de la période post-partum avec l'épreuve projective Rorschach. Nous présenterons tout d'abord les résultats généraux de l'analyse de 26 psychogrammes au Rorschach de femmes non consultantes en période post-natale (de 1 à 4 mois après la naissance de leur enfant), comparés aux normes actuelles chez une population adulte. Huit valeurs du psychogramme se révèlent significativement différentes et sont en lien avec des phénomènes d'effraction corporelle, des modifications liées à une porosité des limites du moi, une difficulté en termes de symbolisation, une augmentation de l'indice d'anxiété surtout chez les femmes primipares, de même que la présence de mouvements originaux liés à l'utilisation de certains mécanismes défensifs. Les résultats portent également sur la présence de thématiques et de contenus de réponses particuliers ainsi que l'étude de l'indice barrière-pénétration de Fischer et Cleveland. Ces différents aspects attestent à l'évidence des processus très denses et spécifiques au cours de la période post-natale qui diffèrent et s'écartent de façon significative des normes de la population actuelle adulte. Un autre aspect, plus qualitatif portera sur la présentation d'un suivi longitudinal et la comparaison de 2 protocoles, l'un proposé durant la période post-natale et l'un présenté 9 mois après, soit 1 an après la naissance de l'enfant. Ce travail permettra d'apprécier finement les modifications opérées entre les deux temps et l'évolution des réponses.

This paper presents the results of a research which reveals the particularities of psychical processes at work in the course of post-partum period using the Rorschach projective test. We will present, first of all, the general results of the analyses of 26 Rorschach psychogrammes of all-comer women in post-natal period (from 1 to 4 months after the birth of their child), compared with the current norms in an adult population. Eight values of the psychogramme turn out significantly different and are linked with corporal breaking-in phenomena, modifications related to a porosity of the Ego boundaries, a difficulty in terms of symbolization, an augmentation in the anxiety index - especially in first-time mothers, just as the presence of original movements related to the use of certain defense mechanisms. The results concern also the presence of themes and contents of particular responses, as well as the study of the Fischer and Cleveland's barrier and penetration index. These different aspects testify to the obviousness of very intense and specific processes in the course of post-natal period, which differ and diverge significantly from the current norms of adult population. Another aspect, a more qualitative one, is about the presentation of a longitudinal follow-up and the comparison of two Rorschach, one being put forward during the post-natal period and other being presented either 9 months or one year after the birth of the child. This work allows finally to assess the modifications brought about between the two periods and the evolution of the responses.

332. "I have never dreamed it this way; isn't it supposed to be wonderful?": An Investigation of Early Object Relations in Postpartum Depression (ENG)

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Postnatal phase is a very sensitive period for new mothers where their infantile past reactivate and could make them fragile to some psychopathologies like postpartum depression. Studies questioning the origin of postpartum depression emphasize the importance of early object relations of these women. Some clinical case studies suggest that the woman's unresolved symbiotic illusion with her mother (Halderstadt-Freud,1989) and the early mechanisms of co-identification (Belot, 2016) play a central role in postpartum depression. This study aims to investigate the early object relations of a group of women organized at the borderline personality level, suffering from Postpartum Depression, via psychoanalytically oriented clinical interviews, Rorschach test and TAT. The results are interpreted in detail, according to the French School of the Projective Methods by the content analysis. Test results showed that early object representations of these women were not able to fulfill containing and holding functions, and do often seem as threatening. They project their inner threatening object to their babies and regard them as threatening. The results also revealed repeated symbiotic representations, difficulty in separation-differentiation and sensitivity to the object loss. When test results are thought together with the clinical interviews, their need of clinging together accompanies fear of engulfment and these mothers keep away from contacting their babies. Moreover, difficulty in differentiation limits bonding with and investing on 'the real baby' that is regarded to be totally different from

themselves and from the phantasmatic baby. How all these mechanisms affect the quality of mother-baby relationship will be discussed.

52. *L'image du corps pendant la grossesse et la période postnatale: comparaison d'une femme non déprimée et d'une femme à risque de dépression (FRA). The body image during pregnancy and the postpartum period: comparison of a non-depressive woman and a woman at risk of depression.*

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Introduction / Objectifs: L'objectif de notre propos est de comparer 2 protocoles de Rorschach afin d'examiner l'image du corps pendant la période périnatale: une femme non déprimée et une femme à risque de dépression. Nous comparons les données des deux protocoles et les mettons en perspective avec celui de la population générale française actualisée (Azoulay et 2007, 2012; de Tychev et al 2012).

Méthodologie: L'échantillon (N = 20) est une population de femmes enceintes "toutes- venantes" et bien portantes, entre 28 et 38 semaines d'aménorrhées. 19 ont été revues en postnatal (3, 6 et 12 mois après l'enfant de naissance). Cet échantillon inclus notamment un sous-groupe « déprimées » de 25% (N = 5) (dépression prénatale et / ou postnatale).

L'EPDS et le test de Rorschach (cotation et interprétation suivant l'école de Paris) ont été utilisés dans le test-retest, pendant la grossesse et 1 an plus tard.

Résultats: Les données cliniques projectives produites au Rorschach confirment notre hypothèse principale selon laquelle les changements corporels liés à la grossesse induisent une fragilité narcissique avec une déstructuration de l'image corporelle. La structure de l'image corporelle se rétablit plus ou moins pendant la période postnatale pour les femmes non déprimées, alors qu'elle est entravée par la dépression périnatale.

Conclusion: Ces résultats, illustrés par 2 cas contrastés cliniques et projectifs soulignent l'évolution de l'image corporelle pendant la grossesse et le post-partum, influencée à la fois par les changements corporels de la grossesse et par la dépression périnatale.

Introduction / Objectives: The objective is to compare 2 Rorschach protocols in order to examine body image during the perinatal period: a non-depressive woman and a woman at risk of depression. We compare the data of both protocols and put them in perspective with that of the updated general French population (Azoulay and 2007, 2012 ; de Tychev et al 2012).

Methodology: The sample (N = 20) is a well-clinic pregnant population between 28 and 38 weeks of amenorrhea. 19 were reviewed in postnatal (at 3, 6 and 12 month after the birth child). These include a 25% (N=5) "depressive subgroup" (antenatal and/or postnatal depression).

The EPDS and The Rorschach test (scoring and interpretation following Parisian School coding) have been used in test-retest, during pregnancy and 1 year later.

Results: The projective clinical data produced by the Rorschach Test confirm our main hypothesis: the bodily changes linked to pregnancy induce a narcissistic fragility with a deconstruction of body image. The structuration of body image more or less recovers during the postnatal period for the non-depressed women whereas it is hindered by perinatal depression.

Conclusion: These results, illustrated by 2 clinical and projective contrasted cases underline the evolution of body image during pregnancy and the postpartum, influenced both by the body changes of pregnancy and by perinatal depression.

262. *"When the baby is lost" An Evaluation of the Mental Processes of Women who have experienced Habitual Abortion (ENG).*

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The woman's developmental, conflict-based, object and narcissistic relation to the unborn child is something that should be understood in perinatal loss. Theoretical views emphasize the fact that in these women, castration anxiety may not be effective enough in order to get out of the castration complex and a lack of Oedipal superego may occur. Melanie Klein suggests that this type of anxiety as the mother's aggression against her own body can turn into a loss of ability to make a baby (Klein, 1932). The issue of perinatal loss can be studied within this framework. Briefly, femininity and pregnancy are mentioned as the terms based on the psychoanalytic theory. The current study is carried out with the Rorschach test. This study focuses on a selected group of women patients taken from an enlarged study on habitual abortion. Rorschach Test is applied by the researchers with 5 patients, and the findings of the 5 patients are evaluated in this qualitative study. Discourse analysis and projective techniques are conducted in the study. Psychoanalytically oriented clinical interviews revealed the limited expressions about their situation and lack of emotions or sensations in their experiences. The statistical evaluation and content analysis resulted with the findings on the problems of object relations, identification, the impoverishment of affective world and inhibition of drives in women having recurrent miscarriage. The appearance of a distant relationship with the father as well as a symbiotic relationship with the mother suggests the failure in the establishment of an Oedipal triangle. It can be concluded that, for the girls, which were not held well enough by their mothers, recurrent miscarriages may occur as a somatic symptom, stopping the transition to femininity and appearing as a rejection to motherhood.

403. Maternité, du normal au pathologique (FRA) *Maternity, from normal to pathological*

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L'accès à la maternité entraîne de véritables bouleversements chez la femme. Parfois, des troubles psychopathologiques peuvent apparaître tels que les dépressions périnatales, les troubles anxieux ou encore la psychose puerpérale. La maternité est donc un moment psychique très particulier qui a souvent été étudié dans un cadre psychopathologique. Dans la continuité du travail de Belot (2014), ce travail cherche à approfondir les résultats obtenus non pas en les comparant seulement aux normes standard de la population générale mais en comparant un groupe de femmes en post-partum à un groupe témoin composé de femmes sans enfant. L'objectif est ainsi de décrire les spécificités des protocoles Rorschach chez des femmes non consultant en post-partum. Les résultats au Rorschach vont dans le sens des indices différents chez les deux groupes étudiés. Notamment les indices de rapport au réel et à la socialisation tels que F%, et F+%, ainsi que le A% et le H%. En outre, la revue de la littérature a souligné l'impact psychique et corporel de la grossesse et de l'accouchement altérant et modifiant, par conséquent, la représentation de soi et l'image du corps. Ces modalités se traduisent par un indice barrière/pénétration modifié dans le groupe des mères venant témoigner d'une porosité des limites et d'une fragilisation du Moi. Enfin, un indice d'anxiété plus élevé au Rorschach est retrouvé dans le groupe de femmes en post-partum.

Access to maternity causes real upheaval in women. Sometimes, psychopathological disorders may appear such as perinatal depression, anxiety disorders or puerperal psychosis. Maternity is therefore a very special psychic moment which has often been studied in a psychopathological context. Continuing the work Belot (2014), this work seeks to deepen the results obtained not by comparing only the standard norms of the general population but comparing a group of women in the postpartum in a control group of women no children. The objective is to describe the specific Rorschach protocols in non consulting women postpartum. Results in Rorschach are consistent with different indices in the two groups studied. Notably the indices relating to the real and the socialization such as F%, and F +%, as well as the A% and the H%. In addition, the review of the literature highlighted the psychological and bodily impact of pregnancy and childbirth altering and thus altering the self-representation and image of the body. These modalities result in a modified barrier / penetration index in the group of mothers testifying to a porosity of the limits and a weakening of the ego. Finally, a higher anxiety index at Rorschach is found in postpartum women.

Session 43 « Psyche and Soma » « Psyché et soma »

Room Delarue

ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

315. Rorschach and the brain (ENG)

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The last decade has seen a growing interest in the way Rorschach responses reflect brain processes. Among the areas studied has been the relation between movement responses and mirror neuron activity. However, few studies today address how brain disorders and brain injuries are reflected in the Rorschach test. Historically speaking this is paradoxical since Hermann Rorschach himself reported many "organic" cases in his Psychodiagnostic, and since many studies before 1990 (excellently reviewed by J. Caputo at the 16th IRA Congress 1999, see text at <http://captainmneo.se/ro/hhrotex/rotexjan.html>) concerned "organic signs" in the Rorschach. I see five main reasons why this is no longer so. 1) The DSM III and IV classifications of mental disorders. DSM-III made a mess of some well-established "organic" categories, and DSM-IV even denies the existence of a real "organic" category. 2) A general ignorance today of the classical European Rorschach tradition, partly due to John Exner's decision not to include this tradition in his influential book "The Rorschach Systems" (1969). 3) Certain novelties in the Rorschach administrative procedure that were introduced with the Exner system and are kept in R-PAS, namely, not measuring response and reaction times, and forceful prompting of responses in order to avoid rejections. 4) The non-acceptance, based on reports of very doubtful quality, of a number of "special phenomena", including colour shock. Long time per response, rejections and colour shock have been noted by many, including Z. Piotrowski (1937), Ewald Bohm (1972) and the present author (1995), to be common in organic cases. 5) Insufficient appreciation of the importance of early diagnosis in certain organic disorders that may masquerade as psychogenic.

352. Intérêt des épreuves projectives dans un contexte de contre-indication à la transplantation rénale (FRA). *The relevance of the use of projective tests in a context of psychiatric contraindication to renal transplantation*

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Nous traiterons du refus de greffe rénale de Jade, 22 ans, ayant décompensé un lupus à l'origine de la dégradation de ses reins à l'adolescence. Le refus d'être transplanté est rare pour une jeune femme qui souhaite généralement interrompre le plus rapidement possible la dialyse, et rompre avec ses contraintes, pour recouvrer sa liberté et réaliser divers projets. Ce choix allant à l'encontre de toute "logique", est mal accepté par les équipes médicales et soignantes travaillant en service de dialyse et de transplantation, qui développent tous types de projections et de sentiments à son égard, allant de l'indifférence, en passant par le rejet, jusqu'à l'hostilité. Une contre-indication psychiatrique a même été émise (en guise de "punition" ou dans une identification au mouvement de mort?) et Jade a

été retirée de la liste de transplantation. C'est dans ce cadre que nous avons rencontré et suivi cette jeune patiente et lui avons proposé la passation d'épreuves projectives (Rorschach, TAT). Sur un plan clinique, leur analyse selon la méthode de l'école de Paris, a permis, en apportant des éléments qualitatifs, d'infirmier le diagnostic de dépression, et de lever la contre-indication psychiatrique à la greffe. L'analyse métapsychologique, quant à elle, a mis en exergue un impossible recours aux capacités de passivité. La procédure qui déploie normalement le féminin dans sa dimension féminine chez la femme, semble entravé par le processus adolescent. En effet, au moment même où Jade a à faire avec le *pubertaire*, c'est-à-dire à des remaniements psychiques et physiques conséquents, la maladie entre en scène et fait résonner différemment le travail *d'adolescents*. Ce sont ces incidences de la pathologie somatique grave que nous proposons de mettre en exergue dans l'analyse croisée des protocoles du rorschach et du TAT de cette jeune femme en souffrance d'un choix décisif pour sa vie.

We will expose the refusal of renal transplantation of Jade, 20 years old, who broke out a lupus at the origin of degradation of her kidneys during adolescence. The refusal of transplantation is rare for a young woman who generally wants to interrupt dialysis as quickly as possible, and to get its constraints over and to make plans. This decision, which goes against any "logic", is badly accepted by the medical and healthcare teams working in the dialysis and transplantation services. They develop all kinds of projections and feelings towards her, ranging from indifference, through rejection to hostility. A psychiatric contraindication has even been issued (as a "punishment" or in an identification to the death movement?) and Jade has been removed from the transplant list. It is within this framework that we met this young patient and proposed to her the administration of projective tests (Rorschach, TAT). The clinical results analyzed according to the Paris school's method, lead to the invalidation of the diagnosis of depression, and the lifting of the psychiatric contraindication. From a psychoanalytical point of view, we observed a massive refusal of the feminine that is to say fantasies of passivation instead of abilities to passivity. The psychological processes that normally support the feminine in women, seem to be hampered by the adolescent process. They are these repercussions of a serious illness that we propose to highlight thanks to the crossed projective analysis of this young woman at the time of a decisive choice for her life.

73. Céphalées primaires, fonctionnement psychique et étude de la mentalisation au Rorschach : approche quantitative et qualitative (FRA) Primary headache, mental functioning and study of mentalization's criterias in Rorschach : quantitative and qualitative approach

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D'après l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé, les céphalées se classent parmi les vingt premières causes d'invalidité dans le monde. Les céphalées primaires (sans cause organique diagnostiquée) comptabilisent 90% des céphalées et concerne environ 15 % de la population mondiale. Cette affection a fait l'objet de nombreuses études médico-psychologiques en France mais aussi à l'étranger. Elles portent principalement sur la mesure de l'anxiété, de la dépression, la qualité de vie, le stress perçu... Le Rorschach est un outil de plus en plus prisé pour observer des affections somatiques comme le diabète (Sultan, 2003), les maladies inflammatoires de l'intestin (Porcelli, 2004), l'obésité (Belot et Sanahuja, 2014). Toutefois, la revue de la littérature révèle qu'aucune étude récente ne s'est intéressée à la migraine (Pholien, 1984 ; Timsit, 1987). Dans la lignée des travaux de l'école psychosomatique de Paris et des indices de la mentalisation au Rorschach (De Tychev et al., 2000), une recherche sur 30 sujets migraineux chroniques consultant en neurologie a lieu actuellement au CHRU de Besançon. Dans un premier temps, nous proposerons une présentation globale des principaux résultats au Rorschach pour 15 patients migraineux primo-consultants notamment en ce qui concerne les indices aux psychogrammes de ces protocoles, puis nous présenterons différents protocoles Rorschach de patients migraineux emblématiques de différents niveaux de mentalisation et fonctionnements psychiques.

According to World Health Organization, headaches are one of the first twenty causes of disability in the world. Primary-headaches represent 90% of the headaches and affect 15 % of the mondial population. A lot of medical and psychological researchs have raised the links between headaches and depression, anxiety, quality of life, perceived stress..., but this affection was not studied with Rorschach-test since 80's, in spite of promising results (Pholien, 1984 ; Timsit, 1987). However, some physical illnesses like diabetes (Sultan, 2003), inflammatory bowel disease (Porcelli, 2004), obesity (Belot et Sanahuja, 2014) have been explored with Rorschach. By leaning on Psychosomatic Parisian School's theory and mentalization's criterias in Rorschach (De Tychev et al., 2000), we are conducting a study with Rorschach on 30 primary-headache sufferers in Regional University Hospital Center of Besancon (France). In this communication, we will present our first results about mentalization's quality in Rorschach based on 15 protocols of primary-headache sufferers. Then we will present protocols with various mentalization's quality and mental functioning.

354. A Psychoanalytical Evaluation of Psoriasis Vulgaris and Atopic Dermatitis Patients' Psychic Functioning by Projective Methods (ENG)

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"There is a mind in the flesh, but a mind as quick as lightning." A. Artaud

This study aims to investigate the libidinalisation capacities of 10 Psoriasis Vulgaris and 10 Atopic Dermatitis patients in terms of ego and body representations as well as the dynamics of objects relations. According to Szwec (2008), the qualifications of the libidinal investments to skin surface is an important component of the question of whether a skin defect is meaningful or not. In this respect, capability of libidinalisation depends on the qualification of the relation and the contacts with the primary object. For Aisenstein (2010), every object is invested by the two drives, and the imbrication of life and death drives occurs in the object. According to Green (1993), the death drive has a disobjectalising function that attacks the object relation, the manifestations of that can be seen in the destructiveness that is intrinsic to psychotic functioning and psychosomatic disorganisation (Birksted-Breen et al, 2010). With this purpose, after the semi-structured psychoanalytical interviews, Rorschach Test and T.A.T. is applied to the patients. The results are to be evaluated by psychoanalytical interpretation according to the French School of the Projective Methods by the content analysis. In conclusion, interpretation of the Rorschach results is to be mainly focused on ego and body representations as well as colour responses (C) and movement responses (K), whether active or passive, to investigate patients' affective functioning in detail. Additionally, Rorschach and T.A.T. analysis will be interpreted in terms of disobjectalising concept by André Green.

198. Neurocognitive Correlates of the Rorschach in a Geriatric Population (N=102) (ENG)

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Several studies have explored correlations between neurocognitive disorders, neurocognitive measures and personality functioning, as assessed by the Rorschach. To complement this growing body of knowledge, correlations between Rorschach variables and neurocognitive variables in a heterogeneous geriatric population, affected by a wide range of somatic, neurological and psychiatric disorders, were examined. It was hypothesized that, in this population, impairment in cognitive functions would be related to impairment in specific domains of personality functioning. The sample included all patients hospitalized in a Parisian geriatrics department for whom valid Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE; Folstein et al., 1975) and Rorschach Comprehensive System protocols (RCS; Exner, 2003) were available (N=102). Kappa values for intercoder agreement on the RCS were from acceptable to good (mean value: .57) (Cicchetti, 1994; Meyer, 1999). Impairment in neurocognitive functions (MMSE performance) was, as expected, related to several Rorschach variables. The strongest Pearson correlations concerned EA ($r=.35$, $p<.001$), followed by M, WSum6 and Zf ($p<.01$). Finally, milder, but yet significant correlations concerned PTI, SumH, WSumC, WDA%, P, X-% and XA% ($p<.05$). The effect size (r) for these correlations ranged from .20 to .35. Correlations that were not statistically significant, despite our predictions, concerned R ($r=.06$), F% ($r=-.13$), W ($r=.18$), DQ+ ($r=.18$) and es ($r=.05$). The possible neuropsychological implications of these results are discussed, as well as the use of the Rorschach as a neuropsychological tool. Finally, a bivariate distribution model for understanding Rorschach-neurocognitive correlations is presented.

Session 61 « Drawings » « Dessins »

Room 216

ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

249. "Draw A Person" (DAP) Test : Validity for Detecting Social Anxiety Disorder (ENG).

Dr. R. Urip Purwono & Mrs. Devi Aryani, deviaryani09@gmail.com, Yogestri Rakhmahappin, yogestri.rakhmahappin@gmail.com, Dr. Ahmad Gimmy Pratama, Dr. Achmad Djunaidi, Dr. Wilis Srisayekti, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia.

Social anxiety disorder is the third most common psychological problem in the world. It could be detected by "Draw A Person" (DAP) Test. Unfortunately, DAP never has been validated for social anxiety disorder. The purpose of this study was to validate the utility of the quantitative structural aspects and content aspects of DAP Test in detecting individual with social anxiety disorder. The participants consisted of 108 boys and 215 girls with age between 15-17 years old and recruited from two local high schools in the city of Bandung. Social anxiety disorder was assessed using "Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale" (LSAS). Structural aspects of the DAP was assessed by measuring the distance from the borders of paper to the figure; and the figure size. Content aspects was assessed by the presence of specific indicators such as activity, shading, line stroke, accessories, etc. The appropriateness of these quantification were confirmed using confirmatory factor analysis procedures and were correlated with the LSAS result. Participants were categorized into "Non-Anxiety Control", "High Social Anxiety" and "Social Anxiety Disorder". The post-hoc comparison of the ANOVA showed significant differences between the groups. The shorter distance from left-border to the figure correlated with higher levels of social anxiety. Symptoms of fear were indicated by narrower neck, narrower width of the feet and the use of accessories on the figure. Symptoms of avoidance were indicated by the longer distance from top-border to the figure, shorter distance from arms to the body figure, and dim stroke.

310. Assessment of two Groups of Children with Drawing Tests (Children in Conflict with the Law and the Children who are not in Conflict with the Law) (ENG)

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Criminology, while presenting many theories about the causes of crime, seems to be two opposing ideas that criminal behavior has 'inborn' and 'learned' reasons. As social scientists, when we can decipher the reasons, we may have the power to reverse the behavior, so it is important to know the causes of the criminal behavior. In this paper, 40 children who are in conflict with the law will be assessed with projective drawing tests. There will be 40 children who are not in conflict with the law as our control group. Our aim of this study is to analyze the differences in the mental processes of these children by comparing the difference of generation, gender difference, social relations and the ability to intervene in life between two groups of children through projective tests and to examine the differences arising in this way in terms of crime theories. In this paper, Draw A Person Test, Draw A Tree Test and Draw A Family Test will be applied and the results will be studied with analytical theory.

252. Fantasy Animal Drawing as a Metaphor of an Adolescent's Problem and a Positive Outcome: a Case Study (ENG)

Mr. Heikki Toivakka, Private practice, Tampere, Finland, htoivakka@hotmail.com

Len Handler's Fantasy Animal Drawing method gives information about the client's self-experience, interpersonal relating, readiness to engage in psychotherapy and prognosis. In this case study I describe how it was used in the hospital psychotherapy of an adolescent girl. The method seemed to elicit the vulnerability behind her arrogant and rebellious behavior. The underlying themes in her story about the drawing were not interpreted, but they seemed to work in the background of therapy. One year after the termination of therapy I sent her a letter asking how she is doing and decided to ask about the fantasy animal, too. In response she told about her daily life and wrote a sequel to the metaphorical story that described the ongoing progress in her identity development.

72. L'expression de la culture dans les dessins des enfants Kadiwéu et Terena du Brésil (FRA)

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Des recherches sur l'identité développées dans les communauté Kadiwéu et Terena dans le centre ouest brésilien, basées sur des dessins d'enfants de 2 à 9 ans, ont objectivé l'observation de l'influence de la culture et de l'environnement dans lesquels les enfants vivaient. Nous avons travaillé avec 6 enfants en quatre sessions de dessin mensuel pendant un an. Le dessin des enfants est profondément marqué par les bases culturelles et reflète les valeurs sociales de leur groupe et environnement. Dans l'évolution des dessins, nous observons des similitudes entre les dessins des populations infantiles Kadiwéu, Terena et non indienne, nous identifions des thèmes et des traits communs ainsi que des différences significatives, principalement dans l'utilisation des couleurs et des formes. Parmi les Kadiwéu, le fait le plus marquant identifié dans les dessins a été la question de la division des rôles entre les hommes et les femmes. Dans l'étude avec les Terena, nous avons remarqué que la proximité de la relation avec la société nationale favorise beaucoup de transformations et une augmentation des activités en dehors de la communauté. Le dessin est un instrument d'étude sur les spécifications de groupes sociaux et de leur environnement dans des conditions simples et très objectives.

254. Validity of "Draw A Tree" (Baum Test) for Detecting Social Anxiety Disorder (ENG)

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& Mrs. Septia Dwi Safrani, raniseptia90@gmail.com ; Mrs. Devi Aryani, deviaryani09@gmail.com ; Dr. Ahmad Gimmy Pratama ;
Dr. Achmad Djunaidi, Dr. Wilis Srisayekti, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia.

Background: "Draw a Tree" Test (Baum Test) is a projective test and a part of psychodiagnostic tool that had been used by previous studies to diagnose disorders. However, Baum Test never had been validated quantitatively for social anxiety disorder in Indonesia.

Purpose: This study aimed at validating the utility of quantitative structural and morphological aspects of the Baum Test in detecting individual with social anxiety disorder.

Method: The subjects included 322 participants consist of 107 boys and 215 girls with age between 15-17 year old and recruited from two local high schools in the city of Bandung. Social anxiety disorder was assessed using Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale (LSAS). The structural aspects were assessed by measuring position of the tree and size of the crown and trunk. Morphological aspects were assessed by quantity of the tree, the presence of shading, branch on the crown, and etc. The appropriateness of these quantification were confirmed using Confirmatory Factor Analysis procedures. The structural and morphological aspect were correlated with LSAS result.

Result: Participants were categorized into "Non-Anxiety Control", "High Social Anxiety", and "Social Anxiety Disorder". The post-hoc comparison of the ANOVA showed significant differences between the groups. The further position from the upper side of the paper, more branches on the crown and lesser shading outside of the tree were correlated with higher levels of social anxiety. Symptoms of fear were indicated by smaller left-side of crown and smaller size of the tree. Symptoms of avoidance was indicated by narrower of the trunk.

<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 13 "The Science of Rorschach" Patrick Fontan</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH (with simultaneous interpretation in FRANÇAIS, ESPAÑOL, 日本語)</p> <p>127. <i>The Comprehensive System : State of the Art (ENG)</i> Barry Ritzler 128. <i>The Validity and Generalizability of CS Rorschach Research (ENG)</i> Jason M. Smith & Enna E. Taylor 129. <i>Complexity, Factor Analysis and the Rorschach (ENG)</i> Patrick Fontan & Anne Andronikof 130. <i>Toward a dimensional approach to the CS : Introduction to the Rorschach Components Model (ENG)</i> Anne Andronikof & Patrick Fontan 437. <i>Toward a shared scientific standard for Rorschach Comprehensive System Form Quality tables' translations (ENG)</i> Angelino Luca & Alessandra Ciliberti</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Session 42 « Adolescent Issues » "Problématiques adolescentes"</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>401. <i>Psychose Infantile et Puberté, une articulation impossible? Les traductions au TAT des remaniements œdipiens de l'adolescence (FRA) Infantile psychosis and Puberty? Translations to TAT œdipal rearrangements at adolescence</i> Teresa Rebelo 292. <i>L'agir violent des adolescents à l'épreuve de la migration : l'écriture d'un corps en souffrance (FRA) The violent act of adolescents tested by migration: writings of a suffering body</i> Mina Hanifi & Pascal Roman 93. <i>Le Devenir Adolescent au Rorschach (FRA) Becoming an adolescent through the Rorschach</i> Isabel Cunha, Mem Martins 256. <i>Mélancolie et aménagements pervers dans les conduites d'attaque du corps à l'adolescence. Quelle voie possible pour l'identification narcissique? (FRA) Melancholy and defense mechanisms in self-harming behaviours at adolescence. What are the possible pathways for narcissistic identification?</i> Catherine Matha 425. <i>The developmental process of depressive state in a normal adolescent group (ENG)</i> Olcay Tuzun Akgün & Tevfika Ikiz</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 15 "Le corps, du réel au pulsionnel" "The body, between reality and drive" Marie-Christine Pheulpin & Marianne Baudin</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>152. <i>De l'unité psyché-soma : les « savoirs » du corps. Implications cliniques et projectives (FRA) About the psyche-soma unit: The 'Knowledge of the body' Projective and clinical implications</i> Tiziana Sola 163. <i>Le corps en souffrance sans étiologie organique retrouvée (FRA) When the body suffers in the absence of any organic cause</i> Pascale Bruguière, Marie-Christine Pheulpin & Marianne Baudin 194. <i>Figurations et traductions des pertes de tonus chez les autismes aux épreuves projectives (FRA) Figurations and Translations of Tonus Loss in Autisms During Projective Tests</i> Hélène Suarez-Labat 243. <i>Les mots silencieux de la peau. Une étude sur le psoriasis au moyen des méthodes projectives (FRA)</i> Doriana Dipaola 410. <i>La Myasthénie gravis, entre corps fatigué et corps en mouvement (FRA) Myasthenia gravis, between a tired body and a body in motion</i> Estelle Louët, D. Bonnichon, C. Orblin-Bedos, J. Mendelson, S. Misdrahi, M. Gargiulo</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Session 55</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"New perspectives in projective psychology"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>« Nouvelles perspectives en psychologie projective »</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>124. Towards a more clinical, conceptually based, trauma informed, and practical approach in Rorschach practice and training (ENG) David Ephraïm</p> <p>341. The Fascination of Projection: Revisiting the Works of Molly Harrower Opens a Window into Interpretive Projection (ENG) Eve Hershberger & Lynn George</p> <p>204. Psychodiagnosis through Rorschach, a dreamcatcher of bimodality. An approach to the study of Rorschach responses based on the theories of Ignacio Matte-Blanco (ENG) <i>Le Rorschach, un attrape-rêve de la bi-modalité. Approche à l'étude de leurs réponses à la lumière des théories de Ignacio Matte-Blanco. El Psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach, un atrapa-sueños de la bi-modalidad. Aproximación al estudio de sus respuestas a la luz de las teorías de Ignacio Matte-Blanco</i> Margarita Artusi</p> <p>395. Thematic Apperception Test: an analysis based on an Jungian approach (ENG) Rita Rosa & Maria Cecilia de Vilhena Moraes</p> <p>293. Nouvelle approche d'une étude comparative du Rorschach et du TAT (FRA) <i>Reapproaching a Comparative Study between Rorschach and TAT</i> Isabel Bernardo Fernandes</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Session 59</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Feminine Issues"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>« Problématiques féminines »</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>186. The phenomenon of sex-selective abortion in Georgia. Rorschach study of psychic functioning of Georgian women who abort females (ENG) Joanna Okulska, Vito Rocco Genzano, Salvatore Parisi & Patrizia Pes</p> <p>108. Le tabou de la sexualité avant le mariage chez les femmes libanaises immigrées en France : Problématiques des interdits, dimension transculturelle et enjeux des épreuves projectives (FRA) <i>The taboo of premarital sex among Lebanese emigrant women in France: issues revolving around the forbidden, transcultural dimension and projective tests</i> Stéphanie Nakhle</p> <p>168. Unintegration and complex trauma in the diagnosis of a severely abused girl: evaluating the Rorschach tests at three points in time (ENG) Tomer Miron</p> <p>378. Tourments du corps et vicissitudes du féminin dans la fibromyalgie (FRA) <i>Torments of the body and vicissitudes of the feminine in fibromyalgia</i> Lélia Castro de Souza</p> <p>76. Le dessin de l'accouchement: Les représentations du corps sexué de la femme devenant mère. Étude comparative des représentations de l'accouchement chez des femmes ayant choisi d'accoucher par césarienne et chez des femmes tout-venant (FRA) <i>Drawings of delivery : Representations of the sexualized body of the woman becoming mother</i> Alexandra Bouchard & Aline Cohen de Lara</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Session 58</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Family Issues"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>« Problemáticas de familia »</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>« Problématiques familiales »</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH, ESPAÑOL, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>114. Características de personalidad de hijos involucrados en divorcios destructivos (ESP) <i>Personality Traits of children involved in destructive divorces</i> Zunilda Gavilán Martiarena, Silvia Basavilbaso, Cristina Birollo, Emanuel Palacios, Liliana Perneti & Mara Ruani</p> <p>368. Evaluation of parental ability through the Rorschach test in cases of separation, divorce and child custody (ENG) Silvia Marfisi</p> <p>79. L'utilisation du CAT-A et du dessin de famille dans la recherche qui vise l'analyse de l'articulation psychique parent-enfant en problématiques d'angoisse de séparation. (FRA) <i>The usage of the CAT-A and of the family drawing in the research aiming at the analysis of the psychological articulation parent-child in case of separation. La utilización del CAT-A y del dibujo de familia, en la investigación sobre la articulación psíquica padres e hijos cuando éstos sufren de angustia de separación</i> Daniela Oyarce Cadiz & Sesto-Marcelo Passone</p> <p>396. L'aliénation parentale et les méthodes projectives (FRA) <i>Parental alienation and projective methods</i> Mariette Lepage & Odile Husain</p> <p>188. A Projective Study in cultural design with Obesity and Anorexia-Bulimia within a Familial Perspective (ENG) Bengi Düşgör, Aslıhan Topyay, Pelin Gülen, Berfin Yapa, Tevfika İkiz, Anouck Ruet, Carrola -Manga Patricia & Sanahuja Almudena</p>

Symposium 13 ***“The Science of the Rorschach”***
Chairperson: Dr. Patrick Fontan, Nanterre, France

Room Farabeuf **ENGLISH (with simultaneous interpretation in FRANÇAIS, ESPAÑOL, 日本語)**

127. *The Comprehensive System : State of the Art (ENG)*

Pr. Barry Ritzler, Rorschach Training Programs, Frisco, Texas, United States, barry.ritzler@liu.edu

I will briefly trace the history of the Rorschach, beginning with Hermann Rorschach's original work, continuing with its introduction to the United States, and culminating with the development of the Comprehensive System by John Exner. I will outline the features of the Comprehensive System, focusing on its research base. I also will present by ideas about why the Comprehensive System is effective. Not only its research base, but the fact that it is standardized at all levels of its methodology: administration, coding, and interpretation.

128. *The Validity and Generalizability of CS Rorschach Research (ENG)*

Mr. Jason M. Smith, FCC Hazleton, Psychology Department (SFF), Bruceton Mills, WV & Mrs Enna E. Taylor, Department of State Hospital-Salinas, Soledad, CA, USA, jmsmithpsyd@gmail.com ennaemperatriztaylor@gmail.com

In 1995, Exner published/edited *Issues and Methods in Rorschach Research*, therein important guidelines on conducting Rorschach studies were delineated. Similarly, other researchers have also described relevant and significant methods required for sound Rorschach research (Gacono, Loving & Bodholdt, 2001). These authors stressed out the importance of these guidelines concerning The Validity and Generalizability of CS Rorschach Research. Herein, 210 studies from a Rorschach meta-analyses (Mihura, Meyer, Dumitrascu, & Bombel, 2013) were analyzed to determine the possible impact of methodological biases on Rorschach empirical validity. The different focus here was research on Rorschach (validation studies) vs. research with the Rorschach (application studies), determine the number of valid Rorschach protocols (R and Lambda), and whether the studies generalize or not (inter-rater reliability, IQ, sample size). Implications and trends in Rorschach research are discussed.

129. *Complexity, Factor Analysis and the Rorschach (ENG)*

Dr. Patrick Fontan & Pr. Anne Andronikof, Université Paris Ouest, Nanterre, France, fontan.patrick@gmail.com

Complexity is one of the most important component of the Rorschach in terms of explained variance, and it is an important means to address the Problem of R (the total number of responses in a protocol confuses the interpretation of Rorschach variables). Therefore, it is important to evaluate the impact of scoring reliability on the Complexity of Rorschach protocols. In this study, we used a real sample of 98 protocols (Belgian CS reference sample) reliably scored ($\kappa > .80$). Then we used this sample to generate a set of randomly scored protocols, i.e. with a non-reliable scoring. We then compared the statistical characteristics of both sets and found that they did not differ: (1) the first unrotated component of both real and random samples were essentially defined by the total number of responses R ($r = 0.95$), and most Rorschach variables were significantly and substantially correlated with this component ; (2) the first unrotated component of both real and random samples were almost equivalent ($r = .95$) and Complexity scores were highly correlated ($r = .82$). It thus seems that the scoring reliability has no impact on the Complexity of Rorschach protocols. Implications concerning the problem of R are discussed, and means to address it are proposed.

130. *Toward a dimensional approach to the CS : Introduction to the Rorschach Components Model (ENG)*

Pr. Anne Andronikof & Dr. Patrick Fontan, Université Paris Ouest, Nanterre, France, andronik@u-paris10.fr

The objective of this study is to propose a preliminary comprehensive dimensional model of the Rorschach Comprehensive System (RCS). Three European adult nonpatient samples of the RCS were combined (Belgium, France and Finland, N=695). Principal component analysis was performed on primary scoring categories. Distribution issues were addressed by rank order transformation and the problem of R by partial correlations. The number of Components was determined through Parallel Analysis and resampling techniques (bootstrap and permutation). Twelve Components eigenvalues differed significantly from chance level ($p < 0.0001$). The obtained model provides a simplified representation of RCS data which accounts for 43% of the variance. This model brings new insights: some variables traditionally considered as related belong to independent dimensions, and some others considered as independent appear related. These preliminary results set the stage for a new psychometrical approach of the RCS.

437. *Toward a shared scientific standard for Rorschach Comprehensive System Form Quality tables' translations (ENG)*

Angelino Luca & Alessandra Ciliberti, Rorschach Lab, Milano, Italy
angelino.vigevano22@gmail.com, alessandraciliberti@hotmail.com

The present study takes into consideration three Italian translations (2003, 2007, 2016) of the Rorschach Comprehensive System Form Quality Tables (J. E. Exner, 2001) highlighting the urgency to verify several possible

translation errors that – if proven – would be necessary to rectify. In the light of these considerations, we underline the need for an Italian *critical edition*, as a step towards a shared *standard* for a scientific instrument that must insure uniformity of results among Comprehensive System users. The «Italian case» invites the scientific community to a deeper evaluation of FQ Tables' translation issues and possible implications on normative studies and clinical practice. Similar concerns for R-PAS users are also presented. Guidelines and recommendations for FQ tables translations are formulated.

La presente ricerca passa in rassegna le tre traduzioni italiane (2003, 2007, 2016) delle Tavole della Qualità Formale per il Rorschach Comprehensive System (J. E. Exner, 2001), evidenziando la necessità di una verifica rispetto ad una serie di possibili errori, che – se confermati – sarebbe indispensabile rettificare. Viene quindi sottolineata l'urgenza di costruire una *edizione critica* italiana che costituisca un passo avanti nell'istituzione di uno *standard condiviso* per uno strumento scientifico che deve garantire uniformità di risultati a tutti gli utilizzatori del Comprehensive System. Il «caso italiano» invita la comunità scientifica ad una valutazione più approfondita dei problemi di traduzione delle FQ Tables e delle relative implicazioni sugli studi normativi e sulla pratica clinica. La questione sollecita preoccupazioni simili per gli utilizzatori del metodo R-PAS. Vengono presentate alcune linee guida per le traduzioni delle FQ Tables.

La recherche prend en considération trois traductions italiennes (2003, 2007, 2016) des tables de Qualités Formelles du Rorschach en Système Intégré (J. E. Exner, 2001) et souligne l'urgence de vérifier un certain nombre d'erreurs possibles qu'il serait nécessaire de rectifier si elles étaient confirmées. A la lumière de ces considérations, nous soutenons le projet d'une *édition critique* italienne, comme première étape vers la définition d'un *standard scientifique commun* aux utilisateurs du Système Intégré. Le «cas italien» invite la communauté scientifique à une réflexion plus profonde sur les problèmes de traduction des tables de Qualités Formelles et leur impact potentiel sur les recherches normatives et la pratique clinique. Des préoccupations similaires sont présentées pour le R-PAS et des recommandations pour la traduction des tables de Qualités Formelles sont formulées.

Session 42 « Problématiques adolescentes » « Adolescent Issues »

Room Pasquier

ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

401. *Psychose Infantile et Puberté, une articulation impossible? Les traductions au TAT des remaniements œdipiens de l'adolescence (FRA) Infantile psychosis and Puberty? Translations to TAT œdipal rearrangements at adolescence*

Dr. Teresa Rebelo, Université Rouen Normandie, Rouen, France, teresa.rebelo@univ-rouen.fr

Le devenir de la psychose infantile à l'adolescence pose la question de la puberté et ses transformations corporelles d'une manière aiguë. Leur nécessaire élaboration psychique demande une étroite articulation, parfois impossible à faire par les adolescents aux prises avec les variations possibles des psychoses infantiles, notamment de l'élaboration des remaniements œdipiens propres au processus de l'adolescence. A travers la perspective psychanalytique et l'étude de cas de Martha nous essayerons de montrer que, si puberté physique il y a, une réelle puberté psychique reste parfois inaccessible au sujet alors que les transformations physiques ont eu lieu. L'étude de cas de Martha se fait en deux temps : un premier bilan psychologique (Rorschach et TAT) à 17 ans, lors de son entrée à l'hôpital de jour pour adolescents et un deuxième à 21 ans au moment de sa sortie (Rorschach et TAT également). Nous faisons la comparaison de ces deux temps, notamment des dimensions des identifications et œdipiennes. Ce sont ces deux moments que nous permettent de mettre en perspective l'évolution de Martha et de son processus d'adolescence. Ainsi, nous faisons l'hypothèse d'une articulation nécessaire entre la puberté et les processus psychiques de l'adolescence, entravés eux par la problématique des psychoses infantiles. Ce qui pose la question du devenir des psychoses infantiles à l'adolescence.

The fate of infantile psychosis in adolescence raises the question of puberty and physical changes of acute way. They mental development requires that close articulation, sometimes impossible to do by adolescents engaged in the variations in infantile psychoses, including the development of oedipal own alterations to the process of adolescence. Through the psychoanalytic perspective and case study of Martha we will try to show that : if physical puberty is there, a real psychic puberty sometimes remains inaccessible to the subject while the physical transformations took place. The case study of Martha is in two stages : first a psychological assessment (Rorschach and TAT) at 17 years, when she came to the day hospital for adolescents and a second at 21 at the time of she release (Rorschach and TAT also). We compare these two times , including dimensions and oedipal identifications. These are two moments that allow us to put into perspective the evolution of Martha and the process of adolescence. Thus, we assume a necessary connection between puberty and psychological processes of adolescence, perhaps hindered by the problem of childhood psychoses. This raises the question of the future of childhood psychoses in adolescence.

292. *L'agir violent des adolescents à l'épreuve de la migration : l'écriture d'un corps en souffrance (FRA). The violent act of adolescents tested by migration: writings of a suffering body.*

Mrs. Mina Hanifi & Prof. Pascal Roman, Université de Lausanne, Switzerland, mina.hanifi@unil.ch ; pascal.roman@unil.ch

Les données statistiques montrent que les adolescents de nationalité étrangère sont plus susceptibles que les

autochtones d'avoir recours à l'agir violent. A partir de là, se pose la question du sens que l'on peut donner à la sur-représentation de ces adolescents dans les violences hétéro-adressées. La violence interne, issue de conflits intrapsychiques, et « l'échec » des processus de la symbolisation, alimentent l'agir violent hétéro-adressé. Par ailleurs, chez les adolescents immigrés, au-delà des enjeux liés à la différence des codes symboliques, on peut mettre en évidence des dysfonctionnements au niveau des mécanismes d'étayage. La violence hétéro-adressée à l'adolescence serait le témoin d'un travail interne en souffrance en lien à la fois avec les bouleversements psychiques et physiques dont l'adolescent est le sujet, mais aussi avec l'histoire de la migration. L'adolescent immigré est au centre d'une injonction paradoxale et se trouve en danger de rompre les contrats intersubjectifs. Il souffre d'un flou identitaire lié à ses origines et son existence dans un autre pays. L'agir violent peut alors être considéré comme l'écriture d'un corps en souffrance. Cette communication se base sur une recherche en cours à l'Université de Lausanne dans le cadre d'une thèse de doctorat. Les processus psychiques des sujets de la recherche seront éclairés par l'intermédiaire des outils projectifs (Rorschach, TAT et génogramme libre).

Based on statistical data, we can conclude that foreign-born adolescents are more likely to resort to violent behavior. From there, it raises the question of the meaning that one can give to the over-representation of these teenagers in the hetero-directed violence. Internal violence, resulting from intrapsychic conflicts, and the "failure" of the processes of symbolization, feed other-directed violent act. Furthermore, beyond the stakes associated with the difference of symbolic codes, with could highlight some dysfunctions in analitic mechanisms. Other-directed violence in adolescence would be an implication of a suffering internal work, in connection with both the psychological and physical upheavals that the adolescent is the subjected to, as well as with the history of migration. The immigrant adolescent is at the center of a paradoxical injunction and in danger of breaking intersubjective contracts. He suffers from a vague identity associated with his origins and his existence in another country. Violent act is to be considered as writings of a suffering body, an outlet of discontents of well-being. This communication is based on an ongoing research at the University of Lausanne in the framework of a doctoral thesis. The psychic processes of the subjects of the research will be illuminated through the projective tools (Rorschach, TAT and free genogram), will be presented.

93. *Le Devenir Adolescent au Rorschach (FRA). Becoming an adolescent through the Rorschach.*

Mrs Isabel Cunha, Mem Martins, Portugal, isabelmgdc@gmail.com

Ce travail est la recherche réalisée au cours de mon Doctorat en Psychologie Clinique. Nous avons accédé et décrit le processus de devenir un adolescent, un impératif pour le développement ou il y a des mouvements qui oscillent entre *ne pas être et ne pas être encore*. Nous avons utilisé le model transformationnel du Bion (1965/1982) pour accéder à la relation d'encontre, communication et connexion avec le sujet et l'objet et l'objet et le sujet, entre l'interne et l'externe, savant que les transformations sont « *construites dans l'obscurité* », quand nous utilisons l'analogie de Caper (2009), nous considérons de révéler les caractéristiques et les qualités des nouveaux objets (re)construits au cours de l'adolescence. Le processus de devenir un adolescent peut-être compris par l'utilisation des organisateurs: *techne* (Vassalli, 2001), dans une relation dynamique avec le *champ* (Ferro, 2007/2011). La relation dynamique est inscrite dans une relation du type continent-contenu Bion (1970/1991). C'est une étude longitudinale, où le Rorschach sera utilisé comme l'instrument qui permet l'accès au fonctionnement mental, et aussi comme une méthode, qui permet comprendre l'activité de liaison entre le sujet et l'objet. Nous avons utilisé les protocoles de 9 adolescents de deux sexes, recueillis aux 13 et aux 16 ans. Cet étude a permis une meilleure lecture du processus mental de devenir un adolescent dans la façon d'être un adulte, qui dans le future, peut donner lieu à de nouvelles pratiques cliniques, plus liées aux processus de transformation en cours et moins centrées dans la logique classique de la psychopathologie.

This is a PhD study, where we access and describe the development process of becoming an adolescent, which is an imperative of the development that imposes movements that oscillate between not be and still not being. We used the transformational model of Bion (1965/1982) to access the relation of encounter, of communication and connection between the subject and the object and the object and the subject, between internal and external, knowing that these transformations are "built into the dark", if we use the Caper (2009) analogy, we are considering revealing the characteristics and qualities of the new objects (re)built during adolescence. The process of becoming an adolescent can be understood by the use of the notions: *techne* (Vassalli, 2001), in a dynamic relationship with the field (Ferro, 2007/2011). This dynamic relationship can be understood through the notions of container-contained of Bion (1970/1991). It's a qualitative longitudinal study, where Rorschach will be used as the instrument that allows the access to the mental function, and also as a method, that makes it possible to understand the activity of connection between the subject and the object. We used the protocols of 9 adolescents of different genders, collected at 13 and 16 years old. This study allowed a closer reading of the mental processes of becoming an adolescent in the way to be an adult, which, in the future, may lead to new monitoring practices focused more on transformation processes underway and less centred in the logic of the classic psychopathology.

256. *Mélancolie et aménagements pervers dans les conduites d'attaque du corps à l'adolescence. Quelle voie possible pour l'identification narcissique ? (FRA). Melancholy and defense mechanisms in self-harming behaviours at adolescence. What are the possible pathways for narcissistic identification?*

Dr. Catherine Matha, Université Paris 13, Villetaneuse, France, catherinematha@orange.fr

Il s'agira d'interroger, à partir des données de 5 bilans cliniques d'adolescents garçons engagés dans des conduites d'attaque du corps telles que les scarifications, les articulations entre risques mélancoliques et aménagements pervers. Au-delà de spécificités relatives au traitement de la perte, c'est la nature des identifications mobilisées qui sera plus spécifiquement explorée. L'analyse des cas cliniques s'inscrit dans une triple perspective: psychopathologique, psychanalytique et projective.

This study will involve asking, based on the results of 5 clinical assessments performed on teenage boys who resort to self-harm, such as scarring, the potential links between the dangers of melancholy and the defense mechanisms. Beyond the specific issues raised by the process of loss, we want to explore specifically the nature of the identifications used. This patients analysis deals with three perspectives: psychopathologic, psychoanalytic and projective.

425. *The developmental process of depressive state in a normal adolescent group (ENG)*

Mrs. Olcay Tuzun Akgün & Pr. Tevfika İkiz, Adel Psychological Counseling Center, Istanbul, Turkey, olcaytuzun@gmail.com

Psychoanalysts who are writing and working on adolescence are stressing the importance of independent identity as a target of this period. While Erikson and Blos were mentioning autonomous self, Lauffer, for example, mentioned about the developing sexual body. On the other hand, Klein explained adolescence as a second change to handle early childhood issues through adolescence period as a form of another individuation process. For Klein, adolescent is now a person who has the capacity to enact many behaviors which contain some sexual and aggressive elements that were just a fantasy before. Because of these changes, adolescence can be a frightening time both for young people and for their parents, especially in the form of losing the comparatively safe state of being a child. Young people whose sense of self is fragile and vulnerable founded the adolescent task of individuation even more daunting than it is for everybody. From that point, their previous defense mechanisms would be inadequate to reorganize themselves for all these changes. It means, a new defensive organization is needed. So, the aim of the study is to investigate the developmental process of depressive state in adolescence period. The participants were 180 "normal" adolescents aged between 14 to 19 with no psychiatric complaints. By grouping the participants due to their ages, sex and socioeconomic levels, their answers to the 3rd card of TAT are going to be analyzed both statistically and psychoanalytically. The results will be presented in the congress.

Symposium 15 « Le corps, du réel au pulsionnel » "The body, between reality and drive"

Chairperson: Dr. Marie-Christine Pheulpin & Pr. Marianne Baudin, Villetaneuse, France

Room Roussy

FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

152. *De l'unité psyché-soma : les « savoirs » du corps. Implications cliniques et projectives (FRA). About the psyche-soma unit: The 'Knowledge of the body' Projective and clinical implications*

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On sait que la vie psychique est enracinée dans le corps : Freud le soutenait en disant que le moi est avant tout un moi-corporel et que les processus de nature somatique constituent le véritable socle psychique. Green lui faisait écho en affirmant que la psyché est depuis ses origines ancrée au somatique qui est déjà psychique dans une forme pour nous inconnue. A partir de cette vision interdépendante entre dimension somatique et psychique, dont l'enracinement dans la trame des pulsions et des affects à été mis en évidence surtout par Winnicott, l'auteure, en se référant aussi aux élaborations théorico-cliniques de contemporains tels que Mc Dougall, De Toffoli, Solano, essaye de réfléchir sur les implications évolutives et transformatives de l'unité psyché-soma, et sur ses discordances provoquant des difficultés importantes du processus de subjectivation. L'étude se déroule à l'aide des productions projectives tirées d'un cas clinique présentant un 'mélange symptomatique' à la fois physique et psychique. L'utilisation des épreuves projectives (Rorschach et T.A.T.), en tant qu'instruments de projection du corps et de représentation du monde fantasmatique, affectif et pulsionnel, se révèle, dans ce cas, extrêmement efficace dans la mise en évidence de la dialectique, intégrative/oppositive, entre corps et psyché.

We know that the psychic life is rooted in the body: Freud claimed that by saying that the ego is first and foremost a bodily ego and that the processes of somatic nature constitute the real psychic. Green echoed him claiming that the psyche, since its very origins, is anchored to the somatic that is already psychic in a form unknown to us. From this interdependent view between the somatic and psychic dimension, both rooted in the storyline of the drives and affections, evidenced primarily by Winnicott, the author, referring also to the theoretical and clinical elaboration of contemporary authors such as Mc Dougall, De Toffoli, Solano, makes a reflection on the transformative and evolutionary implications of the psyche-soma unit and possible mismatch between the two entities that are behind major difficulties to the process of subjectivation. The study is carried out through the analysis of projective productions obtained from a clinical case marked by an outline of mixed symptomatology (physical and psychological symptoms at the same time). In such case the utilization of projective methods (Rorschach and T.A.T.), as instruments

of transfer of the body and representation of the instinctual, phantasmal and affective world, proves extremely effective in bringing out the integrative/oppositive dialectic of the movements between body and psyche.

163. *Le corps en souffrance sans étiologie organique retrouvée (FRA). When the body suffers in the absence of any organic cause*

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Les expressions somatiques médicalement inexplicables amènent à aborder la question de la conversion et de ses rapports au fonctionnement hystérique. Si de nombreux travaux psychanalytiques s'attachent à délimiter les processus de conversion et de somatisation, rares sont les recherches qui abordent directement la question de la conversion en clinique projective. Nous nous proposons à partir de deux cas cliniques, un homme présentant des tremblements et des migraines et une femme présentant une paralysie transitoire et récurrente des membres inférieurs d'interroger le fonctionnement psychique sous-jacent. L'étude des protocoles de Rorschach de ces deux patients met en évidence l'hétérogénéité du fonctionnement, un possible compromis névrotique co-existant avec des émergences en processus primaires. Le Rorschach qui constitue fondamentalement un appel au corps semble ici, comme très régulièrement chez les sujets souffrant dans leur corps, drainer une angoisse corporelle plus ou moins envahissante. Dans ces contextes, le TAT, matériel figuratif, offre lui une enveloppe perceptive au service de la re-concentration sur les éprouvés et les affects. Il prend alors toute sa valeur d'épreuve complémentaire et différenciatrice. Apparaissent ainsi clairement pour l'un et pour l'autre des registres de problématiques différents : alors que le traitement de l'agressivité en lien à une fantasmatique sado-masochiste paraît central pour le premier c'est la déception et la rancune face à l'imgo maternelle qui l'est pour la seconde. Pour ces deux patients qui nous emmènent aux confins de la névrose, le corps ne constitue-t-il pas alors une issue que la voie psychique n'a pu ouvrir ?

