

Proceedings of the
**18th International Conference of the
Association of Psychology and
Psychiatry for Adults and Children**

May 21-24, 2013 - Athens (Greece)

Editors

J. Kouros, G. Freris, F. Sidiropoulou

A.P.P.A.C 2013

MEDIMOND

INTERNATIONAL PROCEEDINGS

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INTERNATIONAL PROCEEDINGS DIVISION

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Dear Friends and Colleagues, It is our pleasure to welcome you to the 18th International Conference of the Association of Psychology and Psychiatry for Adults and Children (A.P.P.A.C.), held in Athens, on May 21 – 24, 2013. This year's Conference 8th of a series on "Neuropsychiatric, Psychological and Social Updates and Challenges". During the last years, the International Congresses of the A.P.P.A.C. became established annual meeting points, where participants have the opportunity to get in touch with the latest knowledge and exchange ideas with worldwide distinguished experts from different scientific areas, in a true multidisciplinary approach. The 18th International Conference, will try to work further towards this direction, bringing participants closer to the progress on scientific research concerning clinical psychiatry, psychopathology, psychology, new diagnostic and treatment methods, genetics, and neurosciences. In our Conference, we once more emphasise the human dimension, linking science with society. To this end, there are some sessions with the participation of social workers, nurses, social anthropologists, educators etc. The 18th Conference also serves the educational mission of the A.P.P.A.C.: it gives 24 CME credits by the European Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (EACCME), to certify that the participants have taken part in accredited education activities. Attending this meeting in Athens, is also an opportunity to discover, or rediscover, a city of unique charm with a rich cultural and humanitarian tradition. Athens is ideally suited to provide an atmosphere of true international spirit as the city has learned to deal successfully with the diversities of systems and the coexistence of different cultures. Today, the Greek capital is a modern, lively, vibrant, fascinating and beautiful city, with historic, cultural, scientific and modern achievements, a city you will enjoy to visit.

John Kouros, George Freris, F. Sidiropoulou

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18th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Association Of Psychology & Psychiatry For Adults & Children

Neuropsychiatric, Psychological and Social Updates and Challenges



The Hellenic Association
of United Nations
The Hellenic National
Commission for UNESCO



ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ
Υπουργείο Παιδείας και Θρησκευμάτων,
Πολιτισμού και Αθλητισμού

The Greek Ministry of Education



The Greek Ministry of Tourism



The Athens Convention Bureau

May 21 - 24, 2013
The Hilton hotel, Athens, Greece

TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT:
Projector Audiovisual
Tel: +30 210 7703391
Fax : +30 210 7752945
www.projector-audiovisual.gr

ORGANIZING SECRETARIAT:
Gnostir Ltd
3 Levidou str, 14671 N.Erithrea
Tel: +30 210 8000 865

INDICATIVE TOPICS

Advances in Psychiatry & Neurology, Alzheimer's Disease, Anxiety Disorders, Art Therapy, Cognitive Neuroscience, Autism & Asperger Syndrome, Clinical Psychopharmacology, Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, Childhood Disorders, Community Psychology & Psychiatry, Depression, Eating Disorders, Ethics in Psychiatry, Family Research, Family Therapy, General Hospital Psychiatry, Immigration and Mental Health, Memory & Cognitive Disorders, Mental Disorders as Causal Factors of other Diseases, M. H. Care Systems, Mood Disorders, Multiple Sclerosis, Psychiatric Rehabilitation Psychometric Assessment, Personality Disorders, Women's Mental Health, Psychotherapy: From Theory to Practice, Schizophrenia, Sexual Behaviour and Disorders.

PROGRAMME BOOK & BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

DUAL CONGRESS

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WELCOME ADDRESS

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

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This year's Conference 8th of a series on "*Neuropsychiatric, Psychological and Social Updates and Challenges*".

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Athens is ideally suited to provide an atmosphere of true international spirit as the city has learned to deal successfully with the diversities of systems and the coexistence of different cultures. Today, the Greek capital is a modern, lively, vibrant, fascinating and beautiful city, with historic, cultural, scientific and modern achievements, a city you will enjoy to visit.

Welcome to Athens!

