

PADRES, ADOLESCENTES Y DOCENTES. LOS AVATARES DE UN  
ENCUENTRO DIFÍCIL AUNQUE NO IMPOSIBLE

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ABSTRACT

The school situation has been considered for a long time as an anxiety generating setting for pupils; however, in recent years, it is also the same for teachers. As certain pupil's present clear school rejection, some teachers may suffer anxiety related phenomena in relation to their educational tasks. This article briefly deals with this problem, placing it, however, in the critical point of an encounter where parents must also be included. The demands and expectations of each are mixed up in a non-harmonic way and often lead to misunderstandings that can turn into serious conflicts. KEY WORDS: School discontent, school phobia, paternal decline.

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TRASTORNOS DE LA CONDUCTA EN LA ADOLESCENCIA: LA  
EXPERIENCIA DEL HOSPITAL DE DIA

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ABSTRACT

This paper analyses the cases of conduct disorders treated in the day-hospital of our Unit during the year 2002, placing a special interest on diagnostic (nosographic and psychodynamic) and therapeutic issues. Our objective is to inquire into which therapeutic elements motivate symptomatic change measured by a validated assessment scale. The population studied is composed of 24 patients, 5 female and 19 male, diagnosed with a conduct disorder; the mean age is 14.5 years old. The demonstrated improvement was compared through statistical analysis with diagnostic and therapeutic issues, obtaining useful elements to debate on the effect therapeutic variables have on change. KEY WORDS: conduct disorder, day-hospital, adolescence, hyperactivity syndrome, psychotherapy.

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PSICOFARMACOS Y PSICOTERAPIA EN LA UNIDAD PSICOBIOLOGICA:  
APUNTES PARA UNA REFLEXION COLECTIVA

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ABSTRACT

The interaction between physiology, emotions, cognitions, behaviour and physical-chemical and social environment is analysed. Changes in any of these factors alter or modify all the rest. The multicausality of mental disorders is based on this interaction. Pharmacology and psychotherapy

are two forms of influencing this system of relations with therapeutic purposes. Their effects, even the physiological, can be the same, and often complement themselves. Psychotherapists and psychopharmacologists should have a good knowledge of each other's disciplines. Each should test with identical rigour the efficacy of their interventions. All of this entails a much more intense, rigorous, and up-to-date formative effort for professionals than in the past. The patient's rights and the most simple rules of professional ethics make this compulsory. KEY WORDS: psychotherapy, psychopharmacology, training, deontology.

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## LA RELACION MEDICO-PACIENTE

Lluís Barraquer Bordas \* y Alfons Icart \*\*

### ABSTRACT

In this article we firstly intend to outline the general characteristics of the doctor-patient relationship that lead to the primary basis of the therapeutic relationship. We then deal with the relationship of the doctor with children and adolescents, illustrated with some clinical examples. KEY WORDS: medical friendship, tactical kindness, mutual seduction, quasi-dyadic relationship, fundamental fault, attachment, cross-cultural, bereavement.

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## LA ADOLESCENCIA COMO INTERACCIÓN: ADOLESCENTES EN LA CLÍNICA

Eulàlia Torras de Bea \*

### ABSTRACT

This paper presents the adolescent process as we observe it in the clinical context: as the result of the interaction between the adolescent and his or her environment, specially the parents. Three clinical examples are described to show different forms of "adolescent interaction", active levels of infantile and adult functioning in both adolescents and parents, and different levels of psychopathology. The need for interventions that adjust to the participating factors in the crisis is discussed. KEY WORDS: adolescent, interaction, clinical.

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## HIPERACTIVIDAD DEL NIÑO PEQUEÑO Y PATOLOGÍA VINCULAR Esperanza Pérez de Plá\*, Martha Rodríguez\*\*, Patricia Acosta\*\*\*

### ABSTRACT

This paper presents observations, following Esther Bick's infant observation method, of two babies with hyperactivity disorders from the second semester of life. An analysis of their development and bonding with their mother and family environment is made, and the incidence of factors such as depression and inconsistency of maternal care is shown. The paper is based on Winnicott's and Freud's theories. A reflection on preventive possibilities in hyperactivity is proposed. KEY WORDS: hyperactivity, mother-infant bond, maternal depression, infant observation, hyperactivity prevention.

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## LA SESIÓN DE JUEGO DIAGNOSTICO

Yubiza Zárate de Escartín \*

### ABSTRACT

This paper intends to be interactive, so that each person reading Carla's case will feel inside the play session. Every reader will consider the elements that he/she considers fundamental in conforming an approximate idea, resembling an x-ray, of Carla's psychic functioning. What is Carla actually suffering from? What is the reason for consultation? Each person will formulate hypothesis on what he/she reads in the material depending on their observational instrument, an aspect forming part of the training of the psychotherapist. KEY WORDS: Diagnostic impression, participant observer, flexibility of the setting in child psychotherapy, potential space, variants of interpretation.

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## EPIDEMIOLOGIA CLINICA DE LAS NEUROSIS EN NIÑOS Y ADOLESCENTES: A PROPÓSITO DE UN ESTUDIO EN LA PROVINCIA DE TARRAGONA

Andrés García Siso \*

### ABSTRACT

We study the epidemiology of neurotic disorders treated in the Child and Juvenile Mental Health Centres of the province of Tarragona (Spain) during 1997. Highlights: 15% of patients diagnosed with neurosis received treatment for two to five years, with equal prevalence for both sexes, differences depending on the type of neurosis and age group. The most frequent are the depressive and anxiety, followed by the phobic and character neurosis. 67% of the neurosis presents risk factors. KEY WORDS: neurosis, epidemiology, childhood, adolescence.

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