Medically unexplained somatic expressions call for an analysis of somatic conversion and its relationship to hysterical functioning. While many psychoanalytic studies have focused on delineating the processes of conversion and somatisation, few studies have directly addressed the issue of somatic conversion in projective psychology. Using two clinical case studies – a man experiencing tremors and migraines and a woman with transient and recurrent lower extremity paralysis – we will analyse the underlying psychic functioning. An analysis of the Rorschach protocols of these two patients highlights the heterogeneity of functioning which might be a neurotic compromise co-existing with the emergence of primary processes. In this case, the Rorschach which essentially represents the body appears – as is common in subjects with a suffering body – to evacuate more or less invasive physical anguish. In such a context, the TAT which proposes figurative material offers a perceptual envelope that helps to return focus to experiences and affects. The TAT is thus an important complementary test allowing differentiation. It is thus evident that the two tests address different issues: while addressing the aggressiveness associated with a sado-masochistic fantasy seems fundamental for the former, disappointment and resentment against the maternal imago appears to occupy a central place for the latter. For these two patients, who take us to the limits of neurosis, isn't the body thus an outlet that psychism was unable to open?

194. *Figurations et traductions des pertes de tonus chez les autismes aux épreuves projectives (FRA). Figurations and Translations of Tonus Loss in Autisms During Projective Tests*

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Nous proposons d'analyser au Rorschach, aux thématiques et au Scéno-Test, les différentes figurations et traductions des pertes de tonus chez les autismes au fil de leurs évolutions. En effet, les expressions des premières pertes corporelles et psychiques se traduisent chez les autismes souvent par des manifestations corporo-motrices qui sont également observées dans l'ensemble de la population à tous les âges de la vie, elles sont plus fréquentes et plus intenses chez les autismes du fait de l'intégration partielle du moi corporel et de l'image du corps. Ces mouvements de dépression primaire ne trouvent pas leurs inscriptions quantitatives et qualitatives par des cotations dans les différentes épreuves projectives, les signes en sont rendus lisibles par les « chutes de tonus » qui se manifestent principalement par deux modalités de pertes de contenance de l'objet : les chutes de tonus avec désinvestissement radical du tonus, se métabolisent par un effondrement tonique immédiat. Par ailleurs, les chutes de tonus viscéral, s'illustrent par des bâillements incessants associés à une hypotonie générale s'installant progressivement pendant les passations. L'élaboration et le traitement des pertes à travers les différents niveaux de dépression révélées par les sollicitations latentes des épreuves projectives nous permet d'appréhender une plus grande lisibilité des qualités de l'investissement de la représentation de soi comme rempart contre l'envahissement des dépressions. En effet chez les autismes, l'immédiateté est le mode de fonctionnement privilégié, les sensations sont disponibles instantanément, tout comme les chutes de tonus évoquant la dépression primaire, surgissant sans crier gare, entraînant parfois par contagion psychique le clinicien dans un état d'épuisement, signe clinique qu'il s'agit également d'identifier comme mouvement issu de la clinique de la passation.

We propose to analyze in the Rorschach, the thematic tests, and the Sceno-test, the different figurations and translations of tonus loss in autisms in the course of their evolutions. Indeed, expressions of the first bodily and psychic losses are often conveyed in autisms by body-motor manifestations that are also observed in the general population at every period of life, but they are more frequent and intense among autisms, owing to the partial integration of the bodily ego and image. These primary depression movements do not find any quantitative or

qualitative indicators in scoring the various projective tests; the signs are made readable by the “tonus falls”, which mainly manifest via two forms of object containment loss. The first form is represented in tonus falls with radical disinvestment of tonus, shown by an immediate tonus collapse. In the second form, visceral tonus falls can be illustrated through incessant yawns combined with a general hypotonia that sets in progressively during the test. Work and loss treatment through different levels of depression revealed by the latent solicitations in projective tests allows us to achieve an improved readability of the qualities of self-representation investment as a shield against depressions’ invasion. Indeed, in autisms, immediacy is the privileged *modus operandi* and the sensations are instantly available, just like the sudden appearance of tonus falls evoking primary depression, occasionally leading the clinician, by psychic contagion, to a state of exhaustion, a clinical sign that is also necessary to identify as a movement from the clinical administration.

243. *Les mots silencieux de la peau. Une étude sur le psoriasis au moyen des méthodes projectives (FRA)*

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Le long de notre vie, la peau représente le scénario où se développe et se réalise l'identité de l'individu. Elle s'adapte à l'environnement, reçoit des stimuli externes et elle contient et personnifie ceux provenant de l'intérieur. Elle raconte l'expérience et incarne l'écoulement du temps et peut exprimer gêne ou bien-être. A travers la peau, on vit l'expérience du contact et du détachement et on structure la notion d'espace (Ulnik J., 2005). Freud la définit comme la zone érogène par excellence et il en approfondit les fonctions et dysfonctionnements par apport à l'inconscient, à l'identité et aux pulsions, le lien avec l'expression des affects et avec le 'toucher', c'est à dire le contact, et sa relation avec le contagion. En tant qu'enveloppe psychique et physique, la peau favorise l'intégration et l'organisation du 'Soi' et se caractérise par ses fonctions de limite, de protection, de perception, de filtre d'échange (Anzieu, 1984) en assurant la construction d'un 'sens du Soi' distinct de l'objet et une distinction entre l'expérience personnelle et celle d'autrui et entre le monde intérieur et extérieur. Mais, qu'est-ce qu'il arrive lorsque la peau s'abîme ou souffre ? En dépassant le dualisme cartésien encore présent entre *res cogitans* et *extensa*, l'étude va explorer la maladie psoriasique au moyen des méthodes projectives et des théorisations psychosomatiques et psychanalytiques. Elle vise à comprendre l'impact que le psoriasis a sur l'image corporelle et sur les dynamiques intrapsychique et interpersonnelle et explorer les liens cliniques entre les fonctionnements de personnalité et le déclenchement et progression de la maladie.

410. *La Myasthénie gravis, entre corps fatigué et corps en mouvement (FRA). Myasthenia gravis, between a tired body and a body in motion*

Dr Estelle Louët, D. Bonnichon, C. Orblin-Bedos, J. Mendelson, S. Misdrachi, M. Gargiulo, Université Paris Descartes, Boulogne-Billancourt, France, estelle-louet@orange.fr

La Myasthénie Gravis auto-immune est une maladie neuromusculaire caractérisée par une fatigue extrême et une faiblesse musculaire qui peuvent être envahissantes. Lors des poussées, le sujet peut voir son corps le lâcher : incapacité de se mouvoir, paupières tombantes, fonction respiratoire défaillante pouvant mener à l'intubation. Si toute maladie somatique se répercute sur le vécu du corps, nous interrogeons les spécificités des atteintes de cette maladie (imprévisibilité et intensité des crises pouvant mener au coma, fatigue) et leurs répercussions psychiques. Dans cette maladie, les éprouvés subjectifs, liés à la fatigue et à la faiblesse musculaire, mettent au centre le corps dans sa fonction d'interface entre dedans et dehors, appréhendable dans la clinique projective (Rorschach et TAT). Quelles formes et fonctions peut prendre le mouvement aux épreuves projectives (kinesthésies, verbes d'action, gestuelle, le corps et ses représentations) ? Là où le corps physiologique se trouve entravé dans ses potentialités de mouvement, comment le sujet peut-il investir son corps libidinal et le mouvement psychique ? La clinique de la Myasthénie gravis nous invite à interroger les modalités d'investissement du mouvement et ses fonctions, dans ses traductions aux épreuves projectives. Le mouvement, souvent prégnant dans les épreuves projectives de ces sujets, viendrait-il témoigner d'une lutte contre les vécus d'impuissance et l'immobilisme que le corps fatigué impose ? Ces réflexions trouveront à s'étayer sur l'analyse de 20 protocoles de Rorschach et de TAT de patients adultes, atteints de Myasthénie Gravis, recueillis dans le cadre d'une recherche portant sur les répercussions psychologiques de la maladie. Une étude de cas approfondie viendra souligner plus spécifiquement ces axes.

Myasthenia Gravis autoimmune is a neuromuscular disease characterized by an extreme fatigue and weakness of the muscles that may be overwhelming. During flare-ups, the subject's body may give out: inability to move, drooping eyelid, and respiratory function's failure that could lead to intubation. Any somatic disease impacts the body's experience, however, we investigate this disease specific effects (unpredictability and intensity of the attacks that may lead to coma, fatigue) and their mental impacts. The subjective experiences of this disease, which is related to fatigue and muscular weakness, put the body's function at the centre, as the interface between inside and outside, which is comprehensible through projective techniques (Rorschach and TAT). What forms or functions will movement take through projective tests (M responses, action verb, behavior, the body and its representations)? When the physiological body's potential movements are hindered, how can the subject invest in its libidinal body and mental movement? Myasthenia Gravis clinical features prompt us to investigate the forms of movement investment and its functions, in its expressions through projective tests. Projective tests with these subjects involve an often-significant movement; does it reflect control over the helplessness and the inertia that the tired body imposes? These considerations will be based on the analysis of 20 Rorschach and TAT protocols of adult patients with Myasthenia

Gravis, within a research on psychological effects of disease. An in-depth case study will put specific emphasis on these lines.

Session 55 « *New perspectives in Projective Psychology* » « *Nouvelles perspectives en psychologie projective* »

Room Leroux

ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

124. *Towards a more clinical, conceptually based, trauma informed, and practical approach in Rorschach practice and training (ENG).*

Dr. David Ephraïm, Maples Adolescent Treatment Centre, Canada, daephraim@gmail.com

The empirical approach proposed by Exner and brought to its fruition in the CRS renewed the interest in the Rorschach in some parts of the world after decades of neglect. A recent development in the field, the R-PAS, essentially aims to continue developing the method in the same direction inaugurated by the CRS. This paper questions whether this is the only, and even the best direction to move forward. The presenter believes that the conceptual basis of Rorschach interpretation (as defined by Weiner) and the method's advantage for individualized assessments (as defended by Exner), has taken a back seat with respect to the assumption that empirical research using groups and averaging scores provides the definitive proof on the usefulness and validity of the method. He also believes that important developments in current clinical thinking, such as the impact of trauma, neglect, and life adversities in general, have not found the central place they deserve in the current thinking and practice with the Rorschach. To illustrate an alternative approach, the presenter will outline some key concepts and procedures initially based on his extensive experience assessing adolescents with a wide range of problems. Moving towards a more clinical, conceptually based, and practical approach, a simplified system of core variables will be presented and illustrated. Additionally, this paper will introduce a new approach to assess and interpret indicators of trauma and adverse experiences in Rorschach responses.

341. *The Fascination of Projection: Revisiting the Works of Molly Harrower Opens a Window into Interpretive Projection (ENG)*

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Molly Harrower's work in the field Rorschach testing and application of projective techniques has been well-documented by others and in her own writings. A summary of this work is followed by analysis of her use of projection in the framing of multiple areas of creativity. Two areas easily overlooked, admittedly brief diversions, but nonetheless interesting for their insight into subjective psychological processes are Molly's adventures into handwriting and drawing of the human figure. Molly's major contribution in the para-testing-use of projection however was in her clinical exploration of ambiguity through the world of poetry. While not a literary critic by intention or profession, she nevertheless provided insightful interpretations of the ambiguities inherent in the poetic projections of her students and clients as they knowingly and unknowingly revealed their personalities and their transference. Going one step further we find in Molly's own poetry evidence of sometimes conscious, sometimes apparently unconscious ambiguities accessible through our personal projective critical readings. A charmingly reserved personality herself, Molly nevertheless provided a creative window through which to exercise and develop the very projective techniques in our critical reading of her poems that she explored with such fascination and creative force throughout her career. We can imagine that she would have enjoyed the extension of her insights into our future projective formulations not only in direct psychological research but also in literary interpretative work.

204. *Psychodiagnosis through Rorschach, a dreamcatcher of bimodality. An approach to the study of Rorschach responses based on the theories of Ignacio Matte-Blanco (ENG). Le Rorschach, un attrape-rêve de la bi-modalité. Approche à l'étude de leurs réponses à la lumière des théories de Ignacio Matte-Blanco. El Psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach, un atrapa-sueños de la bi-modalidad. Aproximación al estudio de sus respuestas a la luz de las teorías de Ignacio Matte-Blanco*

Prof. Margarita Artusi, Asociación Psicoanalítica Argentina, Argentina, margaritaartusi@hotmail.com

The aim of this presentation is to show how favorable psychic change in patients inferred through the Rorschach test under traditional criteria can be detected and understood using several fundamental concepts of Matte-Blanco's psychoanalytical approach, which is characterized, among other elements, by the utilization of logical and mathematical tools to study the unconscious. Following his frame of reference, all psychic products, including responses to the Rorschach, can be considered as a manifestation of bi-modality (the interaction between two modes of being: the indivisible or symmetrical mode and the heterogeneous or asymmetrical mode), expressed through logical or bi-logical structures, as may be the case, which may be vital or non-vital. Responses to the Rorschach test can be studied according to their classification into one of the five strata of the mind proposed by Matte-Blanco. Furthermore, in these responses the type of psychic functioning can be identified by the quality of adequate translation processes they reveal, or by the amount of disruptive symmetrical aspects they present. In order to

illustrate this type of analysis of Rorschach responses, the paper includes examples taken from three protocols obtained along four years of psychoanalytical treatment of a patient.

Le but de cette communication est celui de montrer comment le changement psychique favorable des patients, inféré à travers le Psychodiagnostic de Rorschach selon les critères traditionnels, peut être détecté et compris à l'aide de certains des concepts fondamentaux de l'abordage psychanalytique de Ignacio Matte-Blanco, dont une des caractéristiques est l'utilisation des outils logique-mathématiques pour envisager l'enquête de l'inconscient. Selon son cadre référentiel tous les produits psychiques, et donc aussi les réponses au Test de Rorschach, peuvent être considérés comme une manifestation de la bi-modalité (interaction entre deux modalités d'être fondamentales: l'indivisible ou symétrique et l'hétérogène ou asymétrique), exprimée à travers des structures logiques ou biologiques, lesquelles peuvent être à son tour vitales ou non vitales. Les réponses du Rorschach peuvent être étudiées en les classant dans quelqu'un des cinq niveaux stratifiés du psychisme proposés par Matte-Blanco, et on peut en détecter le type de fonctionnement psychique en jeu selon la qualité des procès de traduction propices qu'ils révèlent ou le montant des aspects symétriques disruptifs qu'ils présentent. Pour illustrer le type d'analyse du Rorschach qu'on peut réaliser selon cette perspective, on montre quelques exemples de trois protocoles obtenus le long de quatre ans de traitement psychanalytique d'une patiente.

El objetivo de este trabajo es mostrar cómo el cambio psíquico favorable de los pacientes inferido a través del Rorschach de acuerdo con los criterios tradicionales es posible de ser detectado y comprendido utilizando algunos de los conceptos fundamentales del enfoque psicoanalítico de Ignacio Matte-Blanco, caracterizado, entre otras cosas, por la utilización de herramientas lógico-matemáticas para abordar la investigación del inconsciente. De acuerdo con su marco referencial, todos los productos psíquicos, y en consecuencia también las respuestas al Psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach, pueden ser vistos como manifestaciones de la bi-modalidad (interacción entre dos modos de ser fundamentales: el indivisible o simétrico y el heterogéneo o asimétrico), expresados mediante estructuras lógicas o biológicas según el caso, las cuales pueden ser a su vez vitales o no vitales. Las respuestas del Rorschach pueden ser estudiadas de acuerdo con su pertenencia a alguno de los cinco niveles del esquema estratificado de la mente propuesto por Matte-Blanco y es posible detectar en ellas el tipo de funcionamiento psíquico implicado según la calidad de los procesos de traducción adecuados que revelen o el monto de aspectos simétricos disruptivos que presenten. Para ilustrar el tipo de análisis del Rorschach que puede realizarse desde esta perspectiva, se muestran algunos ejemplos tomados de los tres protocolos obtenidos a lo largo de cuatro años de tratamiento psicoanalítico de una paciente.

395. *Thematic Apperception Test: an analysis based on an Jungian approach (ENG).*

Dr. Rita Rosa & Maria Cecilia de Vilhena Moraes Ph.D, Catholic University of São Paulo - PUC-SP, São Paulo, Brazil, rita8rosa@gmail.com

Since its creation, Henry Murray's Thematic Apperception Test has been primarily analyzed from a psychoanalytical perspective. This study aims to present an interpretation model based on Carl Jung's assumptions for the Analytical Psychology. A sample of three protocols from clients of a Brazilian University Psychological Center was used to illustrate this interpretation model. TAT was administered to the clients as part of psychodiagnosis procedures, prior to psychotherapy sessions. 15 cards were selected, considering the themes evoked by the stimuli: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 BM, 7 BM, 8 BM, 9 MF, 10, 11, 12F, 12M, 13B, 16, 18 BM and 20. The analysis of TAT stories based on the Analytical Psychology theory provided a rich material for understanding deeper psychological processes and unconscious content. Dynamisms such as persona, shadow, anima, animus, complexes along with a wide range of symbolic material could be identified in the stories narrated to the stimuli. The analysis of this material contributes to the comprehension of the psychic functioning of the examinee and subsidize decisions regarding the subsequent treatment. Although exploratory, this study provides a useful vision for the clinical practice, particularly for those who adopt a Jungian perspective. It also aims to reduce the significant lack of studies of projective techniques supported by Jungian concepts.

293. *Nouvelle approche d'une étude comparative du Rorschach et du TAT (FRA). Reapproaching a Comparative Study between Rorschach and TAT*

Prof. Isabel Bernardo Fernandes, University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal, isabfer@hotmail.com

Cette étude, *De l'Objet à Connaître à l'Objet Connu: Étude Comparative du Rorschach et du TAT*, a été présentée comme thèse de doctorat, à l'Université de Lisbonne, à 2004, sous la direction initiale de Nina Rausch de Trautenberg et, postérieurement, de Catherine Chabert. Elle est fondée sur l'analyse de 32 cas cliniques appartenant à quatre groupes psychopathologiques: névrose hystérique, névrose obsessionnelle, fonctionnement limite et schizophrénie paranoïde. Il s'agit d'une étude comparative et intemporelle de ces deux méthodes projectives à partir des caractéristiques psychologiques révélées par chaque sujet face à l'une et à l'autre. La caractérisation actualisée des groupes psychopathologiques n'a jamais été un objectif, même si de cette recherche découlent des informations significatives dans ce sens. Le principal outil ayant permis cette analyse comparée fut la feuille de dépouillement du TAT de Vica Shentoub, revue par le Groupe de Recherche en Psychologie Projective de Paris V, et pour laquelle, à partir de l'oeuvre de C. Chabert, ont été établis des procédés correspondants permettant d'analyser le Rorschach. Après un long hiatus, parce qu'il s'agit d'un travail très peu diffusé et producteur d'une information très riche, on se propose de reprendre une réflexion sur les conclusions finales réparties entre la psychologie projective, la psychologie clinique, la

psychologie générale et, aussi, la philosophie, surtout en ce qui concerne la théorie de la connaissance et l'éthique. On essaiera d'illustrer cette réflexion avec des exemples, en discutant la méthodologie utilisée et, dès que possible, en établissant des rapports avec des études plus récentes.

The study "From the object to know to the known object: a comparative study between Rorschach and TAT" was presented as a doctoral thesis in 2004 at the University of Lisbon, initially under the guidance of Nina Rausch de Traubenberg and later of Catherine Chabert. It is based on the analysis of 32 clinical cases, diagnosed as hysterical neurotics, obsessive neurotics, borderlines and paranoid schizophrenics. This is a comparative and timeless study between the psychological characteristics revealed by each subject regarding each one of the methods and not a research on the characterization of the different psychopathological groups, even if we have obtained a significant information on that matter. The device that was at the origin of this comparison was Vica Shentoub's TAT Analysis Sheet, reviewed by the Research Group on Projective Psychology from Paris Vth. Corresponding procedures were developed to analyse Rorschach material according to the work of Catherine Chabert. Now, after a long hiatus and because we are dealing with a research with very rich information and very little dissemination, we propose to return to a reflection on the conclusions concerning projective, clinical and general psychology as well as on the conclusions about philosophical themes, namely those of knowledge theory and ethics. We intend to illustrate our reflection with examples, discussing the methodology used and establishing relations, whenever possible, with the most recent studies.

Session 59 « Feminine Issues » « Problématiques féminines »

Room Déjerine

ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

186. The phenomenon of sex-selective abortion in Georgia. Rorschach study of psychic functioning of Georgian women who abort females (ENG)

Dr. Joanna Okulska, Scuola Romana Rorschach & Vito Rocco Genzano, Salvatore Parisi & Patrizia Pes, Italy, srr@scuolaromanarorschach.it

Prenatal sex selection with the use of sex-selective abortion is a recent macro-social phenomenon, which in latest years is unbalancing the demographic balance in certain States, including those Caucasians, producing a significant surplus of men and a deficit of women, called the "phenomenon of the missing women" in the literature. It expresses the climate of inequality and violence against women in a modern and masked guise, involving different risks for life and health of the female population of the societies who resort to it. Whereas most researches focus on demographic and macro-social causes; studies on the psychological dimensions of this phenomenon are lacking. We contextualized the current situation of women in Georgia from a multidisciplinary perspective taking into account historical and mythological models (Eg. Medea, the Amazons, King Tamar), major socio-political events (eg. the collapse of the USSR, male unemployment), and recent demographic changes and the spread of abortion. Concerning the psychological functioning of sex-selective abortion in Georgian women, we used the Rorschach Test and a semi-structured interview. The Rorschach appeared as an optimal tool in a country where there are few other translated and standardized psycho-diagnostic methods. The semi-structured interview was chosen because it was necessary to offer women a space for free expression, sex-selective abortion being a social taboo and given the relative novelty of the investigation. The research group consists of 21 women who have aborted a female. Two control groups included 20 women who have an abortion regardless of the sex of the fetus and 22 women who did not an abort. The Rorschach Test were administered according to the Scuola Romana Rorschach method, and processed by the RorComp software. Rorschach indicative average of the Georgian female population were computed (the sample corresponds to 0.01% of the female population in the same age range). Protocols were analyzed from a psychometric perspective and content analysis. The research group is distinguished from others by some socio-demographic characteristics (Eg. Age of marriage, number of children, number of abortions, the stage of pregnancy in which abortion takes place, the abortion method, motives and decision making, personal experience of abortion etc.). On the Rorschach, significant between group differences were found in reality testing, cognitive sphere, emotional area, impulses management, mood, defense mechanisms, adaptation to environment and social functioning. The most significant differences were observed in the complex revealing interpretations, which were analyzed in detail. Though results are not exhaustive, this pilot study provides a description of sex-selective abortion in Georgian women, enriching it with a psychic functioning component, opening the way for further study.

108. Le tabou de la sexualité avant le mariage chez les femmes libanaises immigrées en France : Problématiques des interdits, dimension transculturelle et enjeux des épreuves projectives (FRA). The taboo of premarital sex among Lebanese emigrant women in France: issues revolving around the forbidden, transcultural dimension and projective tests

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Forbidden, taboo and shame are common denominators in all that pertains to the sex life of the Lebanese woman. Our study sought to shed light on the conflict and psychic suffering of young Lebanese women who had immigrated to France and had engaged in premarital sex even though Lebanese culture attaches great value to the chastity of women

before marriage. The study focused on the clinical analysis of young adult women in relation to issues revolving around sexuality, the cultural super-ego, the psyche of these women and the relationships they established with their love objects, desire, and the forbidden. The study was conducted among six unmarried Christian women born in Lebanon. The women were aged between 25 and 35 years old and had lived in France for two years. The research methodology was based on semi-structured interview during which each young woman was asked to speak about themes related to her experience of sexuality, her representation of virginity, marriage, norms, and the images with which each individual was expected to comply. The second clinical encounter focused on presenting the Rorschach and TAT tests. Drawing on clinical examples from the study, our presentation will highlight the transcultural dimension of the research, the issues around the forbidden, the intrapsychic conflict and psychic adjustments of these women, and the representations of transgressing the taboo of virginity which can engender feelings of shame and guilt.

Interdits, tabous et honte sont des dénominateurs communs à tout ce qui concerne la vie sexuelle de la femme libanaise. Notre recherche vise de fait à éclairer les conflits et la souffrance psychique de jeunes femmes libanaises immigrées en France, ayant eu des relations sexuelles alors que la culture libanaise attribue une valeur majeure à la chasteté des femmes avant le mariage. Ce sujet s'intéresse à la clinique de la jeune femme adulte, en relation avec la question de la sexualité, la question du Surmoi Culturel, de ses relations avec le psychisme des femmes et ses liens avec ses objets d'amour, du désir et des interdits. Le projet est mené auprès de six femmes célibataires de confession chrétienne, nées au Liban, âgées de 25 à 35 ans, vivant en France depuis deux ans. Notre méthodologie de recherche est basée sur un entretien semi-directif où chaque jeune femme a été invitée à aborder des thèmes concernant son propre vécu de la sexualité, la représentation de la virginité, du mariage, des normes, et des images auxquelles chacune est tenue de se conformer. Une deuxième rencontre clinique est consacrée à la passation du Rorschach et du TAT. Notre présentation mettra en valeur, à l'appui d'exemples cliniques, la dimension transculturelle de cette recherche, la question des interdits, la conflictualité intrapsychique et les aménagements psychiques de ces femmes et la représentation de transgression du tabou de la virginité qui peut engendrer des affects de honte et de culpabilité.

168. *Unintegration and complex trauma in the diagnosis of a severely abused girl: evaluating the Rorschach tests at three points in time (ENG).*

Mr. Tomer Miron, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, The Jerusalem Hills therapeutic centers, Israel, tomermir@gmail.com

Severe abuse at an early age is often a predictor of critical damages in the development of the self. Winnicott defines the concept of an un-integrated state in early life and describes how failures in the child's environment or early traumatic experience may impact the integration of the self. The effect of Complex Trauma is reflected in different aspects of the Rorschach test. This paper will discuss the case of Tanya, an un-integrated girl who arrived to residential treatment with a history of severe sexual, physical and emotional abuse. In her 7 years of treatment in our institute Tanya underwent 3 diagnostic procedures that included Rorschach and TAT/CAT tests. The use of those projective tests in evaluating the effects of complex trauma on the level of integration of the self will be examined, with specific attention to thinking and regulation capacities, to traumatic pre-occupation and to the development of self and object representation. The TCI (trauma content index) and a new Rorschach variable that evaluates the representation of human movement (the "traumatic M") will be discussed. The longitudinal examination of Tanya's development in the therapeutic environment shows her progress from a fragmented mode of experience, where she expresses traumatic "beta elements", to a more integrated ability with respect to occupation with relationships, organization of defenses, and readiness for creating a narrative.

378. *Tourments du corps et vicissitudes du féminin dans la fibromyalgie (FRA). Torments of the body and vicissitudes of the feminine in fibromyalgia*

Dr. Lélia Castro de Souza, Université Paris 13, Sorbonne-Paris-Cité, Laboratoire UTRPP/ EA 4403, Villetaneuse, France, lcastrodesouza@hotmail.fr

The massive investment of pain by woman with fibromyalgia seems to contain them in an undevelopable suffering invested as such. In this context the sexual body and the excitation of which it is a carrier can take a persecutory valence reactivating anxiety linked to very archaic corporeal experiences. The analysis of the protocols (Rorschach and TAT) of ten of them made it possible to identify indications of an insufficient differentiation from the maternal object of the origins as well as the expression of a persecutory and menacing pregenital maternal imago. However, some women report a maternal sadism suffered in childhood as well as the failure of paternal figures. In this context, it seems possible that any experiment of passivation is rejected for fear of a return to "primary instinctual passivity". Also, the painful body of fibromyalgia in its defensive stiffness would likely attempt to escape the experience of passivation by the massive investment of painful excitement. This would be a pregenital defense against the maternal hold, a defense which would try to avoid any process of symbolization. On the other hand, the instability of sexual identifications observed in projective tests suggests that the feminine would be hampered by the difficulty to elaborate psychically the difference between the sexes.

L'investissement massif de la douleur par des femmes atteintes de fibromyalgie semble les maintenir dans une souffrance indéfectible investie en tant que telle. Dans ce contexte, le corps sexué et l'excitation dont il est porteur peuvent prendre une valence de persécution, réactivant ainsi une angoisse liée à des expériences corporelles très archaïques. L'analyse des protocoles (Rorschach et TAT) de dix d'entre elles a permis d'identifier des indices d'une

différenciation insuffisante d'avec l'objet maternel des origines ainsi que l'expression d'une imago maternelle prégénitale persécutante et menaçante. Certaines femmes font état d'un sadisme maternel subi dans l'enfance ainsi que d'une défaillance des figures paternelles. Dans ce cas, il semble possible que toute expérience de passivation soit rejetée par crainte d'un retour à la «passivité pulsionnelle primaire». Aussi, le corps douloureux de la fibromyalgie, dans sa rigidité défensive, tenterait d'échapper à l'expérience de la passivation par l'investissement massif de l'excitation douloureuse. Il s'agirait d'une défense contre l'emprise maternelle, une défense qui contournerait tout processus de symbolisation. Par ailleurs, l'instabilité des identifications sexuelles observées grâce aux épreuves projectives suggère que le féminin serait mis à mal par la difficulté d'élaborer psychiquement la différence des sexes.

76. *Le dessin de l'accouchement : Les représentations du corps sexué de la femme devenant mère. Étude comparative des représentations de l'accouchement chez des femmes ayant choisi d'accoucher par césarienne et chez des femmes tout-venant (FRA). Drawings of delivery : Representations of the sexualized body of the woman becoming mother*

Mrs Alexandra Bouchard, Psychologue clinicienne & Prof. Aline Cohen de Lara, UTRPP- Université Paris 13 Sorbonne Paris Cité, France, alexandra.bouchard@free.fr

La médicalisation de la naissance, et plus largement de la reproduction humaine, s'accélère. Nous assistons à la banalisation de la césarienne et à l'émergence des césariennes sur demandes maternelles, sans indication médicale, pour accoucher d'un premier enfant. De nombreuses études portent sur le contenu manifeste qui sous-tend ces demandes, mais qu'en est-il au plan latent ? Nous faisons l'hypothèse que la demande de césarienne, sans raisons médicale, relève d'une tentative de traitement de l'excitation sexuelle suscitée par la représentation de l'accouchement à venir. Dans le cadre d'une recherche-action en maternité, nous proposons à douze femmes ayant choisi d'accoucher par césarienne et douze femmes tout-venant, au troisième trimestre de grossesse, de «se dessiner le jour de l'accouchement». Le dessin, support graphique et verbal de la projection, nous permet d'accéder à diverses représentations, dont l'image du corps, sexué ou non, de la femme et de l'enfant à naître et à la mise en relation des deux, si elle existe. Les affects et les représentations suscités par la figuration de l'accouchement à venir sont recueillis et interprétés à partir du discours qui accompagne la réalisation du dessin. Les premiers résultats rendent compte de différents degrés de refoulement de la représentation du passage de l'enfant par la voie vaginale, chez les femmes tout-venant ; et du moindre refoulement associé au caractère insupportable de cette représentation chez les femmes qui ont choisi la césarienne.

Medicalization of birth, and more widely of human reproduction, is accelerating. We are witnessing the banalization of c-sections and the emergence of c-sections on maternal request, without medical indication, for the delivery of a first child. Numerous studies examine the manifest content underlying this demand, but what about the latent content? We hypothesize that the demand for c-sections, without medical indication, comes from an attempted treatment of the sexual excitement aroused by the representation of the coming delivery. In the framework of an action research in the maternity ward of the Institut Hospitalier Franco-Britannique in Levallois-Perret, we ask twelve women having chosen to deliver by c-section and twelve women in the general patient population, all in the third trimester of pregnancy, to "draw themselves on delivery day". The drawing, both a graphic and verbal medium of the projection, allows us to get to various representations, including body image (sexualized or not) of the woman and the child to be born, and the link between the two, if one exists. The affects and the representations created by the drawing of the coming delivery are collected and interpreted based on the commentary which accompanies the drawing process. The first results, in the general population of women, show different degrees of repression of the representations of the vaginal passage of the child. Less repression is expressed by the women having chosen c-section which is associated with the intolerable nature of this representation.

**Session 58 « Family Issues » « Problematicas de familia » « Problématicas familiares »
Room Delarue ENGLISH, ESPAÑOL, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)**

**114. *Características de personalidad de hijos involucrados en divorcios destructivos (ESP)*
*Personality Traits of children involved in destructive divorces***

Mrs Zunilda Gavilán Martiarena, UCSE - Catholic University of Santiago del Estero sede Rafaela and ADEIP - National Association in Psychodiagnostic Investigation, & Silvia Basavilbaso, Cristina Birollo, Emanuel Palacios, Liliana Perneti & Mara Ruani, Rosario, Argentina, zunildagavilan@gmail.com

Este trabajo es una ampliación de la investigación realizada entre 2010-2012, titulada: "Características de personalidad de progenitores litigantes en casos de divorcios destructivos en los Tribunales Provinciales de la Provincia de Santa Fe". Los resultados obtenidos de la investigación dieron cuenta de las limitaciones en las habilidades parentales de esas parejas involucradas en un litigio que pueden perturbar el desarrollo saludable de un niño y decidimos entonces investigar este punto. Es un trabajo exploratorio-descriptivo de corte transversal, con una muestra de 51 niños entre 5 y 16 años, hijos de progenitores en litigios destructivos, a quienes se administró el Método Rorschach de acuerdo a los criterios del Sistema Comprensivo. Como no existe una normativa argentina se realizó una muestra control de 51 niños, administrada a hijos de padres no divorciados y que no presentaron consulta

psicológica o psiquiátrica. Se espera obtener información que permita conocer tanto los factores resilientes como los patológicos que permitan encarar en estos casos adecuados abordajes.

This research work is a follow up of a previous work about the personality traits of litigant parents in destructive divorces which accounted for the serious lack and/or limitations of parental skills. An important finding was the different traits between mother and father which resulted unfavorable for the mothers. In this opportunity we present a research work about the personality traits of the children involved in those divorces. This is an exploratory-descriptive cross-section research work whose sample is made up of 51 participating children of parents in destructive litigations. These children did not only go through some interviews but were also administered the Rorschach Method according to the Comprehensive System. The age range was between 5 and 16 years old. As there isn't any Argentinien children normative data of the Comprehensive System, a control sample was made up using the children of marriages which did not present any disorders respecting age, genre frequency and socio-cultural level. It is expected that the data obtained could help to prevent the disorders and their early detection to aid the court decision and the legal, social and psychological approach of the children involved in the litigations.

368. Evaluation of parental ability through the Rorschach test in cases of separation, divorce and child custody (ENG)

Dr. Silvia Marfisi, Rorschach Italian Association (Abruzzo), Fossacesia (Chieti), Italy, silviamarfisi@teletu.it

This study aims at carrying out a quantitative and qualitative analysis of some indexes of the Rorschach test, which is a frequently used tool by appointed psychologists who must evaluate the parental ability of the couples involved in cases of separation and of child custody. The study was pursued through Rorschach protocols (collected and coded by the French School method) administered to a sample group of 10 Italian couples and their children, in the phase of separation and/or divorce. The research, hence, attempts to provide a tool to the psychological evaluators for contextual diagnoses, beneficial to comprehend the personality and the psychic functioning of the subjects experiencing separation and child custody.

79. L'utilisation du CAT-A et du dessin de famille dans la recherche qui vise l'analyse de l'articulation psychique parent-enfant en problématiques d'angoisse de séparation. (FRA) The usage of the CAT-A and of the family drawing in the research aiming at the analysis of the psychical articulation parent-child in case of separation. La utilización del CAT-A y del dibujo de familia, en la investigación sobre la articulación psíquica padres e hijos cuando éstos sufren de angustia de separación.

Mrs Daniela Oyarce Cadiz & Sesto-Marcelo Passone, Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain la neuve, Belgium, daniela.oyarcecadiz@uclouvain.be

Le CAT-A et le dessin de famille sont des techniques projectives utilisées couramment pour comprendre la dynamique intrapsychique des enfants. Nommions, cette présentation montre une autre utilisation de ces instruments, en effet, elle expose les résultats d'une recherche qualitative qui inclut ces instruments afin de comprendre des aspects intersubjectives. Nous avons développé une méthodologie d'analyse de cas cliniques qui vise la compréhension de l'articulation psychique parents-enfants, lorsque l'enfant souffre des difficultés d'angoisse de séparation. Concrètement, cette méthodologie analyse les représentations parentales et la capacité de l'enfant d'apprivoiser la séparation. Nous analysons les représentations parentales avec des entretiens et des séances de jeu conjoint. L'analyse du psychisme de l'enfant est réalisée par le CAT-A, le dessin de famille et une séance de jeu. Puis, nous réalisons une analyse de la façon dont les représentations parentales et la capacité d'apprivoiser la séparation se peuvent articuler, par une méthodologie créée spécialement pour cela. Dans cette présentation, nous voudrions mettre en valeur les contributions de ces deux techniques projectives dans la méthodologie d'analyse. Nous utiliserons des vignettes de cas analyses avec cette méthodologie. Finalement, nous réfléchirons sur les questions qui relèvent l'utilisation de ces deux épreuves projectives dans la recherche en psychologie clinique et l'apport de ce type de méthodologie dans la clinique avec des enfants.

The CAT-A and the family drawing are projective techniques that are commonly used to understand the intrapsychic dynamic of the children. However, in this presentation, we want to show the results of a qualitative research that includes these instruments in the understanding of intersubjective aspects. In fact, we have developed a clinical case analysis methodology that seeks to understand the psychic articulation between parents and children, in the case of separation anxiety lived by the children in latency period. In particular, this methodology analyses the psychical representations of the parents and the ability of the child to tame the separation. We analyzed the representations of parents with the interviews and with the session of play parents-child. We also analyzed the psyches of the children with the CAT-A, the family drawing and the play session. After, we have realized an analysis of the articulation of the ability of the child to tame the separation and the parental representations by a methodology create for that. In this presentation, we want to show the contributions of these two projective techniques in the methodology of analysis. We will support our thinking with clinical vignettes of the cases analyzed by this methodology. Finally, we will further ask ourselves about the usage of those projective trials in the research of clinical psychology and the contributions of this type of methodology at the clinic with children.

El CAT-A y el dibujo de familia son técnicas proyectivas, usadas tradicionalmente para estudiar la dinámica intrapsíquica de los niños. Sin embargo, esta presentación muestra otra utilización de éstos instrumentos, de hecho, elle expone los resultados de una investigación cualitativa que utiliza estos instrumentos para analizar las articulaciones psíquicas entre padres e hijos. En la investigación, se desarrolló una metodología de análisis de casos clínicos con el objetivo de comprender las formas de articulación de los psiquismos de padres e hijos, cuando los niños presentan angustia de separación frente a sus figuras significativas. Concretamente, esta metodología analiza las representaciones psíquicas de padres y la capacidad del niño de calmar su angustia de separación. Las representaciones parentales fueron analizadas con entrevistas y juego conjunto, mientras que los aspectos psíquicos del niño fueron analizados con CAT-A, dibujo de familia y sesión de juego. Luego de analizar cada aspecto por separado, se realizó un análisis de la forma en que estos dos aspectos pueden articularse y mantener las dificultades de separación del niño. Este análisis se realiza con una metodología especialmente creada para comprender las articulaciones psíquicas padres-hijos. En esta presentación queremos destacar la contribución que éstas técnicas proyectivas en la metodología creada, para ello se utilizaran viñetas clínicas sobre los casos analizados. Finalmente, se reflexionara sobre la inclusión de este tipo de pruebas proyectivas en éste tipo de metodología, así como sobre los aportes de éste tipo de metodología en la clínica con niños.

396. *L'aliénation parentale et les méthodes projectives (FRA). Parental alienation and projective methods*

Mrs. Mariette Lepage & Odile Husain, Ph.D., Private practice, Institut de psychologie projective, Montréal, Canada, lepage.mariette1@sympatico.ca

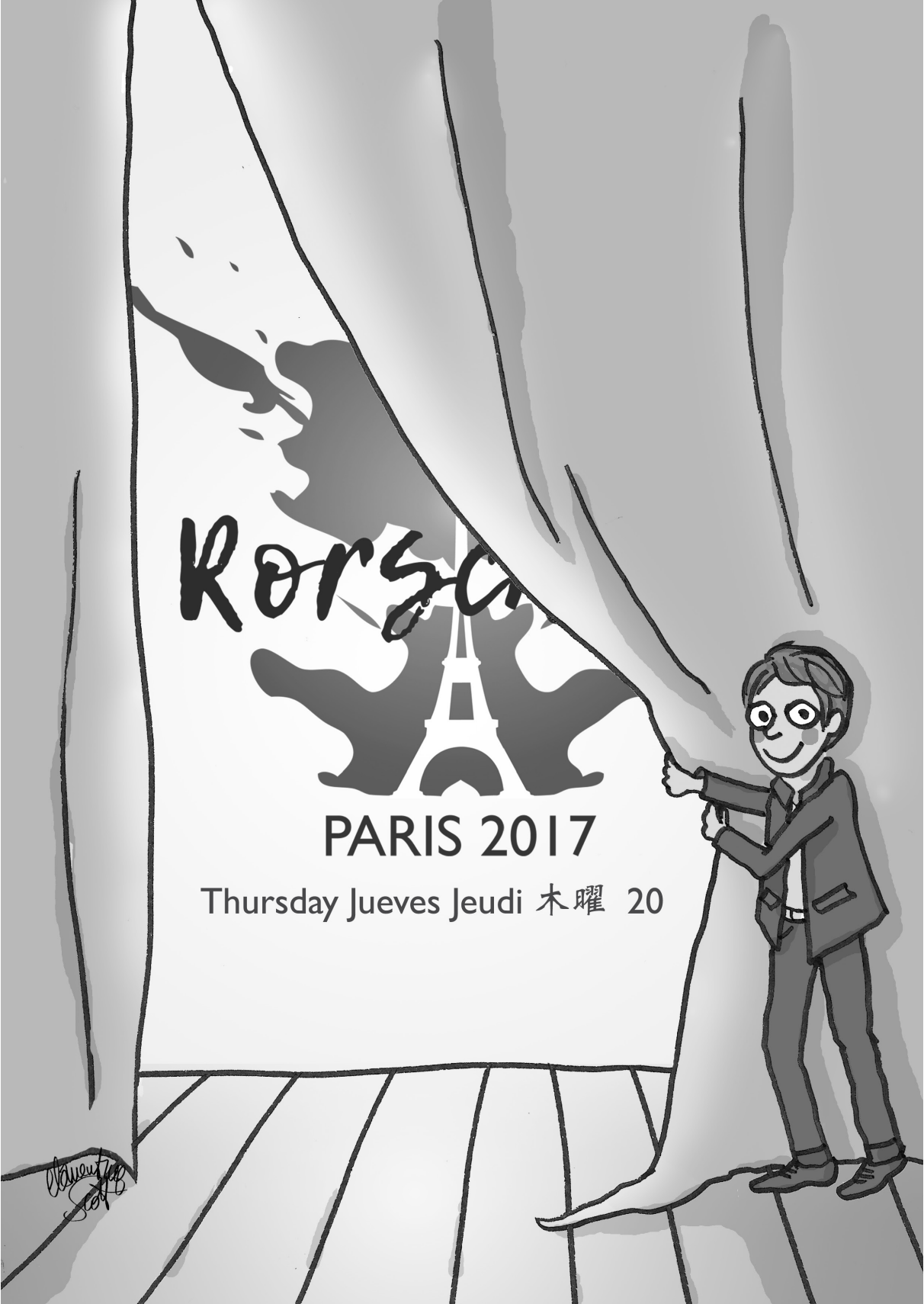
Cette présentation concernant "l'aliénation parentale et les méthodes projectives" nous fournira l'opportunité de réfléchir sur l'organisation de personnalité des parents aliénants. Nous débuterons en identifiant les principaux marqueurs relevés dans la majorité de leurs protocoles. Nous examinerons la signification de ces marqueurs au sein de la relation que ces parents établissent avec leur enfant et avec l'autre parent. Nous proposerons que la perversion narcissique qui se traduit par leur besoin impérieux de contrôler leur environnement s'avère fondamentalement une défense contre la persécution. Lorsque leur contrôle faillit, ou lorsque leur enfant cherche à se défendre contre la relation parentale symbiotique, un vécu paranoïde émerge.

This presentation on "Parental Alienation and projective methods" will provide an opportunity to reflect on the personality organisation of alienating parents. We will first identify the principal signs found in most of their protocols. We will examine the meaning of these signs within the relationship these parents have established with their child and with the other parent. We will propose that the narcissistic perversion which translates into a compelling need to control all their environment is fundamentally a defense against persecution. When their control fails, or when the child seeks to defend himself against the parental symbiotic relation, a paranoid experience emerges.

188. *A Projective Study in cultural design with Obesity and Anorexia-Bulimia within a Familial Perspective (ENG).*

Dr. Bengi Düşgör, İstanbul University, Turkey, bengidusgor@yahoo.com, & Aslihan Topyay, Pelin Gülen, Berfin Yapa, Tevfika İkiz, Anouck Ruet, Carrola -Manga Patricia & Sanahuja Almuđena

In the present study the obesity and anorexia nervosa and bulimia in adolescence are evaluated within the family dynamics. The term of "obese family" and the term of "eating disordered family" will be examined by the projective tests which are applied to the families and the patient. The anorexia and bulimia in adolescence are the conditions that occur as a reaction to the bodily changes during adolescence as well as attacking the maternal body image that has been introjected. And during this time food is also accepted as a maternal intrusion and becomes the centre of attention. The food and its symbolic meaning in obesity and bulimia and anorexia may have a common meaning in these families. In this study there will be one anorexic-bulimic family and one obese family between Turkey and France and the projective tests will be delivered to them. The Rorschach test and the TAT are applied to the adolescent, whereas the projective genography test and the test of Ideal House are applied to the whole family. The results and the differences between these families will be discussed according to the psychoanalytical theory within the cultural perspective.



PLENARY SESSION

9h-10h30 (Room Farabeuf, Simultaneous interpretation in ESPAÑOL, 日本語, ENGLISH FRANÇAIS)

"The sense of colors: history and foundations"

Lecturers : Anna Elisa de Villemor & Latife Yazigi (Brazil)

Discussant : Emiliano Muzio (Finland) Chairperson : Sadegh Nashat (Switzerland)

POSTERS SESSIONS for Thursday July 20th

Sexual and conjugal violences

- 319 ***Degradation of body image in victims of sexual abuse***, Mrs. Samantha Moreno-Galan & Mrs. Anne Masselin, France
- 421 ***H-T-P test and psychodiagnosis of sexually abused pre-adolescents and adolescents***, Mrs. Mariana Cuoghi, Prof. Valeria Barbieri & Prof. Christiane Carrijo Eckhardt Mouammar, Brazil
- 90 ***Intrapsychic issues related to the recognition of sexual assault offenders***, Mrs. Josiane Leclerc & Prof. Suzanne Léveillé, Canada
- 229 ***Rorschach indicators of sexual abuse in a Mexican sample of female psychiatric patients***, Mrs. Lucero Saenz Ibarra, Mr. Emiliano Serna Galindo & Mr. Dionicio Galarza Molina, Mexico
- 271 ***The self perception and the perception of others in teenager sexual offenders in the Rorschach Test***, Mrs. Danielle Fernandes Leme & Dr. Lucia Maria Salvia Coelho, Brazil
- 336 ***Approach to juvenile sex offenders using the TAT***, Mrs. Emi Togawa, Mrs. Ayumi Inoue, Mrs. Tomomi Sakai, Mrs. Eri Tachikawa, Japan
- 311 ***Assessments of Male Prisoner- Sentenced by Sexual Assault Against Children- With Projective Tests***, Mrs. Ozmen Gaye & Mrs. Funda Akkapulu Aydin, Turkey
- 120 ***Intrapsychic functioning of men who committed conjugal homicide***, Mrs. Carolanne Vignola-Lévesque & Mrs. Suzanne Léveillé, Canada

Couples and families

- 303 ***From Self boundaries to Couple boundaries***, Dr. Gabriella Gandino, Mrs. Doriana Dipaola, Mrs. Silvia Letizia, Mrs. Valentina Triscio & Mrs. Elisa Francesca Bosco, Italy
- 206 ***The Pas de deux: understanding the inter-personal dynamic through the TAT of couple***, Prof. Doriana Dipaola, Mrs. Patrizia Meneghelli, Mr. Francesco Villa, Mrs. Daniela Morano & Mrs. Monica Prastaro, Italy
- 397 ***The role of the CAT-A for understanding parental experience and antisocial tendency development in children***, Mrs. Ana Beatriz Paschoalato Di Nardo, Prof. Valeria Barbieri & Mrs. Lígia Rosado Antônio, Brazil
- 363 ***Stealing from parents: Rorschach test of children with ASD***, Mr. Kenji Kaneshiro, Japan
- 347 ***The specific issues of self-image and the image of parental figures for children in families with conflict divorce***, Prof. Elena Otilia Vadislav & Mrs. Gabriela Marc, Romania
- 422 ***Psychodynamic functioning of obese children and their parents***, Mrs. Fernanda Kimie Tavares Mishima-Gomes, Prof. Valeria Barbieri & Mrs. Lígia Rosado Antônio, Brazil
- 265 ***A psychodynamic study of children and parents in mourning through projective methods***, Prof. Valeria Barbieri, Mrs. Marcela Lança de Andrade & Mrs. Fernanda Kimie Tavares Mishima-Gomes, Brazil
- 276 ***Short-term intervention undertaken for the family of a child with eating disorder by using the Rorschach assessment: A case report***, Mrs. Tomoko Muramatsu, Japan
- 190 ***Hand Test results predict insecure Mother-Child Relationship of Japanese children***, Dr. Hiroko Sasaki, Pr. Toshiki Ogawa, Japan

Posters Sessions Abstracts

Sexual and conjugal violences

319 **Degradation of body image in victims of sexual abuse**

Mrs. Samantha Moreno-Galan, Université de Bourgogne, Dijon, France, & Mrs. Anne Masselin, samantha.morenogalan@gmail.com

Psychological and psycho-traumatic evaluation and care of patients who have been sexually abused is particularly complex, because of the appearance of traumatic symptoms, sometimes late, considerably after the abuse. That's why the study of the psychic functioning and the victims' bodies' image, using the projective test of Rorschach, appears as an interesting tool in order to better understand their story, their painful and secret inner experiences. Indeed, according to C. Condamin (2006), the symmetry, organized around a vertical axis, requires the projection of the body's representation, obliging the narcissistic investment of self-representation. This study aims to understand the expression of the degradation of body image in victims of sexual abuse through their answers to the Rorschach test. Fifteen women, aged between 18 and 45, will be met between 2016 and 2017 in the setting of judicial expertises in the La Chartreuse hospital in Dijon. The method of analysis will combine a psychoanalytical approach (C. Chabert, 2012) and the integrated system (IS) (Exner, 2002). We hypothesize we will observe an infringement or losing of human figures; a degraded body image, cut by mostly partial contents; a breaking in of the body's limits with a loss of substances in contents, in reply or in sexual, osteological and anatomical contents; an appearance of answers with instinctive and sexual excesses, especially through kinesthesia in a destructive climate and sexualized contents.

421 **H-T-P test and psychodiagnosis of sexually abused pre-adolescents and adolescents**

Mrs. Mariana Cuoghi, Prof. Valeria Barbieri, Department of psychology, University of São Paulo, & Prof. Christiane Carrijo Eckhardt Mouammar, Brazil, marianacuoghi@gmail.com

Child sexual abuse is a serious problem for public health in Brazil and worldwide. It is a complex and universal phenomenon, with a high prevalence in several countries. Therefore, the comprehension of this phenomenon in a psychodynamic point of view is essential for the construction and development of intervention strategies to help victims and their families. The aim of the present study was to describe indicators from the psychodiagnostic assessment of sexually abused, pre-adolescents and adolescents, as well as their families. The specific aim was to identify fantasies related to abuse, the aggressor and general relationships with the environment. Eight female pre-adolescents/adolescents (10-14 years old), and their respective guardians took part of the study. The latter were administered a semi-structured interview, while pre-adolescents/adolescents were administered the House-Tree-Person test (HTP). We also provided a feedback interview to the pre-adolescents/adolescents after the assessment. Data analysis consisted of a qualitative methodology (multiple case study) and the use of the test's manual, from which we performed interpretative, psychoanalytic syntheses. Results pointed primarily to the presence of anxiety, regression, fixation on the past and a tendency for impulsive behavior. In addition, we observed feelings of imprisonment, aggression, avoidance, desire and hope for a reality change. Such results corroborate data described in the literature, and emphasize the complexity of the phenomenon, as well as these victims' need for care and attention.

90 **Intrapsychic issues related to the recognition of sexual assault offenders. Les enjeux intrapsychiques en lien avec la reconnaissance de l'acte chez les auteurs d'agressions sexuelles**

Mrs. Josiane Leclerc, josiane.leclerc@uqtr.ca & Prof. Suzanne Léveillé, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières, Canada

La violence sexuelle est considérée comme un problème d'une extrême gravité ayant des conséquences importantes (Plan d'action du gouvernement québécois, 2008-2013). Considérant l'ampleur de la problématique, la prise en charge des auteurs d'agressions sexuelles s'avère nécessaire. La reconnaissance des faits est une problématique centrale dans le traitement de ces individus puisque plus de 80% présentent un déni partiel ou complet de leurs actes lors du premier entretien clinique (Coutanceau & Smith, 2010). Toutefois, peu d'études s'intéressent aux enjeux intrapsychiques liés à la reconnaissance des actes. Pour répondre à ce manque dans la littérature scientifique, notre recherche vise principalement à évaluer les caractéristiques intrapsychiques liées à la capacité de reconnaître les actes. Il s'agit, d'une part, de diviser les participants selon leur niveau de reconnaissance et d'autre part, d'évaluer des variables intrapsychiques telles que les enjeux narcissiques, les capacités relationnelles et la mentalisation à l'aide de certains indices au test projectif Rorschach. Ainsi, les résultats préliminaires indiquent qu'une meilleure reconnaissance des faits est liée à une plus grande capacité chez l'individu à être dans une relation de proximité (T=1) et à une plus grande difficulté à mentaliser. De plus, indépendamment du niveau de reconnaissance, l'ensemble des sujets ont une représentation des relations interpersonnelles conflictuelles. Par ailleurs, la capacité de l'auteur de violence sexuelle à reconnaître ses actes constitue une condition préalable à un traitement thérapeutique (Hajbi et coll., 2010). Bref, une meilleure compréhension de ces particularités intrapsychiques à l'aide du test le Rorschach permettra une prise en charge thérapeutique plus optimale.