A.P.P.A.C. President & Sc. Director A.P.P.A.C. Aegean Islands Chair A.P.P.A.C. Vice-President
 Conference Chair: **John Kouros** Org. Com. Vice-Chair: **George Freris** Org. Comm. Vice-Chair: **F. Sidiropoulou**

GENERAL INFORMATION

CONGRESS VENUE: The Congress will take place at the Athens Hilton Hotel, 46, Vassilissis Sofias Ave., Athens Centre, Tel: (+30) 210 7281000

HOW TO GET THERE

By Metro: Metro Line 3, Evangelismos Station
 By Bus: Evangelismos Station or Ilisia Station
 REGISTRATION AND INFORMATION DESK: The Registration Desk will be located at the Santorini Congress Hall, MEZZANINE LEVEL.
Only WEDNESDAY 22 and THURSDAY 23 May 2013
TUESDAY 21 May 2013 from 9:00 until 21:00 will be only a WELCOME DESK of the congress near the hotels reception and **FRIDAY 24** there will be also someone facilitating the departures of delegates.

NAME BADGE: Participants and accompanying persons will receive a name badge. Everyone is kindly requested to wear this badge for all Congress activities.
BADGE COLOURS: Green...Conference Committee, Red...Presenting Authors, Blue...Registered/Attendees, Orange...Support Personnel
COFFEE BREAKS: Coffee will be served in ROOM SANTORINI 3. Entrance to the coffee & light meal breaks will be allowed to delegates after showing their name badge and coupons.
CERTIFICATES OF ATTENDANCE: The certificates will be given on Thursday, May 19 after the Coffee Break, to every participant who has paid the registration fee and has attended the congress. For your Certificate, please return to the Secretariat the Congress Evaluation Form (found in the congress kit).
 OFFICIAL CONFERENCE LANGUAGES: English (EN) and Greek (GR)

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

- | | | |
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Tuesday, May 21, 2013

Penteli Symposium

08:45	PENTELE SYMPOSIUM DELEGATES ARRIVAL - DEPARTURE FROM ATHENS HILTON
09:15	SISMANOGLIO (PUBLIC HOSPITAL IN MELISSIA) (2 HRS) INTERACTIVE LECTURES: FUNCTIONS OF PSYCHIATRIC WORDS IN A GEN. HOPITAL DR. LOUIS (DIRECTOR, PSYCHIATRIST) AIMS & PROGRAMMES IN A PEDOPSYCHIATRIC SECTOR OF A PUBLIC GEN. HOSPITAL DR. KOUMOUOLA (DIRECTOR CHILD PSYCHIATRIST) & DR. TSIORONIS
11:15	QUICK VISIT OF THE ORTHODOX MONASTERY OF PENTELE & CONFERENCE CENTER
11:45	DIMIOURGIA (CENTRE FOR PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS, GERAKAS) (2 HRS) INTERACTIVE SYMPOSIUM ON THE CENTRE'S ACTIVITIES & PROGRAMMES FOR PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS MRS. PAPAETHOMA (VICE-DIRECTOR) & MR. KOL-LAROS (ADM. DIRECTOR)
14:00	LYRAKOU CLINIC (PRIVATE PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL IN MELISSIA) (2 HRS) INTERACTIVE LECTURES: PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC ACTIVITIES IN A PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL DR. PAPOUTSAKIS (SC. DIRECTOR, NEUROLOGIST, PSYCHIATRIST) DR. POTAMITIS (DEPUTY OF PSYCHIATRIC DEPT., PSYCHIATRIST) DR. XANTHAKI (HEAD OF PSYCHIATRIC DEPT.) MR. TSERPELIS (MSC, PHD CAND., HEAD OF REHABILITATION DEPT.) MRS. POLITOPOULOU, MRS. HELIOTI, MRS. NIKOLIDAKI (MSC. PSYCHOLOGISTS) WELCOME RECEPTION
16:15	DEPARTURE FROM ATHENS HILTON - THE NEW ACROPOLIS MUSEUM VISITATION
19:30	RETURN TO ATHENS HILTON INTERACTIVE LECTURE BY DR. J. KOUROS 'SUICIDE IN GREECE DURING THE ECONOMIC CRISIS' (1½ HRS)
20:00	SET UP OF POSTERS BY PRESENTERS (POSTER AREA)

