

FACTOR ANALYSIS AND PSYCHOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE
KLEINIAN PSYCHOANALYTIC DIAGNOSTIC SCALE (KPDS)

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This paper studies the psychometric properties of the *Kleinian Psychoanalytic Diagnostic Scale (KPDS)* by using factor analysis. It reviews the scale's ability to distinguish between DSM-IV-TR diagnoses, and also examines the relation between the KPDS and the Rorschach Test. The results suggest that the KPDS has a clear bifactorial structure with a highly significant internal consistency. The items which correspond to each of the obtained factors bear a conceptually coherent clinical sense with the theoretical model inspiring the Scale. **KEY WORDS:** Kleinian Psychoanalytic Diagnostic Scale (KPDS), Rorschach Test, factor analysis, DSM-IV-TR.

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AUTISM AS AN EFFECT OF A PRIMARY INTERSUBJECTIVITY DISORDER
(PART II)

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Autism is a "spectrum" of conditions, all of which disturb the primary development of interpersonal understanding. This paper considers early interactions observed in the home movies of children later diagnosed with autism, and examines the sequences of maternal approach and infant's responses to these approaches. The author hypothesizes that children with autism show fewer contingent responses towards their mother's than typical children do, and that episodes of contingency are a function of increased closeness used by caregivers. These approaches are supposed to play an important role in creating interactive sequences which are the expression of the building of new cortical and sub-cortical networks in brain development. When these links are not properly formed early in life, a variety of downstream effects may occur. **KEY WORDS:** autism, intersubjectivity; contingency; mirror neurons.

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THE EGO FACE TO FREEDOM. SOCIAL EVOLUTION AND ADOLESCENCE
Philippe Jeammet*

The development of society has changed our views on certain aspects of psychopathology. Our focus has shifted from the pathology of conflict, nourished by a repressive society, towards pathologies of relationships, limits and dependence,

favoured by a liberal society. We can no longer consider problems of impulse related to aggressiveness or sexuality without dialectically considering those of the identity of limits, the fear of drowning or of being abandoned by loved ones. Adolescence is a privileged moment of expression of this problematic. This development makes us question classical models of psychotherapy as well as the most effective means to facilitate change in these subjects. KEY WORDS: adolescence, dependency, drive, psychopathology, psychotherapy, self.

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PARALLEL LIVES? : OBSERVATION OF A BABY IN HIS FAMILY AND OF A BABY IN A RECEPTION CENTRE FOR MINORS

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Two observation sessions, following Esther Bick's method, are compared. They correspond to a boy observed in his family and to a boy living from birth onwards in a Reception Centre for Minors pertaining to the Catalan Department of Justice. The observation technique employed was the classical one, although the contexts of observation and developments greatly differed between one baby and the other. Two approximately contemporary observations are compared: at 6 and 12 months. To avoid a preconception bias, the observation sessions were chosen according to the criteria of the observers and participants in the seminar, and not the seminar director. The paper finally makes some reflections concerning early childhood development and the outcomes in each case. KEY WORDS: observation, early childhood, institutionalization, group-care, reception centres.

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THE PROCESS FROM SENSORIALITY TO SYMBOLIZATION

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This paper describes the process that takes place in a therapeutic relation and leads from sensoriality to the capacity to symbolize. A clinical case is presented to show how primitive anxieties, fixated to unmentalized sensorial enclaves and expressed through compulsive masturbation and other autosensory behaviours, can be worked through in a relational and therapeutic framework allowing for regression to a sensorial level. Through experiencing and expressing these aspects, an evolution in the patient from a phase of confusional character to an emotional restructuring which enables an access to the capacity to symbolize through play, word and letter can be facilitated. KEY WORDS: catastrophic anxieties, sensorial enclaves, autosensoriality, unmentalized sensoriality.

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ASPERGER'S SYNDROME VS CHILDHOOD-ONSET SCHIZOPHRENIA. DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

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In order to diagnose Asperger's syndrome, the ICD-10 and DSM-IV-TR establish that criteria for schizophrenia must not be met. However, neither is the diagnostic criteria for Asperger's syndrome sufficiently precise nor are the peculiarities of psychotic symptoms in childhood schizophrenia specified. This paper reviews the history of the concept of psychosis, presents a child clinical case, and considers the difficulties encountered in making the differential diagnosis between Asperger's syndrome and schizophrenia in childhood. KEY WORDS: psychosis, Asperger's Syndrome, schizophrenia, differential diagnosis.

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DISFLUENCY (STUTTERING) IN TWO TO FOUR-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN: A CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS FOR EARLY INTERVENTION.

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This paper is a synthesis of clinical and theoretical work developed with disfluent patients in the early detection and prevention of this problematic during the first 4 years of life. Disfluency (or stuttering) is an oral-motor disorder which alters speech fluency in a specific manner in each patient. Recent developments from contemporary psychoanalysis enable us to conceptualize a new and heterogeneous theoretical model for understanding the psychological processes involved in this complex disorder. KEY WORDS: disfluency, contemporary psychoanalysis, early intervention.

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DIAGNOSIS IN CHILDREN

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This paper raises the issue that child diagnosis provides evidence of a field with a complex crossing between: a) the therapist's relation with the child and the child's relation with the therapist; b) the child's relation with his/her family; c) the relation of the therapist with this group: the family which includes a child and the relation of the family with the therapist; and d) the relation of all with the social context within which they are immersed. In order to deal with this subject the paper reflects on the notion of childhood and its relation with psychoanalysis. Psychoanalytic theories which are presumed in the diagnosis of children are briefly reviewed. The diagnostic consultation in itself is finally discussed. KEY WORDS: child psychoanalysis, childhood, diagnostic consultation, symptom.

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THE COUPLE AND FAMILY IN PSYCHOANALYTIC THEORY AND PRACTICE: SOME REFLECTIONS

Elvira A. Nicolini*

This paper examines clinical and theoretical issues related to psychoanalytic couple and family psychotherapy. The benefit of distinguishing the notions of object relations and bond, the role of identifications, and the radical otherness present between subjects forming a bond, are underlined and discussed. Clinical case material is presented. KEY WORDS: bond, couple, family, repetition, identification, otherness.

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PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY IN INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY AND SOCIAL DYNAMICS

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This paper examines the function of psychopharmacology in the interpersonal relational dynamics which are formed between the child and his environment. A fundamental task of child and adolescent psychiatrists and psychologists is to modify the negative dynamics which impede and obstruct emotional and psychological development. When it is used correctly, psychopharmacology can contribute positively towards this goal. The risks of using psychopharmacology from a phenomenological standpoint, and the need to prescribe from a psychodynamic standpoint, are studied. KEY WORDS: psychopharmacology, pharmacotherapy, relational dynamics, development, internal world, interactions.

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