Sexual violence is considered a problem of extreme gravity with significant consequences (Action Plan of the Quebec government, 2008-2013). Considering the magnitude of the problem, the management of sexual offenders is required.

The acknowledgment of the facts is a central issue in the treatment of these individuals with over 80% have a partial or complete denial of their actions during the first clinical interview (Coutanceau & Smith, 2010; Cornet, Giovannangeli, & Mormont, 2003). However, few studies focus on intrapsychic issues related to the recognition of acts. To address this gap in the literature, our exploratory research in multiple cases is primarily intended to assess specific psychological conditions related to the ability of recognizing. This is, firstly, to divide the participants according to their level of recognition and secondly, to assess intrapsychic variables such as narcissistic issues, relationship skills and mentalizing with some specific indices Rorschach projective test. Thus, preliminary results indicate that improved recognition of the facts is linked to a greater propensity to be in a close relationship. The difficulty of recognizing the facts seems related to a greater difficulty in the individual to be mentalized. Also, regardless of the level of recognition, all subjects have a representation of conflict and inappropriate relationships. Moreover, the capacity of the perpetrator of sexual violence to recognize his actions is a prerequisite to therapeutic treatment (Hajbi et al., 2010). In short, a better understanding of these psychological peculiarities allow taking more optimal therapeutic management.

229 Rorschach indicators of sexual abuse in a Mexican sample of female psychiatric patients

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Background: Some forms of early life stress, such as sexual abuse are associated with several psychiatric disorders (Carr et al., 2013). Studies have shown that trauma survivors with diagnoses of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) or dissociative disorders (DDs) show distinct types of content in their responses to the Rorschach Inkblot Test (Kamphuis et al., 2015). Patients who have been sexually abused often face intrusive traumatic images and memories when confronted with the Rorschach cards, which results in variations in some of their test scores when compared to other populations. Methods: Participants were drawn from assessment case files collected at a Psychiatry Department of a Hospital in Monterrey, Mexico. The objective of this study was to compare Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS; Meyer, Viglione, Mihura, Erard & Erdberg, 2011) scores of 8 patients with a history of sexual abuse, and 8 controls, aiming to identify R-PAS indexes related to sexual abuse trauma. Results: Significantly lower scores in synthesis (Sy) (MC=85.62, ME=75.37; $p=0.044$), inanimate movement (m) (MC=101.37, ME=88.37; $p=0.024$), texture (T) (MC=100.37, ME=91.00; $p=0.027$) and personal knowledge justification (PER) (MC=105.87, ME=96.87; $p=0.045$), as well significantly higher scores of color form proportion (CFC) (MC=94.00, ME=199.80; $p=0.05$) and passive human movement proportion (Ma:Mp) (MC=84.66, ME=111.00; $p=0.05$) were found in the patient's sample compared to controls. Conclusions: Data shows that the past experience of sexual abuse can trigger certain psychological responses which can be measured through Rorschach scores, particularly those referring to the perception of self and others, stress responses and affective control.

271 The self perception and the perception of others in teenager sexual offenders in the Rorschach Test

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This paper aims to study the types of Human responses obtained in the Rorschach Test of 38 teenager offenders, aged 15 to 20 years, who comply with social-educative measure for sexual aggression, in order to observe possible distortions in the perception of the aggressors in relation to others, resulting in the non-recognition of their needs and rights. In analyzing these responses, it was observed that these young people perceive others in a distant and unrealistic way, relying on their subjectivity in observing them. In the other hand, their perception of themselves is more realistic and concrete, with lower participation of subjectivity. Based on the results obtained, we can infer that the probable lack of interpersonal awareness and empathy may be one of the factors that lead to sexual offenses in adolescence.

336 Approach to juvenile sex offenders using the TAT

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We tried to understand the psychology of juvenile sex offenders using the Thematic Apperception Test. The response categories discussed are based on the Japanese data by Suzuki (1997), and were used to calculate the frequency and perform a quantitative analysis. Responses to the Murray versions (#4, #10, #13MF) from a group of 20 juvenile sex offenders and a group of 20 general juvenile delinquents were analyzed. As we compared the frequency of each category we found no difference in the basic trend responses. However, specific responses outside the response categories were significantly higher in #13MF for juvenile sex offenders ($p<0.01$). It was inferred from the findings that juvenile sex offenders have a sense distrust toward women; they feel justified in attacking women because they are at fault, or desire to exert power over "helpless" women. This is close to the way of thinking typified in the "rape myth", and recommends usefulness of the TAT in understanding the characteristics of juvenile sex offenders, as well as the importance of #13MF.

311 Assessments of Male Prisoner- Sentenced by Sexual Assault Against Children- With Projective Tests

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Sexual assault against children is also traumatic fact for society in terms of its long-term effects because victim is in a developmental process that vulnerable and he/she can not make sense of it exactly. Aim of this paper is to analyze the psychological attitude of the offender and present rehabilitation opportunities. Draw a person, draw a tree and draw a family tests are applied to convict who are arrested because of sexual crime against children. Draw a person test was developed in 1949 by Karen Machover, gives information about children's' investment on their parents and him/herself. Place of the drawing, style of drawing and characteristics of drawing and organs are considered to interpretation of test (Machover, 1949). Draw a tree test is introduced by Emile Junker and developed by K. Koch, by this way, standardized. It is evaluated by body, branch, leaf, fruit of the tree and also placement of drawings (Malchiodi 1998). In "Draw A Family Test", it is claimed that the positions of the drawn elements are relevant to how safe one feels oneself and hence it is also important in the point of psychoanalytical view. The drawings will be analyzed by the specialists of the projective drawing tests. Supportive and preventive precaution suggestions will be offered as study results, with the results of the test. The above mentioned items (parts of body and parts of tree) will be evaluated with SPSS and the relationships between the results will be interpreted in the light of analytical theory.

120 Intrapsychic functioning of men who committed conjugal homicide

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L'homicide conjugal est un phénomène qui préoccupe de plus en plus les chercheurs, de même que la population. La séparation amoureuse semble souvent être le principal déclencheur de l'homicide conjugal masculin (Léveillé & Lefebvre, 2011). La perte, laquelle déclenche une angoisse de séparation, n'est pas tolérée dans la psyché de la personne, qui va plutôt l'expulser par l'agir. En effet, selon Millaud (2009), des carences dans les capacités de mentalisation peut entraîner un passage à l'acte. La présente étude vise à évaluer trois cas d'hommes auteurs d'homicide conjugal quant à leur fonctionnement intrapsychique. Les capacités de mentalisation et la gestion des émotions sont évaluées à l'aide du test projectif Rorschach (Conklin, Malone, & Fowler, 2012). Ces hommes sont âgés entre 35 et 40 ans et incarcérés en détention fédérale depuis 10 ans ou plus pour l'homicide de leur conjointe. Les résultats indiquent que ces hommes présentent une faiblesse du Moi (M). De plus, deux des cas semblent prédisposé à l'évitement des conflits et au clivage (EA). Un des cas présente des relations teintées d'agressivité plutôt que de coopération (AG et COP). Enfin, un des hommes présentent une déficience de la mentalisation se caractérisant par un désengagement et un évitement des états mentaux. Une meilleure connaissance de la dynamique intrapsychique de ces hommes permet de comprendre les facteurs de risques associés à l'homicide conjugal et d'élaborer des interventions plus appropriées et qui prennent davantage compte de leur réalité psychique.

Domestic homicide is a major concern for researchers and society. Marital separation seems to be the main trigger of spousal homicide committed by men (Léveillé & Lefebvre, 2011). The loss of the other leads to separation anxiety, which is not tolerated in the psyche of the person and will be released through actions. According to Millaud (2009), deficiencies in the capacity of mentalization can lead to acting out. The aim of this study is to evaluate the intrapsychic functioning of three men who committed domestic homicide. Mentalization capacities and emotion management are evaluated using the Rorschach projective test (Conklin, Malone, & Fowler, 2012). The men included in this study are between 35 and 40 years old and have been incarcerated in a federal institution for 10 years or more for the homicide of their wives. All these men present weaknesses of the self (low M). Moreover, two of these cases demonstrate a predisposition of conflict avoidance and splitting (high L and low EA). One case presents aggressive relationships rather than cooperative relationships (high AG and low COP). Finally, one of the men has a mentalization deficiency characterized by disengagement and an avoidance of mental states. A better understanding of intrapsychic dynamic of these men brings a better comprehension of the risk factors associated with conjugal homicide and helps to develop more appropriate interventions which take into consideration their psychic reality.

Couples and families

303 From Self boundaries to Couple boundaries

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Our research work aims to investigate, through a systemic perspective, how personal boundaries combine and remodel themselves in the couple's boundaries co-construction. The purpose of our study is to understand how breast cancer and the consecutive mastectomy could affect a woman, her partner and the couple perception of both physical and psychical boundaries. The group is composed of 10 couples – married or common-law partners – in which the women underwent mastectomy. We administered the individual Rorschach test to each subject and Joint Rorschach to

each couple (Willi, 1973). The scores have been classified according to the French school method and have been interpreted according to a constructivist perspective (Valente Torre, Freilone, 1996; Gandino, 2014). The Joint Rorschach interpretation has been integrated with the analysis of the behaviour variables which have risen from the interaction between the partners. Further to the individual and couple test we applied two more tools which are complementary to the traditional approach and which are able to detect the integration and the fragmentation of the self-representation both in individuals and in couples: Grid of Self-Representation (Valente Torre, Freilone, 1996) and Barrier and Penetration Scale (Ruggeri, Saraceni, 1980). The results reveal how the couple could be a resource able to reinforce individual resources or, on the other hand, it could be a limit which amplifies the partners' difficulties.

206 *The Pas de deux: understanding the inter-personal dynamic through the TAT of couple*

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The TAT test allows to explore the inner world and the intra-psychoic functioning, but lends itself also to interesting applications and readings of inter-personal dynamics, specifically within the couple. Given this assumption, the study adopts an original methodology to deploy and read the TAT test which integrates the classical individual TAT methodology (according to the psychoanalytical interpretation of the French School) with the Common Rorschach method (Willi). The purpose is to experiment a twofold deployment of the test, capable of understanding personalities and how these intertwine within a couple interaction, so to help the clinician to identify critical points, in which the unconscious collusion weakens the couple and produces the conflict, but also points of strength and optimal agreement to be supported. The research sample consists of ten couples of individuals aged between 25 and 54 who requested couple counselling. The exploration of the inner world, as well as the objectual representations and the prevailing thinking processes, is coupled with the analysis of the deep inter-personal dynamic in a common assignment. Reaching a shared decision allows to observe, just as in the Pas de deux in the realm of dance, roles, ways of expressing conflict, possibilities of collaboration and generativity within the couple as well as to explore the management of affections and anxieties during the interaction. The present research on the TAT for couples, besides representing an original methodological study, also sets the possibility to clinically explore such instrument within the various contexts of counselling and support.

397 *The role of the CAT-A for understanding parental experience and antisocial tendency development in children*

Mrs. Ana Beatriz Paschoalato Di Nardo, Prof. Valeria Barbieri, Department of psychology, University of São Paulo & Mrs. Lígia Rosado Antônio, Brazil, anabeatriz.dinardo@gmail.com

The importance of family for understanding antisocial behavior in children is largely reported in the literature. In this sense, the present case study aimed to investigate the relation between parents' experience of their own role and Self's development of a girl with antisocial tendency, who displayed challenging and aggressive behaviors. An anamnesis interview was done with both parents and, after that, a meeting with each parent was done in order to understand their parental experience, using the Children's Thematic Apperception Test (CAT-A); the test was also administered to the child. Data were organized according to the methodological strategy of the "Psychoanalytic Narratives" and interpreted according to the Winnicottian approach to emotional maturation and psychopathology. Results show that the couple seemed fragile and emotionally distant from each other and the child. The mother expressed feelings of loneliness and helplessness in face of her daughter's problems, as well as a need to be noticed by the other, also expressed by the daughter. At the same time, though, the mother expressed fear of being absorbed in the relationship. Both the father and the daughter expressed feelings of being abandoned and not being loved, as well as a perception of affective bonds as precarious. Also, emotional deprivation was identified on the child's life. The parents encouraged their daughter to deal with her anxieties by means of rationalization. Such efforts seemed to suffocate feelings and did not allow the elaboration through secondary processes, thus encouraging a personality dissociation.

363 *Stealing from parents: Rorschach test of children with ASD*

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It is difficult to understand emotional disturbances of children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) because they often have trouble expressing emotions. In this case study, I report two cases of 8 years-old children diagnosed as ASD who kept stealing money from parents and try to describe the meaning of stealing through Rorschach test. At the beginning of assessment, it was suggested that stealing was due to the difficulties specific to ASD in understanding social rules. However, WISC-IV showed these children had average IQ enough to understand social rules. In tree drawing test, both of them drew a Christmas tree implying positive image of home. These psychological tests were useful in clarifying their skills but it was unsure what made them keep stealing, though their parents strictly taught them what they shouldn't do. The result of Rorschach test showed elevated sensitivity (low Lambda) causing confusion in thinking process (elevated WSum6 and M-) and low self-esteem together with aggressive attitude (elevated MOR and AG). Overall, their Rorschach responses were fragmented in the nature of autistic spectrum but different from previous research of ASD (e.g. Holaday et al., 2001) in that they showed higher EA and some of responses seemed to reveal fragments of their emotional experience and enable psychologist to understand their psychic pain. I discussed

children with ASD have difficulties expressing emotions but Rorschach responses could reflect their inner experience. Also, I refer to connection with psychoanalytic theory of stealing by Winnicott (1956).

347 *The specific issues of self-image and the image of parental figures for children in families with conflict divorce*

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Conflict divorce and child custody battle are major risk factors for developing a self-image and for children adapting to the external environment. Common parental conflicts, especially those which place the child as a central element, which is manifested in the child's presence or which determines the child to develop loyalty to one parent only, are associated with behavioral, relational and emotional problems. Psychologists appointed to conduct the clinical evaluation of children whose parents are in the process of obtaining custody can find in projective methods very useful tools in achieving interaction with children and facilitating self-development and expressing their view on the situation caused by their parents' divorce. In this study we want to show the role of projective methods to identify the specific manner in which children in families with conflict divorce represent self-image, parents' image and the relationship with parental figures. We used these projective methods: Family Drawing Test, Duss Fables test and CAT test.

There were evaluated 80 children, aged 6 to 10 years, shared into two groups:

1. Group of children in families with married parents (40 children).
2. Groups of children in families in divorce that were referred by the court in processes regarding custody (40 children).

The research revealed significant differences between the two groups for the variables considered. We present quantitative and qualitative results of the study.

422 *Psychodynamic functioning of obese children and their parents*

Mrs. Fernanda Kimie Tavares Mishima-Gomes, Prof. Valeria Barbieri & Mrs. Lígia Rosado Antônio, Department of psychology, University of São Paulo, Brazil, valeriab@ffclrp.usp.br

Obesity is a chronic disease that affects thousands of people, with its incidence in childhood having become an important research issue. The present study aimed to understand psychodynamic aspects of obese children and their parents, using both interviews and projective techniques. Five case studies were carried out with male children (7-10 years old), with a BMI-for-age bigger or equal than 95%. Parents were administered a semi-structured interview questionnaire, the Machover Draw-a-Person test (DAP) and cards from the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT). Children were individually administered the DAP and Bellak's Children Apperception Test - Animal Form (CAT-A). Data analysis was performed using a psychoanalytic reference. The results pointed to a specific family dynamics: On the one hand, maternal figures did not offer enough holding for the child in order to facilitate the process of illusion-disillusionment and therefore did not allow a transitional experience. On the other hand, paternal figures were not able to fulfill the needs of the child, nor support the mother-child dyad. Consequently, children showed an impairment in reaching the transitional experience, which resulted in losses in symbolizing and expressing their creativity and personal style. In order to deal with such impairments (and the resulting anxiety), children seemed to seek for a more concrete support on the external reality (via increased eating).

265 *A psychodynamic study of children and parents in mourning through projective methods*

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Mrs. Marcela Lança de Andrade & Mrs. Fernanda Kimie Tavares Mishima-Gomes

Parents in mourning influence the way that children mourn and the emotional development of the latter. This study, by means of clinical-qualitative methodology, aimed at analyzing the experience of children who lost a sibling and the consequences of this loss for his or her development according to their parent's grief. The research participants were three families that lost a child, and had another living child. The instruments used were interviews and the Procedure of Drawings of Families with Stories in the parents, and the House-Tree-Person and the Test of Fables in the children. The results were analyzed from a psychoanalytic Winnicott perspective. The results showed that the work of mourning made by the parents influences the way the children come to terms with their grief and undergo their emotional development. The consequences of the losses inhibit spontaneous, creative living and require the use of psychological defense mechanisms so that the family members can continue to live. The parents cannot meet the needs of their children and provide them with holding, because the feelings derived from the losses hamper their creative ability. Besides the difficulty in expressing themselves and creating, the feelings derived from the losses, in these families, were denied and avoided; consequently, the children's emotional development was harmed.

276 Short-term intervention undertaken for the family of a child with eating disorder by using the Rorschach assessment: A case report

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Eating disorders result in higher mortality rates, affecting 1% of adolescents. Growing evidence indicates that family therapy is effective in treating eating disorder. Family therapy shows significant effectiveness to suppress relapse of symptoms after treatment. However, active therapeutic intervention for eating disorders is limited in Japan. I report a case in which short-term family therapy combined with the Rorschach assessment was effective. The patient was a 15-year-old Japanese with BMI=9.8 when hospitalized. Initially, refeeding protocol had been followed until she gained up to BMI = 13. Then, the Rorschach test was performed for the patient and her parents. Result of the Rorschach test was provided to them as feedback. Their history, the Rorschach assessment, and their response suggested that the patient was the scapegoat of parental distress in the marriage. Next, the therapist asked them to frame one story together based on distributed TAT cards. After this session, the parents focused on not only the symptoms of eating disorder but also their own marriage problem. The therapist conducted five sessions of therapy overall for the family, including the Rorschach assessment. The patient finally gained her bodyweight BMI=16 and was discharged. The patient has been followed up in outpatient and she was able to attend high school every day with BMI=17.5. This time, although for a short term, the family therapy results in quick recovery and good follow-up status, suggesting that short-term family therapy in combination with the Rorschach assessment was quite useful and effective at least in this case.

190 Hand Test results predict insecure Mother-Child Relationship of Japanese children

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The Hand Test (HT; Wagner, 1983) is a performance-based assessment instrument using pictures of drawing hands as stimuli. This test is used for assessing prototypal action tendencies. Maladjustive (MAL) responses in the HT are considered indicative of difficulties in conducting interpersonal or environmental interactions successfully. School-age children rarely produce MAL responses because of their immature inner world. However, we identified three normal Japanese children (two boys aged 8 years and a girl aged 7 years) that produced these responses. The Boy A had one TENSION and two FEAR responses including "It's protecting from attack". The Boy B had a FEAR response, "It's pointing because he is surprised". Moreover, the Girl C had three TENSION responses, "It's smashing a sand mountain" and "When my Dad does weight training". Drawing of the Circles Representing Mother and Child (DcMC; Ogawa & Matsuo, 2000) of these children indicated peculiar features in Position, Size and Distance. Boy A placed the self (or child) circle higher than the mother-circle. Furthermore, the circle by Boy B was inside the mother. Also, Girl C drew circles separated by a distance of 12.5 cm and her circle was bigger than the mother, whereas most children draw two circles in parallel that are similar and close, less than 5cm apart. It is considered that DcMC peculiarities of these children are indicative of an insecure Mother-Child relationship reflecting implicit feelings, such as fear and insecurity. Therefore, MAL responses in the HT are predictive of uncertain relationships with an important person.

SYMPOSIA and THEMATIC SESSIONS

11h - 12h30

<p>Symposium 17</p> <p>"Introducing the Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS) through a clinical case"</p> <p>Gregory J. Meyer</p>	<p>ENGLISH (with simultaneous interpretation in 日本語, ESPAÑOL, FRANÇAIS)</p> <p><i>Presenters:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gregory J. Meyer, Department of Psychology, University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, USA ➤ Donald J. Viglione, California School of Professional Psychology, Alliant International University, San Diego, California, USA ➤ Joni L. Mihura, Department of Psychology, University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, USA ➤ Philip Erdberg, Independent Practice, Corte Madera, California, USA
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<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 20</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Argentine School"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hilda Alonso</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ESPAÑOL (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>99. Evaluacion de la influencia del proceso migratorio en la configuración psíquica (ESP) Evaluation of the influence of immigration process in the psychic configuration. L'évaluation de l'influence de la migration dans la configuration psychique Fernando J. Castro</p> <p>100. Las respuestas al Rorschach, hitos del recorrido simbólico (ESP) The answers to the rorschach, milestones of the symbolic route Les réponses au Rorschach: étapes du parcours symbolique Hilda Alonso & Margarita Artusi</p> <p>101. Las dos caras de la destructividad. Su lectura a través del Rorschach (ESP) The two sides of destructivity. Reading through the Rorschach test Les deux faces de la destructivité. Sa lecture à travers le Rorschach María Teresa Herrera</p> <p>85. Work stress in nurses of Cordoba through Rorschach test analysis (ESP) Lorena Paola Chavez</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 23</p> <p style="text-align: center;">« Méthodes et champs de recherche »</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Methods and Research Fields"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tevfika Ikiz</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>56. Les méthodes projectives à l'épreuve de la maladie d'Alzheimer. Evaluation, médiation, soin ? (FRA) Projective methods and Alzheimer's disease. Assessment, mediation, care? Catherine Fourques & Benoît Verdon</p> <p>166. Nouvelles perspectives au TAT ou la question du regard (FRA) New perspectives in TAT situation : the "looking at" phenomenon Marie-Christine Pheulpin, Bérangeire Noir, Pascale Bruguière & Krinio Benfredj</p> <p>184. Le développement de l'identité et l'évaluation des mécanismes de défense avec le TAT chez les adolescents entre 14 et 19 ans (FRA) The Assessment of Identity Development and Defense Mechanisms in Adolescents Aged between 14-19 with Thematic Apperception Test Tevfika Ikiz, Olcay Tuzun Akgun, Bengi Pirim Dugor, Elif Sever & Irem Atak</p> <p>32. Indicateurs projectifs de l'abus sexuel chez l'enfant à l'aide du conte de la fourmi et des contenus projetés au test de Rorschach (FRA) Projective indicators of child sexual abuse using the tale of the ant and Rorschach content Claude de Tyche, Fanny Laurent, Sara De Michele, Elena Vandeleet, Bernard Kabuth, Orlane Plun & Eric Le Moal</p> <p>404 Enseignement et formation en méthodes projectives dans le contexte du bilan psychologique: possibilités, défis et réflexions (FRA) Teaching and Training in Projective Methods in the Context of the Psychodiagnostic Process: possibilities, challenges and reflections Maria Abigail Souza, Clarissa Yuka Ietsugu & Juliana Sato</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 24</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Strength and weakness of manic defenses"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Force et faiblesse des défenses maniaques"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Benoît Verdon</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>360. Manic Defenses in Children (ENG) Les défenses maniaques chez l'enfant Neslihan Zabci</p> <p>162. Mouvements maniaques chez les étudiants des grandes écoles: du symptôme au fonctionnement psychique (FRA) Manic movements among students of major graduate schools : from the symptom to the psychic functioning Roxane Dejours</p> <p>97. « Même pas peur, même pas triste, même pas mal » : masculin hypomane et détresse interdite dans le cancer de la prostate (FRA) "Ain't scared, ain't sad, doing just fine": masculine hypomania and forbidden distress in prostate cancer patients Anne-Sophie Van Doren</p> <p>57. Between excitation and dereliction: psychic envelopes and mid-life crisis (ENG) Entre excitation et dérélition : les enveloppes psychiques à l'épreuve de la crise du milieu de vie Benoît Verdon</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 26</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>“Pratiques actuelles des méthodes projectives en Algérie” 1</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>“Current practice of projective methods in Algeria” 1</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mahmoud Benkhelifa</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>399. Confrontation Rorschach /TAT en période de latence dans la recherche clinique. Constat d’une rencontre dynamique chez les enfants musiciens (FRA) Confrontation Rorschach/TAT in latency period in the clinical search: report of a dynamic meeting in musician children Fatiha Ayad</p> <p>270. Analyse normative des déterminants au Rorschach chez les Algériens avec étude génétique des facteurs Rorschach chez les enfants (de la latence à l’adolescence) (FRA) Normative analysis of Rorschach determinants in Algerians with genetic study of Rorschach factors in children from latency to adolescence Imène Bouchaib & Mahmoud Benkhelifa</p> <p>81 Les particularités des familles et la particularité des outils projectifs dans la démarche de recherche clinique : Rorschach, PN et Dessin de famille comme modèle projectif qui raconte l’adoption intrafamiliale (FRA) The peculiarities of families and peculiarity of the projective tools in the approach of clinical search: Rorschach, PN and Drawing of family as model Fatima-Zohra Boualagua & Mahmoud Benkhelifa</p> <p>45. Le TAT et le Diagnostic Différentiel entre la Vraie et la Pseudo-résilience (FRA) The TAT and the differential diagnostic between the true resilience and the pseudo-resilience Karim Mekiri</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 27</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>“Psychopathology of adolescents. Psy.D students of the Paris School”</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>« Psychopathologie de l’adolescent. Doctorants Ecole de Paris »</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dimitra Laimou</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>230. The ambivalence of repetition in adolescence: Reflections on the connection between deadly and/or elaborate movements in the Rorschach (ENG) L’ambivalence de la répétition à l’adolescence : Réflexions sur l’articulation de mouvements mortifères et/ou élaboratifs au Rorschach Cyndie Jamme & Catherine Azoulay</p> <p>261. Adolescence and Gender Dysphoria: Depression quality appreciation according the School of Paris’ Method (ENG). Adolescence et Dysphorie de Genre: évaluation de la qualité de la dépression selon la Méthode de l’École de Paris Joy Wielart</p> <p>356. Between psychic regression and physical aggression during adolescence: a case study (ENG) Elina Kardara</p> <p>418. Le diagnostic différentiel à l’épreuve du délire chez l’adolescent et le jeune adulte : apports du Rorschach et du TAT en situation interculturelle (FRA). Differential diagnostic in adolescents and young adults with delusion disorders: Contribution of Rorschach and TAT in cross-cultural situation Alain Loyem Zangue & Catherine Azoulay</p>

Symposium 17 “Introducing the Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS) through a Clinical Case”

Chairperson: Gregory J. Meyer, Department of Psychology, University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, USA

Room Farabeuf ENGLISH (with simultaneous interpretation in 日本語, ESPAÑOL, FRANÇAIS)

By means of a clinical case, this symposium provides an introduction to the Rorschach Performance Assessment System (R-PAS; Meyer, Viglione, Mihura, Erard, & Erdberg, 2011), which is designed as a replacement for the Comprehensive System (CS; Exner, 2003). R-PAS emphasizes both empirical evidence in reliability, validity, and normative data, as well as idiographic richness in response imagery, sequence, and task behaviors as means to understand and assist people being assessed. R-PAS is internationally focused, building on data from multiple countries as part of its foundational research. This workshop will briefly touch on the five main ways in which R-PAS

improves Rorschach-based assessment relative to the CS (less examiner variability, less variability in response frequency, more accurate normative data, more accurate interpretation based on validity evidence, & easier interpretation), though the majority of the time will be spent understanding a case from an R-PAS perspective.

Lecturers:

- Gregory J. Meyer, Department of Psychology, University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, USA
- Donald J. Viglione, California School of Professional Psychology, Alliant International University, San Diego, California, USA
- Joni L. Mihura, Department of Psychology, University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, USA
- Philip Erdberg, Independent Practice, Corte Madera, California, USA

Symposium 20 "Argentine School"

Chairperson: Dr. Hilda Alonso, Asociación Argentina de Psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Room Pasquier ESPAÑOL (no simultaneous interpretation)

99. *Evaluación de la influencia del proceso migratorio en la configuración psíquica (ESP) Evaluation of the influence of immigration process in the psychic configuration. L'évaluation de l'influence de la migration dans la configuration psychique*

Dr. Fernando J. Castro, Asociación Argentina de Psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina, fernandojcastro@hotmail.com

La migración puede ser considerada como un suceso que produce efectos emocionales en quienes atraviesan ese proceso por dejar los entornos familiares para afrontar un nuevo entorno socio-cultural, poniendo quizás en riesgo la salud mental. Al ser la realidad psíquica una propiedad singular del sujeto, los efectos que la migración produzca serán diferentes en cada individuo, pero en algunos casos podría constituir un proceso traumático donde se pondrá en juego la identidad, al tener que elaborar pérdidas y realizar esfuerzos psicológicos de reorganización personal para adaptarse. Tomando como referentes teóricos la Demografía, el Psicoanálisis y la Psicología, desde la Evaluación Psicológica, se analizan los conceptos de migración, sujeto, aparato y realidad Psíquica, trauma psíquico e identidad. A partir de la aplicación del Psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach y sus escalas específicas se estudió la influencia de la variable migratoria en la realidad psíquica y las posibles alteraciones en la identidad de los sujetos migrados. Los resultados del análisis cuanti-cualitativo, demostraron que el acontecimiento migratorio influye en la configuración psíquica de los sujetos que lo experimentan, afectando la identidad y las condiciones de producción de subjetividad.

Migration may be considered an event that produces emotional effects to leave familiar surroundings to face a new socio-cultural environment, perhaps putting mental health at risk. Being psychic reality a unique property of the subject, the consequences of the migration experience will be different in each individual, but in some cases could be a traumatic process where identity could be challenged, as the person goes through losses and needs psychological efforts of personal reorganization to adapt. Based on the theoretical references from Demography, Psychoanalysis and Psychology, specifically Psychological Assessment, the concepts of migration, subject, Psychic apparatus and reality, psychic trauma and identity are taken into consideration. From the application of the Rorschach inkblot test and two of its specific scales the influence of the migration in psychic reality and possible alterations in the identity was studied. The results of both quantitative and qualitative analysis showed that the migration event influences the psychic configuration of subjects who have migrated, affecting their identity and the conditions of production of subjectivity.

La migration peut être considérée comme un événement qui produit des effets émotionnels sur ceux qui passent par le processus de quitter l'environnement familial pour faire face au nouvel environnement socio-culturel, en mettant peut-être en danger la santé mentale. Puisque la réalité psychique est une propriété unique du sujet, les effets qui sont produits pour la migration seront différents selon l'individu, mais en certains cas, celui peut être un processus traumatique qui met en question l'identité, tandis qu'on doit surmonter des pertes et aussi faire des efforts psychologiques pour réussir à l'organisation personnelle que permettrait l'adaptation. En utilisant la démographie, la psychanalyse et la psychologie comme cadres théoriques de l'évaluation psychologique américaine, c'est que les concepts de migration, de sujet, d'appareil et de réalité psychique, de traumatisme psychique et aussi de l'identité sont analysés. De l'application du Rorschach et ses échelles spécifiques, on a étudié l'influence de la variable de migration sur la réalité psychique, et les possibles changements quant à l'identité de sujets migrés. Les résultats des analyses quantitatives et qualitatives ont montré que l'événement de migration a une influence sur la configuration psychique des sujets qui passent par ça, lequel est par conséquent capable de produire des effets sur l'identité et sur les conditions de production de la subjectivité.

100. *Las respuestas al Rorschach, hitos del recorrido simbólico (ESP) The answers to the Rorschach, milestones of the symbolic route. Les réponses au Rorschach: étapes du parcours symbolique*

Este trabajo es producto de reflexiones surgidas a partir de la investigación con Rorschach en el seguimiento de pacientes. Consideramos que una manera de abordar los datos del Rorschach para su interpretación es el acercamiento a lo singular, partiendo de la particular “elocuencia” de cada material. Privilegiando el enfoque cualitativo en el análisis vertical (en cada protocolo) y transversal (entre dos protocolos del mismo paciente en distintos momentos) tuvimos en cuenta los aspectos significativos que revelaban permanencia, modificaciones y/o aparición de lo antes no existente. Llamó nuestra atención algo observable en la mayoría de los sujetos: uno de los modos a través de los cuales se expresaban modificaciones de lo psíquico era “la repetición de respuestas” que, paradójicamente, señalaban al mismo tiempo cambios a veces de índole estructural. Esto nos llevó a proponer: si las manchas constituyen el soporte perceptual para la proyección de lo psíquico, podría pensarse la repetición de ciertos contenidos como soporte representacional de la expresión afectiva que permite inferir algo del proceso de cualificación/modulación.

Diferenciamos entre:

- 1) Repetición de respuestas que expresan modificaciones sin implicar cambios estructurales, y la repetición que indica transformación
- 2) Respuestas “significativas” que expresan modos primarios del funcionamiento psíquico reveladores de perturbación y otras que expresan creatividad, sin alteraciones graves.

This work is the result of reflections arising from research using the Rorschach and patients' follow-up. We believe that a way to approach the interpretation of the Rorschach data is focusing on the singular, starting from the particular “eloquence” of each piece of material. Giving priority to the qualitative approach in the vertical (in each protocol) and cross-sectional analysis (between two protocols of a single patient administered at different times), we considered the significant aspects showing permanence, modifications, and/or the appearance of things that were non-existing before. There was something remarkable in most subjects that called our attention: one way to express modifications of the psychic was “repetition of answers”, which, paradoxically, at the same time, pointed out changes that were sometimes structural in nature. This led us to present the following hypothesis: if ink blots constitute the perceptual support for the projection of the psychic, the repetition of certain contents may be considered as the representational support of the affective expression that allows inferring something from the process of qualification/modulation.

We differentiated the following:

1. Repetition of answers expressing modifications with no structural changes implication, and the repetition of answers indicating transformation.
2. “Meaningful” answers expressing primary modes of the psychic function revealing disorder, and other answers expressing creativity, with no serious disturbances.

Ce travail est le produit de réflexions surgies tout au long du développement de recherches concernant l'évolution des traitements des patients. Nous considérons qu'une manière d'aborder les données du Rorschach c'est l'approche au singulier du sujet, à partir de l'éloquence de chaque matériel. Nous avons privilégié l'approche qualitative à travers l'analyse vertical (en chaque matériel) et transversal (entre matériaux du même sujet correspondant à des moments différents), en soulignant les aspects significatifs qui exprimaient des changements psychiques. Dans ce sens, il y a un aspect qui a attiré notre attention: dans la plupart de sujets la “répétition de réponses” était paradoxalement un moyen pour exprimer les changements qui, parfois, consistaient en des changements de structure. C'est à partir de là que nous proposons ceci: si les planches constituent l'appui perceptuel pour la projection, on pourrait penser la répétition de quelques contenus comme l'appui qui donne cette représentation à l'expression affective dans leur processus de qualification/modulation.

Nous différencions:

- 1) Répétition de réponses qui expriment changements sans modifications dans la structure, et répétition qui montre des transformations.
- 2) Réponses “significatives” exprimant un fonctionnement psychique primaire, avec des troubles, et d'autres aussi “significatives” qui montrent créativité, sans pathologie.

101. Las dos caras de la destructividad. Su lectura a través del Rorschach (ESP) The two sides of destructivity. Reading through the Rorschach test. Les deux faces de la destructivité. Sa lecture à travers le Rorschach

Dr. María Teresa Herrera, Asociación Argentina de Psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina, mariteherrera@hotmail.com

“¿Quién puede decir si en esencia el fuego es constructivo o destructivo?” Plinio

El objetivo de este trabajo es investigar a través de los protocolos del Psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach el efecto destructivo que coexiste con el amor, en las relaciones con el objeto primario. La lucha entre la vida y la muerte es inherente al ser humano desde el inicio. Partiendo del concepto de que las pulsiones poseen dos caras, son la fuerza que todo lo embellece o en determinadas circunstancias todo lo destruye, nos preguntamos: La destructividad tiene siempre un efecto nocivo? Está únicamente ligada a la pulsión de muerte? Cual es su valor positivo y su papel en la formación de la realidad? La incidencia en la clínica actual de pacientes que presentan alteraciones y limitaciones en

el desarrollo y la integración del Yo, devenidas, de problemáticas diversas en las etapas primarias del desarrollo psíquico, motivó la investigación sobre la importancia de la destructividad en la organización del psiquismo temprano. Se presentaran a modo de ejemplo, viñetas clínicas y su articulación con los signos Rorschach compatibles con el tema investigado.

"Who can say whether in essence fire is constructive or destructive?" Pliny

The purpose of this article is to do research on the destructive effect coexisting with love in primary-object relationships using the Rorschach psychodiagnosis protocols. The fight between life and death is inherent to human nature since the beginning of life. Based on the concept that pulsions have two sides, and that they are the motivations that embellish everything or that, in certain circumstances, destroy it all, we ask ourselves: does destructivity always have a harmful effect? Is it exclusively connected to the pulsion of death? What is its positive value and its role in the creation of reality? In current clinical practice, the incidence of patients with disturbances and limitations in the development and integration of the Ego, resulting from varying issues at the primary stages of the psychic development triggered the research on the importance of destructivity in the organization of early psychism. Clinical vignettes and their articulation with the Rorschach signs compatible with the investigated issue are given as examples.

"Qui peut dire si le feu est essentiellement créatif ou destructeur?" Pline

Le but de ce travail est de rechercher à travers les formulaires du Psychodiagnostic de Rorschach l'effet destructeur qui cohabite avec l'amour, dans les rapports avec l'objet primaire. La lutte entre la vie et la mort est intrinsèque à l'être humain depuis le début. En sachant le concept que les pulsions possèdent deux visages, elles sont la force qui embellit tout ou à certaines circonstances le détruit, on se pose la question: l'anéantissement est-il toujours en effet nuisible? Est-ce qu'il est seulement lié à la pulsion de mort? Quelle est sa valeur positive et son rôle dans la construction de la réalité? L'influence sur la thérapie actuelle de malades manifestant des bouleversements et obstacles sur le développement et l'intégration du Moi liés à des conflits divers dans les premières étapes du développement psychique, a poussé la recherche sur l'intérêt de l'anéantissement dans l'organisation du psychisme naissant. Nous présenterons comme exemple, des histoires cliniques et leur rapport avec les signes Rorschach qui sont en accord avec le sujet recherché.

85. Work stress in nurses of Cordoba through Rorschach test analysis (ESP)

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Numerous studies address the issue of work stress among health care personnel in their daily practice. Recent research carried out in groups of nurses and other health professionals agree on the prevalence of job stress in nurses, tendency to somatization and the impact of stress on the quality of life . The analysis of some Rorschach test indicators in a group of nurses allows to inferring particular aspects of this population and discuss the main characteristics of the institutional context and health system of Córdoba, Argentina. The present study emphasizes the relevance of group research of health professionals in order to develop preventive and health promotion strategies in the public policies of the province of Córdoba, Argentina. This investigation was conducted on a group of 80 nurses from diverse specialty areas (Floor nurses, Neonatology, Oncology and ICU nursing) who were evaluated during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016. Although projective tests such as The House-Tree-Person test, The Human Figure Drawing test, the Draw a Person in the Rain test and the Rorschach test were administered, only the results of the latter are reported in this paper. Preliminary findings show a considerable percentage of indicators that refer to conflicts in the regulation of affection and a tendency to somatization.

Symposium 23 « Méthodes et champs de recherche » "Methods and Research Fields »

Chairperson : Prof. Tefrika Ikiz, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey

Room Roussy

FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

56. Les méthodes projectives à l'épreuve de la maladie d'Alzheimer. Evaluation, médiation, soin ? (FRA) Projective methods and Alzheimer's disease. Assessment, mediation, care?

Mrs. Catherine Fourques, Université Paris Descartes, Paris, France, cat_morreel@yahoo.fr & Pr. Benoît Verdon, Université Paris Descartes, Paris, France, benoit.verdon@parisdescartes.fr

La maladie d'Alzheimer est une maladie neurodégénérative caractérisée par une intrication d'atteintes cognitives diverses et sévères et des bouleversements psychiques profonds modifiant le rapport que la personne âgée malade entretient avec le monde extérieur mais également avec elle-même. Les processus de symbolisation et d'internalisation sont particulièrement fragilisés. Dans ces conditions, il peut s'avérer extrêmement difficile de communiquer avec ces personnes et de comprendre ce qui se joue précisément au plan psychique afin de proposer un dispositif thérapeutique adapté. Les méthodes projectives apparaissent alors comme une aide précieuse et complémentaire de l'entretien de recherche dans la rencontre clinique, car auprès de tels patients, le clinicien doit faire preuve de créativité afin de s'adapter aux capacités diminuées par l'âge et abîmées par la pathologie tout en restant le plus rigoureux possible sur le plan scientifique. Dans le cadre d'une recherche portant sur l'étude du

narcissisme et des relations d'objets dans l'expérience de la maladie d'Alzheimer, un dispositif original, composé du Rorschach, du TAT et du Scéno-test est proposé à plusieurs personnes âgées malades et vivant en institution. L'intérêt est porté sur les qualités perceptives et figuratives des outils projectifs ainsi que sur la qualité du lien transférentiel qui s'installe lors de la passation. Ainsi, telle une médiation, les méthodes projectives soutiennent la rencontre clinique et participent à la compréhension des modalités de fonctionnement psychique, notamment en ce qu'elles soutiennent un langage souvent altéré par la maladie mais également les représentations de choses impliquées dans les processus d'internalisation et de symbolisation.

Alzheimer's disease is a neurodegenerative disease characterized by various severe cognitive impairments and profound psychic upheavals which alter the relationship that sick elderly people have with both the outside world and themselves. The processes of symbolization and internalization are particularly vulnerable. In these circumstances, it can be extremely difficult to communicate with these sick people and understand exactly what is played out on the psychic level in order to propose an appropriate therapeutic device. Projective methods thus appear to be valuable and complementary tools to the research interview during clinical encounters. Indeed, while clinical psychologists must be creative to adapt to capacities weakened by age and damaged by illness among these individuals, they must also maintain rigorous scientific methods. Within the framework of a study on narcissism and object relations in Alzheimer's disease, we proposed an original approach comprising the Rorschach, the TAT and the Sceno-Test to several institutionalized sick elderly people. The study focused on the perceptual and figurative qualities of projective tools as well as on the quality of the transferential bond established when the tests were given. Thus, as mediation, projective methods support the clinical encounter and help explain the modalities of psychic functioning, notably because they offer support to a language often altered by the disease as well as to representations of the things involved in the processes of internalization and symbolization.

166. Nouvelles perspectives au TAT ou la question du regard (FRA). New perspectives in TAT situation : the "looking at" phenomenon

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A partir de leur pratique clinique auprès de sujets adultes, les auteures déploient une recherche en méthodologie projective référée à la psychanalyse, s'intéressant à la question du regard au TAT. La problématique du regard semble en effet constituer une dimension essentielle et hautement conflictuelle de la situation projective, qui propose des stimuli visuels et sollicite ainsi intensément la pulsion scopique. De façon plus spécifique encore au TAT, les regards du sujet, du clinicien, et des personnages représentés sur les planches, se reflètent en de multiples et complexes jeux de miroir. Les auteures posent l'hypothèse que la situation TAT porte à son acmé l'énigme du regard. Au travers d'une étude diachronique, les auteures montrent que cette énigme participe de façon implicite à l'évolution des théorisations du processus TAT (des modifications du dispositif spatial et des consignes jusqu'aux descriptions des contenus manifestes et des sollicitations latentes). Puis, dans une perspective synchronique, les auteures s'attachent à l'analyse du matériel TAT. Son caractère figuratif et ambigu apparaît susceptible de réactiver des expériences visuelles précoces. D'autre part, le regard des personnages s'offre comme un véritable champ de paradoxes et concourt ainsi fortement à cette énigme du regard, qui constitue un élément majeur de l'appel à la projection.

Based on their clinical practice with adults, the authors refer to a psychoanalytic study to explore the "looking at" phenomenon in TAT situation. Indeed, TAT takes this issue to its paroxysm due to lots of "looking at". As a matter of fact, looks of subject, clinician, but also of the characters represented on TAT picture cards are reflected in multiple and complex sets of mirrors. An historical detour brings to light the important change in manifest and latent contents. The authors also focus on the highly enigmatic nature of "looking at", never easily definable. This paves the way for new perspectives: the "looking at" phenomenon, likely to revive early visual experiences can be imperceptible, fleeting or eminently mysterious but it also provides a field of paradoxes : how is he "looking at"? What is he looking at? Together with the unspecified gender and age of the characters represented, the "looking at" phenomenon thus appears to play a major role in the call for projection.

184. Le développement de l'identité et l'évaluation des mécanismes de défense avec le TAT chez les adolescents entre 14 et 19 ans (FRA) The Assessment of Identity Development and Defense Mechanisms in Adolescents aged between 14-19 with Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)

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Le nombre des adolescentes qui cherchent un soutien psychologique, augmente rapidement en Turquie, et aussi dans le monde. Quand l'adolescent chemine de la préadolescence vers la fin de l'adolescence, ce processus s'accomplit sous l'influence des effets et des éléments intérieurs et extérieurs. De ce fait, une des plus importantes questions qui mérite une réponse en clinique est « qu'est-ce qu'est la normalité et qu'est-ce que le fonctionnement normal ? » A cause de cela, il est clair qu'on a besoin d'évaluer le fonctionnement psychique chez l'adolescent en détail et en toute sensibilité. L'utilisation des épreuves projectives nous permet de comprendre le fonctionnement psychique de l'adolescent et de relever les différences symptomatologies spécifiques à l'adolescence. Cette étude a été menée auprès de 180

adolescents entre 14 et 19 ans sans symptômes psychiatriques, qui ont été placés dans les groupes en fonction de leur âge, de leur statut socio-économique (SSE) et de leur sexe. L'analyse statistique a pour but de comparer les groupes, selon les différences intra-groupales et aussi les différences entre les groupes. D'ailleurs, l'analyse statistique sera évaluée au cours des hypothèses suivantes.

- 1) Les réponses d'inhibition devraient être significativement plus élevées chez le groupe de SSE faible que le groupe de SSE élevé.
- 2) Il est prévu qu'il y ait des variations entre les groupes au niveau des défenses narcissiques.
- 3) L'expression du conflit varie en fonction des groupes d'âge.
- 4) Les femmes participantes sont censées utiliser des défenses plus labiles que les hommes participants.
- 5) Les défenses obsessionnelles seront plus utilisées par les hommes participants que par les femmes participantes.

The number of adolescents who are seeking for psychological support is dramatically increasing both in Turkey and the other countries. While the adolescent is moving from pre-adolescence to late adolescence, s/he is growing up under the influence of internal and external forces and elements. So, in the clinical settings, one of the most important questions that deserves an answer is "what is normality or normal functioning in adolescence"?

So, there is a clear necessity of sensitive and detailed assessment in adolescent's psychic functioning. The usage of projective methods helps us in understanding of adolescent's psychic functioning and differentiation in diagnostic evaluation due to the adolescence period. Our study has been conducted in 180 Turkish adolescents with no psychiatric complains, aged between 14 to 19. The adolescents randomly assigned to the groups due to their ages, socioeconomic levels and sex. During the statistical analysis, it is aimed to compare the groups in terms of both in-group and between groups differences.

The following hypotheses will also be examined

- 1) the number of inhibition answers will be significantly higher in low SES group than higher SES group.
- 2) The narcissistic defences will be differentiated between the age groups.
- 3) 3)The expression of conflict will be differentiated between age groups
- 4) Female participants will apply labile defences more than male participants.
- 5) Obsessional level defences will be more common among male participants more than female participants.

The data has been collected, the statistical analysis and psychoanalytic investigation of protocols will be presented.

32. Indicateurs projectifs de l'abus sexuel chez l'enfant à l'aide du conte de la fourmi et des contenus projetés au test de Rorschach (FRA). Projective indicators of child sexual abuse using the tale of the ant and Rorschach content

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Introduction-objectifs : Les recherches antérieures sur l'évaluation clinique projective des marqueurs de l'abus sexuel chez l'enfant sont principalement qualitatives et non comparatives (Condamine, 2006, 2009 ; Mazoyer-Roques, 2014). L'originalité de notre travail est d'entreprendre une évaluation clinique projective des indicateurs de l'abus sexuel chez l'enfant de 4 à 12 ans en utilisant simultanément le conte de la fourmi, issu du test des contes (Royer 1978, de Tychev 2010) et les contenus du test de Rorschach, ce qui n'a jamais été réalisé antérieurement.

Méthodologie : Les données projectives du conte de la fourmi de 45 enfants suspectés d'abus ont été comparées d'une part aux données normatives des enfants tout venant à ce conte. Les contenus Rorschach des 45 enfants suspectés d'abus et évalués dans le cadre d'une consultation judiciaire ont été comparés à ceux de 45 enfants tout venant appariés quant à l'âge et au sexe.

Résultats : Des différences statistiquement significatives apparaissent entre les deux groupes au niveau des marqueurs projectifs de l'abus à la fois au conte de la fourmi et aux contenus Rorschach reliés à la grille de représentation de soi.

Discussion-conclusion : L'utilisation conjointe de ces deux outils projectifs suggère qu'ils ont une grande valeur pour le diagnostic différentiel de l'abus sexuel chez l'enfant dans le champ de la psychologie légale. D'autres pistes de recherche sont proposées par les auteurs pour valider encore davantage leur pouvoir discriminant.

Introduction-Aims : Previous researches on projective evaluation of child sexual abuse are mainly qualitative and non comparative studies (Condamine, 2006, 2009 ; Mazoyer - Roques, 2014). Originality of our work is to undertake a projective evaluation of child sexual abuse markers with the tale of the ant (Royer 1978, de Tychev 2010) and Rorschach content which were never used together to study the answers of 45 abused children from 4 to 12 years old compared to normative answers of a control group. Two clinicians who undertake the judicial expertise were convinced after the expertise of the reality of the child abuse.

Method : Projective data of these 45 children were compared to normative data issued from tales' test validation and to sexual and aggression suffused contents projected on Rorschach test by 45 sexually abuse suspected children and a control group of children. We used chi square comparisons with Yates' correction when necessary.

Results: Statistical significant differences appears between the two groups on projective markers of abuse either at the ant test or at Rorschach content related to self representation grid.

Discussion - conclusion : The shared use of these two projective tools suggests their high differential value to child sexual abuse diagnosis in the judicial field. Some other research tracks are proposed by the authors to validate even more their discriminant power.

404 Enseignement et formation en méthodes projectives dans le contexte du bilan psychologique: possibilités, défis et réflexions (FRA) Teaching and Training in Projective Methods in the Context of the Psychodiagnostic Process: possibilities, challenges and reflections.

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Le cours de Graduation en Psychologie de l'Université de São Paulo offre quatre disciplines réparties entre la quatrième et la cinquième année, qui incluent l'accueil de patients dans sa Clinique-École. Lors du premier semestre de la quatrième année, il est possible de privilégier le bilan psychologique, pour lequel les étudiants peuvent utiliser les méthodes projectives Rorschach et TAT. Dans cette étude, nous avons pour objectif de souligner l'importance de l'expérience clinique des étudiants. Un professeur-surveillant les accompagne pendant leurs premiers entretiens avec les patients et pas seulement au cours d'une surveillance régulière de groupe, limitée aux rapports verbaux sur les patients. Cette proposition de formation vient d'être pratiquée par le Professeur Maria Abigail de Souza, dans un cours sur le Rorschach et le TAT, dans le but de la réalisation d'un bilan psychologique. Cette étude, réalisée avec la participation de deux psychologues et co-auteurs, vise à présenter les expériences et les réflexions concernant deux études de cas, qui vont démontrer l'importance de cette pratique. Ces psychologues ont souligné qu'« observer les entretiens faits par le professeur-surveillant ouvre la possibilité d'une riche discussion postérieure quant aux premières impressions sur le patient », « les questions posées par le professeur-surveillant aux étudiants favorisent le développement de l'observation et l'écoute du patient », « une brève synthèse verbale du professeur-surveillant sur les résultats des méthodes projectives utilisées permet une meilleure compréhension du diagnostic ». Pour l'étudiant, cette expérience clinique favorise la reconnaissance des diverses expressions psychopathologiques présentées par la théorie des méthodes projectives. Pour le professeur surveillant, le fait d'être observé dans sa relation avec les imprévus de la clinique constitue un défi à son narcissisme. Ces expériences promeuvent une effective intégration entre la théorie et la pratique clinique.

The Undergraduate Program in Psychology at the University of São Paulo offers four disciplines distributed between the fourth and fifth years that include clinical care of patients who seek help in its school clinic. At the beginning of the fourth year, Psychological Assessment is emphasized, and the students may use the Rorschach and TAT Projective Techniques. This study aims to highlight the importance of enriching students' clinical experience by means of the presence of the supervisor in their first interviews, and not only in the supervision of students in groups, through their verbal reports on patient care. This training proposal has been practiced by the first author, during a course on the Rorschach Technique, included in a Psychological Assessment Process. This paper also aims, in partnership with former students and co-authors, to present experiences and reflections to show that such practice should not be limited to undergraduate programs. According to students, "conducting interviews with the supervisor enables further discussion of the first impressions about the patient, which may prove to be complementary"; "questions put by the supervisor to the student are more specific, improving the student's observation and listening of the patient"; "a verbal synthesis of the supervisor on the results of the projective techniques provides a better understanding of the psychological diagnosis". For the student, the clinical experience along with the observation of the supervisor in action favors the recognition of the different psychopathological frames expressed in the projective techniques, providing authentic integration between theory and practice. For the supervisors, the process challenges their narcissism by placing them in the role of being observed in a clinical setting.

Symposium 24 « Strength and weakness of manic defenses » « Force et faiblesse des défenses maniaques »

Chairperson : Prof. Benoît Verdon, Université Paris Descartes, Paris, France

Room Leroux ENGLISH FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

360. Manic Defenses in Children (ENG) Les défenses maniaques chez l'enfant

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The notion of manic defenses was introduced by Melanie Klein as an extension of Freud's thoughts on mania. The disturbed child can use this kind of defense to avoid the depression associated with the conviction of having destroyed an internal object. When the child feels it cannot bear the psychic realities of dependence, loss and guilt, it will resort to manic defenses to prevent their occurrence or evade their consequences. The goal will be to evade feelings of need and dependence on a separate person, guilt about damage imagined to have been done, and to deny all psychic realities that relate to these issues. In this study, the 3 classical triads of manic defenses - control, contempt, and omnipotent phantasies - will be examined through their manifestations in the Rorschach test and the clinical sessions of a 9 years old boy: using the therapist exclusively as a "toilet breast" (patient is continually evacuating, not communicating or feeding); being self sufficient and denying need for the therapist as a feeding breast, reversing roles so that the therapist needs the patient or is seen as the destructive figure and overtly denigrating, spoiling the therapist's work. 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.