Friday, May 24, 2013

Cape Sounio Symposium

08:45	SOUNIO SYMPOSIUM DELEGATES ARRIVAL - DEPARTURE FROM ATHENS HILTON
09:15	PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL INTERACTIVE LECTURES ON THE PSYCHIATRIC UNITS ACTIVITIES (1½ HRS) BY DR. G. FRERIS (DIRECTOR CHILD PSYCHIATRIST AT SOTIRIA GEN. HOSPITAL)
11:00	KASTALIA (NEUROPSYCHIATRIC CLINIC IN HELLINIKO) (2 HRS) WELCOME AND INTERACTIVE LECTURE: MAIN AIMS OF THE CLINIC DR. LYBERIS (PSYCHIATRIST & CLINIC'S DIRECTOR) & DR. PASTAKAS
13:00	CAPE SOUNIO VISITATION COFFEE ON THE BEACH
15:15	RETURN TO ATHENS HILTON VIA A.P.P.A.C. OFFICES (OPTIONAL)
15:45	A.P.P.A.C. OFFICES (3½ HRS) INTERACTIVE LECTURES ON A.P.P.A.C. PSYCHIATRIC ACTIVITIES SYMPOSIUM & INTERACTIVE LECTURE: PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR ADULTS AND ELDERLY IN GREECE MS. HARRISI, TH. SPECIAL EDUC. TEACHER, FAMILY THERAPIST EFTA MS. BELIEVA, V. ALZHEIMER'S CAREGIVER DR. KOUROS J. PSYCHIATRIST, A.P.P.A.C. PRESIDENT

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| Liakos, D. | |
| Lolis, D. | |

Opening Ceremony CHOIR - The Choir of the Association of Greeks from Egypt

The mixed voice choir of the Association of Greeks from Egypt, was established in September 1998 by the composer **Mr. John Lazaridis**, a Greek from Alexandria Egypt, as the choir maestro. The Choir consists of **50 members**, amateur musicians, who with an unremittingly varied repertoire have received excellent acclaims and reviews. The Choir is also a Member of the Association of Greek Choirs. Since 2005, they annually host a meeting of choirs from several Greek Towns at the concert hall of Parnassos.

Their repertoire includes classical compositions, Greek contemporary and folk music, Latin, pop music and songs from musicals. The Maestro, Mr. Lazaridis has also set to music poetry of great Greek poets (for example Kavafis, Polidouris, Papadimitrios, Tsalpoldou and Psiharis).

The Choir has taken part in several **concerts**, festivals, as well as conventions and conferences for well known organisations – concerts that took place at hotel halls, museums and Town Halls of many cities around Greece. Some of their performances are devoted to the renowned Greek composers, as Loizos, Tsisanis, Sougiouli. They have also taken part in the film "the history of Rembetico", directed by Kostas Ferris with music score, by Thespis Panagiotou. They include an annual Christmas Carol performance at the Alexander Onassis public benefit foundation, as well as at the Association of Greeks from Egypt. Accompanying the Choir at the piano, the international soloist **Mrs. Fifiika Broussianou**, who is also a Greek from Alexandria, Egypt and a distinguished musician and piano teacher at the Greek National Conservatoire.

MICHELINA TOSI, Researcher in Sociology from 1992 to 1996,

Professor of Mass Communication from 1996 to 1998, University of Cassino Italy
 And Professor of "Methodology and technique of social service, in the same period
 Professor of Sociology of family from 1998 to 2000, University "La Sapienza" Roma
 Professor of Political sciences. University San Pio V Roma from 2001 to 2008
 Professor of mass media Communica-

tion, in the same period
 Dean of Superior School of Interpreters and translators in Rom, from 2001 to 2010
 1991: member of executive board of 46 Research Committee in Clinical Sociology of International Sociology Association (I.S.A.)
 General Vice President of the same Research Committee for 1994 to 2000.
 Founder of the clinical Sociology Italian group, President of Italian Group of

Clinical Sociology for its foundation; participated to many International Congress of Sociology (Madrid, Kobe (Japan), Los Angeles, Montreal, Bielefeld, Belo Horizonte, Paris, Crete, Spetsae etc.) and organized the World Italian Congress in Clinical sociology in Rome at 1996 (250 participants).
 M.Tosi organized in Italy also the 1st and 2nd International Seminary of Clinical Sociology