La notion de défense maniaque est introduite par Mélanie Klein comme une prolongation des idées de Freud sur la manie. L'enfant perturbé utilisera cette défense pour éviter la dépression qui résulte de sa conviction d'avoir détruit l'objet interne. Lorsque l'enfant n'arrive plus à supporter la dépendance, la perte et le sentiment de culpabilité, il aura recours aux défenses maniaques pour empêcher la survenue de ces sentiments ou pour éviter leurs conséquences. Le motif est d'éviter et de dénier les sentiments du besoin et de la dépendance à l'autrui ainsi que la culpabilité à propos du dommage imaginé comme subi par l'objet. Dans cette étude, la triade classique des défenses maniaques – contrôle, dévalorisation et fantasmes omnipotents - sera examinée *via* leur manifestation au Rorschach et au processus thérapeutique d'un garçon de 9 ans : en utilisant le thérapeute exclusivement comme un « toilet breast » (D. Meltzer), le patient évacue sans cesse au lieu de communiquer avec le thérapeute. Se revendiquant auto-suffisant, il dénie son besoin du thérapeute comme un « sein qui nourrit » ; d'autre part, il cherche continuellement à renverser les rôles de manière à ce que ce soit le thérapeute qui ait besoin de lui ou bien qu'il soit traité comme une figure dénigrée. Dans la relation thérapeutique, tous les sentiments de dépendance ou d'impuissance, toute séparation et intervention de la part du thérapeute sont perçus comme une menace éventuelle.

162. *Mouvements maniaques chez les étudiants des grandes écoles: du symptôme au fonctionnement psychique (FRA). Manic movements among students of major graduate schools : from the symptom to the psychic functioning*

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À partir d'une recherche longitudinale menée auprès de 51 étudiants de classes préparatoires et basée sur des entretiens annuels ainsi que sur la passation des épreuves projectives (Rorschach et TAT), cette présentation visera à interroger le sens de conduites spécifiques retrouvées chez la majorité d'entre eux à partir de la levée des contraintes de la classe préparatoire. En effet et ainsi que le rapportent fréquemment les médias, l'intégration sur le campus de la grande école s'accompagne d'un relâchement apparent des efforts de travail, cependant que les soirées festives se multiplient, devenant le théâtre d'alcoolisations massives, répétées et collectives, de conduites sexuelles débridées, et plus généralement d'une agitation globale n'étant pas sans évoquer l'émergence de mouvements maniaques. La confrontation des données projectives avec les hypothèses explicatives les plus courantes, généralement orientées vers l'existence de fragilités singulières jusque là colmatées chez ces étudiants, nous permettra d'envisager dans une perspective nouvelle ces comportements. Elle ouvrira également des pistes de compréhension vis-à-vis de l'inefficacité des mesures de prévention actuellement déployées pour lutter contre ces conduites et leurs conséquences parfois malheureuses. Enfin, elle permettra plus généralement de rappeler la nécessaire prudence à conserver dans l'interprétation de symptômes qui, bien que parfois bruyants, ne peuvent à eux seuls prétendre refléter le fonctionnement psychique des sujets.

Drawing on a longitudinal study conducted among 51 students enrolled in preparatory classes and based on annual clinical interviews and projective tests (Rorschach and TAT), this presentation will examine the meaning of specific behaviors observed among the majority of these students once the constraints of the preparatory class have been removed. Indeed, and as the media have frequently reported, the integration of major graduate schools is accompanied by an apparent relaxation of work efforts. In fact, parties proliferate and become the scenes of massive, repeated and collective alcohol behavior, unbridled sexual behavior, and, more broadly, widespread turmoil and manifestations of mania. Comparing projective data and the most common explanatory hypotheses which, broadly speaking, are oriented toward revealing singular weaknesses previously inhibited, will enable us to consider these behaviors from a new perspective. It will also make it possible to understand the ineffectiveness of the prevention measures currently deployed against such behavior and their frequently unfortunate consequences. Finally, and more generally, our study will make it possible to highlight the necessary precautions clinical psychologists must take when interpreting symptoms which, although clearly evident, cannot alone claim to reflect subjects' psychic functioning.

97. « Mème pas peur, mème pas triste, mème pas mal » : masculin hypomane et détresse interdite dans le cancer de la prostate (FRA). "Ain't scared, ain't sad, doing just fine": masculine hypomania and forbidden distress in prostrate cancer patients

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Maladie de l'homme mûr, le cancer de la prostate nécessite des traitements qui rendent le patient impuissant, parfois de manière irréversible. Cela fait écho psychiquement à l'appréhension d'une castration qui n'a pas attendu l'avènement de cette quasi-réalité pour s'avérer l'un des moteurs psychiques de l'angoisse des hommes et de leur dynamique identificatoire, narcissique et objectale. Le cancer de la prostate se révélant être tabou dans notre société, ces hommes sont sommés de souffrir en silence. A l'appui des méthodes projectives, nous nous proposons de discerner comment cette détresse interdite peut expliquer en partie la mise en avant d'une position hyper phallique (« mème pas peur, mème pas triste, mème pas mal »). Revendiquer de n'être ni touché ni ébranlé par ce qui arrive permettrait à ces hommes de pallier une décompensation dépressive, peut-être pire que tout pour eux car *anti-virile* dans le sens où un homme n'est censé ni chuter, ni s'effondrer, ni se plaindre. C'est pourquoi, dans la filiation des travaux de Chabert et de Neau, nous proposons l'idée d'un *masculin hypomane* ; il serait une défense contre le

mouvement mélancolique (à entendre comme traitement narcissique de la perte) insupportable et comme retournement de la passivité en activité contre l'être pénétré (par la maladie, les explorations médicales), l'être traversé (par l'angoisse, le temps qui passe) et l'être excité (par l'autre, son désir). Portée par un hyperinvestissement narcissique et permettant de se défendre contre l'excitation désorganisatrice de la pulsion sexuelle, cette solution serait coûteuse et mortifère, mais aussi salvatrice et trophique.

A disease affecting older men, prostrate cancer requires treatment that renders patients impotent, sometimes permanently. Psychically speaking, this resonates with the fear of castration, which does not await the advent of this quasi-reality to emerge as one of the psychic driving forces of men's anxiety and of their identity-related, narcissistic and objectal dynamic. In today's society, prostrate cancer is a taboo subject; men suffering from the condition are thus forced to suffer in silence. Using projective methods, we will attempt to discern how this forbidden distress may partly explain why patients choose to adopt a hyperphallic stance (Ain't scared, ain't sad, doing just fine). Claiming to be neither affected nor shaken by unfolding events allows these men to mitigate depressive decompensation, which might be the worst thing for them because it would be unmanly insofar as a man must never fall, collapse or complain. Drawing from the studies undertaken by Chabert and Neau, we thus put forward the notion of masculine hypomania; this is not only a defense against unbearable melancholia (construed as the narcissistic treatment of loss), but is also the reversal of passivity into action against the penetrated being (by disease and medical explorations), the permeated being (by anxiety and the passing of time) and the excited being (by the other and his desire). Driven by narcissistic hyperinvestment and enabling patients to defend themselves against the disorganizing excitation of sexual drive, this solution is costly and mortifying on the one hand, and life-saving and nourishing on the other.

57. Between excitation and dereliction: psychic envelopes and mid-life crisis (ENG) Entre excitation et déréluction : les enveloppes psychiques à l'épreuve de la crise du milieu de vie

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Aging puts a particular strain on the psychic capacity to consent to passivity and loss. Indeed, the balance between narcissistic and objectal investments and the flexibility and solidity of psychic envelopes play a major role as one ages. Based on a detailed study of the Rorschach and TAT protocols of a woman going through a midlife crisis, we will show how the psychopathology of fragile boundaries mobilizes both the anxiety associated with being unable to survive the object and the defences that seek to counter-invest any representation of disintegration, helplessness and loss. Between excitation underpinned by manic defences and dereliction linked to the intense fragility with which separation is addressed, projective methods allow an in-depth understanding of the rich and complex psychic functioning.

Vieillir met particulièrement à l'épreuve la capacité psychique à consentir à la passivité et à la perte. De fait, l'équilibre des investissements narcissiques et objectaux, la souplesse et la solidité des enveloppes psychiques vont jouer là un rôle important. A partir de l'étude approfondie des protocoles de Rorschach et de TAT d'une femme qui traverse la crise du milieu de vie, nous montrerons comment la psychopathologie des limites fragiles mobilise tant l'angoisse de ne pas survivre à l'objet que des défenses visant à contre-investir toute représentation de défaillance, d'impuissance et de perte. Entre excitation sous-tendue par des défenses maniaques et déréluction liée à une intense fragilité de traitement de la séparation, les méthodes projectives permettent de saisir en finesse des modalités de fonctionnement psychique complexes et riches.

Symposium 26 "Pratiques actuelles des méthodes projectives en Algérie" 1 "Current practice of projective methods in Algeria" 1

Chairperson: Pr. Mahmoud Benkhelifa, Université Alger 2, Algérie

Room Déjerine FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

Even if the validity and reliability of projective methods are increasingly confirmed by the clinic as well as by research on the level of normative studies, the daily practice continues to reveal incessantly interesting results in the diagnosis of psychic functioning. Clinical practitioners such as researchers in projective psychology and psychopathology daily encounter questions about the subjects that the examined and their projective productions in terms of analysis and interpretation. Algerian clinicians and researchers, like their foreign colleagues in their approach to projective tests, concentrate on the interest imposed on them by the field of application in its diversity and its richness: somatic afflictions and mentalization at projective, Normative analysis of Rorschach determinants and genetic study of Rorschach factors (latency and adolescence), family peculiarities expressed through projectives (example of intrafamilial adoption), addictive young adults and the projective internet, these are themes that will be animated in this symposium by an Algerian team of researchers and practitioners who will try to expose and clarify the actuality of their practice of projectives through clinical illustrations and current or completed research results.

Même si la validité et la fiabilité des méthodes projectives sont de plus en plus confirmées par la clinique ainsi que par la recherche sur le plan des études normatives, la pratique quotidienne continue à révéler incessamment des résultats

forts intéressants en matière de diagnostic du fonctionnement psychique. Les cliniciens, comme les chercheurs en psychologie projective, rencontrent quotidiennement des sollicitudes à propos des sujets examinés et de leurs productions projectives en termes d'analyse et d'interprétation. Les cliniciens et chercheurs algériens, comme leurs collègues étrangers dans leur approche des épreuves projectives, se concentrent sur l'intérêt qui leur est imposé par le terrain d'application dans sa diversité et sa richesse. Analyse normative des déterminants au Rorschach et étude génétique des facteurs Rorschach (latence et adolescence), particularités familiales exprimées à travers les projectifs (exemple de l'adoption intrafamiliale), les épreuves projectives et l'art (exemple des enfants musiciens), résilience et problème de diagnostic différentiel à l'épreuve des projectifs, problématique d'addiction et de toxicomanie et leur inscription dans le registre de la psychopathologie, atteintes somatiques et de la mentalisation sont des thèmes qui seront animés dans ces deux symposia par une équipe algérienne de chercheurs et de praticiens qui tenteront d'exposer et de clarifier l'actualité de leur pratique des projectifs à travers des illustrations et des résultats de recherche en cours ou achevés.

399. Confrontation Rorschach/TAT en période de latence dans la recherche clinique. Constat d'une rencontre dynamique chez les enfants musiciens (FRA) Confrontation Rorschach/TAT in latency period in the clinical search: report of a dynamic meeting in musician children

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Proposer une épreuve structurale telle que le Rorschach et une épreuve thématique telle que le TAT à des enfants musiciens en période de latence, s'avère une rencontre très intéressante. Autant l'astructuration du Rorschach confronte l'enfant à une expérience inconnue, autant l'épreuve thématique « TAT » renvoie à la familiarité de situations concrètes et identifiables. En côtoyant ces enfants dans leur espace « école de musique » et en les mettant face à une situation projective assez ambivalente, nous présentons ce travail qui consiste à prélever quelques constats d'une dynamique rencontre assez paradoxale et on se questionne sur l'effet de ce couplage Rorschach /TAT en période de latence.

Proposing a structural test such as the Rorschach and a thematic test such as the TAT to children musicians during latency, proves to be a very interesting meeting. As much as the Rorschach's astructuring confronts the child with an unknown experience, the thematic test "TAT" refers to the familiarity of concrete and identifiable situations. By working alongside these children in their "music school" space and confronting them with a rather ambivalent projective situation, we present this work which consists of taking some observations of a dynamic rather paradoxical encounter and questioning the effect of this Rorschach / TAT coupling during the latency period.

270. Analyse normative des déterminants au Rorschach chez les Algériens avec étude génétique des facteurs Rorschach chez les enfants (de la latence à l'adolescence) (FRA). Normative analysis of Rorschach determinants in Algerians with genetic study of Rorschach factors in children from latency to adolescence

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Suite à notre étude précédente sur les normes algériennes dans laquelle nous avons mis au point principalement quelques facteurs Rorschach concernant la production (nombre de réponses), les localisations et les banalités, nous voulons par la présente communication pointer l'analyse sur les déterminants essentiels (formes, kinesthésies, couleurs, estompages) qui incitent les réponses. Le but est autant de définir la valeur normative de ces déterminants que de finaliser le livret de cotation des formes en Algérie. Une étude génétique récente sur la production de 108 sujets de la latence à l'adolescence va compléter l'étude initiale sur les 808 sujets (enfants, adolescents et adultes). Par ailleurs nous allons dans une approche quantitative différentielle comparer divers résultats obtenus chez d'autres populations étrangères.

Following our previous study on Algerian norms , in which we have mainly developed a few Rorschach factors concerning the production (number of responses), the locations and the banalities, We want by this communication to point the analysis on the essential determinants (Shapes, kinesthesias, colors, fading) that prompt responses. The purpose is as much to define the normative value of these determinants as to finalize the booklet of quotation of the forms in Algeria. A recent genetic study on the production of 108 subjects from latency to adolescence completes the initial study of the 808 subjects (children, adolescents and adults).

81 Les particularités des familles et la particularité des outils projectifs dans la démarche de recherche clinique : Rorschach, PN et Dessin de famille comme modèle projectif qui raconte l'adoption intrafamiliale (FRA). The peculiarities of families and peculiarity of the projective tools in the approach of clinical search: Rorschach, PN and Drawing of family as model

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La structure familiale en Algérie est définie comme un modèle «enchevêtré», où tout est l'affaire de tout le monde en ce sens ou le problème d'un membre devient le problème de tous. La famille restreinte et élargie se trouve impliquée dans le problème vécu par la famille (Aiteur D., 2010), ce qui nuit à l'autonomie et renforce la fusion et l'interférence dans les relations intrafamiliales. Les situations dites nouvelles s'avèrent menaçantes et mettent en question la notion de « base de sécurité familiale » développée par Byng-Hall (1999) ; notre recherche auprès des familles adoptives, bien que leurs enfants adoptés sont au courant de leurs adoption, la plupart d'entre eux, ravive des sentiments d'intrusions et le risque de balancer l'homéostasie familiale, alors la demande de contribution de leurs enfants à la recherche est souvent repoussée et même refusée, par peur de dire quoi que ce soit sur l'adoption. En cet effet les outils projectifs par leurs présentations formelles et ludiques créent le lien : « il s'agit de jeux et d'imagination, je ne vais pas lui poser des questions sur son adoption », parfois la configuration défensive est moins rebelle et la rencontre avec l'enfant est autorisée.

45. Le TAT et le Diagnostic Différentiel entre la Vraie et la Pseudo-résilience (FRA). The TAT and the differential diagnostic between the true resilience and the pseudo-resilience

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Emprunté récemment de la physique quantique, le concept de résilience est devenu un concept sujet à controverses. Si la résilience, selon quelques auteurs est synonyme d'adaptation et si l'adaptation, selon ces derniers, reste tributaire de ce qui se donne à voir sur le plan du comportement, de la pensée consciente et de l'ajustement visant la réalisation d'une conformité sociale, d'autres auteurs, notamment ceux qui s'inspirent de la psychanalyse, ne se contentent par contre pas d'une simple adaptation sociale émanant du travail du système préconscient-conscient pour définir la résilience. Une telle adaptation ne peut que révéler ce que ces auteurs appellent une fausse résilience ou une pseudo-résilience. Selon cette approche, pour qu'il y ait résilience, il faut que cette adaptation soit le résultat d'un compromis intrapsychique entre tous les systèmes de l'appareil psychique. Ce qui se révèle par la présence d'une défense intrapsychique variée et régulière. En s'étayant sur deux cas cliniques, l'un très bien adapté et l'autre moins adapté à la réalité sociale, ce qui signifie selon la première approche que le premier est plus résilient que le second, et en interpellant le TAT dans l'investigation intrapsychique de ces deux cas, cette communication montre qu'au contraire sur le plan des défenses intrapsychiques, c'est le second cas qui est mieux adapté, donc plus résilient que le premier. Ainsi, en plus que cette communication montre l'importance de la dimension intrapsychique dans la définition de la résilience, elle montre aussi l'importance du TAT à faire le diagnostic différentiel entre la vraie et la pseudo-résilience.

Recently inspired from quantum physics, the concept of resilience became with controversies. If resilience, according to some authors is synonymous to adaptation and if adaptation according to these latter remains tributary from a perspective of behavior, of the conscious thought and the adjustment aiming at the realization of a social conformity, other authors, particularly those who refer to psychoanalysis, are not satisfied with a simple social adjustment emanating from the work of the preconscious-conscious system to define resilience. Such an adaptation can only reveal what these authors call false resilience or pseudo-resilience. According to this approach, in order to have resilience, this adaptation must be the result of an intrapsychic compromise between all the systems of the psychic apparatus. This is revealed by the presence of a varied and regular intrapsychic defense. Based on two clinical cases where one is very well adapted and the other is less adapted to social reality, and according to the former approach, the first case is more resilient than the second one. While, using the TAT in the intrapsychic investigation of these two cases, this communication shows that it is the second case which is better adapted at a level of intrapsychic defense, hence more resilient than the first one. Therefore, on one hand, this communication shows the importance of intrapsychic dimension in the definition of resilience, and on the other hand, it shows the importance of the TAT to make the differential diagnosis between the true resilience and the pseudo-resilience.

Symposium 27 "Psychopathology of adolescents. Psy.D students of the Paris School"
« Psychopathologie de l'adolescent. Doctorants de l'Ecole de Paris »
Chairperson: Dimitra Laimou, Université de Picardie Jules Verne, Amiens, France

Room Delarue ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

230. The ambivalence of repetition in adolescence: Reflections on the connection between deadly and/or elaborate movements in the Rorschach (ENG). L'ambivalence de la répétition à l'adolescence : Réflexions sur l'articulation de mouvements mortifères et/ou élaboratifs au Rorschach.

Mrs. Cyndie Jamme, Psychologue clinicienne, Doctorant au laboratoire « Psychologie clinique, psychopathologie, psychanalyse » (PCPP, EA 4056), University Paris Descartes- Sorbonne Paris Cité, France, cyndie.jamme@gmail.com & Pr Catherine Azoulay, Laboratoire « Psychologie Clinique, Psychopathologie, Psychanalyse » (PCPP EA4056), University Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris Cité, France

As part of my doctoral thesis based on the Parisian School model, this presentation will present some aspects of our clinical analysis undertaken among adolescents. It will thus explore the relationship between the resurgence of drives and the manifestation of considerable repetition, which raises questions about repetition as a response to drives and

examines how these interact. Perceived as ambivalent, repetition has been identified both in the foundation of transfer and in deadly behavior. While repetition is generally structuring and supports development (learning) during a child's development, it can be a sign of harmful behavior in adolescents (especially addiction). By regularly reactivating various issues, the Rorschach puts to the test subjects' elaborative capacities and their defensive organization, making it possible to better understand repetition. Indeed, repetition can be revealed through the responses, themes or the types of defences repeated. Given its defined and time-bound scope, the Rorschach also allows us to observe repetitive movements within a greater whole that might make it possible to distinguish between its different aspects: deadly and/or elaborative. The clinical case presented here suggests that attention should be paid to the repetitive dynamics underlying the Rorschach test and calls for reflection on the nature and role of repetition in intrapsychic processes, especially in adolescence.

Dans le cadre d'une recherche de thèse, référée au modèle de l'École de Paris, nous souhaitons présenter quelques aspects de nos travaux menés auprès d'une clinique adolescente. Ainsi, nous envisageons le lien entre la recrudescence pulsionnelle de cette période et la manifestation d'une importante dynamique répétitive, venant questionner le traitement de la pulsion par la répétition et interroger leurs interactions. Considérée comme ambivalente, la répétition a été identifiée tant dans les jalons du transfert (Freud, 1914) que dans les conduites mortifères. Au cours du développement de l'enfant la répétition est généralement structurante et soutient l'élaboration (apprentissages), tandis que pour l'adolescent la répétition peut être observée dans des conduites délétères (notamment addictions). Le Rorschach, suscitant la réactivation régulière de diverses problématiques, met à l'épreuve les capacités élaboratives et l'organisation défensive, permettant ainsi de mieux saisir les enjeux de la répétition. En effet, la répétition peut apparaître à travers les réponses, les thèmes ou des types de défenses répétés. Grâce à son cadre défini et délimité dans le temps, le Rorschach permet également l'observation de mouvements répétitifs dans un ensemble pouvant favoriser la distinction de ses différents aspects : mortifères et/ou élaboratif. Le cas clinique présenté propose d'être attentif à la dynamique répétitive sous-tendant la passation du Rorschach et amène une réflexion sur la nature et le rôle de la répétition dans les processus intrapsychiques, plus particulièrement à l'adolescence.

261. *Adolescence and Gender Dysphoria: Depression quality appreciation according the School of Paris' Method (ENG). Adolescence et Dysphorie de Genre: évaluation de la qualité de la dépression selon la Méthode de l'École de Paris*

Mrs. Joy Wielart, Psychologue clinicienne, Laboratoire « Psychologie Clinique, Psychopathologie, Psychanalyse » (PCPP EA4056), University Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris Cité, France, joywielart@gmail.com

In a pedopsychiatric consultation with a team specialized in Gender Identity Disorders, thanks to Colette Chiland, a pioneer in France for the care of those children and adolescents, the use of projective tests, according to the Ecole de Paris's method is an aid to the diagnosis and support of adolescents during this period of psychic and physical transformations. In addition to the diagnosis of Gender Dysphoria (DSMV, APA), which is expressed through a central identification problem, evaluation of the narcissistic basis and defenses' quality is an aid in the evaluation and implementation of appropriate therapeutic treatments, according to each subject. From normal depression to pathological depression, in the *doldrums* of the adolescence crossing (Winnicott, 1962) these tools make it possible to adapt as best as possible the care of these teenagers who express a significant subjective suffering. If the consultation is oriented towards Gender Dysphoria's evaluation, it offers a multi-theoretical approach for the evaluation of clinical situations, thus allowing the detection of possible comorbidities. Thus we will present two Rorschach and TAT protocols analyzed according to the Ecole de Paris's method in order to present the relevance of investigating the quality of the narcissistic basis and the treatment of the loss for these adolescents. We will then focus more particularly on the identifications, which is central to the problem of Gender Dysphoria.

A l'initiative du Pr Colette Chiland, une consultation spécialisée dans les Troubles d'Identité de Genre a pu se mettre en place il y a quelques années au sein d'un service de pédopsychiatrie. L'utilisation des tests projectifs, selon la méthode de l'École de Paris, est un outil clinique permettant une aide au diagnostic et à la prise en charge des adolescents pendant cette période délicate de transformations psychiques et physiques. Outre le diagnostic de dysphorie de genre (DSMV, 2014), dont la problématique identificatoire est centrale, l'évaluation des bases et des défenses narcissiques est une aide au diagnostic et à la mise en place de prises en charges adaptées à la singularité de chaque cas. De la dépression normale à la dépression pathologique, dans la traversée du *pot au noir* de l'adolescence (Winnicott, 1962), ces outils permettent d'ajuster autant que possible le traitement de la demande de ces jeunes témoignant d'une souffrance subjective significative. La consultation spécialisée dans la prise en charge de la dysphorie de genre propose d'évaluer ces tableaux cliniques à l'aide d'une approche multi-théorique, permettant ainsi de repérer d'éventuelles comorbidités. Nous présenterons donc deux protocoles de Rorschach et TAT analysés selon la méthode de l'École de Paris afin d'exposer la pertinence d'étudier la qualité des assises narcissiques et le traitement de la perte chez ces adolescents. Puis nous étudierons plus particulièrement la problématique identificatoire centrale au questionnement qu'engendre la dysphorie de genre.

356. *Between psychic regression and physical aggression during adolescence: a case study (ENG).*

Mrs. Elina Kardara, Psychologue clinicienne Doctorante, Laboratoire « Psychologie Clinique, Psychopathologie, Psychanalyse » (PCPP EA4056), University Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris Cité, France, elina_1111@hotmail.com

We wish to present some aspects of our work undertaken within the framework of our doctoral research and pertaining to the model of the School of Paris. The sense of touch represents the first sense that a fetus acquires in utero. On the basis of the idea that instinctual (oedipal) movements are reactivated during adolescence, an aggressive act could be considered both as an attempt to shape and as the expression of primitive subjective experiences preceding the onset and organization of verbal language. Our study of the case of Alex, a 17-year-old adolescent, and our interpretation of his protocol according to the School of Paris will try to demonstrate the relationship between primary sensoriality and recourse to aggressive acts during adolescence. In particular, we assume that, during an evaluation by means of projective tests (RORSCHACH and TAT), the subject can express her aggressiveness directly on the test material (criticisms of the material, aggressive manipulation), while at the same time being confronted with the re-awakening of an early experience by touching it. Our aim in presenting this case study will be to highlight both the ability of a subject to regress through physical contact with the material presented to her during such testing and the clinical richness resulting from the interpretation and analysis of the material, verbal as well as non-verbal.

418. Le diagnostic différentiel à l'épreuve du délire chez l'adolescent et le jeune adulte : apports du Rorschach et du TAT en situation interculturelle (FRA). Differential diagnostic in adolescents and young adults with delusion disorders: Contribution of Rorschach and TAT in cross-cultural situation

Mr. Alain Loyem Zangue, Psychologue clinicien Doctorant, Laboratoire « Psychologie Clinique, Psychopathologie, Psychanalyse » (PCPP EA4056), University Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris Cité, France, alain.loyem@outlook.com & Pr Catherine Azoulay, Laboratoire « Psychologie Clinique, Psychopathologie, Psychanalyse » (PCPP EA4056), University Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris Cité, France

La complexité du diagnostic en psychologie clinique et en psychopathologie est une réalité indéniable. Le sens attribué au diagnostic est tributaire de la subjectivité et du contexte socio-culturel dans lequel le symptôme se constitue et se développe. C'est le cas du délire dont le polymorphisme ne rend pas toujours aisée la pose du diagnostic. Le recours à des outils tels que le Rorschach et le TAT, contribue d'une part à mieux caractériser les comportements du patient, après la décrue du délire ; et d'autre part à leur attribuer du sens en les inscrivant dans un processus subjectif et contextuel. Ce processus devant aboutir à l'identification d'un type d'organisation psychique, et à l'exclusion d'autres organisations psychiques. Toutefois, il se pose le problème de la validité de leur utilisation en milieu non occidental, et spécifiquement au Cameroun. En effet, le Rorschach et le TAT sont des outils élaborés et systématisés dans des cadres sociaux et anthropologiques, en occurrence l'Occident. Ils s'adosent pour ainsi dire sur un ensemble de présupposés pratiques et théoriques. Peuvent-ils dans ce contexte être pertinents pour la pose d'un diagnostic chez des adolescents et jeunes adultes camerounais, qui consultent pour troubles délirants ? C'est à cette question que cette communication va tenter de répondre à l'aide d'une étude portant sur des sujets camerounais ayant développé un syndrome délirant at auxquels nous avons fait passer des épreuves projectives, selon la méthodologie et l'interprétation de l'Ecole de Paris.

Diagnostic in clinical psychology and psychopathology is indisputably complex. Its meaning depends on the subjectivity and the socio-cultural context in which the symptom is formed and get developed. That is the case with delusion whose polymorphism does not always facilitate the diagnostic. The use of tools such as Rorschach and TAT on one hand helps in a better description of the patient's behaviours when the delusion declines, and on the other hand it helps in defining them by putting them in the subjective and contextual process. This process will lead to the identification of a type of psychic organisation and the exclusion of others psychic organisations. However, there is a problem with the validity of their use out of the Western context and especially in Cameroon. Rorschach and TAT are in fact developed and systematised tools within the social and anthropological frameworks, in the West in this case. They therefore lean back on a set of practical and theoretical assumptions. Can they, in this context, be relevant for a diagnostic on Cameroonian adolescents and young adults who consult for delusional disorders? Based on a study carried on Cameroonian subjects who have developed a delusional syndrome and who undergone our projective tests, in respect with the methodology and interpretation of Ecole de Paris, this communication will attempt to answer this question.

SYMPOSIA and THEMATIC SESSIONS **13h30 - 15h30**

<p>Symposium 18</p> <p><i>"Fonctionnements psychiques et expériences des limites aux épreuves projectives : bornes ou confins ?"</i></p>	<p>FRANÇAIS (with simultaneous interpretation in ENGLISH, ESPAÑOL)</p> <p>59. Bornes et confins de la créativité : entre psychanalyse, méthodes projectives et psychologie cognitive (FRA). Delineating creativity: at the crossroad of psychoanalysis, projective methods and cognitive psychology Christine Peiffer</p> <p>225. Figurations et traitements des trous psychiques au Rorschach chez l'enfant et l'adolescent (FRA) Figurations and Treatments of Psychic Holes in the Rorschach Test in Children and Adolescents Hélène Suarez-Labat</p>
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<p><i>"Psychic Functioning and Experiences of Borders in Projective Tests: Bounds or Confines? »</i></p> <p>Hélène Suarez-Labat</p>	<p>289. L'a-bord sensoriel aux épreuves projectives chez les sujets auteurs de transgressions routières (FRA) Sensory Acknowledgment to Projective Tests in Subjects Responsible for Road Misdemeanour Inesse Laouini</p> <p>318. Défaut de symbolisation et étayage du figuratif au Rorschach, TAT et Scéno-test chez la personne âgée souffrant de la maladie d'Alzheimer (FRA) Defect of symbolization and propping up of the figurative qualities in Rorschach, TAT and Scéno-test in the elderly person suffering from the Alzheimer disease Catherine Fourques</p> <p>323. Aux confins de la névrose infantile (FRA) At the Edge of Infantile Neurosis Jean Yves Chagnon, Marie Laure Durand & Caroline Hurvy</p>
<p>Symposium 21</p> <p><i>"Using Psychological Assessment to Help Clients Heal Shame"</i></p> <p>Stephen Finn</p>	<p>ENGLISH (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Filippo Aschieri, European Center for Therapeutic Assessment, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan, Italy ➤ Hilde de Saeger, the Viersprong Institute, Bergen op Zoom, The Netherlands ➤ Diane Engelman and JB Allyn, Center for Collaborative Psychology, Psychiatry, and Medicine, Kentfield, California, USA ➤ Mariam King, private practice, San Francisco & Mill Valley, California, USA ➤ Noriko Nakamura, Asian---Pacific Center for Therapeutic Assessment, Tokyo, Japan
<p>Session 44</p> <p><i>« Psychoses et schizophrénie »</i></p> <p><i>"Psychosis and schizophrenia"</i></p>	<p>ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>132. Unité ou diversité des schizophrénies ? (FRA) Unity or diversity of schizophrenia? François-David Camps</p> <p>280. Analysing the Effects of Writing in Psychological Sphere with Rorschach Test (ENG) Esma Karakurt & Ashlhan Topyay</p> <p>199. Psychotic functioning in adolescence, beyond diagnosis: A test-retest projective case study (ENG) Fonctionnement psychotique à l'adolescence, au-delà du diagnostic : Étude de cas projective avec une méthode test-retest Haya Sleiman Haidar & Manuella De Luca</p> <p>6. Une autre voie de détournement de la passivité : la décompensation schizophrénique à l'adolescence (FRA) Another way of diverting passivity: Schizophrenic Decompensation in Adolescence Simruiy Ikiz</p> <p>222. Adherence to neuroleptic treatment in schizophrenia: a patient's relationship to his psychic boundaries and body (ENG) Axel Massin & Damien Fouques</p>
<p>Session 40</p> <p><i>"Narcissistic Issues"</i></p>	<p>ENGLISH (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>342. Narcissistic patients and the Rorschach CS Method. Findings and estimates to rethink clinical practice (ENG) Pacientes narcisistas y Método Rorschach SC. Hallazgos y estimaciones para repensar la práctica clínica María Laura Luciani</p> <p>302. A study on Narcissism: overt vs covert through the TAT (ENG) Uno studio sul Narcisismo: tipologia overt e covert a confronto attraverso il T.A.T. Doriana Dipaola, Valentina Triscio, Elisa Francesca Bosco, Marta Ferraris & Gabriella Gandino</p> <p>288. Why do avoidant personality disorders have narcissistic traits? Some hypothesis from the Rorschach test (ENG) Dana Castro</p> <p>167. The borderline personality organisation's journey towards adulthood: object loss in the axis of separation-individuation (ENG) Aylin Erbahar & Gülce Fıkrıkoca</p> <p>333. The Evaluation of The First Object Relations in Transsexuality (ENG) Ayşe Sena Sarı & Bengi Pirim-Düşgör</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Session 38</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Eating Disorders"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">« <i>Troubles des conduites alimentaires</i> »</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>170. <i>Morbid obesity and personality traits. A comparison study between two populations: Sweden and Argentina (ENG)</i> Monica Guinzbourg de Braude & Kristina Elfhag</p> <p>202. <i>Corps obèse et féminité à l'épreuve du Rorschach: quand la médiation corporelle groupale engage le travail de la féminité par l'expression de l'agressivité (FRA) Obese body and femininity able to stand the test of Rorschach : when Corporal Mediation Therapy engages femininity work by expression of aggressiveness</i> Charlyne Picard, Angéline Morra & Almudena Sanahuja</p> <p>109. <i>Psychological Assessment of the Obese Patients who have Bariatric Surgery by Rorschach and T.A.T. Tests (ENG)</i> Aslihan Ozfidan</p> <p>54. <i>Symptôme obésité, amaigrissement et enveloppes psychiques à l'adolescence à l'épreuve du Rorschach (FRA) Symptom of obesity, loss of weight and psychical envelopes in adolescence in the test of Rorschach</i> Rose-Angélique Belot, Sanahuja Almudena, Tevfika Ikiz, İrem Atak & André Mariage</p> <p>164. <i>Le processus onirique dans l'anorexie mentale adolescente (FRA) The dream process in adolescent anorexia nervosa</i> Konstantinos Anastasopoulos</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Session 54</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Rorschach, determinant and color"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">« <i>Rorschach, déterminant et couleurs</i> »</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>172. <i>The Inkblots and Rorschach psychological quest (ENG) Las manchas de tinta y las búsquedas psicológicas de Rorschach</i> Fernando Silberstein</p> <p>187. <i>What is a determinant? (ENG)</i> Helge Malmgren</p> <p>248. <i>The developmental dimension of Rorschach color variable between 5/6 and 21 years old (ENG)</i> Danilo Silva</p> <p>424. <i>"Eye tracking" et les réponses au Rorschach (FRA)</i> Emilia Alexieva & Eugenia Hristova</p> <p>370. <i>Dépression et réponses couleur au Rorschach chez des patients Togolais (FRA) Depression and Rorschach color responses in Togolese patients</i> Bassantea Lodegaena Kpassagou, Lawson Laté Mawuli & Hatta Ogma Herbert</p>

Symposium 18 *“Fonctionnements psychiques et expériences des limites aux épreuves projectives : bornes ou confins ?”* « *Psychic Functioning and Experiences of Borders in Projective Tests: Bounds or Confines?* »

Chairperson : Dr. Hélène Suarez-Labat, Paris, France

Room Farabeuf FRANÇAIS (with simultaneous interpretation in ENGLISH, ESPAÑOL)

59. *Bornes et confins de la créativité : entre psychanalyse, méthodes projectives et psychologie cognitive (FRA). Delineating creativity: at the crossroad of psychoanalysis, projective methods and cognitive psychology*

Dr Christine Peiffer, Education Nationale, Laboratoire PCPP, Université Paris Descartes, France, christinepeiffer@orange.fr

Cette communication propose une approche de la créativité et de ses expressions polyphormes au prisme des méthodes projectives et de tests créatifs. La notion, qui a suscité de nombreuses recherches tant dans le champ de la psychanalyse que de la psychologie cognitive ou neuroscientifique, n'a pourtant guère fait l'objet de rapprochement entre les deux disciplines. Le présent article, issu d'une thèse en psychologie clinique et projective, s'interroge sur leurs bornes et confins respectifs, à l'appui de deux vignettes cliniques : celle de Meriem, tout d'abord, étudiante dans une grande école d'ingénieurs, qui a fait montre d'une créativité joyeuse, voire exubérante lors des passations du Rorschach et du TAT. Celle de Sarah ensuite, une écolière dynamique et créative, elle aussi, à qui ont été proposés les méthodes projectives puis les tests de Torrance (tests de la pensée créative) et de Epocs (test réservé aux enfants). La discussion portera sur trois points : la comparaison critique des différentes techniques de tests, les points communs qui se dégagent des protocoles de Meriem et de Sarah, notamment sur la nature de leur angoisse, et les inférences que l'on peut en tirer sur les racines de la créativité.

This presentation deals with creativity and its various expressions in projective tools and creativity tests. As a matter of fact, if the notion has been thoroughly worked out by psychoanalysts as well as cognitive psychologists, there are not many bridges between their respective fields. Our research, through a PH.D thesis, has tried to explore their boundaries and links. The study population comes from schools: pupils and students, specially the ones in the French Grandes Ecoles. This paper, after a short metapsychological introduction, will compare two case studies : Through the first one, Meriem, yet student in a very selective Engineering School, will be shown expressions of an unbridled creativity in both Rorschach and Thematic Apprehension tests. The chosen way to analyse them is in obedience with the Ecole de Paris projective methods. The second case concerns Sarah, a highly creative pupil girl who performed interesting results in different creative tests, such as Torrance Creative Thinking and Evaluation Potential Creativity (a new cognitive children test). As Meriem, she commented with flying colours Rorschach and TAT boards. The discussion will then focus on the following subjects : a critical comparison between the various tests and methods, the common features pointing out from Meriem and Sarah protocols, and to conclude, considerations on creativity 's well-springs.

**225. Figurations et traitements des trous psychiques au Rorschach chez l'enfant et l'adolescent (FRA).
Figurations and Treatments of Psychic Holes in the Rorschach Test in Children and Adolescents**

Dr H el ene Suarez-Labat, Universit  Paris Descartes, Boulogne-Billancourt, France, suarezlabath@hotmail.com

La diff renciation entre le dedans et le dehors fait partie des premi res constructions de la repr sentation de soi et de l'int gration des auto- rotismes. Ceux-ci sont  tablis   partir des exp riences psychiques du corps, centr es sur les portes du corps, v ritables ilots d'organisations de l'oralit , de l'analit  et des diff rentes versions des assemblages pulsionnels vectoris s par le sexuel infantile. Les jeunes enfants et les adolescents sont confront s aux mises en forme identificatoires de ces portes du corps, ceci selon le fonctionnement de l'organisation narcissique et  dipienne permettant d'acc der   une structuration psychique. La perception de la b ance, se traduit au Rorschach par la r f rence au d tail intermaculaire (Dbl) et ses repr sentations multiples. L'analyse des repr sentations des trous psychiques sont pr sent es   partir de protocoles de jeunes enfants et d'adolescents pr sentant   ces deux p riodes de la vie des angoisses de pertes dont les diff rentes d clinaisons sont  tudi es. Les traces anciennes des inscriptions des portes psychiques du corps et leurs traitements particuliers demeur s dans l'obscurit  sont mis au jour gr ce   l' clairage des  preuves projectives.

The differentiation between the inside and the outside is part of the first constructions of self-representations and of the integration of autoerotisms. These are created starting from psychic experiences of the body, centered on the gates of the body, real organizations' islets of orality, anality, and different versions of drive assembly guided by infantile sexuality. Young children and adolescents are left facing the identificatory shapings of these gates of the body, according to the functioning of narcissistic and Oedipal organizations that allow access to a psychic structuring. In the Rorschach test, perception of openness manifests through references to space (S) and its multiple representations. The analysis of representations of psychic holes will be presented based on Rorschach protocols from young children and adolescents that demonstrate loss anxieties whose different variations are studied: the hole as amputation, the hole as emptiness, the hole as outburst, the hole as great distress, the hole as a bottom. The alternation of these representations, psychic bisexuality and triangulation investments allow us to analyze and to re-establish vestiges of the radical disinvestment of the psychic gates of the body and their integrations that have remained in the dark.

289. L'a-bord sensoriel aux  preuves projectives chez les sujets auteurs de transgressions routi res (FRA) Sensory Acknowledgment to Projective Tests in Subjects Responsible for Road Misdemeanour

Mrs. Inesse Laouini, Universit  de Paris 13 Villetaneuse, Paris, France, inesselaouini@gmail.com

Nous proposons, dans le cadre de ce symposium, de nous int resser aux conduites automobiles d viantes – probl matiques peu  tudi es sous l'angle du r f rent psychanalytique. Il s'agit de la transgression, entendue comme franchissement d'une limite soutenons. Nous retiendrons en partie, le terme de *bord* pour qualifier la limite, non simplement au regard d'une s mantique sp cifique   la repr sentation de la route et du code, mais avant tout en raison de l'essence sensorielle que convoque son  tymologie. Les entretiens men s aupr s de sujets auteurs de transgressions routi res montrent la pr gnance des aspects sensoriels qui agissent dans la singularit  des pratiques routi res d viantes et qui impr gnent les investissements   l'objet motoris . Il s'agira de rep rer la fa on dont ces mouvements se pr sentent en situation projective (Rorschach/TAT) et d'identifier le sens qu'ils prennent au sein du fonctionnement psychique des sujets auteurs de transgressions routi res. Avec l'appui des  preuves projectives, ces conduites routi res d viantes s' clairent et semblent constituer une des facettes des cliniques contemporaines dites de « l'extr me ».

In the framework of this symposium, we propose to look at transgressive driving behaviour, which is an issue seldom studied through the psychoanalytical lens. The problem of transgression, understood as the crossing a limit, ties in with the proposals supported in this symposium. We will use the term of edge to describe the limit, not merely in terms of the language-specific productions of the road that it, but because of the sensory essence that its etymology invokes. Interviews with subjects responsible for road transgressions show the prevalence of the sensory aspects in the singularity of transgressive road practices, which permeate the investments in the motorised object. It will be

necessary to identify how these movements present themselves in projective situations (Rorschach/TAT) and to identify the meaning they take on in the psychic functioning of road transgression perpetrators. These projectives help understand this transgressive driving behaviour and seem to constitute a facet of so-called extreme contemporary clinics.

318. Défaut de symbolisation et étayage du figuratif au Rorschach, TAT et Scéno-test chez la personne âgée souffrant de la maladie d'Alzheimer (FRA). Defect of symbolization and propping up of the figurative qualities in Rorschach, TAT and Scéno-test in the elderly person suffering from the Alzheimer disease

Mrs. Catherine Fourques, Université Paris Descartes, Boulogne-Billancourt, France, cat_morreel@yahoo.fr

La rencontre avec une personne âgée souffrant de la maladie d'Alzheimer évoque inmanquablement une problématique limite. Des souvenirs anciens croisent des éléments de la réalité actuelle et les vécus subjectifs (affects, fantasmes) attachés à chacun de ces éléments se mêlent et se colorent les uns les autres. Le discours né de ces associations paraît incohérent de prime abord et révèle une perte des repères identitaires. Les effets de cette maladie sur le psychisme de la personne atteinte sont profonds. Les processus de symbolisation et d'internalisation sont fragilisés sapant le travail des processus de régulation des tensions et excitations. L'angoisse issue de cette confusion identitaire n'est plus contenue et met en évidence la rupture du sentiment de continuité d'exister. L'analyse des protocoles au Rorschach et au TAT affine et précise la compréhension de la problématique limite de ces patients et suggère un défaut de différenciation entre le perceptif et le symbolique, l'investissement du figuratif semblant soutenir des représentations de choses et ainsi le processus d'internalisation. La proposition du Scéno-test vient alors confronter cette hypothèse du figuratif étayant chez ces personnes souffrant de la maladie d'Alzheimer.

Meet an elderly person suffering from the Alzheimer's disease make inevitably think about a porosity of borders. Old memories cross elements of the current reality and the subjective experiences (affects, fantasms) attached to each of these elements mix and influence themselves. The speech which result of these associations seems inconsistent at first sight and reveals a loss of the identical marks. The effects of this disease on the psyche of the affected person are profound. The symbolization and internalization processes are weakened undermining the work of the processes of regulation of the tensions and the excitements. The anxiety stemming from this identity confusion is not any more contained and highlights the break of the feeling of continuity to exist. Projective methods thus appear to be valuable and complementary tools to the clinical interview to study the defensive modalities organized to try to handle such anxieties. The analysis of protocols in Rorschach (modes of apprehension, quality of the human answers...) and in the TAT (the investment of the perceptive details, the heterogeneity of modes of functioning, the identifications...) specifies the understanding of the borderline problem of these patients and suggests a defect of differentiation between the perceptive and symbolism. The investment of figurative qualities seems support the representation of the things and so the internalization process. Propose the Scéno-test then comes to confront this hypothesis of the figurative qualities at these elderly person suffering from the Alzheimer's disease.

323. Aux confins de la névrose infantile (FRA). At the Edge of Infantile Neurosis

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En référence à la psychopathologie psychanalytique, cette communication aborde une problématique particulière, rencontrée lors de bilans de certains enfants en période de latence : intelligents, ayant de bons résultats aux épreuves cognitives, ils présentent aux épreuves projectives des modes de fonctionnement psychique peu névrotisés, marqués par une forte excitation dont la dimension prégénitale est manifeste. Mais les différences inter-épreuves interrogent : alors que la dimension moins figurative et l'écho directement corporel -notamment dans sa symbolique sexuelle- du Rorschach semblent plonger ces enfants dans un débordement d'excitation qui dépasse leurs possibilités d'élaboration psychique, les épreuves thématiques (CAT, TAT, PN), plus figuratives, aident à lier cette excitation dans un après coup fécond. Notre hypothèse est la suivante : la situation projective dans sa globalité réactive une situation « hystérisante » pour ces enfants dont la névrose infantile a été abordée mais non résolue, elle produit et actualise une excitation libidinale en avance sur les capacités du Moi comme lors de la phase phallique. La complémentarité des deux types d'épreuves projectives favorise l'aspect élaboratif de la compulsion de répétition, les épreuves jouant ainsi un rôle « d'attracteur œdipien » (Ody). La présentation de deux cas détaillés illustrera cette hypothèse. Le climat particulièrement « transférentiel » des passations avec ces enfants témoigne de leurs capacités de névrotisation, comme le confirme d'ailleurs la façon dont ils tirent souvent profit de façon étonnante d'une psychothérapie analytique.

This paper addresses a particular psychoanalytic psychopathology issue encountered in the assessment of certain children during the latency stage. These were intelligent children who had good scores in the cognitive ability tests, but when confronted to projective tests presented patterns of psychic functioning that were poorly neurotized, marked by a strong excitement with an obvious pregenital dimension. The differences observed across tests raised some questions: while the less figurative aspect and the direct bodily echo - especially in its sexual symbolism - of the Rorschach test seemed to immerse these children into a flow of excitement beyond the possibilities of psychic elaboration, the more figurative "thematic tests" (CAT, TAT, PN) helped to link this excitement to a fruitful "après-coup" (Nachträglichkeit). Our hypothesis is that the projective situation in its entirety reactivates a "hysterizing"

situation for these children whose infantile neurosis has been approached but not resolved; it produces and actualizes a libidinal excitement beyond the ego's abilities, as witnessed in the Phallic phase. The complementarity of the two types of projective tests favors the elaborative aspect of the compulsion of repetition, the tests thus playing a role of "Œdipal attractor" (Ody). The presentation of two detailed cases will illustrate this hypothesis. The particular "transferential" climate during the testing sessions with these children testifies to their capacity for neuroticization, and is confirmed by the way they often benefit amazingly well from analytical psychotherapy.

Symposium 21 ***"Using Psychological Assessment To Help Clients Heal Shame"***
Chairperson: Stefen Finn, Center for Therapeutic Assessment, Austin, Texas, USA

Room Pasquier ENGLISH (no simultaneous interpretation)

Many of the people referred for psychological assessment have intense shame that is interwoven with their psychological problems and that interferes with their healing. Psychological assessment can help clients repair shame by yielding a more compassionate understanding of their difficulties and by helping clients find hope and ways to move forward. The 5 presenters in this international symposium will talk about instances when clients they were working with became less ashamed as the result of a psychological assessment. Following the presentations, Dr. Finn will discuss the cases and their implications for using psychological assessment to help clients heal from shame.

Presenters:

- Filippo Aschieri, European Center for Therapeutic Assessment, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan, Italy
- Hilde de Saeger, the Viersprong Institute, Bergen op Zoom, The Netherlands
- Diane Engelman and JB Allyn, Center for Collaborative Psychology, Psychiatry, and Medicine, Kentfield, California, USA
- Mariam King, private practice, San Francisco & Mill Valley, California, USA
- Noriko Nakamura, Asian-Pacific Center for Therapeutic Assessment, Tokyo, Japan

Session 44 « *Psychosis and Schizophrenia* » « *Psychose et schizophrénie* »
Room Roussy ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

132. *Unité ou diversité des schizophrénies ? (FRA) Unity or diversity of schizophrenia?*

Dr. François-David Camps, CRPPC, Université Lumière Lyon 2, France, fdcamps@bbox.fr

Cette communication présente une étude approfondie du fonctionnement psychique de sujets ayant reçu un diagnostic de schizophrénie. Elle présente une comparaison des diverses formes de schizophrénies : hétérotypique, paranoïde, dysthymique, etc., avec l'idée que, si, ces psychoses dissociatives sont toutes traversées par un processus commun qui a permis leur regroupement par E. Bleuler, on peut néanmoins observer des différences importantes entre elles. Il s'agit de sortir d'une approche purement symptomatologique et catégorielle de la schizophrénie pour tenter de comprendre le fonctionnement d'une psyché traversée par un processus de désorganisation massif, et d'en éclairer les impasses mais aussi les moments plus trophiques. Cette communication démontre l'intérêt d'une approche des psychoses schizophréniques fondée sur une compréhension psychodynamique du fonctionnement psychique grâce au Rorschach et au T.A.T., cotés et analysés selon les principes de l'École de Paris. Les résultats présentés mettent en évidence dans les schizophrénies des modes de fonctionnements psychopathologiques plus hétérogènes qu'on ne le pense habituellement. Cette communication souhaite ainsi contribuer, par les résultats qu'elle présente, au débat sur l'unité ou la diversité des formes de schizophrénies.

This communication presents a comprehensive and comparative study of mental functioning in subjects who have been diagnosed with schizophrenia, taking into account the various forms of the disorder: disorganized, paranoid, dysthymic, simple and undifferentiated. It is not concerned with a purely symptomatic approach but with gaining an understanding of the psyche by shedding light on the process of schizophrenic disorganization and taking into account trophic factors. The communication highlights how mental functioning differs in the different forms of schizophrenia. This communication demonstrates the value of approaching schizophrenic disorders with a psychodynamic understanding of mental functioning and using the Rorschach test and the TAT test scored and analysed according to the principles of the School of Paris. This communication aims to use psychopathological results to make a contribution to the debate on the unity or diversity of the different forms of schizophrenia.

280. *Analysing the Effects of Writing in Psychological Sphere with Rorschach Test (ENG).*

Mrs Esma Karakurt, Ankara Oncology Training and Research Hospital Community Mental Health Center, Ankara, Turkey, esmakarakurt@yahoo.com & Mrs. Aslihan Topay, Maltepe Ersoy Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey, topay@gmail.com

Mr. G. is 56 years old, high school graduate, and diagnosed with schizophrenia for over 15 years. He has been attending the story-writing course (financed by Ankara Development Agency) since October 2016 regularly at the Community Mental Health Center, in which psychotic disorder diagnosed people are treated. The course is 2 hours a week and scheduled to end at the end of June 2017. Mr.G. continues to attend the course and his Rorschach protocols in the beginning and in the end of the course will be analyzed along with his writings. It will be analyzed how a writing program, which does not focus on therapy, affects the patient's way of expressing himself, and as well as how his intellectual and affective expressions, self-perception, border confusion, impulses and the relations with the other is shaped. It is expected that at the end of the courses, which do not aim for a systematic therapy but have a routine program, Mr.G's psychotic functioning would continue, though he would better interpret the confusion that he experiences. It is also expected that this enrichment in his interpretation would be reflected on the protocol.

**199. Psychotic functioning in adolescence, beyond diagnosis: A test-retest projective case study (ENG).
Fonctionnement psychotique à l'adolescence, au-delà du diagnostic : Étude de cas projective avec une
méthode test-retest**

Mrs. Haya Sleiman Haidar, Psychologue clinicienne Doctorante, Laboratoire « Psychologie Clinique, Psychopathologie, Psychanalyse » (PCPP EA4056), Université Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris Cité, France, & Manuella De Luca, Psychiatre, Docteur en Psychologie, Responsable du pôle de psychiatrie et de psychopathologie de l'adolescent et du jeune adulte, Institut Marcel Rivière MGEN La Verrière, haya.s.haidar@gmail.com mdeluca@mgen.fr

Despite the abundance of studies regarding early psychosis, mild psychotic-like symptoms in adolescence remain widely non-specific and ambiguous. Detecting these clinical features with the intent of early intervention is crucial for bettering the outcomes. However, identifying the very early signs as specifically prodromal of schizophrenia may result in inappropriate treatment, misdiagnoses and heavy stigma amongst young patients. Adolescence, as defined by the psychoanalytic approach, is a period of deep physical and psychological changes that ratify the dynamic process of "becoming-a-subject". Pubertal psychosis, in this critical context, is considered as a developmental breakdown, which exposes the weaknesses within this process and reveals psychotic potentialities. Results from a comparative projective case study of a 16 year-old patient displaying sub-threshold psychotic symptoms, over a short test-retest interval of 4 months, support the validity of the Parisian School method and of the complementary use of both the Rorschach and the Thematic Apperception Test in exhibiting the complex heterogeneity of adolescent psychological functioning. The Rorschach was valuable in detecting serious disorganizations in self-representation which lie behind subclinical symptoms, while the TAT proved to be very sensitive in uncovering non-negligible change in narrative discourse and thought processes. Regardless of the definite diagnosis, understanding the metapsychological links between adolescence and psychosis will allow therapists to better comprehend the underlying dynamics of psychotic symptomatology and emphasize their therapeutic strategies on reviving the processes of change which are an inherent part of adolescence.

Malgré les nombreuses études effectuées sur la question de la psychose à l'adolescence, les premières manifestations psychotiques demeurent difficilement identifiables. Les études actuelles affirment que le pronostic dépend de la précocité du traitement. Or, la difficulté d'une telle appréciation se pose à l'adolescence de par son caractère sensible aux désorganisations passagères. L'identification prématurée de ces symptômes comme spécifiquement annonciateurs d'une schizophrénie pourrait conduire à de lourdes interventions et enfermer ces adolescents dans un diagnostic stigmatisant. L'adolescence, selon l'approche psychanalytique, est un processus dynamique qui entraîne de profonds remaniements somatiques et psychiques et conduit l'adolescent vers une nécessaire subjectivation. La psychose pubertaire, dans ce contexte critique, est une rupture dans le développement qui expose les fêlures de ce processus et révèle des potentialités psychotiques. Les résultats d'une étude projective, par test-retest à intervalle de 4 mois, menée auprès d'un adolescent de 16 ans présentant une décompensation insidieuse, montrent la valeur de la méthode de l'École de Paris et de la complémentarité du Rorschach et du TAT dans la mise en évidence de l'hétérogénéité complexe du fonctionnement psychique adolescent. Le Rorschach s'est révélé précieux dans la détection des désorganisations identitaires sous-jacentes aux symptômes prémorbides, tandis que le TAT s'est avéré être un outil particulièrement sensible à l'émergence de changements non négligeables dans la narrativité et les processus de pensée. Au-delà d'un intérêt purement diagnostique, l'étude des liens métapsychologiques entre adolescence et psychose contribuera à une meilleure compréhension des aménagements psychotiques et permettra aux cliniciens de proposer des stratégies thérapeutiques qui mobiliseront les processus de changement propres à l'adolescence.

6. Une autre voie de détournement de la passivité : la décompensation schizophrénique à l'adolescence (FRA). Another way of diverting passivity: Schizophrenic Decompensation in Adolescence

Mrs Simruy Ikiz, Psychologue clinicienne, France, simruyikiz@gmail.com

Avec les changements qu'amène la puberté, l'adolescent se trouve face à un renforcement des exigences pulsionnelles. La naissance du corps pubère exige sa prise en charge et nécessite une certaine position passive face aux changements pour la réappropriation de ce nouveau corps. Pour certains enfants le feu de la puberté, en renforçant les exigences pulsionnelles, ne met pas en jeu seulement le conflit œdipien, mais fait éclater tout ce qui silencieusement n'a pas pu être conflictualisé. Notre questionnement dans ce travail serait donc de savoir si nous pouvons voir la décompensation schizophrénique à l'adolescence en tant qu'un surinvestissement de l'activité en mobilisant les

pulsions destructrices comme le recours suprême contre une passivité qui est vécue dans le registre de la passivation. Les protocoles des bilans projectifs de quatre adolescents diagnostiqués pour la première fois, après l'adolescence de schizophrénie précoce ont été analysés accompagné d'une échelle de degré d'impact du test de Rorschach, que nous avons créée pour cette recherche. Nous avons témoigné que pour ces quatre adolescents la position passive suscite un vécu très dangereux et menaçant, face auquel ils se défendent de toute leur force au prix de se détruire eux-mêmes.

With the changes brought about by puberty, the adolescent finds himself confronted with a reinforcement of instinctual demands. The birth of the pubescent body needs to be dealt with and requires a passive position in front of these changes for the re-appropriation of this new body. For some children, the fire of puberty, by reinforcing the instinctual demands, brings into play not only the oedipal conflict, but bursts out all which could not be silently treated as conflicts. Our questioning in this work would thus be whether we could see the schizophrenic breakdown in adolescence as an over-investment in activity by mobilizing destructive instincts as a last resort against a passivity experienced in the field of passivation. The records of projective evaluations of four adolescents who were first diagnosed after adolescence with early schizophrenia have been analysed, accompanied by a scale of the test's impact degree which we have created for this research. We have demonstrated that, for these four adolescents, the passive position arouses a very dangerous and threatening experience, in front of which they defend themselves with all their power at the cost of destroying themselves.

222. Adherence to neuroleptic treatment in schizophrenia: a patient's relationship to his psychic boundaries and body (ENG)

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Adherence to neuroleptic treatment is a major problem in schizophrenia treatment and relapse prevention. Among involved factors, therapeutic alliance with the prescriber, and the patient's perception of his disease and of the beneficial and invalidating effects of the treatment, are the most frequently cited ones (Vaxelaire et al., 2014; Mahadun & Marshall, 2008; Buchanan, 1992). Among psychoanalytic literature, the clinical observations made by De Luca, Jeanne and Chenivresse (2004) through a "medication group", lead them to question the impact of a neuroleptic treatment, as an external object, upon the psychosomatic integrity of psychotic patients, because of their difficulty to differentiate the inside from the outside. The present study aimed to investigate this impact and its link with the adherence to neuroleptic treatment. The methodology consisted in a qualitative analysis of semi-directive interviews of six subjects suffering from schizophrenia, the use of the Rorschach test (CS and Parisian school) to investigate the quality of the psychic borders and the presence of body-related anxiety, as well as the Medication Adherence Rating Scale (MARS) to quantify adherence behavior. We found that the least adherent subjects had more fragile psychic borders and more pervasive body-related anxiety than those who did not report adherence problems. Those subjects, to whom both the treatment and the prescriber are perceived as persecutors, could thus try and preserve their psychosomatic integrity from intrusion or partition by refusing their treatment.

Session 40 « Narcissistic Issues »

Room Leroux

ENGLISH (no simultaneous interpretation)

342. Narcissistic patients and the Rorschach CS Method. Findings and estimates to rethink clinical practice (ENG). Pacientes narcisistas y Método Rorschach SC. Hallazgos y estimaciones para repensar la práctica clínica

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This paper is based on findings of a research carried out with 15 adult female patients presenting narcissistic with the aim of contributing to the assessment of peculiarities may be helpful in clinical practice. We have considered The Rorschach Comprehensive System as a valid tool to access the exploration of possible relationships between narcissistic traits and cognitive functioning. On the basis of two independent samples (patients and non-patients), we have compared the averages found according to the variables Self-perception, Perception and Interpersonal Relations, and the Cognitive Triad in its three areas: Information Processing, Cognitive Mediation and Ideation. The highest level of significance was found in Information Processing, the most affected area of the cognitive Triad, since at the time of processing the information these subjects use dysfunctional modalities. Considering that processing strategies are influenced by pre-established dispositions. Our hypothesis hold that this tendency would be related to distinctive forms of processing of the right hemisphere, preponderant in visuospatial and affective-emotional abilities. We enclose pathologies of narcissism within deficit pathologies, their unclear boundaries of differentiation self/others, implies lability in the level of cohesion and regulation of the Self, in the early bonds and styles of attachment achieved. Consequently, particularities in the perception of the one self and others conditions the tactics of receiving information. Knowing the perceptual and linking modality of subjects with narcissistic traits of the personality is useful not only for the purposes of diagnosis but also in the understanding and modulation of the therapeutic link.

El presente trabajo se basa en hallazgos de una investigación realizada con 15 pacientes mujeres adultas que presentan rasgos narcisistas y su presunta contribución a la valoración de las peculiaridades en la práctica clínica. Se

administró el Método Rorschach SC, considerado como herramienta válida para acceder a la exploración de posibles relaciones entre rasgos narcisistas y funcionamiento cognitivo. Sobre la base de dos muestras independientes (pacientes y No pacientes), se compararon los promedios hallados según las variables *Autopercepción, Percepción y Relaciones Interpersonales*, y la *Tríada Cognitiva* en sus tres áreas: *Procesamiento de la información, Mediación Cognitiva e Ideación*. Se halló el mayor nivel de significación en *Procesamiento de la información*, área más afectada de la *Tríada cognitiva*, dado que a la hora de procesar la información éstos sujetos se valen de modalidades disfuncionales. Considerando que las estrategias de procesamiento reciben influencia de disposiciones preestablecidas, tal tendencia estaría vinculada a formas distintivas del procesamiento del hemisferio derecho, preponderante en las habilidades visuoespaciales y afectivo-emocionales. En patologías de déficit como las narcisistas, la no clara diferenciación yo-otro implica labilidad en el nivel de cohesión y regulación del Self, en los vínculos tempranos y estilos de apego logrados. Consecuentemente, particularidades en la percepción del sí mismo y de los otros condicionan las tácticas de recepción de información. Conocer la modalidad perceptual y vincular de sujetos con rasgos narcisistas de la personalidad es provechoso no solo a los fines del diagnóstico sino también en la comprensión y modulación del vínculo terapéutico.

302. A study on Narcissism: overt vs covert through the TAT (ENG). Uno studio sul Narcisismo: tipologie overt e covert a confronto attraverso il T.A.T.

Dr. Doriana Dipaola, Dr. Valentina Triscio, Dr. Elisa Francesca Bosco, Mrs. Marta Ferraris & Mrs. Gabriella Gandino ; University of Turin, Turin, Italy, dordipa@yahoo.it

Our age is often characterised by expressions like narcissism era and narcissism culture (Lasch, 1979; Rinsley, 1986; Stone, 1998) in which the term narcissism refers to a socio-cultural phenomenon; therefore this work comes from our desire to analyze the narcissistic personality disorder. Its specific purpose is to diversify the two subtypes overt and covert (Akhtar 1989, Gabbard 1989), providing in this way one more prove of their existence. Our research is based on the analysis of 10 TAT protocols from subjects under treatment which were diagnosed with narcissistic personality disorder. These tests were administered and interpreted according to the psychoanalytic approach of the French school and, specifically, we referred to the score sheet proposed by Vica Shentoub. Such approach, through the investigation of both the main psychic processes and the defence mechanisms risen when facing the drive content in the table, offers information about how the subject behaves with regard to reality and how the subject enters his/her inner world (Shentoub, 1993; Rapaport, 1968; Chabert, 1998). Our study aims to demonstrate how the TAT, beside being an effective tool able to identify thinking processes which reveal an investment on the Self and the actual presence of a narcissistic personality disorder, is also able to reveal the disorder's facets and especially differentiate the two subtypes in question. In fact, the different types of narcissistic personality disorder, identified during the diagnostic stage, lead inevitably to develop some reflexions about therapy which take into account the disorder's complexity and difficulty.

In un'epoca spesso connotata da espressioni quali *era del narcisismo e cultura del narcisismo* (Lasch, 1979; Rinsley, 1986; Stone, 1998), in cui il termine narcisismo viene utilizzato per far riferimento a un fenomeno socioculturale, il presente lavoro nasce dal desiderio di approfondire il funzionamento narcisistico di personalità con l'obiettivo specifico di differenziare al suo interno le due sottotipologie *overt e covert* (Akhtar 1989, Cooper 1998), fornendo in questo modo un'ulteriore dimostrazione della loro esistenza. La nostra ricerca si basa sull'analisi di 10 protocolli T.A.T. appartenenti a soggetti in trattamento a cui è stata fatta diagnosi di disturbo narcisistico di personalità. I test sono stati somministrati e interpretati secondo i dettami della Scuola francese, in particolare facendo riferimento alla scheda di spoglio proposta da Vica Shentoub. Tale approccio, attraverso l'indagine dei principali processi psichici e meccanismi di difesa di fronte al contenuto pulsionale della tavola, offre indicazioni circa il modo in cui il soggetto si pone nei confronti della realtà e accede al suo mondo interno (Shentoub, 1993; Rapaport, 1968; Chabert, 1998). Lo studio vuole dimostrare come il T.A.T., oltre ad offrirsi come strumento efficace nell'individuare procedimenti del pensiero rivelatori di un investimento sul sé e l'effettiva presenza di un funzionamento narcisistico di personalità, sia in grado di mostrarne le sfaccettature e in particolare differenziare le due sottocategorie in questione. Le differenti tipologie di funzionamento narcisistico di personalità, individuate durante la fase diagnostica, portano infatti necessariamente a sviluppare delle riflessioni terapeutiche che tengano conto di questa sua articolazione e complessità.

288. Why do avoidant personality disorders have narcissistic traits? Some hypothesis from the Rorschach test (ENG).

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Avoidant personality disorders are known to be more frequent in consulting groups and are a very disabling problem. In some cases and independently of the psychotherapeutic model, some patients benefit fully from their treatment, and others terminate before time. What are, then the personal variables which might explain this difference in treatment response?

Method: the Rorschach protocols of 20 patients diagnosed avoiding personality disorder according to the DSM-4 criteria, were included in a retrospective study and divided in 2 subgroups : the one of those (N=11) who have terminated in due time their psychotherapy (whether psychodynamic or cognitive behavioural) and the one of those

(N=9) who left psychotherapy after a significant behavioural improvement have occurred. The Rorschach protocols have been administered and scored according to the Comprehensive System.

Results have shown that all the patients did not have normative ego indexes (whether under the norm or above it) in addition to a positive CDI, but those who left psychotherapy after a behavioural improvement had all one or more reflection responses.

Discussion. Reflection responses if they are, in the first stages of treatment assets for psychotherapy, they become, later, liabilities as they interfere negatively with the compliance to treatment. The clinical role of reflection responses in the patient's personal functioning is discussed in the light of psychotherapy themes and evolution and is viewed as a defence mechanism enabling the patient to avoid the deepening of his/her genuine problems or cope truly with emotions of shame or guilt.

167. The borderline personality organisation's journey towards adulthood: object loss in the axis of separation-individuation (ENG)

Mrs. Aylin Erbahar & Gülce Fıkrkoca, Clinical Psychologists, Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey, aylinerbahar@gmail.com

In this study, the Rorschach and the Thematic Apperception Tests are used to analyze the separation-individuation process in the case study of a 20-years old male subject, struggling with object loss. The aim is to examine the impact of object loss and to address its place in borderline pathology. The boundaries that were ambiguous at the adolescence should become more apparent during the period of becoming an adult. Yet, as in this case this is not always easy. The inadequacy of the motherhood function makes it difficult to become an adult, to cope with loss and to set distinct boundaries. The Rorschach Test is used to explore object loss and its connection with maternal image, as well as with identity, sensitivity towards absence, narcissistic vulnerability; difficulties concerning separation and the depressive affect. These issues are evaluated respectively by the cards of (I, VII, IX);(I, V); (I);(I, X) and the color responses. Depending upon separation-individuation axis, the object relations are evaluated by TAT. The narcissistic inadequacy, the separation issue, the vulnerability towards loss and internal/external boundaries are respectively examined by the cards of (1);(2, 13BM) and (12BG, 16,19). Borderline pathology features are examined through examples from the projective tests based on the French school method. Finally, it is discussed that whether some borderline pathology features can be viewed as an extension of adolescent characteristics.

333. The Evaluation of The First Object Relations in Transsexuality (ENG)

Mrs. Ayşe Sena Sarı & Dr. Bengi Pirim-Düşgör, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey
aysesenasari@outlook.com, bengidusgor@yahoo.com

Transsexualism is an intense, insistent and overriding wish or desire for sexual transformation into a person of the opposite sex. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the first object relationships of transsexuals who have applied within a hospital for sex reassignment surgery. Included in this study were two male to female transsexuals and seven female to male transsexuals, ranged ranging between the ages of 18-32. After psychoanalytical interviews, the Rorschach Test was applied administered to the patients. The results of the Rorschach Test will be evaluated in terms of first object relations as well as identification difficulties per the French School of Projective Methods. Specifically in this study, cards I, VII and IX will be considered to evaluate the first object relationships; Cards II and III for identification problems and identification dynamics. After evaluating the results of the testing, it is expected that a symbiotic first object relationship will be observed. Additionally, it is expected to be found that an over cathexis to a maternal phallic image in terms of identification dynamics exists.

Session 38 « Eating Disorders » « Troubles des conduites alimentaires »

Room Déjerine

ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

170. Morbid obesity and personality traits. A comparison study between two populations: Sweden and Argentina (ENG)

Dr. Monica Guinzbourg de Braude, Hospital Italiano de Buenos Aires, Argentina & Kristina Elfhag, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden monica.guinzbourg@gmail.com

Obesity has become one of the most prevalent illness in the Western world and is increasing in Eastern world societies such as URSS, India and China. Obesity was classified as an epidemic by the World Health Organization in the year 2000. The diagnosis of Obesity is assessed by the classification of Body Mass Index. The present study is based in two demographic homogeneous groups of obese patients from large cities referred to obesity treatment in specialized departments of clinical hospitals and having similar gender distribution. Both samples (BMI over 35) belong to the Karolinska Institute of Stockholm, Sweden (121 patients) and to the Italian Hospital of Buenos Aires, Argentina (185 patients) with a similar average age of 43 years. Both samples were evaluated according to Rorschach Exner Comprehensive System (2003). For the quantitative variables T Student and ANOVA were applied. The Chi Square was used for qualitative variables. In cases where variables did not adjust to a normal distribution being highly skewed, other methods were used (Mann Whitney and Kruskal Wallis). Results will be discussed in terms of cultural and social differences as well as the general psychological similarities between the two populations

202. Corps obèse et féminité à l'épreuve du Rorschach: quand la médiation corporelle groupale engage le travail de la féminité par l'expression de l'agressivité (FRA). Obese body and femininity able to stand the test of Rorschach : when Corporal Mediation Therapy engages femininity work by expression of aggressiveness

Charlyne Picard, Doctorante, Angéline Morra, & Almudena Sanahuja, Maître de conférences, HDR, Laboratoire de Psychologie EA 3188, Besançon, UBFC, charlyne.picard@hotmail.fr

Cette proposition s'inscrit dans le cadre d'une recherche-action longitudinale entre l'Université de Franche-Comté (laboratoire EA 3188) et le RéPPOP-FC. Elle porte sur l'évaluation d'un dispositif à médiation corporelle groupale thérapeutique auprès d'un échantillon de 30 adolescentes souffrant d'obésité. Ce dispositif se décline en trois cadres complémentaires : le premier est un atelier de soins corporels s'effectuant au sein d'un institut de bien être, le second est avec une socio-esthéticienne et il se portera sur les soins du visage et le troisième est une sortie thérapeutique (coiffeur visagiste et magasin de vêtement). Ce travail a pour objectif de mettre en évidence l'impact de ce dispositif sur l'enveloppe psychique et la modification du « Moi Peau Nébuleux » (Sanahuja, 2009) de ces adolescentes. Nos observations mettent en évidence qu'au début du dispositif, le corps obèse de ces jeunes filles apparaît comme asexué renvoyant à un idéal hermaphrodite (Chiland, 1990). De plus, il apparaît dans leur histoire, une défaillance de la fonction tierce par l'absence vécue du père. Puis, au fur et à mesure des soins, émerge de l'agressivité semblant agir en concomitance avec un processus de féminisation. Nous posons l'hypothèse que cette étape, renvoyant à la 9^{ème} fonction de destruction d'Anzieu (1995) et d'intégration de la fonction tierce, serait essentielle pour accéder à la féminité. À partir d'un cas clinique paradigmatique de notre échantillon de recherche et en appui sur la méthodologie (Rorschach et entretien clinique), nous allons tenter de mettre en évidence ces différents processus.

This proposal is part of setting in a research-action between University of Franche-Comté (Laboratory EA 3188) and the RéPPOP-FC. It focuses on assessment of a plan about Corporal Mediation Therapy beside a sample of 30 adolescents suffering from obesity. This plan is declined in 3 additional settings: the first one is a working group of body treatment is done into a well-being institute, the second one is with a socio-esthetician and will focus on facial skincare and the third one is an therapeutic outing (stylist hairdresser and clothes store). This work aim to make impact of this plan on psychic envelop evident and modification of "Nebulous skin ego" (Sanahuja, 2009) of these adolescents. Our observations reveal that at the beginning of the plan, obese corps of these young girls appear as asexual referring to hermaphrodite's ideal (Chiland, 1990). Furthermore, it appears in their life story, a weakness of the third party by father's absence experience. Then, gradually, attention emerge from aggressiveness that seems to act in concomitance with a feminisation process. We hypothesise that this step, referring to the 9th function of destruction by Anzieu (1995) and integration of third party, would be essential to reach femininity. Based on paradigmatic clinic case of our research sample and in support on methodology (Rorschach and clinic interview) we are going to attempt to make these different process evident.

109. Psychological Assessment of the Obese Patients who have Bariatric Surgery by Rorschach and T.A.T. Tests (ENG).

Mrs Aslihan Ozfidan, Istanbul, Turkey, topyay@gmail.com

Obesity is a complex medical and psychosocial phenomenon. As the rates of obesity increase, so do the medical problems caused and exacerbated by this physical state. Bariatric surgery (ie, laparoscopic gastric banding, gastric bypass) offers these patients the opportunity to experience significant weight loss that can be maintained. The number of obese patients seeking bariatric surgery is steadily rising. But, unlike traditional diets for which risks are low and discontinuation can occur at any time, bariatric surgery has inherent risks and requires highly restrictive, long-term behavioral changes afterwards. Recent studies have found that among people with extreme obesity, depression is common. Although there is an abundance of empirical observations, new findings, and a growing number of theories on the subject, there are not enough studies made on usage of projective tests in obesity and obese individuals who have this kind of operations. No formal standard exists in the literature, there is growing recognition of the important elements to be addressed and the appropriate means for collecting the necessary data to determine psychological readiness for these procedures (Snyder, 2009). In regard to this fact, Rorschach and T.A.T. test are applied to two obese adult women who have bariatric surgery to define and understand psychic functioning of obesity and with a psychoanalytic perspective in a private hospital, İstanbul. In terms of this perspective, findings of this study which gives important information about mentalization processes, maternal and paternal identification, early object relations, affective world, defense mechanisms, libidinal and aggressive impulses will be discussed to explore the psychodynamics.

54. Symptôme obésité, amaigrissement et enveloppes psychiques à l'adolescence à l'épreuve du Rorschach (FRA). Symptom of obesity, loss of weight and psychical envelopes in adolescence in the test of Rorschach.

Mrs. Rose-Angélique Belot, Psychologue clinicienne Maître de conférences en psychologie clinique & Sanahuja Almudena, Maître de conférences HDR UFR SLHS Bourgogne-Franche-Comté, Laboratoire EA3188, Besançon, France, Prof. Tevfika Ikiz, Université d'Istanbul Département de psychologie, Istanbul, Turkey, İrem Atak, Maître de Conférences en psychologie clinique, Université de Proche Orient, Chypre du Nord, Prof. André Mariage, UFR SLHS Bourgogne-Franche-Comté, Laboratoire EA3188, Besançon, France rose-angelique.belot@univ-fcomte.fr

Un travail de recherche en institution auprès d'adolescentes présentant une obésité de type développementale (14 sujets) nous a permis d'observer que l'amaigrissement n'est pas un processus anodin et peut déclencher non seulement une déstabilisation des mécanismes défensifs habituels mais aussi des modifications liées au remaniement de l'image corporelle et psychique. Nous avons constaté par ailleurs que l'obésité de type développementale était la plupart du temps en lien avec des difficultés dans l'établissement des relations précoces vis-à-vis de l'objet et qu'elles génèrent un défaut de constitution du contenant psychique. Le « symptôme obésité » représente alors dans ce cas une forme d'enveloppe « protectrice » face à l'instauration de limites défaillantes au plan psychique et corporel. Aussi, quelles répercussions l'amaigrissement peut-il avoir sur la nature des enveloppes psychiques et leur solidité ? Quels sont les conséquences et effets de l'amaigrissement au décours du processus adolescent ? La présentation détaillée d'un suivi longitudinal constitué de 2 protocoles Rorschach en début et fin de traitement nous permettra d'observer la portée de l'amaigrissement sur l'ensemble de la vie psychique et ses mécanismes défensifs mais aussi d'observer le devenir du symptôme obésité, passée la période adolescente.

A research study in an institution with adolescents having a developmental type of obesity (14 participants) allowed us to observe that loss of weight is not a harmless process and that it could trigger not only a destabilization of usual defense mechanisms but also modifications linked to the reorganization of bodily and psychical image. Besides, we noticed that developmental obesity is most of the time linked with difficulties in the establishment of early relations with the object and that they produce a constitutional defect of the psychical container. "The symptom of obesity" represents in that case a form of "protective" envelope in front of the establishment of deficient boundaries in psychical and bodily level. Also, which repercussions could loss of weight have on the nature of psychical envelopes and their solidity? What are the consequences and effects of losing weight at the decline of adolescence process? The detailed presentation of a longitudinal follow-up consisting of two applications of Rorschach, one at the beginning and one at the end of the treatment, will allow us to observe the impact of losing weight on psychical life as a whole and its defense mechanisms, but also to observe the future of the symptom of obesity, after the period of adolescence.

164. *Le processus onirique dans l'anorexie mentale adolescente (FRA). The dream process in adolescent anorexia nervosa.*

Mr. Konstantinos Anastasopoulos, UTRPP – Université Paris 13 Sorbonne Paris Cité, France, konstantinosanast@gmail.com

Les méthodes projectives et en particulier celle du test de Rorschach constituent un outil précieux pour la pratique du psychologue, tant au niveau de la pratique clinique qu'au niveau de la recherche académique. C'est dans ces deux niveaux que se structure notre travail. Dès le début de notre cursus, nous avons été intéressé par le monde séductif et provocateur à la fois des troubles des conduites alimentaires et plus précisément par celui de l'anorexie mentale adolescente. Cet intérêt nous a amené à mettre en œuvre la recherche dans le cadre du doctorat portant le titre « La fonction psychique du rêve dans l'anorexie mentale adolescente » à l'Université Paris XIII. L'échantillon de cette recherche, à portée métapsychologique, se constitue des patientes adolescentes, de 14 ans à 24 ans, qui ont reçu un diagnostic d'anorexie mentale restrictive. Les données qui ont été recueillies à travers les entretiens cliniques semi-directifs dans un Centre de Jour de l'Association Grecque pour des patients souffrant des troubles des conduites alimentaires. Certains rêves, mentionnés par le sujet anorectique à des moments importants pendant l'entretien, émergent dans le discours de la patiente ce qui permet au sujet d'énoncer une chaîne associative qui se développe, si celle-ci n'est pas inhibée, souvent en cachette, comme si c'était l'objet de la nourriture. Le rêve-texte émerge et son contenu manifeste, fréquemment à caractère violent, renvoie à une tournure importante au cours de la thérapie de la patiente. Des chutes dans le vide et des scènes de cannibalisme, entre autres, révèlent de l'anxiété éprouvée par l'anorectique ainsi que ses efforts, à travers le rêve, à déplacer l'affect au Conscient. Le conflit pulsionnel entre Eros et Thanatos, trouve ici, un lieu unique de rupture. La lecture de la littérature psychanalytique et en particulier les études effectuées chez des populations des adolescentes anorectiques par rapport au test de Rorschach indiquent des failles tant au niveau narcissique qu'au niveau identificatoire. Dans ce contexte, nous considérons qu'il y a une relation unique entre le processus onirique et l'interprétation du test de Rorschach. Ce qui semble essentiel c'est l'information que le test de Rorschach peut nous fournir par rapport le processus de l'adolescence dans le cas de l'anorexie mentale.

Projective methods and mainly Rorschach's test, constitutes a valuable tool of the psychologist's practice, whether that is at the level of clinical work, or at the level of academic research. These are the two levels upon which our project has been structured. From the beginning of our studies, our research interests were focused on the seductive and provocative world of eating disorders and particularly to that of anorexia nervosa in adolescence. This interest evolved into a PhD thesis with the title "The psychological function of dreams in adolescent anorexia nervosa" at the University Paris XIII in France. The sample of this meta-psychological research consists of adolescent female patients, from 14 years old up to 24 years old, and with a diagnosis of restrictive anorexia nervosa. The data were collected through the process of semi directed clinical interviews, at a Day Center of the Greek Eating Disorder Association. Certain dreams, recalled by the anorectic subject on particular occasions during the session, emerge in the patient's speech and instantiate a chain of associations that lies, if not suspended, often hidden, as is the object of food. The dream-text emerges and its manifested content, often deadly and violent, denotes an important turn in the course of the therapy. Free falls in the vacuum and scenes of cannibalism, among others, reveal the stress the subject feels and its effort, through the dream, to transfer to consciousness. The impulsive conflict between Love and Death, finds, here, a unique field of conflict. Studying the relative psychoanalytic bibliography and especially the experience from

distributing projective tests to similar populations, insufficiencies regarding the narcissistic as well as the identification axes are shown. In this context, we consider there is a unique relation between the dream process and the interpretation of Rorschach test. What seems essential is the information the Rorschach test can provide us regarding the adolescence process.

Session 54 « Rorschach, Determinant and Color » « Rorschach, déterminant et couleur »
Room Delarue ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

172. The Inkblots and Rorschach psychological quest (ENG). Las manchas de tinta y las búsquedas psicológicas de Rorschach.

Prof. Fernando Silberstein, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina, fernando.silberstein@gmail.com

Since 1911, while working on his medical dissertation, Rorschach has begun his experiments with, both, inkblots and different kinds of figures. He was looking to study imagination, fantasy and the organization of new ideas. The movement is at the core of his psychological questions. He thought movement as that which stimulates and connects with new ideas ; in that sense he treated his patients by giving them stimuli with images trying to make appear new circuits or engrams. He also confronted his patients with a monkey and observed their reactions. The painters who interested him show a clue about their interests in this regard. He was interested in artists with a strong emphasis on facial features and gestures. In Russia, by Russian portraits of the eighteenth century; in Switzerland, by Hodler, Spitzweg, Busch, all of which accentuated the movement and features of the face. He was not influenced by the Russian avant-gardes that did not interest him in his trip to Russia and he most likely did not know ; he had already begun experimenting with symmetric inkblots before his trip to Russia. The fact is that there were many other previous tests with ink stains, starting with Binet (1895), Stuart and Paine (1896), Dearborne (1897), Van Ness (1898), Stella Sharp (1899), but in no case are symmetric spots (Richardson T., 2011). The inkblots used are those of Justinus Kerner, klexographies, and we know it because Rorschach himself says it in a conference of 1919, adding that his contribution is in the scoring.

Desde 1911, mientras trabajaba en su tesis de doctorado en Medicina, Rorschach comenzó sus experimentos con manchas y al mismo tiempo con láminas con distintos tipos de figuras. Buscaba investigar la imaginación, la fantasía y la producción de nuevas ideas. El movimiento estaba en el centro de las preguntas psicológicas que se formulaba. Rorschach pensaba el movimiento como aquello que estimula y conecta con nuevas ideas. En este sentido, él trataba a sus pacientes proporcionándoles estímulos con imágenes intentando de este modo que surgieran nuevos circuitos o engramas. Probablemente con el mismo objetivo, confrontaba a sus pacientes con un mono y observaba sus reacciones. Los pintores que le interesaban permiten acceder a algunas claves sobre sus intereses al respecto. Le atraían los artistas que enfatizaban el dinamismo y los gestos faciales. Los retratistas rusos del siglo XVIII; los suizos Hodler, Spitzweg y por el dibujante alemán W. Busch. No fue influenciado por las vanguardias rusas que no le interesaron en su viaje por aquel país y que muy probablemente no conoció. Rorschach ya había comenzado con sus experimentos con manchas de tinta antes de aquel viaje a Rusia. Hubo muchos otros tests de manchas anteriores, como el de Binet (1895), Stuart y Paine (1896), Dearborne (1897), Van Ness (1898), Stella Sharp (1899), y el antecedente directo del de Szymon Hens, pero en ningún caso se trataron de manchas simétricas. Las manchas utilizadas son las de Justinus Kerner, las klexografías. Lo sabemos con certeza porque Rorschach mismo lo dice en una conferencia de 1919, agregando que considera a la clasificación como su aporte.

187. What is a determinant? (ENG)

Prof. Helge Malmgren, University of Gothenburg, Sweden, helge.malmgren@filosofi.gu.se

The standard definition of a determinant in the Rorschach test is: a stimulus property that determines or helps determine the percept. Rorschach theorists have long been struggling with the paradox that the most important determinant according to Hermann Rorschach, i.e. movement, cannot be a determinant in this sense since there is no movement in the inkblots. When a blot part is seen as moving, the physical shape of the part is usually the most important determining stimulus factor for the perception. So a straightforward solution of the paradox is that movement responses are just a special kind of form responses, to which certain non-stimulus factors (kinaesthetic memories) also contribute. There is some support in Rorschach's own book for such an interpretation, but I want to challenge it. Considering that colour is no more a stimulus property than movement is, colour can as little as movement be a determinant according to the standard definition. Should we perhaps say that the determinant of a colour response is actually the mix of wavelengths emanating from the blot part? A better solution of the paradox is to redefine the concept of determinant altogether: not as a physical property that determines the percept, but as a perceptual property that determines the physical (verbal) response. I will argue that this idea was what Rorschach had in mind, but that he – like so many of his contemporaries – committed what the great Gestalt psychologist Köhler later named "the experience error": confusing the percept with the stimulus.

248. The developmental dimension of Rorschach color variable between 5/6 and 21 years old (ENG).

Mr. Danilo Silva, Lisbon Academy of Sciences, Lisbon, Portugal, danilo@psicologia.ulisboa.pt

Research on the effect of color on the production of responses in Rorschach allowed highlighting a developmental aspect not previously identified. Rorschach cards VIII, IX and X, in their standardized version and in an achromatic version were applied to different age groups of both sexes: 40 children of 5/6 and 9 years; 119 of 11/12 years; 80 adolescents aged 15/16 years; 38 aged 17/23 years. The results showed that the effect of increasing the production of responses occurs from 15/16 years. This effect does not occur in the previous age groups where, on the contrary a response inhibitory effect is observed. The author goes on to point out some implications of these data on the Rorschach theory and practice with children and adults.

424. "Eye tracking" et les réponses au Rorschach (FRA).

Pr. Emilia Alexieva & Dr. Eugenia Hristova, University of Sofia, Bulgaria, emalex@abv.bg

L'objectif de la recherche est de vérifier s'il existe des liens entre les mouvements des yeux quand le sujet regarde les planches du Rorschach et les caractéristiques des réponses données au Rorschach. Les questions principales sont :

- Ou, dans quelle partie de la tache le sujet commence à regarder le tableau ? Existe-t-il des liens entre les mouvements des yeux et des localisations des réponses ?
- Est-ce que le sujet commence à regarder le tableau toujours à partir du même endroit (par ex. de haut à gauche) et comment dirige-t-il son regard ? Est-ce que ceci a un lien avec la qualité de la réponse au Rorschach ?
- Existe-t-il un style spécifique de regarder les planches ou bien est-il différent et dépendant des couleurs des planches ?
- Est-ce que pendant l'enquête le sujet répète le comportement visuel ?
- Est-ce que les mouvements des yeux sont les mêmes pour tous les sujets donnant des mêmes réponses ?

La procédure d'évaluation au Rorschach se réfère aux travaux d'Exner auquel nous avons ajouté les explications concernant l'appareil qui enregistre les mouvements des yeux. 60 étudiants de la Nouvelle Université Bulgare ont participé à cette recherche. Les résultats obtenus ont confirmé les principales hypothèses.

370. Dépression et réponses couleur au Rorschach chez des patients Togolais (FRA). Depression and Rorschach color responses in Togolese patients

Dr. Bassantea Lodegaena Kpassagou, Lawson Laté Mawuli & Hatta Oigma Herbert
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La dépression comme affect en situation de perte, présente une polysémie de symptômes, posant ainsi les questions de sa délimitation et la nécessité de la finesse de son diagnostic. L'objectif de cette étude est de revisiter la clinique de la dépression chez le sujet adulte togolais à travers le test de Rorschach afin de contribuer à la constitution d'une littérature projective de la dépression dans le contexte socio-culturel togolais. L'échantillon d'étude comporte des sujets adultes schizophrènes dépressifs et des sujets dépressifs non psychotiques. Un accent particulier est mis sur les réponses couleurs issues des protocoles de Rorschach de ces sujets dépressifs. Cette étude permettra une meilleure appréhension par le clinicien de la dynamique du fonctionnement psychique de la dépression chez le togolais.

Depression as an affect in a situation of loss presents a polysemy of symptoms. We are therefore raising questions about its definition and diagnosis. The main goal of this study is to revisit the pathology of depression using the Rorschach test, in order to contribute to the projective literature on depression in the Togolese sociocultural context. This study is conducted with a sample of depressive schizophrenic patients and a sample of nonpsychotic depressive patients. We chose to focus specifically on the Rorschach color responses of these depressive subjects. Overall, our study makes it possible to improve the understanding of psychic functioning of depression in our population, by underlining the importance of color responses in the diagnosis of depression.

SYMPOSIA and THEMATIC SESSIONS

16h – 18h

ENGLISH & FRANÇAIS (with simultaneous interpretation in ESPAÑOL)	
<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 19</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Personality and Creativity: Projective Testing of Truman Capote"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bruce L. Smith</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">"Interpersonal Theory in the Rorschach of Truman Capote" Barton Evans</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Truman Capote: une analyse de discours au Rorschach et au TAT" Odile Husain</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Wings of Madness: Thought Disturbance and Creativity in the Rorschach of Truman Capote" James H. Kleiger</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Relationship between the projective test results and Capote's writing" Howard Lerner</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Object Relations Theory and Creativity: Truman Capote" Bruce L. Smith</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 22</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"La période de latence: normalités et pathologies"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jean-Yves Chagnon</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>150. Excitation, Identifications et organisation défensive chez cinq filles diagnostiquées TDA/H à l'âge de la latence (FRA) Concerning excitation, identification and defensive organisation in five girls with ADHD during latency period Maïa Guinard</p> <p>241. Le contrôle des affects chez les enfants Brésiliens dans la période de latence (FRA) The emotional control in Brazilian children in the latency period: a study with the Rorschach Test Valeria Barbieri, Vanessa Stumpf Heck & Mrs. Ana Carolina Fortes Paiva de Pina</p> <p>295. Symptomatologie agressive et dépressive en période de latence: apport des épreuves projectives et facteurs thérapeutiques de la « mise en groupe » (FRA) Aggressive and depressive symptoms in childhood: Contributions of projective methods to support therapeutic indication for a group therapy Caroline Hurvy, Marie-Laure Durand & Jean-Yves Chagnon</p> <p>324. Approche qualitative des données quantitatives issues des Rorschach d'enfant de 10 ans (ou latents ?) (FRA) Qualitative approach of quantitative data from Rorschach tests in a population of 10 year old children Jean-Yves Chagnon & Catherine Weismann-Arcache</p> <p>390. Intérêt des épreuves projectives pour la compréhension de l'inhibition intellectuelle en fin de latence à partir d'une étude de cas (FRA) Case study that gives understanding to intellectual inhibition at the end of latency, highlighted by projective tests Geneviève Brechon</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Session 56</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Comprehensive System"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>« Sistema Comprensivo »</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH, ESPAÑOL (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>185. The New Ego Impairment Index: Eii-3 (ESP) Alicia Tamayo & M. Luisa Plumed</p> <p>305. What do incongruous combinations (INCOM) tell us about bipolar disorders? A Rorschach (C.S.) study (ENG) Damien Fouques, Aurélie Raust, Thomas Saïas, Bruno Etain, Hervé Benony †</p> <p>375. Material educativo multimedia para la enseñanza y el aprendizaje de la administración del Rorschach (ESP) Multimedia educational material for the teaching and learning of the administration of Rorschach Lupe Jara, Matilde Ráez & Sylvia Rivera</p> <p>62. Personality Traits as Risk Factors to Depression in Japanese Undergraduate Students (ENG) 大学生における抑うつリスク要因としての性格傾向 AsanoTadashi</p> <p>312. Towards building a Bipolar Depression Index in Rorschach test (Comprehensive System) (ENG) Tristan Le Chevanton, Damien Fouques, Mircea Polosan, Djaouida Petot, Thierry Bougerol</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 25</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>« Modalités défensives et capacités de mentalisation : apport des techniques projectives »</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Mentalization process and defense strategies:</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>174 Facteurs de résilience chez les adolescents placés en institution. Approche clinique projective : apports du Rorschach (FRA) Factors of resilience in adolescents placed in institution. Projective clinical approach: contributions from Rorschach Nadine Demogeot</p> <p>175 Obésité, gastroplastie et résilience : processus de mentalisation, mécanismes de défense et Rorschach (FRA) Obesity, gastroplasty and resilience : identification of mentalization processes through the Rorschach Joris Mathieu, Olivier Ziegler & Joëlle Lighezzolo-Alnot</p>

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Symposium 19 ***“Personality and Creativity: Projective Testing of Truman Capote”***
“Personnalité et créativité. Tests projectifs chez Truman Capote”

Chairperson: Bruce L. Smith, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Psychology, University of California, Berkeley, USA

Room Farabeuf **ENGLISH & FRANÇAIS (with simultaneous interpretation in ESPAÑOL)**

This symposium will examine the Rorschach and TAT of famous author, Truman Capote, from different psychoanalytic perspectives. Capote was tested as part of a major study of creative writers in 1958, and the results of this testing are now available. The symposium will focus on the relationship between character, mental illness, and creativity.

“Interpersonal Theory in the Rorschach of Truman Capote”

Barton Evans, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology, Eastern Tennessee Medical School, USA, fbevans3@gmail.com

“Truman Capote: une analyse de discours au Rorschach et au TAT”

Odile Husain, Ph.D., Montreal, PQ, Canada, odilehz@hotmail.com

“Wings of Madness: Thought Disturbance and Creativity in the Rorschach of Truman Capote”

James H. Kleiger, Psy.D., Bethesda, MD, USA, james.kleiger@gmail.com

“Relationship between the projective test results and Capote's writing”

Howard Lerner, Ph.D., University of Michigan, USA, hdlerner@umich.edu

“Object Relations Theory and Creativity: Truman Capote”

Bruce L. Smith, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Psychology, University of California, Berkeley, USA,
blsmith@berkeley.edu

Symposium 22 ***« La période de latence : normalités et pathologies »***

Chairperson : Prof. Jean-Yves Chagnon, Université Paris 13, Villetaneuse, France

Room Pasquier **FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)**

150. Excitation, identifications et organisation défensive chez cinq filles diagnostiquées TDA/H à l'âge de la latence (FRA). Concerning excitation, identification and defensive organisation in five girls with ADHD during latency period

Dr. Maïa Guinard, Université Paris Descartes, Paris, France, maiguinard@hotmail.com

Le but de notre travail est d'étudier suivant plusieurs angles d'analyse le fonctionnement psychique de fillettes diagnostiquées TDA/H sur les critères du DSM 5 à l'âge de la latence. Ces angles d'analyse sont : la répartition de la libido entre investissements narcissiques et objectaux, la dynamique identitaire et identificatoire, l'angoisse et les mécanismes de défense afin d'une part de resituer les symptômes comportementaux dans l'ensemble d'organisation psychique et d'autre part de les mettre en perspective avec le développement psycho-sexuel chez la fille. Nous introduirons en outre une réflexion sur l'investissement des contenus à résonance phobique à cet âge. Un groupe de 5 filles d'environ 8 ans a pu être constitué, sur une année de recrutement au sein d'un Centre de Référence. En plus d'un entretien clinique, des épreuves projectives projectif (Rorschach et CAT) ont été proposées et analysées dans une perspective psychanalytique, en appui sur les travaux de l'école de Paris. Les résultats mettent en évidence la diversité des organisations psychiques de ces fillettes malgré la communauté de symptômes mais également des similarités de fonctionnement dans une perspective psychodynamique : la dépendance à l'objet réel comme pendant de difficultés de mise en relation des représentations à un niveau intra-psychique, une identification très prédominante à la position active et une difficulté à supporter la passivité, et le recours privilégié à des défenses maniaques en réaction à des angoisses majeures de castration et de perte d'objet.

The aim of our work is to study, according to different perspectives of analysis, the psychic functioning of girls who were diagnosed as ADHD, considering the DSM 5 criteria during latency period. These perspectives are the following ones : the distribution of libido between narcissistic and objectal investments, the identity and identification dynamics, the anguish, and the defense mechanisms, in order, on the one hand, to place again the behavioural disorders within the whole psychic functioning, and, on the other hand, to put them in perspective considering the girl psycho-sexual development at latency age. A group of five approximately 8 years old girls was set up, during a year recruitment within a Reference Centre. Besides a clinical interview, projective methods (Rorschach and CAT) were proposed and analysed from a psychoanalytical perspective, following the works of the School of Paris. The results highlight the

diversity of these girls psychic organisations, despite their common symptoms, but also some functioning similarities, from a psychodynamic perspective : the dependency to the real object as a counterpart to difficulties in the connecting of representations, at an intrapsychic level – the investment of the real object could only settle on the way of mastery, as if having the upper hand over the object allowed to struggle against the threat of its loss. We also notice a prevalent identification to the active position and its corollary : a difficulty to stand passivity.

241. Le contrôle des affects chez les enfants Brésiliens dans la période de latence (FRA). The emotional control in Brazilian children in the latency period: a study with the Rorschach Test

Prof. Valeria Barbieri, Faculté de Philosophie, Sciences et Lettres de Ribeirão Preto, University of São Paulo, Brazil, valeriabarbieri@uol.com.br; Dr. Vanessa Stumpf Heck & Mrs. Ana Carolina Fortes Paiva de Pina, Faculté de Philosophie, Sciences et Lettres de Ribeirão Preto de l'Université de São Paulo, Brésil

Introduction : Dans la latence, le refoulement des impulsions sexuelles apparait et l'enfant est capable d'utiliser des défenses les plus évoluées comme la répression et l'intellectualisation. Cependant, la littérature révèle que dans les sociétés occidentales contemporaines il y a un rétrécissement de cette période due aux changements dans différents domaines.

Objectif : examiner de quelle manière le contrôle des affects chez les enfants Brésiliens se déroule dans la latence à partir du Test de Rorschach.

Méthode : On a réalisé une étude de cas collectif comprenant 4 filles et 2 garçons (10 et 11 ans) dans la région sud du Brésil.

Instruments et procédés : Questionnaire des Forces et des Difficultés; Échelle d'Intelligence Wechsler Abrégée ; Test de Rorschach et Test d'Aperception Thématique. Les techniques projectives ont été interprétées d'après l'École Française.

Résultats et Considérations : Les enfants n'ont pas présenté de problèmes psychologiques graves ni d'intelligence. Dans Rorschach le pourcentage de réponses bonne forme a varié entre 88 et 100%. On a trouvé des signes d'immaturation émotionnelle en accord avec l'âge. Les ambitions sont accomplies majoritairement au niveau de l'imagination (G:K=5.3:1.0). La proportion K: $\sum k=1.3:1.0$ suggère une bonne capacité de contact avec les dynamismes internes. La proportion 1.7:1.0 pour FC: CF+C et 0.9:0.1 pour FE: EF+E montre une bonne capacité de contrôle rationnel sur les affects. On considère que les enfants Brésiliens font un bon usage des mécanismes défensifs de contrôle rationnel sur les affects et sur l'anxiété compatibles avec la latence, en contredisant l'affirmation d'un rétrécissement de cette période.

Introduction: In the latency period the repression of sexual impulses occurs, and the child is able to use more evolved defenses such as repression and intellectualization. However, literature shows that contemporary Western societies are experiencing a shortening of this period due to changes in several areas.

Objective: To investigate the process of emotional control in Brazilian children in the latency period, through the Rorschach test.

Method: We conducted a collective case study with 4 girls and 2 boys (10 to 11 years old) in the South region of Brazil.

Instruments and procedures: Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire; Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence; Rorschach Test and the Thematic Apperception Test. The projective techniques were interpreted according to directions of the French School.

Results and Considerations: The children did not show serious psychological or intelligence problems (IQ Total ranked between average and superior). In the Rorschach test the "good form" responses percentage in relation to total varied between 88% and 100%. Emotional immaturity signs were found, consistent with age. Aspirations were predominantly conducted in the sphere of fantasy (G:K = 5.3:1.0). K: $\sum k=1.3:1.0$ suggests suitable capacity for connection with the internal dynamics. The ratio of 1.7:1.0 to FC: CF + C and 0.9:0.1 to FE: EF + E demonstrates ability of rational control over emotions. It is considered that the Brazilian children perform appropriate use of the defensive mechanisms of rational control over emotions and anxiety that are compatible with the latency period, contradicting the statement of a shortening of this stage.

295. Symptomatologie agressive et dépressive en période de latence : apport des épreuves projectives et facteurs thérapeutiques de la « mise en groupe » (FRA) Aggressive and depressive symptoms in childhood: Contributions of projective methods to support therapeutic indication for a group therapy

Dr. Caroline Hurvy, Université de Caen-Normandie, Caen, France, carohurvy@gmail.com
Mrs. Marie-Laure Durand & Pr. Jean-Yves Chagnon

En CMPP, les enfants venant consulter en période de latence sont majoritairement des garçons. Le bilan psychologique complet permet, au-delà de la caractérisation d'un registre d'organisation prédominant, d'apporter des éléments de réflexion permettant de poser une indication thérapeutique opportune, favorable à la reprise du travail psychique et du changement. Notre expérience des groupes thérapeutiques en période de latence nous a permis d'observer le caractère très profitable de cette modalité de traitement chez des enfants présentant une symptomatologie dépressive et/ou des troubles du comportement. Au regard des épreuves projectives, ces troubles semblent sous-tendus par des mouvements pulsionnels agressifs ne faisant pas l'objet d'une liaison psychique satisfaisante, associés à une importante dévalorisation de la représentation de soi, éventuellement combattue par l'idéalisation. En nous appuyant sur le cas de trois garçons, âgés de 6 à 7 ans, nous mettrons en exergue les

problématiques et les défenses psychiques révélées par les épreuves projectives, et nous tâcherons d'illustrer l'effet thérapeutique du dispositif groupal. La « mise en groupe », et la régression (topique et formelle) qu'elle suscite, permet, via les phénomènes de déliaison et de reliaison, la remise en jeu de la pulsionnalité et sa possible réorganisation, autour des « organisateurs psychiques inconscients » du groupe (Anzieu, Kaës). Ce travail aura pour objectif d'ouvrir des pistes de réflexion concernant les indications de thérapie de groupe en période de latence d'une part, et sur les effets thérapeutiques de l'articulation entre processus psychiques groupaux et processus psychiques individuels, d'autre part.

During childhood, psychological assessment using projective methods (mainly Rorschach, TAT or CAT) allows us to identify some psychopathological characteristics to state about the most appropriate therapeutic indication, enabling the child to give up his symptoms and carry on his good development. Given the results obtained from projective methods, depressive symptoms and aggressive behavioral disorders are sustained by a narcissistic weakness and difficulties in the expression of hate conflicts, showing insufficient connection between affects and representations in order to handle the aggressive drives. As clinical psychologists, our experience of small-group therapy during the period of latency teaches us that this particular kind of psychic treatment shows very good improvement in the children with aggressive and/or depressive symptoms. It turns out that the regressive movements caused by plurality encourages the reorganization of the drives, the "unconscious psychic organizers" (Anzieu, Kaës) that take place in the group. Basing our work on the case of three boys aged from 6 to 7 years old, we will try to outline the main conflicts and defence mechanisms presented by these children and to show how they can be regarded as relevant criteria for a group therapy indication. The purpose of the work is to raise issues about therapeutic indications during the period of latency : what criteria should be used to predict a psychic improvement of the child in a small-group therapy ?

324. Approche qualitative des données quantitatives issues des Rorschach d'enfant de 10 ans (ou latents ?) (FRA) Qualitative approach of quantitative data from Rorschach tests in the population of 10 years old children (Latence period)

Prof. Jean-Yves Chagnon, Université Paris 13, Villetaneuse, France, & Dr. Catherine Weismann-Arcache, Université de Rouen-Normandie, Rouen, France, chagnon@univ-paris13.fr catherine.arcache@univ-rouen.fr

Des travaux des années 60 de C. Beizmann sur le Rorschach chez l'enfant, en passant par ceux de N. Rausch de Traubenberg, jusqu'aux nôtres les plus récents (Chagnon et al., 2012), il ressort que les données quantitatives (les « normes ») changent. Cette communication visera à proposer une analyse qualitative de ces variations quantitatives, c'est à dire à interpréter le sens des changements du fonctionnement psychique dont les facteurs sont les indicateurs (spécialement les kinesthésies). Nous proposerons des hypothèses en rapport avec les mutations psychosociales contemporaines, en nous demandant quel est leur impact sur le fonctionnement psychique individuel et le traitement de l'excitation pulsionnelle chez l'enfant de 10 ans.

From 60' Rorschach studies of C. Beizmann with children, including those of N. Rausch de Traubenberg, to our recent researches (Chagnon & co., 2012), we notice a change of quantitative data (statistical "norms"). This communication aims to propose a qualitative analysis of quantitative variations and to interpret their meaning in psychic functioning through Rorschach factors are relevant indicators (specifically Movement). We propose hypothesis linked to contemporary psychosocial mutations, by questioning their impact on individual psychic organization and on the treatment of instinctual excitement for 10 years old children.

390. Intérêt des épreuves projectives pour la compréhension de l'inhibition intellectuelle en fin de latence à partir d'une étude de cas (FRA). Case study that gives understanding to intellectual inhibition at the end of latency, highlighted by projective tests

Dr. Geneviève Brechon, Université François-Rabelais, Tours, France, genevieve.brechon@wanadoo.fr

Selon A. Birraux on pourrait décrire deux grands registres d'inhibition : « une limitation ou une paralysie de la pensée ou de la conduite à travers trois modes d'expression : l'inhibition relationnelle, l'inhibition physique et l'inhibition intellectuelle ». Nous nous intéresserons dans cette communication à partir du cas d'un jeune garçon de 11 ans, à son inhibition intellectuelle qui contraste avec des passages à l'acte violents dans le contexte scolaire. La clinique de l'inhibition fait souvent référence à une inhibition du fonctionnement intellectuel et de l'organisation fantasmatique. Dans le cas de ce garçon, elle s'accompagne d'une inhibition de la socialisation qui a évolué vers une véritable phobie scolaire. L'apport des épreuves projectives nous a permis de mettre en évidence une maturation du moi insuffisante et une absence de conflictualité intra psychique. Dans son cas il ne s'agit pas d'un aménagement défensif mais bien d'un indice d'un processus morbide tel que Freud l'a défini dans « Inhibition, symptômes et angoisse ». Les épreuves projectives ont ainsi permis une réflexion psychopathologique sur la conduite à tenir face aux passages à l'acte et les soins à apporter.

According to A. Birraux one could describe two main categories of inhibition : "a restriction or a mind or behavioral paralysis through three expression ways: relational inhibition, physical inhibition and intellectual inhibition". This communication will deal with the eleven years old boy's case study, his intellectual inhibition that contrasts with violent acting outs at school. The clinic of inhibition often refers to an inhibition of the both intellectual activity and fantastic organization. In the boy's case study, it goes along with an inhibition of socialization that evolves towards

an actual scholastic phobia. The contribution of projective tests allowed us to highlight an inadequate self-maturation and a lack of inner psychological conflict. In his case it is not a question about defensive arrangement but more a symptom of a morbid process as described by Freud in "Inhibition, symptom and anxiety". Projective tests thus led to a psychopathological thought on how to proceed what treatment to give when meeting acting out.