HALL 1	ENGLISH SESSIONS
<p style="text-align: center;">9.10-10.05 am</p> <p>S.S.1: BEHAVIORAL REHABILITATION, O.C.D. AND MEMORY Chair: A. Rodionov, MV Pronina BRAIN MECHANISMS OF CREATIVITY: POSSIBLE WAY FOR ENHANCING COGNITIVE ABILITY AND SOCIAL-BEHAVIORAL REHABILITATION <i>A. Rodionov</i> PhD candidate/Psychophysicologist/Psychologist, <i>M Starchenko</i>, <i>O Pinina</i> N.P. Bechtereva Institute of Human Brain RAS, Saint Petersburg, RUSSIA</p> <p>P300 SUBCOMPONENTS IN PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA AND OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER <i>MV Pronina</i>, <i>YI Poliakov</i>, <i>VA Ponomarev</i>, <i>A Müller</i>, <i>Prof. JD Kropotov</i> Bechtereva Institute of the Human Brain of Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint Petersburg, RUSSIA</p> <p>INTERFERENCE IN REFERENCE MEMORY OF TIMING TASKS <i>Dr Pavlos C. Filippopoulos</i> Programme Director Counselling Psychology Department of Psychology City University London</p>	<p><i>Day Care Hospital, Belgrade, SERBIA</i> MONOTHERAPY IN PSYCHIATRY: UN-REACHED OR REACHED AIM <i>SD Kaludjerovic</i> PhD/Medical Neurologist/Psychiatrist <i>Day Care Hospital, Belgrade, SERBIA</i></p> <p>NEUROPSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION OF TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY <i>Dr. Akhilesh Jain</i>, Specialist Gr-I (Psychiatry) HOD, Dept. of Psychiatry, Jaipur, INDIA</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">10.05-11.00 am</p> <p>1ST LECTURE: BURNOUT IN HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND BULLYING IN CHILDREN Chair: Prof. R. Yslado, DG Lyrakos BURNOUT AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC - ORGANIZATIONAL FACTORS IN HEALTH PROFESSIONALS <i>Prof. R Yslado</i> PhD, <i>R Atoche</i>, <i>B Cermeño</i>, <i>D Rodríguez</i>, <i>J Sánchez</i> Universidad Nacional Santiago Antunez De Mayolo, PERU</p> <p>THE SMILE OF THE CHILD. INTERACTIVE, EDUCATIONAL TOOL FOR CONFRONTING BULLYING IN SCHOOLS (TO ΧΑΜΟΓΕΛΟ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΙΔΙΟΥ. ΔΙΑΔΡΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΤΙΚΟ ΕΡΓΑΛΕΙΟ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΑΝΤΙΜΕΤΩΠΙΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΙΚΟΥ ΕΚΦΟΒΙΣΜΟΥ) <i>Dr. Alevizos</i>, Psychologist, 'The Smile of The Child' Organization, Athens, GREECE</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">13.45-14.20 pm</p> <p>S.S.4: PARENTS' COMMUNICATION, ADOLESCENT DEPRESSION AND PSYCHOTHERAPY Chair: Prof. R. Urea, Dr St Tsipourakis THE INFLUENCE OF COMMUNICATION STYLE ON PARENTS AUTHORITY STYLE <i>Assoc. Prof. R Urea</i> PhD Bucharest University, ROMANIA</p> <p>A STUDY OF ADOLESCENT DEPRESSION IN RELATION TO COGNITIVE DISTORTION AND PARENTAL BONDING IN INDIA <i>S. Acharya</i>, Consultant National institute of public co operation and child development, New Delhi, INDIA</p> <p>PSYCHOTHERAPY IN CHILDREN AND YOUNGSTERS IN A.P.P.A.C. FACILITIES <i>Dr. J Kouros</i>, MD Psychiatrist/Ps/President and Scientific Director of the A.P.P.A.C., Athens, GREECE</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">11.00-11.35 am</p> <p>S.S.2: INTELLIGENCE TEST REVISIONS AND EXPERIENCES IN TESTS Chair: Th. V. Tsiouti, D.G. Lyrakos USE OF PSYCHOMETRIC TEST IN PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEMS <i>DG Lyrakos</i>, Clinical Psychologist, Maastricht University, Elpis Care, NETHERLANDS</p> <p>INTELLIGENCE TEST REVISIONS - PROFIT FOR PATIENTS? <i>M Vanhanen</i>, Neuropsychologist/PhD Niuvanniemi Hospital, Kuopio, FINLAND</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">14.20-14.45 pm</p> <p>S.S.5: VICTIMS AND TRAUMATIC EVENTS, LEGAL PROBLEMS IN CHILDREN Chair: D.G. Lyrakos, Dr G. Freris A CASE STUDY OF COMPLIANT VICTIMS OF SEXUAL SADISTS <i>Dr. M Pistorius</i>, SOUTH