Session 56 « Comprehensive System » « Sistema Comprehensivo »

Room Roussy

ENGLISH, ESPAÑOL (no simultaneous interpretation)

185. The New Ego Impairment Index: Eii-3 (ESP).

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The Ego Impairment Index (EII) appeared as a measure of psychological impairment and thought disturbance. The Index was designed from theoretical considerations and it included some variables from the Comprehensive System (CS) that were obtained through factorial analysis.

In the early 1990s, Perry, Viglione and Braff selected five measures of the CS Rorschach to make up this index:

- 1.- Sum FQ-
- 2.- WSum6
- 3.- Critical Contents
- 4.- Human Experience Variable (HEV)
- 5.- M-

Viglione, Perry and Meyer (2003) modified the EII and produced the EII-2. They replaced the Human Experience Variable (HEV) with the Human Representation Variable (HRV). The authors demonstrated considerable validity of the new EII-2 as a measure of thought disorder and psychological disturbances. In 2011, Viglione, Perry, Giromini and Meyer used multiple regression to revise the Index and they calculated the new Ego Impairment Index-3 (EII-3). They used the R-Optimized administration from the R-PAS to incorporate changes in the variables that composed the Index and in the distribution of the number of responses. The results revealed high correlations with previous EIIs, with similar reliability and validity, but superior distributional qualities. In this study we used an external hospital sample with borderline personality disorder. Our objective is twofold: on the one hand, the validation of the EII-3 in our sample and, on the other hand, the measure of Ego functions proposed along a continuum from the optimal performance to the severe ideational impairment.

305. What do incongruous combinations (INCOM) tell us about bipolar disorders? A Rorschach (C.S.) study (ENG).

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& Mrs. Aurélie Raust, Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, Créteil, France ; Prof. Thomas Saïas, Université du Québec, Montréal, Canada ; Dr. Bruno Etain, Université Paris Diderot, Paris, France ; Prof. Hervé Benony †, Université de Bourgogne, Dijon, France

Among bipolar disorders, clinical studies show that approximately 50% of patients present psychotic symptoms during manic or depressive states of the illness, and psychotic features are well known as markers of the severity of the illness (Tohen et al., 1992). We hypothesized that bipolar patients with psychotic features have different Rorschach profiles on mediation and ideation clusters than those without. 41 euthymic bipolar patients were evaluated with the RCS, by 3 examiners who had previously checked euthymia (MADRS, BDI and MAS). The patients had previously been evaluated on clinical characteristics of the illness (diagnostic, age at onset, number and nature of thymic episodes, comorbidities, ...) with the DIGS. Interscorer reliability was correct (above 80 %), even though a bit small for cognitive special scores (79,5%). Among the 41 bipolar patients, 25 (61 %) presented psychotic symptoms during manic or depressive episodes. We compared these two subgroups (with non-parametric statistical analysis). On Rorschach variables, there were no differences concerning mediation variables, but some significant differences on ideation cluster. « Psychotic » patients suffer from « snow white syndrome » more frequently than « non psychotic » ones (59% vs 16,7% p = 0,03), and produce more INC (INC1 more than 1 or INC2 more than 0 : 68% vs 31,2 %, p = 0,03). We also observed a correlation between INCs and the number of thymic episodes with psychotic features. These results seem to show, despite their limits, that INC could be a marker of psychotic features among bipolar euthymic patients.

375. Material educativo multimedia para la enseñanza y el aprendizaje de la administración del Rorschach (ESP). Multimedia educational material for the teaching and learning of the administration of Rorschach

Mrs. Lupe Jara, Dra. Matilde Ráez & Sylvia Rivera, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Lima, Peru, lupe.jara@pucp.edu.pe

El Psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach es uno de los instrumentos más completos para evaluar el funcionamiento psicológico de las personas. La gran cantidad de información que provee lleva a que su enseñanza y aprendizaje sea extensa y minuciosa, por lo que es difícil para los evaluadores que se inician en el aprendizaje de la prueba dominar su aplicación. De ahí que este material educativo multimedia busca presentar de manera amigable la manera correcta en la que debe construirse el setting para la administración de la prueba, así como el abordaje profesional que el examinador debe seguir durante la administración del Rorschach, según los lineamientos del Sistema Comprehensivo,

que es el de mayor uso a nivel internacional. A la vez, se presentan algunos de los errores más frecuentes en la administración del Rorschach con el objetivo de prevenirlos. De esta manera se espera reforzar el entrenamiento de los estudiantes en la administración de la prueba utilizando material multimedia que pueden volver a revisar para verificar de manera autónoma la calidad de su entrenamiento, a través del modelamiento. A la vez, este material educativo facilita el trabajo en grupo, pues los mismos compañeros colaboran con el afinamiento del entrenamiento del estudiante-evaluador, al retroalimentarlo sobre si se encuentra alineado o no con respecto al modelo propuesto en el material audiovisual. Este material, que puede emplearse además en la docencia virtual, busca innovar y garantizar la enseñanza del Rorschach, respondiendo a los desafíos de la modernidad.

The Rorschach Psychodiagnosis is one of the most complete instruments to evaluate the psychological functioning of people. The large amount of information it provides makes its teaching and learning extensive and meticulous, so it is difficult for evaluators who are beginning to learn the test to master their application. Hence, this multimedia educational material seeks to present in a friendly way the correct way in which the setting for the administration of the test must be constructed, as well as the professional approach that the examiner must follow during the administration of the Rorschach, according to the guidelines of the System Comprehensive, which is the most widely used internationally. At the same time, some of the most frequent errors in the administration of Rorschach are presented with the aim of preventing them. This way it is hoped to reinforce the training of the students in the administration of the test using multimedia material that they can revise again to verify autonomously the quality of their training, through the modeling. At the same time, this educational material facilitates group work, since the same partners collaborate with the fine tuning of the student-evaluator's training, when feedbacking him or her on whether or not he is aligned with the model proposed in the audiovisual material. This material, which can also be used in virtual teaching, seeks to innovate and guarantee the teaching of the Rorschach, responding to the challenges of modernity.

62. Personality Traits as Risk Factors to Depression in Japanese Undergraduate Students (ENG). 大学生における抑うつリスク要因としての性格傾向

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Background: The aim of the present research was to examine the effect of personality traits on depression.
Methods: 60 undergraduate students (30 male, 30 female; mean age, 20.3 years) participated in this study. Personality traits were measured by the Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI) and the Rorschach test, whereas depression was assessed by the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI).
Analyses: TCI dimension of Self-Directedness (SD), previously indicated as depressive vulnerability by Asano et al.(2015), and five Rorschach variables associated with affect (WSumC, SumC', Blends, Afr and DEPI score) were included in the analyses. Pearson correlations were calculated and hierarchical multiple regression analysis was used to explore the incremental validity of Rorschach variables over TCI Self-Directedness.
Results: Three Rorschach variables (WSumC, SumC' and Blends) were significantly correlated with BDI total score ($r=0.36$, $r=0.43$ and $r=0.37$ respectively), whereas SD was negatively correlated with BDI ($r=-0.70$). Concerning incremental validity by hierarchical multiple regression analysis, when SD was entered into Step1, it explained 48.1% of the variance in BDI score. When WSumC, SumC' and Blends were entered into Step2, the three variables explained a significant additional 6.5% of the variance in BDI score. Discussion: The results indicated a small but significant incremental validity of Rorschach variables over TCI Self-Directedness concerning the assessment of depression.
Acknowledgment: This research was financially supported by the Japan Rorschach Society for the Comprehensive System.

目的: 本研究の目的は、抑うつへの性格傾向の影響を調査することであった。

方法: 60名の大学生が、本研究に参加した(男性30名、女性30名、平均年齢20.3歳)。性格傾向は、Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI) とロールシャッハ・テストにより、抑うつ傾向については、Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) によって評価した。

分析: 分析対象としたのは、浅野ら(2015)の先行研究によって抑うつへのぜい弱性が指摘されている TCI の下位尺度である「自己志向」(Self-Directedness: SD) と、感情と関連する5つのロールシャッハ変数であった(WSumC、SumC'、Blends、Afr、DEPI)。ピアソンの積率相関を算出した上で、階層的重回帰分析を使用して、ロールシャッハ変数のTCI「自己志向」を超える増分妥当性を調べた。

結果: 3つのロールシャッハ変数(WSumC、SumC'、Blends)がBDI得点と有意な正相関を示し(相関係数は順に、 $r=0.36$ 、 $r=0.43$ 、 $r=0.37$)、SDはBDIと有意な負相関を示した($r=-0.70$)。階層的重回帰分析による増分妥当性に関しては、SDをステップ1に投入したところ、SDはBDI得点の分散の48.1%を説明した。続いてWSumC、SumC'、Blendsをステップ2に投入したところ、3変数は、それに有意に追加して、BDI得点の分散の6.5%を説明した。

考察: 抑うつ評価に関して、ロールシャッハ変数は小さいながらも、TCIの「自己志向」を超える有意な増分妥当性を追加することが示された。謝辞: 本研究は、包括システムによる日本ロールシャッハ学会の研究助成を受けている

312. Towards building a Bipolar Depression Index in Rorschach test (Comprehensive System) (ENG).

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Bipolar disorder's diagnosis is often made with a significant delay ranging from 8 to 10 years. During this period, patients receive 3.5 diagnostics (Hirschfield and al., 2003) on average. Also, 60% of diagnosis errors are due to a confusion between unipolar and bipolar disorders due to the proximity of clinical symptomatology (Hirschfield and Vornik, 2004). Preliminary findings show that the Rorschach method is able to identify some characteristics of each of those two pathologies (Fouques, D. and Benony, H. 2009). Contrary to unipolar patients, bipolar patients show:

- More signs of decrease of perceptual synthesis (DQv) and more thought disorders (WSum6) (Mormont and al, 1990),
- More thought disorders: difficulties in controlling ideational impulsions (DR) and disability in discrimination processes (INC) (Singer and Brabender, 1993).

The purpose of this study is to differentiate between bipolar and unipolar depression by building a bipolar depression index. We tested a sample of 141 depressed inpatients (70 bipolar patients and 71 unipolar patients). We used the MADRS and the MAS to rate the intensity of depressive and manic symptoms. Bipolar patients show more thought disorders, mainly due to difficulties in controlling ideational impulsions and inability to discriminate. Moreover, bipolar patients show more perceptive impulsivity and perceptive errors than unipolar patients. Grouping these variables in a constellation increases specificity and sensitivity of the index (sensitivity = .93 / specificity = .94).

Symposium 25 « Modalités défensives et capacités de mentalisation : apport des techniques projectives » “Mentalization process and defense strategies: contribution of projective techniques”

**Chairperson: Prof. Joëlle Lighezzolo-Alnot, Université de Lorraine, Nancy, France
& Mrs. Nadine Demogeot, Université de Lorraine, Nancy, France**

Room Leroux

FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

Le symposium portera sur la mise en œuvre, dans une perspective psychodynamique, des modalités défensives impliquées dans les capacités de mentalisation. L'apport et la pertinence des techniques projectives (Rorschach) seront analysés au travers de différents contextes (période périnatale, problématiques adolescentes, souffrance au travail, problématique somato-psychique), et illustrés par plusieurs vignettes cliniques.

The symposium will focus, in a psychodynamic perspective, on defensive modalities involved in mentalization abilities. The contribution and the relevance of projective technics (Rorschach) will be analyzed through different contexts (perinatal period, adolescent problematics, suffering at work, somato-psychic problematic), and illustrated by some clinical cases.

174 Facteurs de résilience chez les adolescents placés en institution. Approche clinique projective : apports du Rorschach (FRA). Factors of resilience in adolescents placed in institution. Projective clinical approach: contributions from Rorschach

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Problématique : Les problématiques adolescentes sont complexes dans le champ de la protection de l'enfance où, soumis à des événements traumatiques, des jeunes font l'expérience de séparations douloureuses mais protectrices (Davidson-Arad, Navaro-Bitton, 2015). Ces situations appellent des recherches novatrices montrant l'intérêt du test de Rorschach pour mieux comprendre les processus psychiques de résilience à l'œuvre auprès d'adolescents placés en Maison d'Enfants à Caractère Social (MECS).

Objectifs : A l'appui d'une méthodologie originale croisant l'approche psychodynamique et la théorie de l'attachement, nous avons mené une étude qualitative comparative entre des adolescents résilients et non résilients placés en MECS en explorant les dimensions de l'attachement, de la présence d'un tuteur de résilience et de la représentation de soi.

Méthodologie : Sept adolescents ont été rencontrés, et quatre types d'outils utilisés : l'entretien clinique semi-directif (analyse de contenu), le test du Rorschach (Ecole de Paris) afin de favoriser les phénomènes d'associativité et de symbolisation des événements conflictuels, l'IFR-40 mesurant la résilience, l'Inventaire d'Attachement aux Adultes et aux Pairs (IPPA) concernant la qualité de l'attachement.

Résultats : Les résultats montrent la pertinence et le potentiel du Rorschach pour évaluer la fragilité des capacités de mentalisation de ces adolescents et pour cerner les possibilités offertes à ces jeunes de restaurer progressivement un « espace transitionnel » abimé ou détruit (Winnicott, 1969). Quelques vignettes cliniques illustreront ces analyses.

Issue: Adolescent problems are complex in the field of child welfare, where, subject to traumatic events, young people experience painful but protective separations (Davidson-Arad, Navaro-Bitton, 2015). These situations call for innovative research demonstrating the value of the Rorschach test to better understand the psychological processes of resilience at work in adolescents placed in the House of Social Children (MECS).

Objectives: With an original methodology combining the psychodynamic approach and the attachment theory, we conducted a comparative qualitative study between resilient and non-resilient adolescents in MECS by studying the dimensions of attachment, presence or absence of a resilience guardian and self-representation.

Methods: The study involved a group of seven adolescents (and four types of tools were used: -Semi-directional clinical interview (content analysis), - The projective test of the Rorschach (School of Paris) in order to promote the phenomena of associativity and symbolization of conflicting events, - IFR-40 to measure resilience, - The Adult and Peer Attachment Inventory (IPPA) to identify the quality of the attachment.

Results: The results demonstrate the relevance and potential of the Rorschach to assess the fragility of these adolescents' mentalizing abilities and to identify opportunities for these youths to gradually restore a damaged or destroyed "transitional space" (Winnicott, 1969). Some clinical situations will illustrate these analyzes.

175. *Obésité, gastroplastie et résilience : processus de mentalisation, mécanismes de défense et Rorschach (FRA). Obesity, gastroplasty and resilience : identification of mentalization processes through the Rorschach*

Mr. Joris Mathieu, Mr. Olivier Ziegler & Prof. Joëlle Lighezzolo-Alnot, Université de Lorraine, Nancy, France
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Introduction : Face à l'augmentation de l'obésité, les réponses médicales peinent à trouver des modalités de prise en charge efficaces à long terme, et la gastroplastie apparaît aujourd'hui comme un recours devenu fréquent, mais qui ne manque pas d'interroger - au-delà des changements corporels attendus -, l'évolution intrapsychique des sujets. Dans quelle mesure, pour certains d'entre eux, pourra-t-on parler de processus résilient, au regard de leur trajectoire de vie, de leur capacité de mentalisation, de la souplesse des mécanismes défensifs, susceptibles d'être mobilisés lors d'un parcours de chirurgie bariatrique ?

Méthodologie : Une étude longitudinale est en cours auprès de plus d'une centaine de patients en situation d'obésité et candidats à une chirurgie bariatrique. Des entretiens semi-directifs, le Rorschach, ainsi que des questionnaires spécifiques, permettent de suivre leur évolution vers une possible trajectoire résiliente tout au long de ce parcours bariatrique. Les données issues du Rorschach plus particulièrement, fournissent des informations éclairantes quant aux processus de mentalisation et aux modalités défensives mises en œuvre.

Résultats attendus : Nous présenterons les premiers résultats de cette étude longitudinale, et montrerons l'intérêt des méthodes projectives pour mieux identifier les facteurs psychologiques en jeu dans l'amélioration ou l'échec à plus long terme de la prise en charge chirurgicale. Des situations cliniques et des analyses qualitatives de protocoles Rorschach viendront illustrer ces résultats. Des implications sont attendues 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.

Introduction: In front of the increase of obesity, the medical answers have difficulty in finding long-term effective procedure of care, and the gastroplasty appears today as a recourse become frequent, but which doesn't miss to question - beyond expected physical changes- the intrapsychic evolution of patients. How, for some of them, we can speak about resilient process, in relation to their life trajectory, to their mentalization ability, the flexibility of their defensive mechanisms, susceptible to be mobilized during the course of bariatric surgery?...

Methodology: A longitudinal study is in progress with over than hundred patients in situation of obesity and candidates for a bariatric surgery. Semi-structured interviews, the Rorschach, and specific questionnaires, allow to follow their evolution towards a possible resilient trajectory throughout this bariatric course. The data obtained from Rorschach more particularly provide enlightening information about the processes of mentalization and defensive style.

Expected results: We will present the first results of this longitudinal study, and shall show the interest of the projective methods to identify better the psychological factors involved in improving or failure of the longer-term surgical care. Clinical situations and qualitative analyzes of Rorschach protocols will come to illustrate these results. Implications are expected on the terms for the modalities of multidisciplinary care, and the implementation of prevention measures, susceptible to consider the global psychosomatic balance of patients.

176. *Période périnatale et processus de mentalisation au Rorschach : transformation identitaire et destins du féminin/maternel (FRA). Perinatal period and mentalization process with the Rorschach test: identity transformations and feminine/maternal fates*

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Problématique : Située entre le 7ème mois et le 9ème mois de grossesse, la période périnatale est caractérisée par une sensibilité accrue et une forte perméabilité psychique. Cette période de "transparence psychique" facilite la mise en place d'un processus de redéfinition identitaire induisant un nouvel équilibre entre les symbolisations féminines et maternelles.

Objectifs : Bien compris cliniquement, le fonctionnement de cette période, peu étudié sous l'angle projectif, entrave l'appréhension des processus psychiques structurels qui lui sont sous-jacents. Une réflexion exploratoire a donc été menée afin d'isoler les éléments les plus saillants concernant la mentalisation et les processus de symbolisation. Méthodologie : Au cours de leurs 9ème mois de grossesse, 50 patientes primipares ont participé à cette étude, qui

s'inscrit dans une recherche longitudinale de plus grande ampleur. Le protocole de recherche a impliqué la passation du test de Rorschach, complétée par l'épreuve des choix et la passation associative. Les contenus spécifiques liés à la symbolisation ont été étudiés et notamment à l'aide d'une version de la grille de Cassier pour laquelle nous proposons une amélioration méthodologique. Résultats : Une analyse quantitative et qualitative des résultats montre qu'à cette période le processus de mentalisation et les mécanismes de symbolisation des parturientes semblent majoritairement entravés dans leur fonction, voire inhibés. À terme, le rôle du processus de mentalisation dans le développement normal de l'identité maternelle sera évoqué et des analyses cliniques illustreront ces résultats.

Issue: During the period between the 7th month and the 9th month of pregnancy, perinatal period is characterized by a swelled sensitivity and a high psychic permeability. This period of "psychic transparency" participates in establishing an identity redefinition process, which induces a new balance between the feminine and maternal symbolizations.

Objectives: Despite its well-known clinical knowledge, this period has been neglected by projective studies, hindering the understanding of its structural psychic. An exploratory research has been conducted in order to isolate the most relevant points related to mentalization and symbolization process.

Methodology: During their 9th month of pregnancy, 50 primiparous women have participated to this study, which is part of a widespread longitudinal research. The research protocol involved the Rorschach-test assessment, supplemented by the "plate choices" and "free-association" method. Specific contents related to the symbolization were studied with a version of the Cassier grid for which we propose a methodological improvement.

Outcomes: Quantitative and qualitative analysis of the results show that, during this period, the mentalizing process and symbolization mechanisms of the parturientes seems to be mostly hampered in their function or even inhibited. Ultimately, the role of mentalizing process, which contributes to the normal development of maternal identity, will be discussed and clinical analysis will portray the results.

177. Approche clinique et projective de la souffrance au travail chez des dirigeants de PME: apports du Rorschach (FRA). Clinical and projective approach of suffering at work among managers of SMEs: contributions of Rorschach

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Problématique : La souffrance au travail des dirigeants de petites et moyennes entreprises (PME) fait encore l'objet d'un double déni, de la part des dirigeants eux-mêmes et de la société (Torres, 2011). Pourtant, ses conséquences pour leur santé et celle de leur entreprise peuvent être extrêmement délétères (Roussillon & Duval-Hamel, 2006). Il s'agit alors de mieux comprendre le lien singulier qui unit ces dirigeants à leur travail, entre plaisir et souffrance...

Objectifs : Pour ce faire, nous proposons une élaboration originale, fondée sur deux modèles d'analyse complémentaires, à partir de la psychodynamique du travail (Dejours, 1998) et de la théorie du « désir de travail » explorant les ressorts inconscients de l'identité professionnelle (Guinchard, 2011), afin de clarifier les facteurs conscients et inconscients en jeu.

Méthodologie : Trois types d'instruments ont été retenus, afin d'explorer à la fois des dimensions objectivables (stress, coping, souffrance au travail), et des dimensions subjectives (histoire personnelle, fonctionnement intrapsychique : angoisse, mécanismes de défense, désir de travail,...) : - questionnaires (CISS, HAD, Karasek, MBI-GS), - entretien semi-directif (analyse de contenu), - test de Rorschach (Ecole de Paris),

Résultats : Sous le prisme de ces deux modèles, les analyses cliniques approfondies (données qualitatives et quantitatives, conscientes et inconscientes), soulignent l'intérêt du Rorschach, qui offre un éclairage particulièrement pertinent pour diagnostiquer la nature et l'intensité de la souffrance, identifier les stratégies défensives, et prendre en compte le sujet dans son entièreté et sa singularité. La présentation de plusieurs cas cliniques viendra en illustration de ces analyses.

Issue: Suffering at work of managers of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) is still the subject of a double denial, from the leaders themselves and society (Torres, 2011). Yet the consequences for their health and that of their business can be extremely deleterious (Roussillon & Duval-Hamel, 2006). It is thus a question of better understand the singular link between these leaders and their work, between pleasure and suffering...

Objectives: To achieve this, we propose an original design, based on two complementary analytical models, from the psychodynamics of work (Dejours, 1998) and the theory of "Working desire" exploring the unconscious springs of professional identity (Guinchard, 2011) to clarify the conscious and unconscious factors involved.

Methodology : Three types of instruments were selected to explore both objective dimensions (stress, coping, suffering at work), and subjective dimensions (personal history, intrapsychic functioning: anxiety, defense mechanisms, desire to work,...): - Questionnaires (CISS, HAD, Karasek, MBI-GS) - Semi-structured interview (content analysis) - Rorschach (School of Paris)

Outcomes : Through the prism of these two models, the thorough clinical analysis (qualitative and quantitative data, conscious and unconscious), emphasize the interest of Rorschach, which offers a particularly relevant lighting to diagnose the nature and intensity of suffering, identifying defensive strategies, and consider the human being in his entirety and his singularity. The presentation of several clinical cases will illustrate these analyses.

180. La séquence entière des déterminants : une organisation inconsciente de l'interprétation perceptive (FRA) The sequence of determinants as an unconscious cognitive organization in perceptual interpretation. La secuencia de determinantes como una organización cognitiva inconsciente en la interpretación perceptiva.

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Pour Rorschach, la cotation était en rapport avec le processus de l'interprétation perceptive. Dans ce sens, l'objectif de cette recherche a été d'établir si la séquence des déterminants constitue un niveau psychologique inconscient lié à la mentalisation avec un certain degré d'indépendance par rapport aux planches. Avec cet objectif, après la passation et l'enquête, j'ai demandé de faire une histoire avec les réponses à deux groupes de sujets, un constitué de patients et un autre constitué de personnes tout venant. J'ai trouvé deux types de construction des histoires avec les déterminants : une, faite avec la totalité ou presque des réponses données dans la passation (protocoles courts) ; l'autre, faite avec un petit nombre des déterminants donnés. J'ai comparé les déterminants de la première suite avec les déterminants repris pour faire l'histoire. Une fois écartés les protocoles où le sujet suivait le même ordre des planches de la passation pour faire l'histoire, j'ai trouvé cinq types de rangement dans le premier groupe. 60% de ces protocoles présentaient une répétition égale ou très proche de la succession des déterminants, malgré le fait que ces déterminants avaient été repris d'autres planches que celles de la séquence première. Le sujet répétait le premier arrangement sur d'autres planches. Dans le groupe où seulement un petit nombre des déterminants étaient repris, la proportion de ces déterminants répétait exactement les proportions du psychogramme fait avec la totalité des réponses. Ces résultats font supposer que la séquence des déterminants constitue le représentant d'une mentalisation active dans l'interprétation perceptive.

Rorschach postulated that his scoring was related to the process of perceptive interpretation. In this sense, the goal of this research is to establish if the sequence of determinants constitutes an unconscious psychological level with some autonomy with respect to the stimulus. In order to establish whether the sequence of determinants represents a cognitive organization in perceptual interpretation, I requested a story with responses after the administration and the inquiry in two samples, patients (N = 40) and non-patients (N = 80). Subjects with long protocols used only a few responses to make the story and subjects with short protocols utilized all or almost all of the responses given. In the first group, the determinants of the few responses used for the story exactly repeat the proportions of the histogram with the totality of the responses. In subjects with short protocols whose responses were reassembled to compile the story, the initial sequence was compared with the sequence of determinants taken up in the story. Protocols with stories that repeated the same order of plates as in the administration were discarded. Five groups were observed, in two of them (60%) the second sequence of determinants with the responses in story repeated almost exactly the sequence of the protocol despite the different order of the plates. These results allow us to argue that the sequence of determinants constitutes a psychic level of unconscious cognitive interpretation with properties that must be further studied.

Rorschach postuló que su clasificación estaba relacionada con el proceso de interpretación perceptiva. En este sentido, el objetivo de esta investigación ha sido el de establecer si la secuencia de determinantes constituye un nivel psicológico inconsciente con algún nivel de autonomía respecto del estímulo. Para establecer si la secuencia de determinantes representa una organización cognitiva en la interpretación perceptiva, solicité, luego de la administración y del interrogatorio, una historia con las respuestas en dos muestras, una de consultantes y otra de no consultantes. Los sujetos con protocolos largos usaron sólo algunas respuestas para hacer las historias y los sujetos con protocolos cortos utilizaron todas o casi todas las respuestas dadas. Comparamos los determinantes utilizados en las historias con los dados en el protocolo usual. En el primer grupo, los determinantes de las historias con las pocas respuestas utilizadas repitieron exactamente las proporciones del histograma inicial obtenido con la totalidad de las respuestas de la administración. En los sujetos con protocolos cortos, comparé la secuencia de los determinantes dados en la administración con la secuencia de los determinantes utilizados para hacer la historia. Los casos con historias que repitieron el mismo orden de láminas que en la administración (I,II, III, IV, etc) fueron descartados. Observamos cinco grupos, en dos de ellos (60%) la segunda secuencia de determinantes utilizados en la historia repitieron casi exactamente la secuencia del protocolo inicial a pesar del orden diferente de las láminas utilizadas. Estos resultados permiten suponer que la secuencia de determinantes constituye un nivel inconsciente de interpretación cognitiva con características que deben ser más estudiadas.

Session 66 « Adult Psychopathology » « Psychopathologie de l'adulte »

Room Déjerine

ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

5. Pictogram & Primal Scene in the Rorschach of the Wolf-Man (ENG)

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The Rorschach protocol of Freud's famous case *The Wolf-Man* was published 2013 in *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis*. The protocol was administered 1955 by Dr Fredrick S. Weil and seems not known before either by the psychoanalytic or the Rorschach community. It is interesting because *The Wolf-Man* is the longest and perhaps also

the most complicated of all Freud's published cases, and has been giving rise to a lot of different speculations, interpretations and diagnoses over the years. For Freud himself it developed his theories in important directions for example on the concept of the "primal scene" and the function of "deferred action". I have a twofold aim with this presentation, first to discuss the protocol compared with all different diagnosis given over the years to the Wolf-Man, and then also to look at the Rorschach test in general from the perspective of a theory of representations formulated by the French psychoanalyst Piera Aulagnier, enriching more traditional psychoanalytical approaches to the Rorschach. The pictogram is one of Aulagnier's central concepts that focus on primitive forms of representation especially important for understanding psychotic functioning.

171. *La suspension corporelle, une étude du masochisme (FRA). Body suspension, a study of masochism.*

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De nouveaux questionnements naissent au sein de la psychanalyse concernant les atteintes extrêmes du corps. Dans ce contexte, l'étude que nous menons sur les fonctionnements psychiques de pratiquants de la suspension corporelle apporte un nouvel éclairage à la problématique du masochisme, et plus particulièrement des masochismes. La suspension corporelle est une pratique marginale qui consiste à suspendre son corps par des crochets installés sous la peau, à des endroits définis, en imprimant au corps divers mouvements de va et vient. Elle se pratique à deux ou devant un groupe de personnes, le plus souvent clandestinement ou parfois lors de "happenings". Il s'agit d'une pratique dite de "modification corporelle rituelle" qui par certains côtés peut se rattacher aux pratiques sadomasochistes ou de "bondage" mais qui s'en écarte par d'autres points. Les fonctionnements psychiques de ces pratiquants révèlent des situations d'impasse psychique où les capacités d'élaboration et de symbolisation sont mises à mal, le conflit s'externalisant alors par le corporel et les sensations. Nous retrouvons, entre autres, des problématiques narcissiques et de lutte anti-dépressive. Nous montrerons à travers l'étude de quelques protocoles de Rorschach et TAT comment cette pratique masochiste extrême qu'est la suspension corporelle peut apparaître selon nous comme une tentative de solution face à ces situations d'impasse psychique. Nous nous intéresserons aux différentes formes et fonctions de ces masochismes.

New questions about extrem body injuries appear in Psychoanalysis. In this context, our current study about the psychic functioning of body suspension's practitioners sheds a new light on the masochism theory, and more specifically on the different types of masochism. Indeed, body suspension is a marginal practice which consists in hanging the body by hooks under the skin. It makes the body see saw motions. One can practice it in couple or in small groups, most of the time clandestinely or sometimes during happenings. It's a practice called "ritual body modification" which can be linked to sadomasochism practices or bondage but that leaves out those activities in many ways. The Psychic functionings of these subjects reveal psychic deadlocks where elaboration and symbolization capacities are threatened. The psychic process tries then to find a way to externalise the conflict by the body and the corporeal sensations. We can notice, among the failures, narcissic issues and anti-depressive struggles. The main goal of the study of their Rorschach and TAT protocols is to show how body suspension can be a way to find an answer to these psychic deadlocks. We will focus our work on these different forms and functions of masochism.

264. *Evaluation of Self Representation in the Context of Early Object Relationship in Obsessive Compulsive Disorder with Rorschach Test (ENG).*

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The aim of this study is to investigate psychoanalytically, the self-representation with the collaboration of projective methods in Obsessive Compulsive Disorder. The fact that it is mostly seen in patients makes us to consider the early relationship between mother and quality of this relationship. The participants have been 7 male and 13 female total of 20 volunteer adults with Obsessive Compulsive Disorder between the ages of 22 and 49. Following the psychoanalytic oriented interview and the Rorschach Test are given. The projective test results are evaluated according to the French School of projective methods and interpreted by the help of psychoanalytical theory. According to the results of this study, in a literature way, have often encountered detailed answers containing correct form responses and difficulty in deciding. It is also seen that defensive mechanisms commonly encountered in Obsessive Compulsive Disorders, such as suppression, isolation and intellectualization, are reflected in the Rorschach Test. It is understood that the problems of anal period have come into prominence, but it is thought that the problem of the anal period can be experienced as a defense against the narcissistic loss which can be depend on the qualities of the first relationship. On the other hand the threatening imago in the self-representation is important in the context of early period of mother relationship. The responses related with early object relationship, show us the deficiency of mother's subsuming and containing function because of castrated and depressive mother. Due to deficiency of psychic organization, it is considered to remain sadistic objects, active death drive imago, shame affection and narcissistic fragility in the self-representation and desire to get rescued and protected by external world.

365. *Répulsion phobique, attraction addictive : le ratage phobique du symptôme alcoolique ? (FRA) Phobic repulsion, addictive attraction: the phobic failure of the alcoholic symptom?*

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La phobie, indiscutablement dominée par la répulsion se modèle néanmoins à partir de mouvements contradictoires, répulsion et attraction étant indissociables. Suivant ces considérations, l'addiction donnerait à voir une configuration inversée vis-à-vis de la phobie ; procédant toutes deux à l'élection d'un objet, ce dernier se révèle dans le cadre de l'addiction objet de pure attraction à l'endroit même où la phobie recourt à un objet de répulsion. De formes strictement contraires, objet phobique et objet d'addiction donnent à voir un traitement de l'angoisse inversé : l'objet phobique est objet d'angoisse par excellence ; l'objet d'addiction est objet anxiolytique, soit d'anti-angoisse. La phobie est configuration symptomatique très particulière, en ce qu'elle revêt une véritable portée organisatrice. C'est en effet à l'instauration des interdits fondamentaux qu'elle œuvre, nommément, les interdits du meurtre et de l'inceste. L'objet phobique est appelé en suppléance d'un père qui fait défaut, le père étant à entendre en tant que celui qui supporte la Loi de la castration, qui bride la jouissance. Phobie et addiction pourraient être pensées comme partageant une aspiration commune, en ce que l'une et l'autre constituent une tentative, de la part du sujet, de faire face à une problématique similaire, celle d'une Loi qui peine à s'inscrire, sur fond de problématique oedipienne. Mais dans ce sens, l'addiction serait à considérer comme un ratage, essayant un échec magistral vis-à-vis de ce à quoi la phobie parvient.

Phobia, unquestionably dominated by repulsion, is nevertheless modeled on contradictory movements, repulsion and attraction being indissociable. According to these considerations, addiction would give rise to an inverted configuration in comparison to phobia; both proceeding to the election of an object, it reveals itself within the framework of addiction object of pure attraction, where phobia resorts to an object of repulsion. Strictly contrary forms, phobic object and object of addiction give to see a treatment of the anxiety inverted: the phobic object is the ultimate object of anxiety; object of addiction is an anxiolytic object, anti-anxiety. The phobia, is a very particular symptomatic configuration, in that it has a real organizing range. It is indeed to the introduction of the fundamental prohibitions that she works, namely, the prohibitions of murder and incest. The phobic object is called in substitution of a father who is lacking as the one who supports the Law of castration, which curbs jouissance and establishes its structuring scope. Phobia and addiction could be thought of as sharing a common aspiration, in that both of them constitute an attempt from the subject to face a similar problematics, namely the troubles in the inscription of the Law, in the Oedipal context. But in this sense, addiction would be considered as a failure, wiping out a masterful failure with regard to what phobia is coming to.

35. Evolution de la figurabilité psychique chez des patients addictifs avec la psychothérapie (FRA). Evolution of the psychic presentability at addictive patients with the psychotherapy

Mr. Pierre Gaudriault, CAP14 - Association nationale de prévention en alcoologie et addictologie (ANPAA75), Paris, France, pierregaud@hotmail.com

Un effet de la psychothérapie verbale et des soins psychiques est de permettre au sujet qui les entreprend d'accéder à une nouvelle figurabilité psychique sur lui-même et sur son monde relationnel. Ce résultat est particulièrement intéressant avec des patients dont les crises addictives tendent à étouffer la capacité de représentation. La notion de figurabilité a été utilisée par Freud à propos des rêves et peut être étendue au processus du Rorschach dans la mesure où, dans les deux cas, le patient évoque des images verbales dans le cadre d'une relation à visée thérapeutique. On peut faire alors l'hypothèse d'images « qui tournent une page », au sens utilisé par Jean-Michel Quinodoz pour le progrès dans l'intégration psychique. Ces images ne sont pas toujours harmonieuses et sont même parfois angoissantes. Elles peuvent apparaître dans des rêves nocturnes et dans des fantasmes diurnes au cours de la thérapie. Quand le Rorschach est utilisé en retest pendant la thérapie, il donne un aperçu de cette nouvelle figurabilité. Les patients addictifs voient de nouvelles images expressives avec l'avancée de leur thérapie. Ces images sont appelées expressives parce qu'elles utilisent un déterminant qui fait appel à leur subjectivité (*Kinesthésies, Texture, Vista, Clob*). Mais dans les cas où l'évolution thérapeutique est plus difficile, ce sont plutôt des images contrexpressives (*réponses de flexion, impressions cinétiques, réponses osmotiques*) qui émergent et qui paraissent alors manifester une destructivité. Il est possible que certains patients gravement perturbés soient contraints de passer par une phase destructive avant d'accéder à une meilleure figurabilité de leur état psychique.

One of the effects of verbal psychotherapy and psychic care is to enable the subject who receive them to reach a new psychic self-image and a new picture of his relational world. This result is particularly interesting with patients whose addictive seizures tend to stifle their representational capacity. The notion of self-image was used by Freud about dreams and can be spread to the process of Rorschach as far as, in both cases, the patient evokes verbal images within the framework of a therapeutic relationship. We can then make the hypothesis of images "which turn a new page", as defined by Jean-Michel Quinodoz for progress in psychic integration. These images are not always harmonious and sometimes even frightening. They can appear in night dreams and daily fantasies during the therapy. When the Rorschach is used once again during the therapy, it gives an overview of this self-image. Addicted patients see new expressive images while the therapy keeps going. These images are called expressive because they use a determiner which calls on to their subjectivity (*Movement, Texture, Vista, Clob*). But when the therapeutical evolution is harder, it is rather contrexpressive images (*flexion, kinetic and merging responses*) that emerge and seem to show destructiveness. Some patients seriously disrupted may have to go through a destructive phase before reaching a better psychic self-image.

235. The use of the Rorschach Test to evaluate the efficacy of psychotherapy (ENG)

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The study is based on a single case analysis. The patient was submitted to the Rorschach test in the fourth appointment. After one year it was administered the test with the Parallel Inkblots Parisi-Pes adopting either way the Scuola Romana Rorschach Method. The first administration was used to assess the psychological situation of the patient, thanks to test and multidimensional approach of the School it has been able to immediately determine what were the greatest difficulties either in the conscious and in the unconscious dynamics. This allowed us to work at once in a targeted concretely helping the patient to get into his psychic world. The subject reported major depressive feelings that according psychiatry were to be treated pharmacologically, due to evidence of Rorschach who alerted and helped to avert the risk of suicide, pharmacological intervention has not been necessary. The test showed a strong split between mind and body and a lack of development of the psychic contents that led the patient to suffer several diseases that have proven of a psychosomatic matrix. The second test, administered with an Ideal Parallel to the Rorschach blots has proved very useful both to take stock of the situation and confirm the direction that the therapeutic work was to take either to analyze what had concretely changed in the psychic world of the patient. It showed us how the therapy has contributed to the mobilization of his psychic dynamism, with the appearance of numerous responses of human movement and other signs of improvement.

415. Essai de caractérisation d'un traumatisme psychique au Rorschach (FRA). Approach for characterizing mental trauma with Rorschach

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Dans la référence à une théorie des méthodes projectives conçues comme espace de sollicitation transitionnelle et dispositif à symboliser (P. Roman, Ecole de Paris), nous tentons, à partir du cas d'un pré-adolescent victime de harcèlement scolaire, de caractériser la figuration d'un traumatisme psychique au Rorschach, en comparant narration de l'évènement traumatisant et réponses données au fil des planches. Ainsi, nous montrons comment cette « rêverie imageante traumatique », entre « rêverie imageante » (D. Lagache), rêve traumatique et « jeu de la bobine » (Freud), procède d'une tentative de métabolisation psychique de l'évènement traumatique reposant sur :

- sa duplication, quand la réponse, sous forme de scènes dramatisées, reproduit les coordonnées positionnelles/relationnelles de la situation traumatique rapportée.
- sa traduction, instituant, entre narration et réponses, des écarts en lien avec :
 - . les caractéristiques formelles du matériel imposant ses contraintes figuratives ;
 - . les différences d'inscription du traumatisme dans les systèmes mnésiques (R. Roussillon), où la réponse, intégrant traces inconscientes et préconscientes, est porteuse d'une épaisseur symbolique, absente de la narration, et renvoie à la signification latente angoissante conférée à l'évènement traumatique (fantasme de dévoration/atteinte narcissique) ;
 - . les tentatives de réparation/dégagement de la situation traumatique, quand la réponse propose une redéfinition des rôles (harceleurs devenus protecteurs, aidés d'un autre).
- sa répétition, hors de la référence au contenu latent des planches, entre tentative de maîtriser activement ce qui a été passivement subi (Freud) et espoir de réparer/apaiser (M.-O. Godard).

Referring to the theory of projective methods as a transitional solicitation space and a device to symbolize (P. Roman, Ecole de Paris), we are seeking to characterize the feature of a mental trauma with Rorschach, based on the case of a pre-adolescent victim of school harassment, and by comparing the traumatic event's narratives to the card responses. Thus, we show how this "traumatic imagery daydream", between "daydream imagery" (D. Lagache), traumatic dream and "Fort-da game" (Freud), attempts to mentally metabolize the traumatic event based on:

- its duplication, when the response reproduces the positional/relational details of the related traumatic situation in the form of dramatic scenes.
- its translation, establishing, between narratives and responses, gaps in connection with:
 - the formal characteristics of the material, imposing figurative constraints;
 - the registration differences of trauma in the mnesic systems (R. Roussillon), where a response that integrates unconscious and preconscious traces, carries a symbolic weight that is absent from the narrative, and that reflects a distressing latent meaning involved with the traumatic event (devouring fantasy, narcissistic attack);
 - attempts to repair/clear the traumatic situation, when the response calls for a redefinition of the roles (the harasser becomes the protector, help from someone else).
 - its repetition, without reference to the cards' latent content, between the attempt to actively master what was passively suffered (Freud) and the hope of repair/appeasement (M.O. Godard).

154. The Rorschach Test as an addition to diagnostic and relapse prevention techniques (ENG)

Dr. Glauco Forcieri, Dr. Giada Forcieri & Dr. Giovanni Mainardi, Scuola Romana Rorschach, Italy, pelly.mainardi@gmail.com

With this research we intend to highlight the benefits of the Rorschach test in the context of an integrated psychopharmacological and psychotherapeutic treatment. The initial aim is to describe the clinical diagnosis pointing out specific areas of weakness and concluding by indicating in a long term perspective both effective clinical procedures and preventative measures against relapse. Adopting this approach allows us to identify a more personalised [tailored] therapeutic treatment, both in the time and manner in which it is applied. Also we are better able to evaluate the results of the clinical diagnosis and personality assessment. 48 patients aged between 18 and 30 years old who had been diagnosed with panic-attack disorders were followed over time by a psychological and psychiatric team. The results were processed by qualitative analysis of the numerical data. At the same time all subjects were treated with psychopharmacological, and subsequently psychotherapeutic therapies. During the initial phase autogenic Schulze training was adapted followed by short analytic psychotherapy; the procedure was concluded with participation in groups subject to analysis. At the end of 8 months patients were monitored in five meetings with a psychiatrist, and five meetings with a psychologist. At the conclusion of the monitoring the Rorschach test was administered once more [Roman School Rorschach Method] to evaluate the clinical results and remaining critical outcomes. Residual issues may be clinically undetectable or part of a particular personality, or linked to specific areas of fragility - detecting them aims to prevent relapse.

269. Evolution des processus de créativité et de subjectivation chez des adolescents suivant une médiation thérapeutique par le jeu vidéo. Étude des épreuves projectives (Rorschach et TAT) (FRA). Study of subjectivation and creativity processes through Rorschach and TAT protocols in a virtual immersion situation

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The use of digital objects within mental healthcare systems is still uncommon, despite its emergence in today's society. Many publications and research projects deplore the dangers of digital world, which may induce dependence, addiction, violence, hypersexuality, etc. We believe that the use of video games for mediation, as digital tools frequently leading to passionate commitments among young people, could become a therapeutic lever facilitating the lengthy processes of appropriation and transformation of subjective representations. This therapeutic workshop is designed for adolescents with inhibited psychic functioning limiting their ability of psychological working out and for whom the video games can become overwhelming, resulting in a desocialisation process and rupture with the social and school environment. During this communication we will support our statements with clinical cases studying the processes of creativity and subjectivisation identified within Rorschach and TAT tests, conducted according to the psychoanalytic approach of Ecole de Paris. To conclude, we will present what we expect to observe in these protocols concerning the evolution of psychic functioning on the processes of subjectivisation and creativity among adolescents involved in videogame mediation.

L'utilisation des objets numériques au sein des dispositifs de soins reste encore peu répandue et ce malgré son émergence dans la société actuelle. De nombreuses publications et recherches déplorent les dangers des mondes numériques en laissant craindre une possible source de dépendance, d'addiction, de violence, d'hypersexualité, etc. Selon nous, l'utilisation d'une médiation par le jeu vidéo, outil numérique qui suscite fréquemment un investissement passionné chez les jeunes, pourrait devenir un levier thérapeutique permettant à l'adolescent de l'accompagner dans ce lent travail d'appropriation et de transformation des représentations subjectives. Cet atelier est proposé à des adolescents ayant un fonctionnement psychique inhibé limitant leurs capacités d'élaboration et pour qui l'activité jeu vidéo peut devenir envahissante, entraînant alors un processus de désocialisation et de rupture avec l'environnement, le monde social et scolaire. Nous étayerons nos propos à l'aide de cas cliniques permettant d'étudier les processus de créativité et de subjectivation repérés dans les protocoles du Rorschach et du TAT selon l'approche psychanalytique de l'Ecole de Paris. En guise de conclusion, nous exposerons ce que nous nous attendons à observer dans ces bilans concernant l'évolution du fonctionnement psychique sur le processus de subjectivation et de créativité chez les adolescents rencontrés ayant un suivi par médiation thérapeutique par le jeu vidéo.

439. Trois ans d'évaluations avec le Rorschach de patients Brésiliens traités par la psychothérapie de mentalisation (FRA) Three years follow-up Rorschach assessment of Brazilian outpatients treated with mentalization-based therapy

Norma L. Semer, Maria Luiza de M. Fiore, Patrick Fontan, Tatiana G. Lerman, Roberta K. Abela, Latife Yazigi ; Department of Psychiatry, Universidade Federal de São Paulo/Escola Paulista de Medicina. normasemer@gmail.com

In an extensive survey of psychotherapy efficiency assessed with the Rorschach, Gronnerod (2004) noticed that most common changes occur on affect and stress management whereas changes in thought processes are more challenging. This study is focused on therapeutic effects of a psychoanalytical treatment based on Mentalization (Fonagy, Gergely, Jurist & Target, 2002). 68 patients (55 women, 13 men, age $\mu=40$, $s.d.=12$) attended at least one weekly psychotherapy session for two years. SCID was administered upon admission and the Rorschach CS upon admission (t1) and after one (t2) and two years (t3) of psychotherapy. 46 (67.6%) patients met the criteria for Major Depressive

Disorder (DSM-IV, Axis-I), and 44 (64.7%) met the criteria for Personality Disorder (DSM-IV, Axis-II) (39.7% for Cluster B personality disorders, and 25% for Cluster C). PTI, WSum6, Level 2 Special Scores, and X-% were found to significantly decrease in preliminary analysis (Chi² test between t1 and t3). Consequently, Mentalization based therapy seems to be efficient to address thought disturbances. In the present study, results and effect sizes (eta²) for a repeated measure ANOVA on CS ideation variables for t1, t2 and t3 are presented to corroborate this potential finding. A supplementary analysis was conducted on the affect and the control cluster. It appeared that mentalization therapy had no effect on intellectualization defense mechanisms, (not much changes were observed across 3 evaluations). However some changes were observed concerning patients ability to develop constriction defenses and emotional control (C', FC) in order to cope with emotional lability (CF, C) and affective demands (T). These changes were small between T1 and T2, and stable between T2 and T3. The State of São Paulo Research Foundation, FAPESP, sponsored this research.

Dans une vaste enquête de l'efficacité de la psychothérapie évaluée par le Rorschach (Gronnerod, 2004) a remarqué que les changements les plus fréquents se produisent sur les effets et la gestion du stress alors que les changements dans les processus de pensée sont plus difficiles. Cette étude porte sur les effets thérapeutiques d'un traitement psychanalytique basé sur la mentalisation (Fonagy, Gergely, Jurist & Target, 2002). 71 patients (55 femmes, 13 hommes, âge $\mu=40$, s.d.=12) ont fréquenté au moins une séance de psychothérapie hebdomadaire pendant deux ans. SCID a été administrée à l'admission et Rorschach CS à l'admission (t1) et après une (t2) et deux ans (t3) de psychothérapie. 46 (67.6%) patients ont satisfait aux critères de Trouble Dépressif Principal (DSM-IV, Axis-I), 44 (64.7%) ont satisfait aux critères de Trouble de la Personnalité (DSM-IV, Axis-II) (39.7% pour Cluster B de troubles de la personnalité, et 25% pour Cluster C). PTI, WSum6, Level 2 Special Scores, et X-% ont considérablement diminué dans l'analyse préliminaire. (test de Chi² entre t1 et t3). Par conséquent, la thérapie basée sur la mentalisation semble être efficace pour remédier aux perturbations de la pensée. Dans la présente étude, les résultats et les tailles d'effet (eta²) pour une ANOVA de mesure répétée sur les variables d'idéation CS pour t1, t2 et t3 sont présentées pour corroborer cette découverte potentielle. Une analyse supplémentaire a été menée sur le groupe affecté et le groupe témoin. Il semblait que la thérapie de mentalisation n'avait aucun effet sur les mécanismes de défense de l'intellectualisation (pas beaucoup de changements observés dans 3 évaluations) Cependant, certains changements ont été observés concernant la capacité des patients à développer des défenses de constriction et un contrôle émotionnel (C', FC) afin de faire face à labilité émotionnelle (CF, C) et aux exigences affectives (T). Ces changements étaient faibles entre T1 et T2, et étaient stables entre T2 et T3. La fondation de recherche de l'État de São Paulo FAPESP a soutenu cette recherche.

ARISI/CSIRA

*Association Rorschach International SI
CS International Rorschach Association*

A few words about CSIRA/ARISI

Comprehensive System International Rorschach Association/Association Rorschach International pour le Système Intégré is a non-profit scientific organisation founded in 1989 as ERA, European Rorschach Association for the Comprehensive System (ERA/AER) - name changed for CSIRA in 2012 so as to incorporate members from outside of Europe.

AIM: unite the psychologists who use the Rorschach CS in practice or research and offer them opportunities to debate, exchange and update their knowledge of the system. Official languages are French and English. At present, CSIRA is composed of 132 members coming from European countries (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom), Russia, North America (US, Canada), South America (Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Peru), Japan, Australia, North Africa (Algeria), Israel. The CSIRA holds an international congress every two years and a meeting of its Council of Administration every year in the last week-end of August. All the members receive an annual report on the activities of their association.

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<https://www.csira-arisi.org/>



International Society of the Rorschach & Projective Methods
Soci t  Internationale du Rorschach et des M thodes Projectives
Sociedad Internacional de Rorschach y M todos Proyectivos
国際ロールシャッハ及び投映法学会

A few words about ISR

The object of the International Society of the Rorschach and Projective Methods, as stated in the by-laws, is:

- to create an international link between national societies, associations, groups for Rorschach and Projective Techniques to facilitate scientific exchanges among specialists, practitioners and researchers in the field;
- to ensure publication of an international journal named *RORSCHACHIANA* and of a newsletter designed to facilitate communication among the membership;
- to safeguard the archives concerning the Rorschach and Projective Methods, and endeavor to make them easily accessible to members.

At present national Rorschach societies or groups exist in the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Israel, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Peru, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela. Together with the group of the Individual Members the International Society of the Rorschach and Projective Methods now consists of more than 2800 members throughout the world.

Being a member of the International Society of the Rorschach and Projective Methods entitles you to receive the Bulletin and the Rorschachiana, both included in the annual contribution fee.

In case you want to apply for admission as an individual member, either because there is no such society in your country or for other reasons, please fill in the application form and return it to Mrs. Sushila Dixit, Treasurer of the International Society of the Rorschach and Projective Methods, c/o Hogrefe AG, L nggass-Strasse 76, P.O. Box, CH-3000 Bern 9 / Switzerland.

info@rorschach.com

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Argentina

Asociaci n Argentina de Psicodiagn stico de Rorschach (AAPRO)

E-Mail: aapro@asoc-arg-rorschach.com.ar

Web: www.asoc-arg-rorschach.com.ar

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United States of America

Society for Personality Assessment

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Web: www.personality.org



PLENARY SESSION

9h - 10h30 and 11h - 12h (Room Farabeuf, Simultaneous interpretation in 日本語, ESPAÑOL, ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS)

Case study "Rob, 18 years old"

Justine McCarthy Woods (UK)

Catherine Azoulay (France)

Noriko Nakamura (Japan)

Greg Meyer (USA)

Chairperson : Anne Andronikof (France)

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Posters Sessions Abstracts

Drawings

71 ***Le dessin infantile et la recherche scientifique: productions sur la santé et la maladie***

Dr. Sonia Grubits, Dom Bosco Catholic University, Campo Grande, Brazil, sgrubits@uol.com.br
Prof. Camila Bellini Colussi Macedo & Mrs. Angela Elizabeth Lapa Coelho

La reconnaissance de l'existence de la vie mentale précoce ouvre un espace pour la recherche en ce qui concerne les enfants et leur subjectivité. Mais pour cela, il convient d'utiliser les justes instruments, tels que les dessins, qui nous permettent un accès au monde psychique infantile. Dans ce travail, nous présentons certaines productions graphiques de 33 enfants entre 7 et 12 ans qui ont été invités à participer d'une étude sur les représentations sociales de la santé et de la maladie. Les dessins produits démontrent la capacité de cette technique pour accéder au psychisme des enfants. Les participants montrent leur compréhension en ce qui concerne les thèmes proposés, présentant comment les questions culturelles et l'environnement dans lesquels ils vivent se reflètent sans leur subjectivité, permettant ainsi qu'ils soient entendus en tant que sujets actifs dans le processus de construction de connaissance. Par le fait de permettre la libre expression et la grande production de richesse de données à l'analyse, il est recommandé de réaliser un plus grand nombre de recherches par ce même moyen, de manière à amplifier et perfectionner l'utilisation de cette technique dans le domaine scientifique.

307 ***Identity trajectory in orphaned children through family drawing***

Mr. Oigma Hatta, Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain, Belgium, hattaogma2000@yahoo.fr & Mrs. Rabiadou Darago

Institutional therapy, in its role of anti-excitation, optimizes working conditions and the reception of psychic suffering. It offers children the framework for psychic conflicts' resolution and the levers of identity construction. In order to make statement and make decisions in regard to purpose and objectives of psychologist's action, regular psychological assessments verify whether children needs are met. The objective of this article is to present the trajectory of identity construction in children admitted to an orphans' hosting structure in Togo. This evaluation was carried out using the family's drawings (in margins of interviews and observations) with four children, in two measurements. At clinical level, we noted that anxiety, agitation and attention deficit of some have been significantly amended. The family's drawings show substantial gains in self-representation and human identifications. The family benchmarks have been refocused around the parents, the imago of mother becoming more and more invested. The results proved the family drawing to be a very informative tool on the anamnestic realities of these children and on the efficiency of care. These results allowed to translate the psychological suffering problems of children to better address them and reinforced the ambitions of the orphanage's administration and its partners.

70 ***La psychosémiotique et l'éthosémiotique à partir des dessins d'enfants indigènes au Brésil***

Dr. Sonia Grubits, Dom Bosco Catholic University, Campo Grande, Brazil, sgrubits@uol.com.br

Nous proposons une introduction au modèle d'étude d'aspects transculturels au moyen de dessins infantiles pour présenter de manière objective la psychosémiotique et l'éthosémiotique comme ressources pour étudier et évaluer des enfants de cultures différentes de la société occidentale, en particulier de communautés indigènes de l'état du Mato Grosso do Sul, au Brésil. Il présente ensuite une brève révision du dessin, de ses signes et de ses significations, ainsi que du développement du graphisme infantile à partir de nos réflexions sur certains aspects culturels et productions. Finalement, il montre la pertinence d'appliquer la psychosémiotique aux études d'enfants indigènes, ou même d'autres cultures ou minorités, et, pour l'illustrer, il propose un modèle général construit par des enfants des ethnies Guarani/Kaiowa et Kadiwéu. Gardons toutefois à l'esprit l'importance d'une étude des fondements culturels, de l'histoire et même de l'environnement de chaque groupe pour un travail complet, lequel ne tiendrait pas en un chapitre, raison pour laquelle L'expérience clinique avec des populations infantiles vivant dans des banlieues ou des communautés indigènes a démontré de manière récurrente combien les techniques expressives et projectives, en particulier le dessin, sont des ressources importantes pour comprendre l'être humain, son conscient, son inconscient, son milieu et sa culture. Voire, dans notre cas, les versants individuel et socioculturel, puisqu'ils surgissent dans le développement du graphisme dès que commence l'expérience infantile avec un simple crayon.

181 ***Researches with Drawings: The Media as a Mediator of the Influences of the Consumer Society in Indian Children Terena***

Mr. Thiago Müller Silva, Mrs. Sonia Grubits, Universidade Católica Dom Bosco – UCDB, Campo Grande, Brazil
sgrubits@uol.com.br

The current economic system enabled the setting of a society that promotes a lifestyle based on consumerism, requiring adaptability skills of the participants, due to rapid and constant change of the capitalist environment. Relevant studies indigenous communities in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul state, the stand out of the Terena ethnic group, due to its large exchange of coexistence with non-indigenous - result given the historical and political

situations. This research investigates the possible influence of this model in the practices and perceptions of Terena child access media content to it, appropriates studies and methodology of structural Greimasian semiotic for evaluating designs. The non-verbal texts analyzed have not only members of the community in which these children live, but signs from a consumer culture as well. The visitations community and in-depth interviews reveal an audience that is entering non-indigenous elements in their routine that were not present in the past. Finally, the research shows a people who, once again, have promoted adaptability as a survival strategy to the contemporary challenges - a practice that does not ignore their culture and values. The children are in the learning process of what should or should not be made in your life. They are well guided by everyone in the community, truly responsible for them.

281 *Development of method for assessing tree drawings in Japan*

Mr. Keiichiro Abe, Japan, kabe@fureai.or.jp & Mr. Shinichi Miyazaki

In Japan, method for assessing tree drawing have been toward symbolic interpretation of tree Karl Koch who wrote "Der Baumtest"(1949). In Japan, tree drawing was known by his second English version (The tree-drawing test as an aid in psychodiagnosis. 2nd ed., English translation. 1952)with a few mistranslation. It was translated into Japanese in 1970. During 40 years, Japanese psychologists have worked by several text-books translated into Japanese. (Here are; Koch, K.: Der Baumtest :Der Baumzeichenversuch als psychodiagnostisches Hilfsmittel. 3rd enl. ed. Bern; Stuttgart: H. Huber. 1957. tr. in 2010. Renée STORA: Le test du dessin d'arbre. Paris, Delarge, 1975. tr. in 2011. Karen Bolander: Assessing Personality Through Tree Drawings(1977), tr. in 1999. Ursula Avé-Lallemant Baum-Test. Ernst Reinhardt VerlagMunchen,1994. tr. in 2002. Denise de Castilla : Le test de l'arbre,1995. tr. in 2002.) Method of assessing tree drawing have been done by symbolic interpretation which came from Koch in Japan. Fortunately, in recent days, there is a change of technique for interpretation. In fact, the tendency has been to the analysis of "from symbol to sign". Among above I already translated all French texts (Stora, de Castilla). For analyze a tree drawing, And I made a proposal 5 points of view about the signs of tree.

Form of tree Figure of tree Graphological analysis Spatial method Specific signs

Psyche and soma in projective tests

287 *Contributions of the Rorschach Test in identifying the cognitive profile in West Syndrome: a case study.*

Mr. Flavia Chammas, Rorschach Society of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, flaviach2011@gmail.com & Dr. Lucia Maria Salvia Coelho

This study discusses findings result from the neuropsychological assessment of a young girl with West Syndrome (SW), a rare neurological disorder described by a type of infantile spasm characterized by epileptic encephalopathy and reduced intellectual capacity in the first year of life. The assessment included interviews, including family, battery of neuropsychological tests and the Rorschach Test. The results of the neuropsychological assessment suggest a significant impairment in all aspects of cognitive functioning, especially memory, language, logical reasoning and executive functions - conceptualization, planning and adaptation to reality. The results of the neuropsychological study of the factors of the Rorschach Test were congruent with the results of the other tests. The analysis of the other factors of the Rorschach test shows an immature personality, suggesting the presence of affective-emotional conflicts that interfere in her adaptation and in the more efficient performance of her activities. The discussion of this case, given the rarity of this diagnosis and the scarcity of literature about it, should contribute to the understanding of cognitive functioning of SW patients. Finally, important aspects of the neuropsychological assessment associated with the Rorschach Test are discussed, thus allowing the definition of a rehabilitation program aiming at a better quality of life of these patients.

357 *Psychological test characteristics of psychosis in patients with epilepsy: compared to patients with schizophrenia*

Mrs. Yumiko Okamura, Mr. Hidetaka Tamune & Mr.Go Taniguchi, The University of Tokyo Hospital, Japan, yumikookam@gmail.com

When psychotic symptoms such as hallucinations and delusions appear accompanying epileptic symptoms, it is called psychosis in patients with epilepsy (PWE). Although it is difficult to differentiate psychosis in PWE from schizophrenia, a precise diagnosis greatly improves its treatment and prognosis, thus their qualitative differences need to be clarified. In the present case, a 48-year-old woman diagnosed with schizophrenia for nearly 30 years was re-diagnosed with temporal lobe epilepsy in our epilepsy monitoring unit using video electroencephalograms (EEG), and epileptic symptoms improved by anti-epileptic drugs and epilepsy surgery. Comprehensive psychological tests such as Rorschach test, SCT, MMPI, drawing test, WAIS-III and WMS-R were performed on admission, and showed different characteristics from those of schizophrenia. The tests showed that projections were rich and tended to delusional but there were general and common sense views. She had an ability to make connections without distortions of perceptions or thoughts, her reality testing was intact, and her view of the world was bright and energetic. The present case suggested that qualitative differences between psychosis in PWE and schizophrenia could be quantified by psychological tests such as Rorschach test. Further, this case underscored detailed history taking of epileptic symptoms and long term video EEG in the cases where psychological tests showed atypical characteristics of patients with schizophrenia.

339 Rorschach Indexes and its neuroanatomical association in patients with traumatic brain injury. Cases report.

Mrs. Albessa Gonzalez, Mr. Ricardo Caraza, Mrs. Denisse de la Rosa, Mrs. Ana Loreda & Mrs. Pamela Martinez Monterrey Institute of Technology (ITESM), Cognitive Neurosciences and Neuroplasticity, Mexico albessa22@gmail.com

Introduction: The Rorschach has been used in personality assessment, as much as in the analysis of cognitive performance and in the alterations of a brain injury (Exner et al., 1996; Czopp et al., 2014).

Aim: Identify the relation between the positive indexes of Rorschach and the localization of damage after a traumatic brain injury.

Methods: Retrospective review of the results in Rorschach in 8 patients with severe traumatic brain injury, and its relation with the site injury seen by neuroimaging. The Comprehensive System of Exner and the Rorschach Interpretation Assistance Program were used.

Results: Of 8 cases, 7 were man; ages between 19-31 (mean 26 y/o); injury mechanism: 6 automobile accident, 1 fall, 1 assault. All the patients had subdural or parenchymal hemorrhage in different localization, and 4 had skull fracture. 50% had positive hypervigilance index (HVI), 37.5% depression index (DEPI), 25% coping deficit index (CPI), 12.5% suicide potential (S-CON). Regarding the neuroimaging, 5 patients had bifrontal lesions, 2 left parietotemporal lesions, and 4 right temporal lesions.

Conclusion: Researchers like Leon-Carrion have found a positive correlation between brain trauma, DEPI and S-CON (León-Carrión et al., 2001). In the comparison of the Rorschach indexes and the distribution of injury, we found that the 4 cases with positive HVI had mainly right temporal injuries. All the patients had at least 3 items of DEPI, but just 3 had a positive index and 1 of them also with S-CON positive, which was related with the frontal injuries.

283 Do the Rorschach Form Quality variables relate to brain hemodynamics during the Rorschach task?

Mr. Masahiro Ishibashi, Osaka Kyoiku University, Osaka, Japan, isibasim@cc.osaka-kyoiku.ac.jp; Mr. Uchiyumi Chiguga; Mr. Naoki Aizawa, Mr. Hirotooshi Hiraishi & Dr. Daisuke Saito

Form Level/Quality variables in the Rorschach Inkblot Method (RIM; Rorschach, 1921) have been recognized as a great source of clinical informations with regard to the level of psychological functioning or adaptation. Several neuropsychological studies also discussed the neural correlates of RIM Form Level/Quality variables (e.g., Darken & Kral, 1950; Belyi, 1983). However, no study examined the neural correlates of Form Level/Quality of RIM for non-clinical adult population. We studied the neural correlates of Form Level/Quality of RIM through our existing MRI data of forty right-handed adult volunteers with no psychiatric history (Isibashi et al., 2016). Form Quality of the Comprehensive System (Exner, 2003 trns. 2009), and the Basic Form Level (BFL) of the Osaka University Rorschach System (OURS; Tsuji & Fukunaga, 1999) were scored. Results and discussion are presented in the session.

122 Douleur et neurones miroirs

Dr. Fatima Asabayo & Mr. Mohamed Benhadou, Laboratoire de Recherches et d'Etudes Psychologiques et Sociologiques, Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines de Fès, Morocco, Asbayo.fatima@gmail.com

Les progrès scientifiques aujourd'hui n'ont pas supprimés la douleur, ni la mort, malgré la médicalisation de la souffrance et le déni du psychisme ainsi que les tentatives de la médecine de garder la souffrance et la douleur dans le contexte commun du silence des organes, ils restent toujours présents et la médecine essaie de rattraper par son recours à la psychologie, à la recherche des démarches créatives, audacieuses du diagnostic et du pronostic pour prendre en charge la douleur avec ses racines somatique et neuropsychologique afin assurer une psychologisation de la fin de vie. Les techniques d'imageries par résonance magnétique fonctionnelle ont permis d'identifier un réseau d'aires cérébrales activé dans les phénomènes douloureux et avaient montrées le lien étroit entre la douleur éprouvée et la douleur expérimentée, vivre la douleur et voir la douleur, le fait de voir quelqu'un qui souffre active des régions similaires chez celui qui l'observe, ces zones activées sont la composante émotionnelle de la douleur et sont tous activés par voie visuelle; toutefois, le médecin utilise son corps en miroir du corps du malade, de ses affects et de ses souffrances. De ce fait, les neurosciences et la psychanalyse nous apporte différentes illuminations concernant le vécu de la douleur et sa transmission à qui en est le témoin, la psychanalyse en faisant basé sur l'inconscient en tenant compte de la pulsion et les neurosciences à l'aide de l'imagerie cérébrale. Le Rorschach contrairement aux neurosciences, ne fournit aucun renseignement sur les zones responsables de la douleur ni les mécanismes qui peuvent moduler l'intensité de cette douleur, mais il permet grâce à la diversité des mécanismes mentaux mis en jeu lors des réponses, d'analyser et d'interpréter la plainte psychique du patient douloureux et permet ainsi une prise en charge globale.

349 Usability of Rorschach test in understanding transient global amnesia: case of 60-year-old woman

Dr. Simon Brezovar, Department of Neurology, University Clinical Centre Ljubljana, Slovenia, simon.brezovar@gmail.com

Transient global amnesia (TGA) is a sudden, temporary episode of memory loss that can't be attributed to a more common neurological condition, such as epilepsy or stroke. Although the underlying cause of TGA remains unclear, some studies emphasize the role of precipitating events, such as emotionally traumatic or stressful events. On the

other hand, it is poorly understood how is the relationship between TGA onset and precipitating stressful events moderated by personality structure and adaptive capacities. Although there are some studies which tried to assess the contribution of personality factors in TGA onset, none of these studies tried to address that issue by using projective methods of personality assessment. The aim of my presentation is to present a 60-year-old patient with TGA and to evaluate a potential contribution of Rorschach diagnostics in understanding etiology of TGA. Patient has suffered by severe chronic pain for seven years. She presented symptoms of TGA twice and both episodes were related to treatment of her pain problems. Neurological examination and structural imaging excluded organic cause of her problems. On the other hand, Rorschach test (coded and interpreted with Exner Comprehensive System) showed deficits in coping with stress, poor capabilities for affect processing, depressive mood, and problems with reality testing, especially when her responses contained anatomy content. These results might imply that poor adjustment capabilities with respect to specific context can present another risk factor for TGA onset. More thorough, sample-based studies are needed to clarify the relationship between TGA and personality traits.

322 *Le Rorschach en système intégré en oncologie au Maroc*

Dr. Fatima Asbayo & Mr. Mohamed Hajaoui, University Sidi Mohammed Abdellah, Faculty of literature and human sciences Dhar El Mehraz, Fès, Morocco, Asbayo.fatima@gmail.com

Malgré les progrès spectaculaire de la médecine, les évolutions si fortement remarquées de la scientificité et de la rationalisation scientifique ne suffisent généralement pas devant d'une part, une maladie à l'issue incertaine comme le cancer et d'autre part devant les enjeux de la trajectoire d'une souffrance inévitable que la maladie implique. L'objectif de notre étude est d'évaluer le fonctionnement psychologique des patients cancéreux diagnostiqués dans les premières phases pendant trois mois dans les services d'oncologie Marocains à l'aide du test Rorschach en système intégré.

328 *Corps morbide, en rémission d'un cancer, dans une psyché mortifère*

Mrs. Zina Oukkal Fettouchi & Prof. Fatima Moussa, University of Alger 2, Specialized Hospital (EHS) Pierre and Marie Curie, Algeria z.fettouchi@yahoo.fr

Les personnes en rémission d'un cancer connaissent souvent une période de répit par rapport aux pulsions mortifères. Cette période est de courte durée pour certaines, puisqu'elles reviennent d'elles même, ou orientées par leurs soignants ou proches, en consultation de psycho oncologie au Centre anti-cancer Pierre et Marie Curie d'Alger, pour angoisse, dépression et somatisations. Elles présentent souvent, en l'absence de soutien social (évalué par échelle), une altération de l'image de leur corps, qui rend leur représentation de soi dévalorisée, révélant alors une qualité de vie individuelle et familiale généralement perturbée (évaluée par échelle) avec des stratégies défensives inadaptées (évaluées par échelle) et un développement post cancer moindre (évalué par échelle). Leur fragilité narcissique psychosomatique se donne avoir aux projectifs et au fur et à mesure des rencontres (aux échelles psychosociales également), en lien avec leurs pertes et amputations corporelles. Ces difficultés psychopathologiques psychosomatiques s'expriment chez elles bien sûr, suivant le fonctionnement mental de chacune (dans le caractère, comportement, la relation...). Intérêt alors pour nous de tests et retests: évaluation de cette détresse émotionnelle mais aussi des mécanismes de défenses possibles, avec des outils projectifs (Rorschach et TAT) et échelles psychosociales. Le retest est requis après suivi psycho oncologique, ou des remaniements positifs possibles sont attendus dans les meilleurs des cas. Nous allons à partir d'une ou deux vignettes cliniques, présenter ces remaniements, à travers la comparaison de leurs protocoles.

84 *The role of the psychologist in the evaluation and counseling of gastroplasty patients*

Dr. Paulo Maria Salete Legname, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, salete.depaulo@gmail.com

The aim of this study is to report the importance of psychological evaluation and counseling in the context of bariatric surgery. Obesity is a multifactorial cause disorder. The surgery is one of the possible treatments for those who failed to lose weight with traditional treatments, or for those who lost, but recovered briefly. Psychologists play an important role as members of the bariatric surgery team. In Brazil a psychological evaluation is required before patients' approval for surgery. We use the psychodiagnosis to evaluate and counseling. The psychological tests are used to diagnose and understanding the patient's problematic and it becomes indissociated from the intervention action. Usually the process consists of clinical interview; Adaptive Diagnostic Scale (EDA0); Beck Anxiety Inventory or Depression (BAI, BDI) and projective tests, HTP or TAT. In most cases we found a high incidence of anxiety and negative body image. We present a case study of a woman of 34, referred by the surgeon. Results reveal anxiety, fixation in oral phase gratification, difficulty in delaying or relinquishing immediate satisfaction. She needs for psychological development to overcome voracity. The data also show inhibited aggressiveness, she acts compulsively to obtain relief through self-destructive behaviors and self-mutilation tics. The model of interventional diagnosis allow to promote mutative experiments from the first consultations. The projective tests play an important role in the evaluation and psychological counseling of gastroplasty patients. This model of psychological assessment has proved useful for maximizing successful postoperative outcomes and maintaining beneficial results in the long term.

239 *Repetitive Trauma and Fimromyalgia: A Case Study*

Mrs. Ozge Iskenderoglu, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey, ozgenuriskenderoglu@gmail.com

In this paper we study with woman who has a fibromyalgia has been abused physically and mentally by her husband in a repetitive manner. Mrs. P. is a 38 years old. When she first came, she was complaining of pains and some somatic symptoms. We conducted a psychotherapy that lasted 10 months one time in a week. She was diagnosed with fibromyalgia 2 years ago. But history of pain was based on previously. 10 years ago when she first exposed to violence from her husband and immediately after have sex with him. Since then violence and sexual abuse has never been stopped. Her pain and some somatic symptoms has been visible. Pervert husband and repetitive trauma became her a fibromyalgia patients. When we look at her Rorschach results depressive affect of womanhood and sensitivity of colour came forward in cards 1,7 and 9. We focused on in this therapy first repetitive trauma and second the guilt she feels for her father's death. Lost story and repetitive abuse are core of the therapy. After the lost she diagnosed with fibromyalgia. And she said middle of the therapy "I know, the pain replaced with lost one". Before therapy she took Rorschach test. After 12 months therapy she took second Rorschach test and we can see how answers had changed between first and second one. This paper is interpreted in the light of the psychoanalytic theory.

374 Resistance to change through the Rorschach test in Integrated System (SI) with chronic pain patients

Mrs. Agathe Mongin, Mrs. Anne Masselin Dubois & Mr. Damien Fouques, Ecole des Psychologues Praticiens, Paris, France
agath-m@hotmail.fr

Chronic pain is an emotional subjective experience and lead to functional disability. Also, chronic pain patients have to face psychological adjustments (Cherin, 2011) and sometimes adopt dysfunctional adjustment strategies (Roesch & Weiner, 2001). Furthermore, other factors such as beliefs (Tison & al., 2009, Van Ittersum et al., 2009), perception of fault, illness (DeGood & Kiernam, 1996) and psychological rigidity (Vowles et al., 2007) can prevent adaptation. Thus, psychological assessment and therapy, occurring through the Therapeutic Assessment (TA) facilitates the awareness and the psychological adjustment (Finn, 1997). This collaborative relationship in TA is also present in behavioral and cognitive therapies (CBT) (McCracken, 2007), and Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) (Hayes, 2004). The aim of this study is to investigate the factors of resistance to change during TA (Finn, 1997), in patients suffering from chronic pain and to identify the factors of resistance that appear in the variables of the formal Rorschach summaries (Exner, 1995). We received ten patients, aged more than 18 years old, with a chronic pain duration more than 3 years. Patients are recruited by the associative networks of chronic pain and will be received individually in four sessions following the TA's methodology (Finn, 1997). The Rorschach test and a battery of self-questionnaires validated in this population (BPI, HAD, PSOCQ, CSQ-F, IES) will permit to determine the resistance factors. We will finally explore how the Rorschach test during TA can be an interesting therapeutic support to make subjects adjust to their pain while respecting resistances to change.

SYMPOSIA and THEMATIC SESSIONS

13h - 14h30

<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 28</p> <p style="text-align: center;">« Actualización de Investigaciones Iberoamericanas en el Rorschach, Sistema Comprehensivo »</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Rorschach Comprehensive System: Iberoamerican research updates"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Helena Ana Lunazzi</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ESPAÑOL (with simultaneous interpretation in ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS)</p> <p>179. Comparación de los resultados de CDI en muestras equiparadas de Brasil y Argentina (ESP) Comparison of CDI results in equated samples from Brazil and Argentina Regina Nascimento & Helena Ana Lunazzi</p> <p>212. Afán de Logro en Adolescentes: ¿Qué significa la W/M? (ESP) Aspirational Achievement Ratio in Adolescents: What does W/M means? Matilde Ráez</p> <p>258. Las M - y la razón W:M, cuando la distorsión aparece en los recursos (ESP) The M- responses and the W:M ratio, when distorsion appears in the resources Vera Campo & Yolanda González</p> <p>274. El Rorschach es una Técnica Emica o Etica? Presentación de las Tablas de Calidad Formal (FQ) de Argentina (ESP) Is Roscharch an Emic or an Ethic technique? A Presentation of the Argentinian Form Quality (FQ) tables Helena Ana Lunazzi & Martin Forli</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Session 36</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Violent Adolescents"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">« Adolescents violents »</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>260. Evaluation des processus de changement des adolescents auteurs de violences sexuelles (FRA) Evaluation of Processes of Change in Adolescent Perpetrators of Sexual Violence Pascal Roman</p> <p>284. The Self-Representation of Adolescents who committed Homicide by the Rorschach Method (ENG) Roberto Oliveira & Deise de Amparo</p> <p>383. A journey to adolescence with the unsaturated needs and aggressions (ENG) Caglagul Turhan & İrem Erdem Atak</p> <p>338. Anguish and pulsional reactivation on the TAT of adolescent sex offenders (ENG) Caroline Rocha Coelho, Deise de Amparo & Roberto Oliveira</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 30</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Violences et transgressions chez l'adulte. Doctorants de l'École de Paris"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Violences and transgressions in adult. Psy.D students of the Paris School"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Teresa Rebelo</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>431. Du déni de grossesse au néonaticide : apport des épreuves projectives à l'étude d'un cas (FRA) From denial of pregnancy to neonaticide: Projective tests contribution to a case study Gaëlle Gasté</p> <p>282 Violent act and recidivism in French Polynesia (ENG) Actes violents et récurrence en Polynésie française Deane Poetua & Jean-Yves Chagnon</p> <p>290. De quelques modalités identificatoires à l'œuvre aux épreuves projectives au sein des problématiques de transgressions routières à répétition (FRA) Identification Modalities In Projective Tests For Repeated Road Transgression Inesse Laouini</p> <p>216. Apports des planches GF et 17BM au TAT à l'étude de la dynamique identificatoire chez les auteurs de violence sexuelle (FRA) The contribution of TAT cards GF and 17BM in the analysis of identity dynamics among perpetrators of sexual violence Constance Giuily</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 32</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Pratiques actuelles des méthodes projectives en Algérie" 2</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Current practice of projective methods in Algeria" 2</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mahmoud Benkhelifa</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>91. La Fragilité des assises narcissiques chez le toxicomane à travers le Rorschach (FRA) The fragility of the narcissistic foundations in the drug addict through the Rorschach Salima Bouskine</p> <p>74. Modalités d'expression de la dépression chez les patients hémodialysés, une recherche à partir des épreuves projectives (FRA) Nassima Haddad</p> <p>83. La qualité de la production projective chez le jeune adulte addictif à Internet (FRA) The quality of projective production in young adults addicted to the Internet Sadja Makhoul-Bentounes</p> <p>106. La mentalisation à travers le Rorschach (FRA) Mentalizing through Rorschach Antissar Sahraoui, Nadia Cheradi & Houria Sidous</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Session 35</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Domestic violence"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">« Familia y violencia »</p> <p style="text-align: center;">« Violence domestique »</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH, ESPAÑOL, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>110. "The silenced violence": when man is assaulted (ESP) Claudio Adrián Zatz</p> <p>192. The Rorschach profile of the male perpetrator of violence against women in close relationships (ENG) Maria Elisabetta Ricci, Salvatore Parisi, Patrizia Pes, Antonella Pomilla, Vito Rocco Genzano, Simona Galasso & Matilde Conteduca</p> <p>211. Le fonctionnement intrapsychique d'auteurs de violence conjugale qui complètent ou qui abandonnent leur suivi (FRA) A better understanding of intrapsychic issues of men perpetrators of domestic violence Suzanne Léveillé</p> <p>393. Le passage à l'acte violent comme expression particulière de la fragilité psychique de l'auteur de violence conjugale au travers du test de Rorschach (FRA) Violent act as a particular expression of the psychological fragility of the perpetrator of domestic violence through the Rorschach test Di Piazza Laetitia, Léveillé Suzanne & Blavier Adélaïde</p>

Symposium 28 «Actualización de Investigaciones Iberoamericanas en el Rorschach, Sistema Comprehensivo» “Rorschach Comprehensive System: Iberoamerican Research updates”
Chairperson: Dr. Helena Ana Lunazzi, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina

Room Farabeuf

ESPAÑOL (with simultaneous interpretation in ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS)

179. Comparación de los resultados de CDI en muestras equiparadas de Brasil y Argentina (ESP)
Comparison of CDI results in equated samples from Brazil and Argentina

Mrs. Regina Nascimento & Dr Helena Ana Lunazzi, Pontificia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, rrecnascimento@uol.com.br

Datos normativos brasileños demostraron una frecuencia muy alta (55,3%) en CDI. Esto nos pareció muy interesante y nos llevó a investigar más a fondo el tema. Determinamos que un estudio intercultural podría indicar si sería un problema sólo en Brasil o si lo mismo ocurría en otros países. Se llevó a cabo una comparación equiparada cuidadosa, con 51 brasileños y 51 argentinos, con más de 15 años de estudio. Para la comparación de las medias del CDI, se aplicaron el “t de Student” y el “d de Cohen”. Para comparar la presencia del CDI y cada uno de los ítems del índice, se realizó “ χ^2 de Pearson”. Los resultados indicaron una diferencia significativa en el índice: Argentina =2,49; Brasil=3,14; $p=,007$; $d=0,54$; CDI>4 en 41,2% de los brasileños y 19,6% de los argentinos. Los resultados de la comparación entre los ítems indican que los argentinos presentaron un funcionamiento más competente en términos de recursos adaptativos para hacer frente a las demandas del ambiente (CDI), aunque con una marcada necesidad de contacto (SumT>1; $p=,038$). Los brasileños mostraron más recursos disponibles para afrontar las demandas y tratar con los desencadenantes internos de tensión (EA>6; $p=,046$), sin embargo al mismo tiempo, mayor pasividad ($p>a+1$; $p=,001$) y mayor aislamiento social (Isolate>,24; $p=,003$). Pese a que los promedios no fueron muy altos, se observaron diferencias entre ambos países y CDI>4 con una frecuencia muy alta en Brasil, incluso en un grupo con un alto nivel cultural, que fue analizado considerando las características de ambos los países.

Brazilian normative data demonstrated CDI with very high frequency (55.3%). This seemed very intriguing to us and led us to investigate the subject further. We determined that an intercultural study could indicate whether it was a problem only in Brazil or if the same occurred in other countries. A carefully equated comparison was conducted, with 51 Brazilians and 51 Argentines with more than 15 years of study. For the comparison of the means of the CDI, t of Student and Cohen's d were applied. To compare the presence of the CDI and each of the index items, Pearson χ^2 was performed. The results indicated a significant difference in the index (Means: Argentinean = 2.49, Brazilian = 3.14, $p=,007$, $d=0.54$, CDI>4 in 41.2 of the Brazilians and 19.6% of the Argentineans). The results of the comparison between the items indicated: the Argentineans had a more competent functioning in terms of adaptive resources to face the demands of the environment (CDI), although with a marked need for contact (Sum>1 - sig=,038). The Brazilians showed more resources available to face the demands and to deal with the internal tension triggers (EA>6 - sig=,046), although at the same time, greater passivity ($p>a+1$ - sig=,001) and greater social isolation (Isolate>,24 - sig=,003). Although averages were not very high, we observed differences between both countries and CDI>4 with a very high frequency in Brazil, even in a group with a high cultural level which will be analyzed considering characteristics of both countries.

212. Afán de Logro en Adolescentes: ¿Qué significa la W/M? (ESP) Aspirational Achievement Ratio in Adolescents: What does W/M means?

Dr Matilde Ráez, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Lima, Peru, mraez@puccp.pe

En México (2015), en Buenos Aires (2013), y en Estambul (2014) investigamos sobre Adolescencia con una perspectiva de la Psicología de Desarrollo Evolutivo (Ciclo Vital). Usamos nuestro propio modelo conceptual, que hemos ido modificando en los distintos estudios y que permite una aproximación sistemática a diversos fenómenos de la personalidad dentro de los parámetros evolutivos esperados en esta etapa, así como el uso de instrumentos psicológicos en la clínica y en la psicometría. Para este estudio trabajaremos por primera vez en un tema central adolescente: El afán de logro y los recursos con los que cuentan o carecen para lograr su objetivo, tema cuya importancia, ya nuestras investigaciones previas identificaban. Metodológicamente, es un estudio descriptivo y de tipo comparativo, con 80 participantes no pacientes, entre 16 y 18 años, hombres y mujeres, solteros, estudiantes, de nivel socio económico alto y medio alto. Utilizaremos el test de Rorschach, en el que el logro está representado por la relación W/M. Usaremos dicha relación W/M junto con el EB, porque el tipo vivencial modifica la cantidad óptima de W/M, así como la DQ y el tipo de M: activa o pasiva y la FQ y el tipo y calidad de los contenidos humanos, así como el C.I. medido por el WAIS. Pensamos que la interrelación de estas variables permitirá estudiar el afán de logro y coherencia entre ambición y recursos, remitiéndonos al auto concepto. a la capacidad de límites y el criterio de realidad.

Since 2005 in México, in Buenos Aires (2013) and in Istanbul (2014) we have done studies on Adolescent using the view point of Evolutionary Development Psychology (Life -span). We use our own conceptual model, which we have been modifying in the different studies and which allows a systematic approach to the diverse personality phenomena within the evolutionary parameters expected at this stage, as well as the use of psychological instruments in clinic and

in psychometrics. In this study we will work for the first time on a central adolescent topic: aspirational achievement and the resources they do or they do not have, to achieve they objective, a topic that our previous investigations already identified as important. Methodologically, it is a descriptive and comparative study with 90 non-patient participants between 16 and 18 years old. They are male and female, single, of a middle and high socio-economic level. We will use the Rorschach test in which achievement is represented by the W/M relation, which we will use alongside the EB, since it modifies the optimal quantity of W/M. The DQ, the active and passive M and the type of Human Content, as well as the IQ measured by the WAIS will be used too. We think the interrelation of these variables will allow us to study the achievement to succeed and the consistency, or lack thereof, between ambition and resources referring self perception and the capacity to recognize limits and awareness of reality.

258. Las M - y la razón W:M, cuando la distorsión aparece en los recursos (ESP) The M- responses and the W:M ratio, when distortion appears in the resources

Prof. Vera Campo & Yolanda González, Ph.D, Sociedad Catalana de Rorschach y Métodos Proyectivos, Barcelona, Spain, veracampo@gmail.com

El interés por las M menos y sus implicaciones deriva de los estudios anteriores sobre la W:M en que pudimos constatar la alta presencia de este tipo de M en la muestra de Barcelona (Campo y Vilar, 2007, n=517), especialmente en los sujetos poco y muy poco ambiciosos (N=120 con un total de 171 M menos entre todos ellos y con gran número de M en general respecto a sus pocas W). Nuestro actual estudio se centró en determinar en qué lámina y localización se daban estas en cada uno de los cuatro grupos del W:M (omnipotentes, adecuados, poco ambiciosos y muy poco ambiciosos) así como en conocer si predominaba la Ma sobre la Mp o al revés, y qué tipo de contenido humano acompañaba a estas respuestas. Asimismo se realizó un análisis del tipo de M- para saber si según el primer estudio normativo de Barcelona (1993) y el R-PAS podrían ser FQu o incluso FQo y para determinar si se trataba de respuestas "estropeadas" (aquellas en que la distorsión afecta a otro elemento que no sea la figura humana).

The interest in the M- response and its implications is derived from our preceding studies about the W:M ratio (2016), in which we were able to establish a high presence of this type of M response in the Barcelona normative study (Campo & Vilar, 2007, n=517), particularly in the little ambitious and unambitious subjects (n=120, with a total of 171 M-, and with a large number of M with regard to their few W's). Our present study is centered on determining in which Card and location the M- occurred in each one of the four W:M groups (omnipotent, adequate, little ambitious and unambitious), as well as finding out if Ma predominates over Mp and vice-versa, and what type of human content accompanied these responses. Furthermore, an analysis was carried out of the type of M- in order to know if according to the first Barcelona normative study (1993, n=250) and the R/PAS, they could be FQu or including FQo, and to be able to determine if they were "spoiled" responses (those in which the distortion affects another element, but not the human figure).

274. El Rorschach es una Técnica Emica o Etica? Presentación de las Tablas de Calidad Formal (FQ) de Argentina (ESP) Is Roscharch an Emic or an Ethic technique? A Presentation of the Argentinian Form Quality (FQ) tables

Dr Helena Ana Lunazzi, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Ciudad Autonoma de Buenos Aire, & Lic. Martin Forli, Universidad de Belgrano Argentina, helena.lunazzi@gmail.com

Esta investigación tiene como objetivo explorar la cuestión de la diversidad y similitud entre los seres humanos y de modo más específico, en cuales datos de referencia deberían apoyar sus interpretaciones los roschachistas. El interés por las diferencias culturales, actualmente muy vigente por la interconectividad electrónica, fue tradicionalmente objeto de interés en las Ciencias Sociales, en la Psicología y en la Técnica Rorschach. Una redefinición del método etnográfico, propone distinguir la interpretación de la cultura que hace el nativo de la que hace el extranjero. Una descripción "emica", provee insights ricos y profundos respecto de una cultura en particular, pero no permite contrastaciones entre culturas. La gran mayoría de los estudios en la psiquiatría y psicopatología transcultural, han utilizado un enfoque ético, o una descripción de hechos observables, desprovistos de cualquier intento de descubrir el significado que los agentes involucrados le dan.

Muestra : 1179, no pacientes de Argentina.

Metodología: Guidelines de J.Exner y G.Meyer. Control de sesgos, Muestras equiparadas, Confiabilidad en codificación.

Resultados: Se informan semejanzas y diferencias respecto de la tabla A de Exner. Se describe la propia modalidad de percibir en :a) Notables diferencias en el procesamiento de las localizaciones. b) Tendencia a generalizar mediante la escasa especificación en la denominación de los contenidos de las respuestas, c) Adecuación de la percepción. Se corrobora lo previamente informado en la producción de las respuestas Populares de Argentina. El empleo de Tablas adaptadas al contexto cultural, afecta especialmente las variables de la Triada Cognitiva y la evaluación del grado de severidad de los diagnósticos.

The purpose of this investigation is to explore the diversities and similarities pertaining to human beings and, specifically, on what referential data should Rorschach specialists support their interpretations. While interest in cultural differences is nowadays a prevailing matter, due mainly to the availability of electronic interconnectivity, it has traditionally been an object of interest to the Social Sciences, Psychology and Rorschach Technique. A redefinition of the ethnographic method proposes a distinction in the way that a native and a foreign subject interprets culture. An

“emic” description provides a rich and profound insight into a specific culture, but it does not contrast cultures. Most studies on transcultural psychiatry and psychopathology have used an ethical approach, or rather a description of observable facts, devoid of any attempt to discover the meaning provided by the agents involved.

Sample: 1179 non-patient Argentinian subjects

Methodology: J. Exner and G Meyer’s Guidelines. Bias control, equated samples, codification reliability.

Results: We report similarities and differences with respect to Exner’s Table A and describe the perception modality involved in: a) Noticeable differences in the way localizations are processed; b) A tendency to generalization through lack of specification in response content denomination, and c) An adaptation of perception. We confirmed previously reported results in the production of Popular Responses for Argentina.

The use of Tables adapted to a specific cultural context particularly affects the Cognitive Triad variables and the evaluation of the degree of severity in a diagnosis.

Session 36 « Violent Adolescents » « Adolescents violents »

Room Pasquier

ENGLISH, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

260. Evaluation des processus de changement des adolescents auteurs de violences sexuelles (FRA). Evaluation of Processes of Change in Adolescent Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Prof. Pascal Roman, Université de Lausanne, Switzerland, pascal.roman@unil.ch

L’objectif de cette communication est de présenter les résultats d’une recherche menée en Suisse et en France ; cette recherche est consacrée à l’évaluation des processus de changement des adolescents auteurs de violences sexuelles engagés dans un groupe thérapeutique. L’accent sera mis tout particulièrement sur une approche des processus psychiques de changement en jeu, à partir d’une démarche de test-retest incluant les épreuves projectives, à deux temps différents de la prise en charge. Sur la base de la littérature existante et des résultats d’une précédente étude mettant en évidence les spécificités de la production projective des adolescents auteurs de violences sexuelles, une méthodologie de recherche à même de rendre compte des processus de changement a été élaborée. Ainsi, la définition de 5 observatoires permet de rendre compte des potentiels de changement au travers de l’analyse des protocoles d’épreuves projectives (Rorschach et TAT) recueillis dans deux temps distincts de la prise en charge. Les résultats mettent en évidence la nécessité de considérer, au-delà des processus, les potentiels de changement des adolescents.

The aim of this study is to present results of a research (led in Switzerland and France) which is devoted to investigate the evaluation of processes of change in adolescent perpetrators of sexual violence who are engaged in a therapeutic group. It gives particular weight to an analysis of the singular issues at play in the evaluation of processes of psychic change based on a test-retest of the subjects at different time intervals via projective tests. Basing ourselves on available studies in the literature and the results of a first study dealing with the specificity of projective test protocols of these adolescent perpetrators of sexual violence, we propose to construct a research methodology able to provide a projective evaluation of the processes of change. This methodology leads to the definition of 5 potential points for monitoring the change which will be examined through the presentation of the results of a population of 9 adolescents who were tested, then retested in two distinct time periods with the Rorschach and TAT projective tests. The results show that we have to consider potential of changes rather than a real process of change.

284. The Self-Representation of Adolescents who committed Homicide by the Rorschach Method (ENG).

Mr. Roberto Oliveira, Catholic University of Brasília & Prof. Deise de Amparo, University of Brasília, Brazil, roberto.bob.df@gmail.com, deise.amparo.matos@gmail.com

Studies show that homicidal act is a primitive defense against anguish and that it is associated to the difficulty to elaborate the self-other differentiation and to recognize the symbolic castration. This is linked to early excitations with insufficient representations to contain them. The self-representation is elaborated concomitantly to the constitution of narcissism and object relations, making it important to analyze its symbolic efficacy. This work seeks to understand the self-representation of adolescents authors of homicide by the Rorschach Method. Ten male Brazilian adolescents, aged 17 to 19, who came from socially vulnerable families and were undergoing socio-educational sentence with deprivation of liberty participated in this study. The Rorschach was administered and analyzed following the Parisian School. The analysis focused on the Plates V and VIII due to their mobilization of primitive narcissistic-object dimensions, constituents of the self-representations. On Plate V, in banal interpretations there are difficulties of elaboration, failures and attacks on representations. On Plate VIII, the interpretations are given in a fragmented way; banalities are stereotyped, adhered to the real, without authentic representation; and the relation is nullified in the global interpretation. The protocols show remarkable restriction of human figures and movements; and of sexual and self-other differentiation. The reality principle seems preserved; however, the imaginary dimension of the self-representations prevails over the real one, impairing its symbolic effectiveness. This, tensioned in the narcissistic-object indifferenciation, reinforces the imaginary-reality confusion and, associated with the affective and impulsive impaired controls, helps understanding the violent act as an attempt of anguish elaboration.

383. A journey to adolescence with the unsaturated needs and aggressions (ENG)

Mrs. Caglagul Turhan & İrem Erdem Atak, Haliç University Clinical Psychology, Istanbul, Turkey, caglagul.turhan@gmail.com

During adolescence, on the one hand sexual impulse increases on the changing body and on the other hand superego attacks id to be able to control it. This causes great stress. 12 year-old B.A came to the clinic due to the complaints of not being able to sleep and urinary incontinence at nights. In order to be able to work with her, it was vital to understand her personality functions, the nature of her anxiety, her family dynamics and object relations. For this purpose, Fairy Tales Test was used. This communication will discuss the parameters that are determined as oral aggression, morality, ambivalence, sexual issues, unsaturated needs and the therapeutic process in which art therapy is used.

338. Anguish and pulsional reactivation on the TAT of adolescent sex offenders (ENG)

Mrs. Caroline Rocha Coelho, Catholic University of Brasília, rochacoelho@caroline@gmail.com; Prof. Deise de Amparo, University of Brasília, Brazil, deise.amparo.matos@gmail.com & Mr. Roberto Oliveira, Catholic University of Brasília, Brazil, roberto.bob.df@gmail.com

Adolescent sex offenders present difficulties in the elaboration of psychic demands typical of adolescence and Oedipal reedition, such as object loss and narcissistic-identitary relocations. The pulsional reactivation requires transpositions in the subjective position, like activity/passivity. This work sought to understand the pulsional reactivation, the anguish elaboration, and the passivity in adolescents sex offenders. The participants were four male Brazilian adolescents, aged 15 to 18, who committed violent sexual act. It was privileged the analysis of the Plates 1 and 8BM of the Thematic Aperception Test (TAT) due to their manifest content and latent solicitations that mobilize castration anguish associated to the pulsional reactivation. The test's administration and analyze followed the Parisian School procedures. It was observed the predominance of three Series: A - Rigidity (n=20), C - Conflict Avoidance (n=19), and E - Primary Processes Emergency (n=11). The Obsessive-Type Procedures (A3-1=14), the Antidepressant Procedures (CM=9) and the Syntax Disturbs and Verbal Failures (E=4) were associated to each other. The rigidity of the obsessive-type procedures associated to the conflict avoidance and the antidepressant procedures does not prevent the emergency of the primary processes and of the linguistic disturbs. The anguish is not represented or sufficiently avoided, but massively reverberated by the primary processes. The intolerance of the passivity throws the adolescents in a defensive activity through the act.

Symposium 30 « Violences et transgressions chez l'adulte. Doctorants Ecole de Paris », "Violences and transgressions in adult. Psy.D students of the Paris School"

Chairperson : Teresa Rebelo, Université de Rouen, France

Room Roussy

FRANÇAIS ENGLISH (no simultaneous interpretation)

431. Du déni de grossesse au néonaticide : apport des épreuves projectives à l'étude d'un cas (FRA). From denial of pregnancy to neonaticide: Projective tests contribution to a case study

Mrs. Gaëlle Gasté, Doctorante, Laboratoire « Psychologie Clinique, Psychopathologie, Psychanalyse » (E4056), Université Paris Descartes, Paris Sorbonne cité, gaelle.gaste@gmail.com

La grossesse induit chez les femmes des transformations corporelles, qui s'accompagnent de remaniements psychiques propres à chacune. Il arrive que des femmes refusent ou ne soient pas en mesure de reconnaître les signes de leur grossesse, selon des modalités et avec des enjeux psychiques complexes, là encore singuliers. Dans la plupart des cas le déni de grossesse est partiel, mais il peut être total, comme si pour ces femmes, selon des motifs propres à chacune, « aucun espace de gestation psychique » (B. Bayle, 2008) ne pouvait se construire au cours de cette période de leur vie. Dans le cas du déni de grossesse total, le risque de passage à l'acte est important et peut conduire à la mort ou au meurtre du nouveau-né. Comment approcher les modalités de fonctionnement psychique de ces femmes ? Quelle réalité psychique, éventuellement traumatique, s'agirait-il de dénier ? Quelles menaces fantasmatiques, quels registres d'angoisse imposeraient un tel mécanisme de défense ? Nous proposons ici d'engager ce questionnement au travers de l'étude du cas de Gabrielle, 41 ans, à partir d'entretiens cliniques et de tests projectifs (Rorschach et TAT) travaillés selon la méthode de l'école de Paris. Après trois dénis de grossesse partiels, Gabrielle est incarcérée pour un néonaticide commis après un déni de grossesse total, sans que le diagnostic d'organisation psychotique ait été posé antérieurement à ces évènements.

For women during pregnancy, in addition to bodily changes appear psychic reorganizations peculiar to each. In some cases where psychic modalities and stakes are complex, some of them refuse or are unable to recognize the signs of their pregnancy. In most cases, a partial pregnancy's denial occurs, but it can also be total as if no "space of psychic gestation" (B. Bayle, 2008) can be built during this time of their life. When pregnancy's denial is total, the risk of acting out is significant and may lead to the death or the newborn's murder. How to approach these women's psychic functioning? Which psychic reality, potentially traumatic, is to deny? What fantasmatic threat, what anguish registry would require such a defense mechanism? We propose to address these questions through the clinical case of

Gabrielle, aged 41, based on clinical interviews and projective tests (Rorschach, TAT) according to the Ecole de Paris' method. After three partial denials of pregnancy, and without a psychotic disorder diagnosis, Gabrielle was incarcerated for a neonaticide, which followed a total pregnancy denial.

282 Violent act and recidivism in French Polynesia (ENG). Actes violents et récidive en Polynésie française.

Mrs. Deane Poetua & Pr. Jean-Yves Chagnon, Laboratoire UTRPP, Université Paris 13, Paris Sorbonne cité, France, poetua_deane@hotmail.com chagnon@univ-paris13.fr

The communication suggested aims at legal recidivism of intentional violent crime committed in the family circle in French Polynesia. The analyses which will be presented in this communication depend on a detailed study about prisoners' psychological operating mode obtained using projective testing tools (TAT and Rorschach). The purpose of this study will be to define if projective methods can allow us to highlight the psychological processes at work in the recidivist of violent act during the testing period. Indeed, through analyses of thought processes investment ways and of the treatment of the symbolism of the material proposed, it is an analysis enrolled in a dynamic and in a certain temporality that projective methods offer us, allowing us to grasp these subjects' psychological functioning. Thus, because domestic violence questions the organisation of relationship representation, and also narcissistic foundations, we will question the subject's psychological organisation around narcissistic and objectal axes in the light of these projective tests. The phenomenon of repetition would come to echo a failure of the symbolisation process and of the symbolic law integration, thus showing the importance to better understand reasons in the Polynesian cultural context.

La communication proposée porte sur la problématique de la récidive légale de délits de violence volontaire commis dans un contexte intrafamilial en Polynésie Française. Les analyses qui seront présentées dans cette communication reposent sur l'étude approfondie du mode de fonctionnement psychique des auteurs de violences intrafamiliales récidivistes, obtenues à l'aide d'outils projectifs (TAT et Rorschach). L'objectif de cette étude sera de déterminer si les épreuves projectives nous permettent de mettre en lumière les processus psychiques à l'œuvre dans l'acte violent récidivant au moment de la passation. En effet, à travers l'analyse des modalités d'investissements des processus de pensée et du traitement de la symbolique du matériel proposé, c'est une analyse s'inscrivant dans une dynamique et une temporalité que les épreuves projectives nous offrent, ce qui nous permet d'appréhender le fonctionnement psychique de ces sujets. Ainsi, parce que les violences intrafamiliales viennent questionner l'organisation des représentations de relation mais aussi les assises identitaires du sujet, nous viendrons interroger l'organisation psychique du sujet autour des axes narcissiques et objectaux à l'épreuve des projectifs. Le phénomène de répétition viendrait faire écho à un échec du processus de symbolisation et d'intégration de la loi symbolique dont il importe de mieux comprendre les raisons dans le contexte culturel Polynésien.

290. De quelques modalités identificatoires à l'œuvre aux épreuves projectives au sein des problématiques de transgressions routières à répétition (FRA). Identification Modalities In Projective Tests For Repeated Road Transgression

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Nous proposons d'aborder une problématique de transgression sociale, celle de la délinquance routière, qui a jusqu'à présent subi l'influence considérable des modèles théoriques issus de la psychologie de la santé. Ces modèles expliquent la répétition des conduites transgressives sur la route à partir du concept d'« habitude ». C'est en référence à une approche psychanalytique, qui reconnaît la place des processus inconscients que nous interrogerons de telles pratiques. Les entretiens menés, auprès d'une population auteur de transgressions routières, mettent en évidence les investissements narcissiques forts à l'objet (engin moteur) et à la conduite, posant complémentirement la question de l'autre et de son inscription dans sa différence. Dès lors, que montrent les épreuves projectives des identifications entre le sujet et la machine, le sujet et l'objet ? En retour, de quelle manière les épreuves projectives contribuent-elles à éclairer le problème qui nous occupe ? L'examen du protocole d'épreuve projective d'un sujet issu de notre recherche, met en évidence la prégnance du Moi idéal, témoin d'une temporalité marquée par le sceau de l'éternité et que le dépassement des limites de vitesse exprime potentiellement.

The following proposes an analysis of road misdemeanour, which is a type of social transgression that has predominantly underwent the influence of theoretical models which originated in the psychology of health. These models link the repetitiveness of transgressive behaviour to the concept of « custom ». We will question such a practice from the perspective of psychoanalysis, which acknowledges unconscious processes. The interviews conducted with a population responsible for road transgression highlight strong narcissistic investment in the object (the motor vehicle) and to the act of driving, which poses the question of how the subject addresses the other and the different. In this context, what do projective tests of identification between the subject and the machine, the subject and the object, tend to show? In turn, how do projective tests contribute to illuminating the issue at hand? Examining projective test protocol for one of our research subjects shows the pre-eminence of the ideal Ego in a temporality marked eternity, which the act of speeding potentially expresses.

216. Apports des planches GF et 17BM au TAT à l'étude de la dynamique identificatoire chez les auteurs de violence sexuelle (FRA). The contribution of TAT cards GF and 17BM in the analysis of identity dynamics among perpetrators of sexual violence

Mrs. Constance Giully, Laboratoire « Psychologie Clinique, Psychopathologie, Psychanalyse » (E4056), Université Paris Descartes, Paris Sorbonne cité, constance.giully@gmail.com

Dans le cadre de la passation du TAT, peu de travaux se sont proposés d'évaluer la pertinence de l'utilisation des planches GF et 17BM pour les hommes. Pourtant, la nomination de planches uniquement destinées à un seul sexe va à l'encontre de l'une des découvertes majeures de la psychanalyse, la bisexualité psychique. Mon travail de thèse, qui se propose d'explorer la singularité de la dynamique identificatoire chez les auteurs de violences sexuelles, met à l'épreuve l'opportunité de proposer à ces hommes la passation complémentaire des planches GF et 17BM. Sans que cela puisse être généralisé à l'ensemble de la clinique des violences sexuelles, l'ajout de ces planches permet pour nos sujets de soulever des conflits et des enjeux psychiques qui ne se donnent pas à entendre aux autres planches du TAT. Ma communication présentera les subtilités psychiques qu'éclaire cette méthode, par appui sur la comparaison entre les protocoles du groupe d'hommes auteurs de violence sexuelle et ceux du groupe d'hommes tout-venants. Dans un second temps, j'analyserai l'apport des planches GF et 17BM au sein même de deux protocoles d'hommes auteurs de violence sexuelle, mettant en relief les processus psychiques et les fantasmes qui les sous-tendent qui n'apparaissent pas comme tels dans le matériel classique.

With regard to the TAT test, few studies have attempted to assess the relevance of the use of cards GF and 17BM among men. However, designating cards solely intended for a specific gender goes against one of the major discoveries of psychoanalysis: psychic bisexuality. My doctoral research, whose objective is to explore the singularity of identity dynamics in the perpetrators of sexual violence, examines the impact of proposing complementary TAT cards GF and 17BM to these men. While this study cannot be generalized to all sexual abuse clinical cases, incorporating these cards allows our subjects to reveal psychic conflicts and issues that other TAT cards fail to uncover. First, by comparing the protocols of a group of men who have perpetrated sexual violence with those of a random group of men, this presentation will reveal the psychic subtleties this method highlights. Second, I will analyze the contribution of cards GF and 17BM of the protocols of two men, perpetrators of sexual violence, and will highlight the psychic processes and fantasies that drive them but which conventional materials fail to identify as such.

Symposium 32 "Pratiques actuelles des méthodes projectives en Algérie" 2 "Current practice of projective methods in Algeria" 2

Chairperson: Pr. Mahmoud Benkhelifa, Université Alger 2, Algérie

Room Leroux

FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

Even if the validity and reliability of projective methods are increasingly confirmed by the clinic as well as by research on the level of normative studies, the daily practice continues to reveal incessantly interesting results in the diagnosis of psychic functioning. Clinical practitioners such as researchers in projective psychology and psychopathology daily encounter questions about the subjects that the examined and their projective productions in terms of analysis and interpretation. Algerian clinicians and researchers, like their foreign colleagues in their approach to projective tests, concentrate on the interest imposed on them by the field of application in its diversity and its richness: somatic afflictions and mentalization at projective, Normative analysis of Rorschach determinants and genetic study of Rorschach factors (latency and adolescence), family peculiarities expressed through projectives (example of intrafamilial adoption), addictive young adults and the projective internet, these are themes that will be animated in this symposium by an Algerian team of researchers and practitioners who will try to expose and clarify the actuality of their practice of projectives through clinical illustrations and current or completed research results.

Même si la validité et la fiabilité des méthodes projectives sont de plus en plus confirmées par la clinique ainsi que par la recherche sur le plan des études normatives, la pratique quotidienne continue à révéler incessamment des résultats forts intéressants en matière de diagnostic du fonctionnement psychique. Les cliniciens, comme les chercheurs en psychologie projective, rencontrent quotidiennement des sollicitudes à propos des sujets examinés et de leurs productions projectives en termes d'analyse et d'interprétation. Les cliniciens et chercheurs algériens, comme leurs collègues étrangers dans leur approche des épreuves projectives, se concentrent sur l'intérêt qui leur est imposé par le terrain d'application dans sa diversité et sa richesse. Analyse normative des déterminants au Rorschach et étude génétique des facteurs Rorschach (latence et adolescence), particularités familiales exprimées à travers les projectifs (exemple de l'adoption intrafamiliale), les épreuves projectives et l'art (exemple des enfants musiciens), résilience et problème de diagnostic différentiel à l'épreuve des projectifs, problématique d'addiction et de toxicomanie et leur inscription dans le registre de la psychopathologie, atteintes somatiques et de la mentalisation sont des thèmes qui seront animés dans ces deux symposia par une équipe algérienne de chercheurs et de praticiens qui tenteront d'exposer et de clarifier l'actualité de leur pratique des projectifs à travers des illustrations et des résultats de recherche en cours ou achevés.

91. La Fragilité des assises narcissiques chez le toxicomane à travers le Rorschach (FRA). The fragility of the narcissistic foundations in the drug addict through the Rorschach

Dr. Salima Bouskine, Laboratoire d'Anthropologie Psychanalytique et de Psychopathologie, Université Alger 2, Alger, Algérie, bouskines@yahoo.fr

Cette étude vise à montrer les processus psychiques qui peuvent être derrière la quête d'un appui extérieur qui n'est d'autre que la drogue, et ce sur un échantillon composé de 20 cas de genre masculin adulte, administrés pour une cure de désintoxication dans le centre de lutte contre la toxicomanie à l'hôpital Franz Fanon de Blida. Les résultats obtenus à travers le test du Rorschach montrent qu'il n'y a pas de fonctionnement préétabli chez les personnes toxicomanes et qui peut conduire à tomber dans l'addiction, et que la personnalité toxicomane peut survenir sur n'importe quelle structure psychique. Par contre la productivité projective montre qu'il y a une fragilité dans les assises narcissiques et qui peut être derrière ce besoin d'un étayage extérieur qui est la drogue ; et ce dernier va jouer le rôle d'un pansement psychique et qui va se substituer à la relation objectale perdue, ce qui laisse le toxicomane se détourner des relations et des liens sociaux et qui va les remplacer par l'autosatisfaction à travers le sentiment d'extase et de plaisir que le lui procure l'effet de la drogue.

This study aims to show the psychic processes that can be behind the quest for external support which is none other than drugs, on a sample of twenty drug addicts administered to the fight against addiction for a detoxification at the Franz Fanon hospital in Blida. The results obtained through the Rorschach show that there is not a pre-established functioning in addicted persons and that can lead to fall into addiction, and the addicted personality may occur on any psychic structure. By contrast the projective productivity shows that there is a fragility in the narcissistic foundations and can be behind this need for an external anaclitic object that is the drug; and it will play the role of dressing and will replace the lost object relationship, leaving the addict turn away from relationships and social ties and who will replace them with self-satisfaction through the feeling of ecstasy and pleasure afforded him the drug effect.

74. Modalités d'expression de la dépression chez les patients hémodialysés, une recherche à partir des épreuves projectives (FRA).

Mrs. Nassima Haddad, Université Mouloud Mammeri Tizi-ouzou, Alger, Algérie, nassima_had2000@yahoo.fr

L'objectif de ce travail est d'aborder la dépression à partir des épreuves projectives. Nous savons tous que certains chercheurs dans leurs études ont utilisé des échelles comme celle de Hamilton (HDRS), de Montgomery et Asberg (MADRS), ou auto-questionnaire comme celui de Beck (BDI) pour mesurer la dépression, par contre d'autres dans leurs recherches ont mis en évidence l'opérationnalisation de cette variable à partir des épreuves projectives. Dans ce travail nous mettrons l'accent sur l'utilité et la pertinence des épreuves projectives dans l'étude de la dépression. Nous nous sommes référés aux travaux de chercheurs qui ont utilisé ces épreuves dans l'étude de la dépression, notre but est de montrer que l'application d'une grille d'analyse de la dépression à partir des épreuves projectives va nous permettre d'étudier les modalités de son expression chez les patients hémodialysés.

The purpose of this work is to approach depression from projective tests. We all know that researchers have used in their studies scales like Hamilton's (HDRS), Montgomery and Asberg (MADRS), or self-questionnaire like Beck's (BDI) for measuring depression, others researchers have demonstrated the operationalization of this variable from projective tests. In this work we focus on the utility and relevance of projective tests in studying depression, We referred to the searches which have used these tests in measuring depression, Our goal is to show that in hemodialysis patients, modalities of depression expression can be studied by using a grid of analysis from projective tests.

83. La qualité de la production projective chez le jeune adulte addictif à Internet (FRA). The quality of projective production in young adults addicted to the Internet

Mrs. Sadjia Makhlouf-Bentounes & Yasmine Latreche, Laboratoire d'Anthropologie Psychanalytique et de Psychopathologie, Université Alger 2, Alger, Algérie, sadjia_bentounes@hotmail.com

Dans son article sur les « personnalités limites addictives », Henri Sztulman établit un lien étroit entre les troubles de la personnalité, en particulier la personnalité limite et les conduites addictives ; il affirme que ce trouble de la personnalité et ces comportements pathologiques (en particulier pour les plus sévères d'entre eux) caractérisent les mêmes patients. Il appuie ces confirmations par des arguments cliniques (recouvrement assez large de la sémiologie) d'une part et des arguments psychopathologiques, à savoir la qualité de la relation d'objet, la nature de l'anxiété, le niveau de régression, les mécanismes de défense, le recours à la lignée dépressive centrale, et la nature du conflit intrapsychique d'autre part. Ceci nous pousse à nous demander quelles sont les caractéristiques psychologiques des personnes addictives à Internet ? Dans ce travail nous allons aborder la qualité de la projection chez ces personnes, afin de dégager leurs caractéristiques psychologiques à partir des tests projectifs (Rorschach et TAT)

In his article about « Addictive borderline personalities », Henri Sztulman establishes a close link between personality disorders, particularly borderline personalities, and addictive behaviours, affirming that this personality disorder and these pathological behaviours (in particular the most severe ones) characterize the same patients. () He supports these confirmations with clinical arguments (with large similarities in semiology) on the one hand, and psychological arguments such as quality of the object relationship, nature of anxiety, regression level, defence mechanisms, resort to

central depressive line, nature of the intra-psychic conflict, on the other hand. This leads us to wonder about the psychological characteristics of people addicted to the internet. In this work we will discuss the quality of the projection for these people, in order to reveal their psychological characteristics from the projective tests (Rorschach & TAT).

106. La mentalisation à travers le Rorschach (FRA). Mentalizing through Rorschach

Dr. Intissar Sahraoui, Université de Abderrahmane Mira Bejaia, Bejaia, Algérie, Nadia Cheradi & Houria Sidous,
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L'école psychosomatique créée par Pierre Marty, est très récente dans ses recherches qui concernent les maladies somatiques et leur prise en charge. Cette théorie se base sur des concepts essentiels pour expliquer les différents phénomènes étudiés. Elle a donné une nouvelle vision à la maladie dont elle se base sur la personne en état de santé et de maladie, durant ses différentes étapes de développement. Pierre Marty ne focalise pas son attention sur la maladie, mais il s'intéresse à la personne malade, en expliquant la maladie par la qualité de mentalisation, ce concept qui caractérise le travail de l'appareil mental dans l'élaboration et l'écoulement des excitations, qui est différent d'un sujet à un autre et chez la même personne selon les périodes de sa vie. On va se baser sur l'opérationnalisation du concept de la mentalisation à partir du test du Rorschach, on se basant sur les qualités de mentalisation à savoir : la bonne mentalisation, la mentalisation incertaine et la mauvaise mentalisation.

The Psychosomatic School of Paris founded by Pierre Marty which is very recent in its research related to somatic illnesses and their therapeutic care. The psychosomatic theory relies on essential concepts to explain the different studied phenomena regarding the human being. It brought a new view in terms of the illness and in which it focuses on the patient either when he is ill or healthy bearing in mind that the illness may have a positive value as opposed to what is commonly believed. It is necessary to concentrate on the former and current patient's health condition, taking into account his/her different stages of psychological development. Pierre Marty does not stress the disease but he stresses the patient by explaining the illness and its evolution through the concept of mentalizing. This concept which characterizes the functioning of the mental unit including the elaboration and flow of excitations; differs from one subject to another in accordance with his/her periods of life. To learn about the nature of this mentalizing, the use of projective techniques remains an essential step, notably the test application of the Rorschach. In our intervention, we will depend on the operationalisation of the concept of mentalizing obtained from Rorschach test and the mentalizing nature: good, uncertain, and poor mentalizing among patients who suffer from psychosomatic disorders.

Session 35 « Domestic Violence » « Familia y violencia » « Violence domestique » Room Déjérine ENGLISH, ESPAÑOL, FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

110. "The silenced violence": when man is assaulted (ESP)

Mr Claudio Adrián Zatz, Asociación Argentina de Psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina,
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Through my clinical practice experience, I became interested in a recurrent issue appearing in the reasons for consultation from male patients of different ages. Their stories stated they were suffering verbal and physical violence from their heterosexual partners. Therefore, I decided to administer the Rorschach test individually in order to find common ground both on a qualitative as well as quantitative level. I will show vignettes of the protocols and their articulation with the therapeutic work.

192. The Rorschach profile of the male perpetrator of violence against women in close relationships (ENG).

Dr. Maria Elisabetta Ricci, Scuola Romana Rorschach, Facoltà di Psicologia Università "La Sapienza" & Salvatore Parisi, Patrizia Pes, Antonella Pomilla, Vito Rocco Genzano, Simona Galasso & Matilde Conteduca
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Objective of the research is to track down the commonalities in Rorschach profiles of individuals sentenced definitively for crimes of violence against women ranging from murder, ill-treatment, rape and stalking. The research was conducted by the Working Group "Violence in close relationships" of the Order of Psychologists of Latium, Italy. The study subjects were 100 male inmates in different Italian prisons who were submitted to the evaluation procedure of violent recidivism risk HCR-20 v.3, inside which it was administered the Rorschach Test according to the method of the Scuola Romana Rorschach, which with its peculiarities of multi-dimensional approach can either ensure a psychometric study of the commonalities of subjects' psychograms, in order to trace an average profile of the male author of violence against women, either to capture the interpretive and diagnostic nuances that can help in highlighting the different personological typologies, in particular the diagnostic distinction between subjects with antisocial personality disorder and psychopathic personalities as defined in recent years mainly in the works of Robert Hare; subjects chronically abusive and individuals who acted violence at the peak of highly conflictual situations with their partners. The collected protocols were encoded with Siglaror software for an objective evaluation of the formal quality of interpretations and the data processed with Rorcomp software. The protocols were

also coded in accordance with the Comprehensive System to compare the contributions given by two different methods.

211. *Le fonctionnement intrapsychique d'auteurs de violence conjugale qui complètent ou qui abandonnent leur suivi (FRA). A better understanding of intrapsychic issues of men perpetrators of domestic violence*

Prof. Suzanne Léveillé, psychologue et professeure Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières (UQTR), Canada, suzanne.leveille@uqtr.ca

L'intervention auprès d'auteurs de violence conjugale est de toute première importance afin de d'aider ces personnes à nommer leurs émotions difficiles à contenir et cesser les comportements violents. L'évitement des affects dépressifs serait fréquent. Les études indiquent un pourcentage élevé d'abandon du suivi dans ces groupes d'intervention pour conjoints violents et un pourcentage élevé d'individus présentant un trouble de la personnalité antisociale (Jewell et Wormith, 2010). Peu d'étude porte sur l'évaluation du fonctionnement intrapsychique de ces hommes. La présente étude vient pallier à ce manque. Ainsi, nous comparons un groupe d'auteurs de violence conjugale ayant complété leur suivi et un autre ayant abandonné. Tous les hommes de notre étude participent à un traitement de groupe (ressource d'aide pour la violence conjugale au Québec); ils sont âgés en moyenne de 35 ans, ils sont en couple. La majorité ont des enfants et occupent un emploi. Les variables étudiées sont la gestion des émotions et les capacités relationnelles. Le Rorschach est l'instrument principal utilisé dans notre recherche. Les résultats préliminaires indiquent que la majorité de ces hommes présentent un profil évitant ainsi que des indices de faiblesse du moi (Lambda élevé et EA plus bas que la moyenne attendue). Aussi, un pourcentage plus élevé d'hommes ayant complété leur suivi démontre des attentes positives dans les relations interpersonnelles. La discussion portera sur l'impact clinique de nos résultats et l'analyse de cas cliniques.

Psychosocial and criminological variables of men engaged in treatment for domestic violence have been explored in many studies. In our study, we evaluate psychological variables (alexithymia, depressive symptoms and impulsivity). We also evaluate mentalization capacities and defence mechanism with Rorschach test. A group of 30 men participated in group treatment for domestic violence (Québec) also accepted to participate to our study. All the men consult for domestic violence. Our result with the Rorschach showed that men who consult demonstrate defensive rigidity (High Lambda), less ego capacities (EA), poor mentalization capacities (T = 0, H=1 or less). Moreover, these men present splitting and projective identification. Our results showed there is significantly more men who present alexithymia and impulsivity interrupted their treatment group. In this presentation we discuss the importance to evaluate intrapsychic dynamic of these men for elaboration better treatment plan. We discuss group results and 2 clinical cases: a man who interrupt his treatment and a man who finish. Finally, we proposed some questions and ideas for futures research.

393. *Le passage à l'acte violent comme expression particulière de la fragilité psychique de l'auteur de violence conjugale au travers du test de Rorschach (FRA). Violent act as a particular expression of the psychological fragility of the perpetrator of domestic violence through the Rorschach test*

Mrs. Di Piazza Laetitia, Léveillé Suzanne & Blavier Adélaïde, Université de Liège, Liège, Belgium
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À l'heure actuelle, en dépit de nombreuses recherches entreprises à un niveau international, le rôle de plusieurs facteurs intervenants dans la violence conjugale demeure toujours mal compris. À partir du Rorschach, employé selon le Système Intégré d'Exner, l'objectif de cette étude est de dégager les principales caractéristiques intrapsychiques des individus ayant manifesté des comportements de violence contre leur partenaire, ainsi que leurs liens, pour constater une éventuelle fragilité qui pourrait expliquer le passage à l'acte violent. Administrés de manière individuelle à 44 hommes qui consultent pour leur comportement violent et ce, avant leur entrée dans un programme thérapeutique en groupe de responsabilisation, les protocoles de Rorschach ont été comparés aux normes belges francophones et américaines. Les résultats démontrent qu'en moyenne, les hommes auteurs de violence conjugale présentent un Lambda élevé et un grand nombre de réponses « Animal » au détriment des réponses avec un contenu humain. Le CDI est également souvent élevé ainsi que les PHR au détriment des GHR. En outre, les protocoles sont caractérisés par un plus grand nombre de mouvements actifs par rapport aux mouvements passifs. En outre, certains protocoles contiennent de nombreuses réponses avec des qualités formelles u et -. Enfin, nous n'observons qu'une seule constellation suicidaire sur les 44 cas. Notre communication présentera une analyse globale de ces données mais aussi comparée en fonction des caractéristiques des différents protocoles afin de mettre en évidence divers profils d'auteurs de violence conjugale à partir des données issues de l'épreuve du Rorschach.

Despite a lot of international research, the role of several factors in domestic violence remains misunderstood. With the use of the Rorschach according to Exner Integrated System, the aim of this study is to identify the main intrapsychic characteristics of individuals who have committed violent behavior against their partner, as well as their links, in order to detect a possible fragility that could explain the acting out. 44 Rorschach's protocols of men who consulted for their violent behavior before joining a therapeutic group program were compared to Belgian Francophone and American norms. On average, the results show that male perpetrators of domestic violence have a high Lambda and a large number of "Animal" responses to the detriment of responses with human content. CDI score

is also often elevated as well as PHR, contrary to GHR. In addition, protocols are characterized by a larger number of active movements, contrary to passive movements. Some protocols contain many answers with u and - formal qualities. Finally, we observe only one suicidal constellation for the 44 cases. Our paper presents an overall analysis of these data that are compared according to the characteristics of the various protocols in order to understand the different psychological profiles of perpetrators of domestic violence.

SYMPOSIA and THEMATIC SESSIONS

14h45 - 16h15

<p>Symposium 29</p> <p><i>"Current Research in the Comprehensive System"</i></p> <p>Barry Ritzler</p>	<p>ENGLISH (with simultaneous interpretation in FRANÇAIS, ESPAÑOL, 日本語)</p> <p><i>"Multimethod Assessment and the Comprehensive System"</i> Maria Fiorella Gazale,</p> <p><i>"Construct Validity of Rorschach Space Responses"</i> Anna Maria Rosso</p> <p><i>"The Role of Color in the Rorschach Cards"</i> Yifat Weinberger</p> <p><i>"The Comprehensive System Correlates of Modern Terrorism"</i> Barry Ritzler</p>
<p>Session 65</p> <p><i>"Methodological Propositions"</i></p> <p>« <i>Propuestas metodológicas</i> »</p>	<p>ENGLISH, ESPAÑOL (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>95. <i>Preliminary study of application of Object Relations Technique to Japanese students (ENG)</i> Hiroshi Kuroda, Yoshiharu Matsue, Yasue Takahashi & Noboru Takahashi</p> <p>345. <i>The Practical Study of The Object Relations Technique II—Relevance with Rorschach (ENG)</i> Noboru Takahashi, Yasue Takahashi, Kayo Ishii, Hiroshi Kuroda, & Yoshiharu Matuse</p> <p>224. <i>El Proyecto SIGLAROR. La evaluación uniforme transcultural y transmetodo de las cualidades formales de las interpretaciones del Rorschach (ESP) The SIGLAROR Project. The uniform assessment, cross-cultural and cross-method, of formal quality of Rorschach interpretations by statistical criteria</i> Salvatore Parisi & Patrizia Pes</p> <p>121. <i>Supervision of Psychological Assessment Related to Projective Methodology and Its Clinical Application (ENG)</i> Yasue Takahashi, Miyuki Kaji & Tomoko Takazawa</p>
<p>Symposium 31</p> <p>« <i>Temps subjectif et diversité des cultures: traductions projectives</i> »</p> <p><i>"Subjective Time in the diversity of cultures: projective expressions"</i></p> <p>Catherine Azoulay & Marie-Christine Pheulpin</p>	<p>FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>351. <i>Est-il possible de retracer une temporalité méridionale ? Etude clinique à l'aide des méthodes projectives (FRA) Is it possible to trace a meridian temporality? A clinical study through the use of Projective Methods, Rorschach and T.A.T.</i> Tiziana Sola & Silvia Marfisi</p> <p>382. <i>La temporalité et ses traductions projectives : l'exemple des jeunes adultes au Cameroun (FRA) Exploring temporality using projective tests: The example of young adults in Cameroon</i> Alain Loyem Zangue & Pr. Catherine Azoulay</p> <p>417. <i>Les tests projectifs de l'Indien des Plaines de G. Devereux : culture et temporalité. (FRA) Projective tests of Plain Indian by G. Devereux: culture and temporality</i> Catherine Azoulay & Marie-Christine Pheulpin</p> <p>442 <i>Le temps subjectif aux épreuves projectives chez une population algérienne (FRA) Subjective time in projective tests for an Algerian population</i> Chahidda Djebbar</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Symposium 33</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Zulliger Test. New Perspectives for Child Assessment"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ana Elisa Villemor Amaral</p>	<p>ENGLISH (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>296. Zulliger Test – new perspectives for child assessment (ENG) Lucila Moraes Cardoso & Ana Cristina Resende</p> <p>298. Validity Evidence of the Zulliger – CS for use in children from Ceará (NE) (ENG) Lucila Moraes Cardoso & Gabriel Vitor Acioly Gomes</p> <p>299. Validity and Norming Studies of Zulliger CS for children in Goiás – Brazil (ENG) Ana Cristina Resende & Ana Clara Mateus Carvalho</p> <p>355. Normative data of ZCS with children from São Paulo and Minas Gerais (SE) (ENG) Ana Elisa Villemor Amaral, Lucila Moraes Cardoso, Raquel Rossi Tavela & Fabiola Cristina Biasi</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Session 51</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>"Suicide chez l'enfant et l'adolescent"</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>« Suicide in child and adolescent »</i></p>	<p>FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)</p> <p>24. Etude clinique et projective des enjeux de la suicidalité chez des jeunes homosexuels (FRA) Clinical and prospective study of the issues of suicide potential in young homosexuals Anaïs Barrattini, Anne-Valérie Mazoyer & Vincent Estellon</p> <p>26. Tentative de suicide chez l'enfant et identification mélancolique: approche clinique projective (FRA) Suicide attempt in childhood and melancholic identification: a clinical projective approach Adèle Jaeger, C. Bofferding, C. Prudent, J.F. Vervier & C. de Tychev</p> <p>381. Suicidal adolescent and thinking processes. The contribution of the Rorschach test. Suicidal adolescent and thinking processes. The contribution of the Rorschach test Dimitra Laimou</p>

Symposium 29

"Current Research in the Comprehensive System"

Chairperson: Dr. Barry Ritzler, Professor Emeritus at Long Island University in Brooklyn, New-York, USA.

Room Farabeuf **ENGLISH (with simultaneous interpretation in FRANÇAIS, ESPAÑOL, 日本語)**

The symposium will present current research being done with the Comprehensive System.

"Multimethod Assessment and the Comprehensive System"

Dr. Maria Fiorella Gazale, IRPSI Scientific Director at the Università degli Studi Milano, Italy

"Construct Validity of Rorschach Space Responses"

Dr. Anna Maria Rosso, Unit of Psychology, Department of Education, University of Genoa, Italy

"The Role of Color in the Rorschach Cards"

Dr. Yifat Weinberger, University Paris Nanterre, France

"The Comprehensive System Correlates of Modern Terrorism"

Dr. Barry Ritzler, Professor Emeritus at Long Island University in Brooklyn, New-York, USA.

Session 65 « Methodological Propositions » « Propuestas metodológicas »

Room Pasquier

ENGLISH, ESPAÑOL (no simultaneous interpretation)

95. Preliminary study of application of Object Relations Technique to Japanese students (ENG).

Prof. Hiroshi Kuroda, Faculty of Humanities, Yamanashi Eiwa College, Yamanashi, Japan, h.kuroda@yamanashi-eiwa.ac.jp, Yoshiharu Matsue, Bukkyo University, Yasue Takahashi, Kyoto University & Noboru Takahashi, University of Human Environments, Japan.

ORT: Object Relations Technique by Phillipson (1973) has been reported to be useful to understand the object relation of the client. However there are few studies in Japan. The purpose of this study is to consider the availability

of ORT to Japanese. 122 undergraduate students were asked to respond Bell's Object Relations Scale and to make stories to twelve ORT plates. They wrote down their stories based on Shaw (2002)'s guideline. Some ORT stories seemed to be necessary to become details in order to assess the object relation, and we should examine the procedures to inquire the client about the stories. Responses to Bell's Object Relations Scale were performed a factor analysis (Main factor method, 5 factor, Promax rotation) and personal factor scores were calculated. 8 participants' factor scores on factor I and factor II both exceed 1.0 and presumed to own primitive object relations. Their stories were frequently negative, persecute, violent and the image of the figures in their stories were relative uncertain and ambiguous. 7 participants' factor scores on factor I and factor II both less than -1.0 and expected to possess mature object relations. Their stories were frequently positive, cooperative and specifications of the figure in their stories were relatively clear and complicated. We conclude that ORT will be able to assess object relations on clients and we have to build the procedure to administer ORT.

345. *The Practical Study of The Object Relations Technique II — Relevance with Rorschach (ENG).*

Dr. Noboru Takahashi, Aichi Syukutoku University, Nagakute, Japan, takahashi@uhe.ac.jp; Dr. Yasue Takahashi, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan, yasue.takahashi.8x@kyoto-u.ac.jp; Mrs. Kayo Ishii, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan, kayouuu.h@gmail.com; Prof. Hiroshi Kuroda, Yamanashi Eiwa College, Kofu, Japan, h.kuroda@yamanashi-eiwa.ac.jp & Mr. Yoshiharu Matuse, Bukkyo University, Kyoto, Japan.

Although The Object Relations Technique (ORT) is the technique seeking state of object relationship, there have not been enough reports of its study, and the similarity points and the difference points between ORT and Rorschach Method (Rorschach) on which level of mentality they reflect are not distinct yet. Therefore, we performed ORT to the examinees from undergraduate students and postgraduate students, and compared with Rorschach we performed in the same time, then verified clinical profitability of ORT. The examinees are in case A to D, early twenties and non-handicapped persons (1 male, 3 females). As a result, in case A and B, comparing with the response containing unrealistic and arbitrary human figures by Rorschach, ORT provided mundane and simple responses, and realistic object relationship was presented. Also in case D, relational interest and sympathy were highly marked in Rorschach, detailed relational circumstance settings and emotional exchange among characters were explained, and more specific and actual representation of relationship was presented in ORT. Although there were many M responses in case C, there were less references to the past, therefore difficulty in connection of chronological order was observed. Comparing with Rorschach, ORT cards are dark gray in general so they are superficially evoking uneasiness, but the response is tend to be realistic story since the shape of the images are distinct. In conclusion, we proved that the both techniques focus on object relationship from different direction, since we observed contrastive or complementary results between Rorschach requiring paradigmatic choice and ORT requiring syntagmatic choice.

224. *El Proyecto SIGLAROR. La evaluación uniforme transcultural y transmetodo de las cualidades formales de las interpretaciones del Rorschach (ESP). The SIGLAROR Project. The uniform assessment, cross-cultural and cross-method, of formal quality of Rorschach interpretations by statistical criteria*

Dr. Salvatore Parisi & Patrizia Pes, Scuola Romana Rorschach, Italy, srr@scuolaromanarorschach.it

El SIGLAROR es un proyecto de investigación que nació de la necesidad de proveer una herramienta fiable para la evaluación coherente de las cualidades formales de Interpretaciones de Rorschach, independientemente del método de clasificación seguido y las diferencias entre las culturas, con la participación de varios expertos en la evaluación. Estandarizar la asignación de cualidades formales, utilizando criterios estadísticos y la convergencia de evaluación por una comisión de expertos, compuesta por expertos Rorschach, que siguen diferentes sistemas de clasificación, lo que garantiza el carácter transversal del proyecto, más allá de los métodos utilizados, también ofrece una respuesta eficaz es aquella parte de la comunidad científica crítica a la autonomía de juicio del examinador individual es para aquellos que están considerando el Rorschach un "arte" y no una técnica rigurosa. El juicio sobre las cualidades formales de cada una de estas respuestas se considera convergente cuando al menos el 70% de los expertos han expresado la misma evaluación. Cuando no se alcanza la convergencia, el programa presenta los porcentajes de divergencia para cada tema, como antes de indicar la calificación más alta. Lo que hace interesante el Proyecto SIGLAROR es su capacidad de constante actualización a través de Internet, tanto en lo referente a las nuevas interpretaciones, y para la participación de los nuevos expertos que puedan expresar su opinión. La base de datos informatizada SIGLAROR contiene alrededor de 23.000 diferentes interpretaciones Rorschach, localizadas y clasificadas, constantemente actualizada y puede ser consultado en línea desde cualquier dispositivo (PC, MacBook, tableta, smartpone).

The SIGLAROR is a research project that was born from the need to provide a reliable tool for uniform assessment of the formal qualities of Rorschach interpretations, regardless of the method of coding followed and the cross-cultural differences, involving various experts in the evaluation. The study has enabled a constant update on Originals interpretatiom which together with the formal qualities represent the key point of Rorschach Psychodiagnosics. To standardize the assignment of formal qualities, using statistical criteria and evaluation convergence by a committee of experts, composed of Rorschach experts that follow different encoding systems, this to guarantee the transverse nature of the project, beyond the methods used, also provides an effective response either to that part of the scientific community critical versus the autonomy of judgment of the individual examiner either to those considering the Rorschach an "art" and not a rigorous technique. The judgment on the formal quality is considered convergent when

at least 70% of experts have expressed the same assessment. Where it is not reached convergence, the program reports the percentages of divergence for each formal quality, indicating as the first the highest rating. What makes interesting the SIGLAROR project is its ability to constantly updated via Internet, either with regard to the new interpretations, and for the involvement of new experts who can express their opinion. The SIGLAROR computerized database currently contains about 23,000 different Rorschach interpretations, localized and coded, constantly updated and can be consulted online from any device (PC, MacBook, tablet, smartphones).

121. Supervision of Psychological Assessment Related to Projective Methodology and Its Clinical Application (ENG).

Dr Yasue Takahashi, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan, yasue.takahashi.8x@kyoto-u.ac.jp
Mrs. Miyuki Kaji, Kyoto University, Hasegawa Hospital & Tomoko Takazawa, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.

In psychotherapy, training supervision is a key domain. In recent years, the practical study of supervision of psychotherapy has gained increasing attention. Yet at the same time, the research and study of supervision of psychological assessment has been insufficient. In 2014, I presented an earlier version of this topic in a Symposium at 21th International Congress: Future Training and Education of Psychological Assessment: USA and Japan (Tadayuki Hashimoto, Yasue Takahashi, Hale Martin, Midori Kawamoto, Yuko Nishio and Stephen E Finn). Japanese and US presenters and commentators collaboratively examined issues related to psychological assessment training based on the Rorschach method. It was highly meaningful.

Based on this, I seek to present two research reports at the 22th Congress.

1. Results of a questionnaire survey examining the needs of the psychological assessment supervisions at the Rorschach and projective methods workshops in Japan.
2. Proposal for a specification of training levels, based on four different kinds of personal experience with psychological assessments:
 - a. Study group limited to registered members upon graduation from postgraduate studies.
 - b. Individual psychological assessment supervision of Rorschach scoring, test battery, psychological diagnostics, and feedback technique.
 - c. A psychological assessment supervision in the same manner as listed above but limited to a few members.
 - d. A psychological assessment supervision in the same manner but in group.

Based on this, it becomes necessary to develop more ideas about psychological assessment supervision. It also underscores which aspects of the supervision training system needs to be developed deeper in coming years.

Symposium 31 « Temps subjectif et diversité des cultures: traductions projectives » "Subjective time in the diversity of cultures : projective expressions" Chairperson : Catherine Azoulay & Marie-Christine Pheulpin

Room Roussy

FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

351. Est-il possible de retracer une temporalité méridionale ? Etude clinique à l'aide des méthodes projectives (FRA). Is it possible to trace a meridian temporality? A clinical study through the use of Projective Methods, Rorschach and T.A.T.

Dr. Tiziana Sola & Silvia Marfisi, University of Chieti – Associazione Italiana Rorschach, Pescara, Italy, tizianso@tiscali.it

La temporalité est une dimension fondamentale de notre existence. C'est à travers le fil du temps que l'identité de chacun se développe, en prenant conscience du sens de sa propre continuité, de son propre devenir et de sa propre finitude : il s'agit d'expériences qui sont tracées sur le sillon d'une pluralité de rythmes différents où se croisent temps objectif, temps subjectif et temps culturel. Ces rythmes, pouvant s'harmoniser ou s'opposer, nous posent plusieurs questions: comment le rythme linéaire du temps objectif se relie au temps subjectif/psychique ? Comment la nature atemporelle (freudienne) ou à « fragmentes de tissu temporel » (postfreudienne : Benvenuto, 1988) de l'inconscient y s'insère ? Comment le temps subjectif s'imbrique à celui culturel, en considérant que chaque culture imprime à ses membres ses traits distinctifs du vécu du temps ? Provenant d'une culture méditerranéenne, historiquement scandé par la « lenteur » (Cassano, 1996), notre étude repose sur la tentative de vérifier s'il existe une spécificité méridionale du vécu du temps, ainsi que des auteurs illustres l'ont théorisé par rapport à la pensée (*la pensée de midi* de Camus). A l'aide des méthodes projectives, Rorschach, T.A.T., nous étudierons les productions de sujets adultes tout venants, du centre-sud italien, pour évaluer, autant que possible, les traductions projectives de leur type d'inscription dans la temporalité psychique, et éventuellement la présence d'une possible connotation culturelle. Nous nous appuierons, entre autres, sur les critères d'accès ou de barrage à la temporalité psychique, composant la grille répertoriée par Azoulay et Emmanuelli (2014).

Temporality represents a basic dimension of our existence. It is through the thread of the time that the identity of each one develops, by becoming aware of the sense of its own continuity, of its own becoming, and of its finitude: experiences traced on the furrow of a plurality of different rhythms in which objective, subjective and cultural time cross. Such rhythms can harmonize or oppose, and lead to a series of considerations: on the way the linear rhythm of objective time is linked to subjective time and on how atemporal nature (Freudian) or at 'temporal fabric fragments'

(post-Freudian – Benvenuto, 1988) of the unconscious, inserts itself in it; on the way the subjective time crosses with the cultural time, whereas every culture gives its members its distinctive features of the experience of time. Coming from a Mediterranean culture, historically marked by the 'slowness' (Cassano, 1996), our study is based on the attempt to see if there is a specific meridian of the experience of time, just as eminent authors have theorized it for the thought (for example la pensée de midi by Camus). We will move forward through the use of projective methods, Rorschach, T.A.T., studying the productions of adult individuals not consultant and identifying, as far as possible, any of the projective translations of their type of inscription in the psychic temporality and of their possible cultural peculiarities. This referring to the access or barrage criteria in the grid drawn up by our colleagues Azoulay and Emmanuelli (2014).

382. La temporalité et ses traductions projectives : l'exemple des jeunes adultes au Cameroun (FRA). Exploring temporality using projective tests: The example of young adults in Cameroon

M. Alain Loyem Zangue, Doctorant & Pr. Catherine Azoulay, Laboratoire « Psychologie Clinique, Psychopathologie, Psychanalyse » (E4056), Université Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris cité, France, alain.loyem@outlook.com catherine.azoulay@parisdescartes.fr

La notion du temps est universelle, et son expression subjective est tributaire des cadres socio-anthropologiques dans lesquels elle s'élabore et se structure. En Afrique noire traditionnelle, précisément au Cameroun, le temps est avant tout instant, durée, et temps cyclique. Il est constitué dans sa totalité de jours, de nuits, de semaines, de mois, de saisons, des années qui reviennent périodiquement. Il relève respectivement des cycles du soleil, de lune et des constellations. L'heure est indiquée en référence aux événements et aux manifestations de la nature. A la vérité, la conception du temps ici est antériorisée, mythique, tributaire du temps de l'ancestralité qui est le temps par excellence. Ce temps véritable tout en s'intégrant dans la culture, la détermine, ainsi que les temporalités présente et future. Dans cette perspective, l'expérience subjective du temps est fondée sur les structures symboliques essentielles de la culture camerounaise. Comment se traduirait-elle aujourd'hui dans le langage, les comportements, les activités de jeunes adultes évoluant dans un contexte de plus en plus acculturé ? Quelles pourraient en être les traductions aux épreuves projectives ? Nous tenterons de répondre à cette question à l'aide de quelques illustrations cliniques issues d'un recueil de données projectives de jeunes adultes camerounais.

Time is a universal concept and the subjective manner in which it is expressed depends on the socio-anthropological frameworks in which it is developed and structured. In sub-Saharan Africa, and specifically in Cameroon, time is, above all, an instant, a duration, and cyclical time. It is composed of days, nights, weeks, months, seasons and years that follow a regular cycle. Time is based upon the cycles of the sun, moon and constellations. It is indicated in reference to natural events and manifestations. Indeed, the conception of time in Cameroon is anteriorized, mythical, and depends on how time was viewed by ancestors, which is the par excellence. By integrating itself into culture, this "real time" influences culture, as well as present and future temporalities. From this perspective, the subjective experience of time is based on the essential symbolic structures of Cameroonian culture. How is time reflected nowadays in the language, behaviours and activities of young adults growing up in an increasingly acculturated context? What might projective tests reveal? Using a few examples from projective data collected among young adults from Cameroon, this presentation will attempt to respond to these questions.

417. Les tests projectifs de l'Indien des Plaines de G. Devereux : culture et temporalité. (FRA). Projective tests of Plain Indian by G. Devereux: culture and temporality

Pr. Catherine Azoulay, Laboratoire PCPP (E4056), Université Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris Cité, France & Mrs Marie-Christine Pheulpin Maître de conférence, HDR, Laboratoire UTRPP, Université Paris 13, Paris Sorbonne cité, France catherine.azoulay@parisdescartes.fr mcpheulpin@yahoo.fr

En 1951 paraissait aux Etats-Unis, la première édition de l'ouvrage de G. Devereux, *Psychothérapie des Indiens des plaines*, qui fut traduite en français en 1982 (Fayard). Il décrit la prise en charge psychanalytique (en 85 séances) de Jimmy Picard, un indien wolf, souffrant de symptômes névrotiques. G. Devereux a appliqué la méthode psychanalytique classique à la cure d'un sujet dont l'origine culturelle était très différente de la sienne. Pour autant, la cure fut un succès. Par ailleurs, le patient a passé une importante batterie de tests dont le Wechsler-Bellevue, le Rorschach (test-retest) et le TAT, administrés, cotés et interprétés de façon très rigoureuse par R. Holt. En nous centrant notamment sur la traduction de la temporalité psychique aux épreuves projectives, et en appui sur les indices déjà mis en évidence dans nos travaux antérieurs, nous souhaitons revisiter les deux Rorschach et le TAT de Jimmy Picard à la lumière de l'interprétation de l'École de Paris, L'objectif est de mettre ces indices à l'épreuve de la culture afin d'en saisir les convergences et divergences.

The first edition of *Psychotherapy of Plains Indians* by G. Devereux was published in the United States in 1951. It was translated into French in 1982 (Fayard). It describes the psychoanalytic treatment (in 85 sessions) of Jimmy Picard - a Wolf Indian - with neurotic symptoms. G. Devereux applied the classical psychoanalytic method to the treatment of a patient from a very different cultural background than his. Yet, the treatment was successful. Moreover, the patient underwent a significant number of tests including the Wechsler-Bellevue, the Rorschach (test-retest) and the TAT that R. Holt administered, assessed and interpreted very rigorously. With a particular focus on the expression of mental temporality through projective tests, and based on pointers in our previous researches, we would like to revisit Jimmy

Picard's two Rorschach and TAT in light of the Ecole de Paris interpretation. The goal is to understand the convergence and divergence of these pointers when put to the culture test.

442 *Le temps subjectif aux épreuves projectives chez une population algérienne (FRA). Subjective time in projective tests for an Algerian population.*

Dr. Chahidda Djebbar, Maître de conférences, Université d'Oran 2, chahida_djebbar@yahoo.fr

La représentation du temps est l'un des composants de la conscience psychique, dont la structure les rythmes, les cadences et les mouvements qui marquent l'évolution du fonctionnement psychique, occupent une place primordiale dans la perspective clinique et projective. Chaque culture, chaque société ou chaque groupe d'individus en fonction de son expérience et des traditions héritées des générations précédentes, présente une attitude différente envers le temps et la manière dont celui-ci est appréhendé, ressenti et perçu. Dans notre société algérienne le rapport au fil du temps est un important paradigme qui implique une culture composée de métissage, de façonnage, et d'un long processus historique qui sert à comprendre les différentes réalités et significations de la représentation du temps, notamment par le biais des expressions linguistiques de la langue arabe dialectale algérienne. Pour déceler et repérer d'éventuels marqueurs et indicateurs dans la compréhension du temps subjectif du fonctionnement psychique, nous avons utilisé la méthodologie projective du Rorschach et de TAT sur une population de dix (10) sujets adultes non consultants représentatifs de la culture de la société algérienne, afin de cibler et identifier le rapport entre la spécificité spatio-temporelle du matériel projectif et la qualité d'investissement psycho temporel des énoncés expressifs de la langue arabe dialectale algérienne.

The representation of time is one of the components of psychic consciousness, including the structure of rhythms, cadences, and movements that mark the evolution of psychic functioning and that it occupies a primordial place in the clinical and projective perspective, each culture, each society or group of individuals according to their experience and traditions, inherited from previous generation, to a differentiated attitude towards time and the way in which it is apprehended; Felt and perceived. In our Algerian society, the relationship over time is an important paradigm that involves a culture of crossbreeding, shaping and a long historical process that serves to understand the different realities and meanings of the representation of time via the linguistic expressions of The Algerian dialectal Arabic language. To detect and identify possible markers and indicators in the understanding of the subjective time of psychic functioning, we will use the Rorschach and TAT projective methodology for a population of ten (10) non-consulting adult subjects who represent The culture of Algerian society, in order to target and identify the relationship between the spatio-temporal specificity of the projective material and the quality of psycho-temporal investment of the expressive utterances of the Algerian dialectal Arabic language.

Symposium 33 “Zulliger Test – New Perspectives For Child Assessment » **Chairperson: Pr. Anna Elisa Villemor-Amaral, Brazil.**

Room Leroux

ENGLISH (no simultaneous interpretation)

296. *Zulliger Test – new perspectives for child assessment (ENG)*

Pr. Lucila Moraes Cardoso & Dr. Ana Cristina Resende, University of Estadual do Ceará, Fortaleza-CE, Brazil
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It is understood that establishing parameters on what is expected during a child's development allows us to identify possible difficulties a child may have and in this way make opportunities for interventions that may promote a healthy development. Considering that the methods of self-expression have in common offering a concrete and ambiguous tool, with a task that facilitates a relational field between examiner and examinee so that aspects of the examinee's personality dynamics are known, we know that the use of these methods can be very useful to aid in diagnosing children and adolescents that are sent for psychological evaluation. Among the self-expression methods known in Brazil, only the Rorschach, House-Tree-Person, Childrens's Apperception Test and Pfister Color Pyramid Test are validated for use with children, according to the National Psychology Committee. This makes for a growing demand for new instruments that can help in children's diagnostic, which led researchers of different regions of Brazil to look for validity evidences of the Zulliger Test in children according to the Comprehensive System. The researches mentioned were conducted in four Brazilian states, namely São Paulo (Southeastern region), Minas Gerais (Southeast), Goiás (Central-West) and Ceará (Northeast). All of these researches worked with boys and girls aged between 6 and 12 years old, who were in the school year expected for their age. The researches signal that the Zulliger method is a promising instrument for use in children in Brazil and the participants will discuss its applicability in different regions.

298. *Validity Evidence of the Zulliger – CS for use in children from Ceará (NE) (ENG)*

Pr. Lucila Moraes Cardoso & Mr. Gabriel Vitor Acioly Gomes, University of Estadual do Ceara, Fortaleza-CE, Brazil,
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A growing demand for studies of projective methods with children, a shortage of studies of projective methods in the Northeastern region and how important it is for psychologists to be able to use instruments that have good

psychometric qualities are reasons why it is relevant to study the evidences of validity and the norms for the projective methods in the Brazilian Northeast. We decided to look for evidences of validity of the Zulliger Method in the Comprehensive System with children from Fortaleza (Ceará's capital). The instrument was administered on 173 children aged between 6 years and 11 years, 6 months, students of either private or public schools. All the children answered both the Zulliger and Raven Colored Matrices tests, and we opted to consider only the protocols of the children who performed averagely on the Raven test. With that in mind, only 90 tests were used. The children's protocols were compared on age and gender. From the comparisons we could see differences between ages and genders. These differences agree with the data found in the literature. The data suggest evidences of validity for use of the Zulliger Method with children from Ceará. We must highlight that it is extremely important that cultural singularities of the region are taken into account, so that the interpretation of these protocols may be contextualized.

299. Validity and Norming Studies of Zulliger CS for children in Goiás – Brazil (ENG)

Dr. Ana Cristina Resende & Mrs. Ana Clara Mateus Carvalho,
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Our general objective is to present the validity data and standard patterns of children from Goias aged between 7 and 12 years old, boys and girls, from public and private schools. For the validity studies we will present the correlation between the performance of 250 children in Ravens Progressive Matrices – Special Scale and the Zulliger CS Test, as well as differences between the children of two age groups (7-9 and 10-12). When it comes to standard performance, we considered 243 children with results compatible with average intelligence on the Raven Test (above the 26 percentile), distributed between the two age groups. We will present the typical performance by age group, gender and type of school. The results gathered through the two studies show validity of the Zulliger test with children from Goiás, in special their cognitive indicators. Other implications of these results and suggestions for future researches will also be presented.

355. Normative data of ZCS with children from São Paulo and Minas Gerais (SE) (ENG)

PhD. Anna Elisa Villemor Amaral, PhD Lucila Moraes Cardoso, MA Raquel Rossi Tavela & MA Fabiola Cristina Biasi – University of São Francisco (USF-SP), Itatiba, Brazil
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Seeking the establishment of norms for the children population, 622 children aged 6 to 12 years, studying at either public or private schools in small cities of São Paulo and Minas Gerais. With a future correlation study in perspective, the children also took the Pfister Color Pyramid Test. The tests were administered in individual sessions, at schools, in rooms that were made available for this specific end. Two researchers coded all the protocols independently, for analysis and reliability of the data. Kappa coding agreement analyses were made and the divergent coding were revised and discussed until acceptable levels of agreement for the research were reached. Some differences were found between age ranges, compatible with what literature says is expected of children's development. We also found performance differences between the children when taking the kind of school into account, with distinct results for some cognitive and also some emotional indicators, which led us to discuss the impacts of social and cultural factors in the psychological development of the participants in this study. We will present the tables with descriptive statistics per age range, gender and type of school. The data can be used as normative standards for this population.

Session 51 « Suicide chez l'enfant et l'adolescent » « Suicide in child and adolescent »

Room Déjerine

FRANÇAIS (no simultaneous interpretation)

24. Etude clinique et projective des enjeux de la suicidalité chez des jeunes homosexuels (FRA). Clinical and prospective study of the issues of suicide potential in young homosexuals

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Laboratoire LCPI & Vincent Estellon, Professeur de psychologie clinique, Université Montpellier III Laboratoire
EPSYLON

La communication issue de notre recherche doctorale porte sur la compréhension du passage par l'acte suicidaire de jeunes homosexuels à partir d'une méthodologie qualitative- entretiens de recherche non directif (ENDR), Rorschach et TAT. Une première analyse du recueil des données cliniques nous amène à repérer la prégnance de plusieurs éléments :

- 1/ Au plan étiopathogénique, la présence, durant l'enfance, de traumatismes précoces non intégrés, d'abandons, de violences ;
- 2/ Au niveau de la dynamique familiale et de l'environnement psychosocial, la prévalence d'un sentiment subjectif de rejet familial et amical induisant fréquemment une homophobie intériorisée ;
- 3/ Enfin, du point de vue de la symptomatologie actuelle, sont souvent observés des conduites à risque compulsives (addictions diverses, mises en danger du corps érotique) ainsi que des agirs autoagressifs (tentatives de suicide).

La prise en compte de ces trois dimensions nous conduit à formuler les hypothèses suivantes : 1/ La tentative de suicide réactiverait des traumatismes antérieurs particulièrement mis en évidence par l'analyse complémentaire du Rorschach et du TAT.

2/ L'acte suicidaire pourrait être compris comme une mise à l'épreuve d'une identité masculine fragilisée et l'homosexualité chez ces jeunes suicidants pourrait constituer une défense contre un maternel envahissant et intrusif. 3/ Enfin l'après coup de la tentative de suicide peut se concevoir comme une tentative désespérée de différenciation pouvant être à l'initiative d'un travail de subjectivation.

The paper from our PhD research concerns the understanding of the action of passage via the suicidal act of young homosexuals using qualitative methodology – non directive interviewing (NDI), Rorschach and TAT. A preliminary analysis of the clinical data collected has suggested to us the relevance of several elements:

1/ Concerning the aetiopathogenicity: the presence of unintegrated early trauma during childhood, of abandonment or violence;

2/ Concerning family dynamics and the psychosocial environment, the prevalence of a subjective feeling of rejection by family and friends frequently inducing an internalised homophobia;

3/ Lastly, from the point of view of current symptomatology, compulsive risk behaviour is frequently observed (various addictions, dangerous erotic behaviour) as well as self-harm (suicide attempts).

On the basis of these three elements we are able to formulate the following hypotheses:

1/ The suicide attempt may revive previous traumas, particularly highlighted by the additional analysis of Rorschach and TAT.

2/ The suicidal act may be understood as a challenge to a weakened male identity and homosexuality in these young potential suicides may represent a defence against an invasive and intrusive maternal figure.

3/ Lastly, the aftermath of a suicide attempt may be understood as a desperate attempt at differentiation which may be the initial phase of a work of subjectification.

26. Tentative de suicide chez l'enfant et identification mélancolique: approche clinique projective (FRA). Suicide attempt in childhood and melancholic identification: a clinical projective approach

Mrs Adèle Jaeger, Université de Lorraine & CHL Kannerklinik de Luxembourg
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Introduction-objectifs: La dynamique suicidaire est abordée abondamment chez l'adolescent (Arrfa, 1982 ; Jeammet & Birot 1994 ; Diwo 1998 ; Diwo & al 2004 ; Silberg & Armstrong 2010 ; de Kernier 2009, 2012, 2015). Son étude chez l'enfant l'est beaucoup moins (Pfeffer & al 1979 ; Guillon & al, 1987, Petot 2012). Nous présenterons le cas de Marguerite, 12 ans, non pubère, dont le père s'est suicidé 6 ans auparavant et qui a elle-même tenté à plusieurs reprises de mettre fin à ses jours

Méthodologie : nous avons utilisé conjointement l'entretien clinique, le test des contes (Royer 1978 ; de Tychev, 2010), le test de Rorschach interprété selon le modèle de l'Ecole de Paris (Chabert, 1987, de Tychev, 2012), et l'épreuve de dessin des trois arbres (Fromage, 2011) parallèlement au suivi psychothérapeutique de l'enfant avec une analyse en double aveugle par deux cliniciens différents de ceux qui ont fait le bilan et le suivi psychothérapeutique de l'enfant.

Résultats: les données cliniques projectives riches issues du Rorschach et du test des contes confirment notre hypothèse de départ de la force de l'identification mélancolique de Marguerite aux aspects négatifs de l'objet mort perdu, ce qui suggère chez elle une dynamique suicidaire proche de celle mise en œuvre chez nombre d'adolescents (Chabert, 2003, de Kernier, 2015).

Conclusion : Les épreuves de dessin au cours de la psychothérapie permettent de suivre l'évolution du travail de deuil de Marguerite, de la phase initiale associant déni puis identification au père mort à un progressif travail de détachement de l'objet perdu.

Introductions goals : As far as teenagers are concerned, the suicidal dynamic has been broadly tackled by Researchers (Arrfa, 1982 ; Jeammet & Birot 1994 ; Diwo 1998 ; Diwo & al 2004 ; Silberg & Armstrong 2010 ; de Kernier, 2009, 2012, 2015). Conversely, studies on children are much set aside (Pfeffer & al 1979 ; Guillon & al, 1987, Petot 2012). In this paper, we will develop the case study of 12 year old Marguerite (non pubescent), who has tried to end her life several times after her father's suicide 6 years before.

Methodology : In this case, we chose to use clinical consultations, the fairytale Test (Royer 1978 ; de Tychev, 2010), the Rorschach Test as defined by the Ecole de Paris (Chabert, 1987, de Tychev, 2012), and the three trees drawing trial (Fromage, 2011). Alongside with that, the psychotherapeutic follow-up has been completed with a double-blinded assessment by two other different clinical psychologists.

Results : The projective clinical data produced by the fairytale Test and the Rorschach Test confirm our hypothesis: Marguerite's melancholic identification stems from the negative aspect of the dead lost object. Therefore, her suicidal dynamic is close to the one implemented by so many teenagers (Chabert, 2003; de Kernier, 2015).

Conclusion : The drawing trials used while counselling Marguerite enable us to follow the evolution of her grieving process. She moves forward from an association of denial and identification to the lost father, to a progressive work resulting in the detachment of the lost object.

381. Geste suicidaire à l'adolescence et processus de pensée. La contribution du test de Rorschach (FRA). Suicidal adolescent and thinking processes. The contribution of the Rorschach test.

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Cette communication vise à illustrer certains aspects du fonctionnement psychique de l'adolescent suicidant. Le test de Rorschach permet au clinicien d'observer la façon dont ces adolescents font face à la réactivation pulsionnelle. A travers l'analyse des associations produites au Rorschach, nous étudierons l'impact des difficultés de traitement de l'excitation pulsionnelle sur les processus de pensée. L'excitation pulsionnelle excessive liée au processus d'adolescence mais aussi à des facteurs psychopathologiques, affecte la capacité de représentation du conflit psychique. Le Rorschach est un outil particulièrement utile qui peut contribuer à la compréhension des facteurs internes pouvant conduire au suicide à l'adolescence.

This communication aims to illustrate some aspects of the psychic functioning of the suicidal adolescent. The Rorschach test enables the clinician to observe the way these adolescents deal with internal drives. Through the analysis of the associations produced in this test, we will try to point out the way the difficulty of dealing with impulses reflects on thinking processes. Excessive excitation linked to adolescence's processes as well as to psychopathology, seriously affects the capacity of the adolescent to represent conflicts. The Rorschach test is a very useful tool that can contribute to the comprehension of internal factors that can lead teenagers to commit suicide.

CLOSING CEREMONY – CÉRÉMONIE DE CLÔTURE

**16h30 (Room Farabeuf, Simultaneous interpretation in ESPAÑOL, 日本語, ENGLISH
FRANÇAIS)**

Past-Presidents "Best Paper Award"

Tuula Ilonen, Raimo K. R. Salokangas and Turku Study Group from Finland

for the paper « The Rorschach Coping Deficit Index as an Indicator of Neurocognitive Dysfunction », published in Vol.37 2016 of *Rorschachiana*.

Closing adresses

Benoît Verdon, President of the Congress

Anne Andronikof, President of the CS International Rorschach Association

Noriko Nakamura, President of the International Society of the Rorschach and Projective Methods



Ever since Rorschach was introduced in 1930 by Swiss education researchers and psychologists, the overwhelming interest in projective methods has been constant in France within the key fields that constitute practice and research in clinical and psychopathological psychology, as well as in the fields of higher education and beyond. The *Groupement Français du Rorschach* was created in March 1950 as advocated by the *International Association for the Rorschach* founded in Zurich in 1948. From the outset, the organization of seminars, conferences and congresses, as well as the setting up of a newsletter that seeks to facilitate scientific exchange have been key objectives. In addition, in 1950, a Rorschach symposium was organized during the *International Psychiatry Congress* which was held in Paris. From the start, this symposium gave visibility to the studies presented by several Rorschach study groups from different countries among the medical community then reunited. Owing to the presence of francophone members from countries other than France (Algeria, Belgium, Canada, Greece, Italy, Japan, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey), the *Groupement français du Rorschach*, which became *la Société Française du Rorschach et des méthodes projectives* in 1961, was named the *Société du Rorschach et des Méthodes Projectives de Langue Française* in 1987. Our Society organized the 6th International Congress of Rorschach held in Paris in 1965 (500 participants from 22 countries), as well as the 13th International Congress of Rorschach and of Projective Methods in 1990 (650 participants from 30 countries). To date, the Society has more than one hundred members, field practitioners, researchers and advanced degree students. Our activities are also supported by the regular publication of a scientific journal, *Psychologie clinique et projective* (cf. psycINFO), as well as by the Society's website which has been highly successful if we consider the number of visits from all continents.

www.societerorschach.org