AFRICA</p> <p>COGNITIVE SCHEMA THERAPY FOR DYSTHYMIA FROM SPOUSE ABUSE: A CASE STUDY <i>DG Lyrakos</i>, Clinical Psychologist, Maastricht University, Elpis Care, NETHERLANDS</p> <p>LEGAL PROBLEMS IN CHILD PSYCHIATRY EXPERTISE AND WORKING AROUND THEM (ΝΟΜΙΚΑ ΠΡΟΒΛΗΜΑΤΑ ΣΤΗΝ ΠΑΙΔΟΨΥΧΙΑΤΡΙΚΗ ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΟΓΝΩΜΟΣΥΝΗ ΚΑΙ ΤΡΟΠΟΙ ΑΝΤΙΜΕΤΩΠΙΣΗΣ) <i>Dr. J Kouros</i> MD Psychiatrist/Ps/President and Scientific Director of the A.P.P.A.C., Athens, GREECE</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">11.35-12.50 am</p> <p>1ST SYMPOSIUM - DOMESTIC VIOLENCE Chair: Prof. L. Rolle, Dr. St. Tsipourakis INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SAME-SEX RELATIONSHIPS <i>Assoc. Prof. L Rolle</i> PhD, <i>A Calderera</i>, <i>E Marino</i> PhD, <i>Prof. P Brustia</i> Department of Psychology, University of Turin, ITALY</p> <p>THE REPRESENTATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THREE ITALIAN DAILY NEWSPAPERS <i>Assoc. Prof. L Rolle</i> PhD, <i>N Allocco</i>, <i>S Fauda</i>, <i>R Fazzino</i>, <i>R Tarantino</i>, <i>AC Vighi</i>, <i>Prof. P Brustia</i> Department of Psychology, University of Turin, ITALY</p> <p>NARCISSISTIC PERSONALITY DISORDER AND CHILD ABUSE. IS THERE A RELATIONSHIP? <i>DG Lyrakos</i>, Clinical Psychologist, Maastricht University, Elpis Care, NETHERLANDS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">14.45-15.45 pm Coffee Break - Light Meal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">14.45-15.45 pm 'Meet The Authors' Session Chair: Prof. R Yslado, Dr. A.V. Parmenidou, G Freris</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">12.50-13.45 am</p> <p>S.S.3: NEUROSCIENCES Chair: G. Vulevic, Dr. S.D. Kaludjerovic CONTEMPORARY NEUROSCIENCES AND PSYCHOTHERAPY <i>P Jevremovic</i>, Senior Lecturer, <i>G Vulevic</i>, Psychologist Faculty of Philosophy, Beograd, SERBIA</p> <p>STATUS POST MENINGITIS AND ENCEPHALITIS? 20 YEARS AFTER INFECTION -PSYCHIATRIC CONSEQUENCES <i>SD Kaludjerovic</i> PhD/Medical Neurologist/Psychiatrist</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">15.45-16.30 pm</p> <p>2ND SYMPOSIUM - PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS AND THERAPIES Chair: A. Kougioufa, D.G. Lyrakos A MODERN INSTITUTION WHERE PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS LIVE: A PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH <i>DG Lyrakos</i>, Clinical Psychologist, Maastricht University, Elpis Care, NETHERLANDS</p> <p>PERSONS WITH MULTIPLE SPECIAL NEEDS: THERAPIES INSIDE AND OUTSIDE CARE HOMES - SPINA BIFIDA (ΑΤΟΜΑ ΜΕ ΠΟΛΛΑΠΛΕΣ ΕΙΔΙΚΕΣ ΑΝΑΓΚΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΕΡΑΠΕΙΕΣ ΣΤΟ ΙΔΡΥΜΑ ΚΑΙ ΕΞΩ ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΙΔΡΥΜΑ - SPINA BIFIDA) <i>Dr. J Kouros</i>, MD Psychiatrist/Ps/President and Scientific Director of the A.P.P.A.C. Athens, GREECE</p> <p>APPLIED DANCE THERAPY FOR PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS, SOCIALIZATION AND THERAPY (ΧΟΡΟΘΕΡΑΠΕΙΑ ΣΕ ΙΔΡΥΜΑΤΑ ΜΕ ΑΤΟΜΑ ΜΕ ΕΙΔΙΚΕΣ ΑΝΑΓΚΕΣ, ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΘΕΡΑΠΕΙΑ) <i>A Kougioufa</i>, Dance therapist Institution for Adults with Special Needs, Athens, GREECE</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">16.30-17.30 pm</p> <p>S.S.6: THERAPY OF O.C.D. AND BEYOND THEORIES AND METHODS Chair: A.V. Parmenidou, Prof. H Alsheikh THE NEURO-COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL THERAPY OF O.C.D.: NONPHARMACOLOGICAL APPROACH</p>

HALL 1	ENGLISH SESSIONS
<p><i>Ass. Prof. H. Alsheikh, Ph.D. Psychologist, SAUDI ARABIA</i></p> <p>BEYOND THEORIES AND METHODS: PRESERVATION AND FORMATION OF AN EVOLVING PROFESSIONAL SELF DURING THE KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY THROUGH A SECOND-ORDER STANCE <i>A.V. Parmenidou, BA (Hons) in Psychology, MMedSci in Psychiatry, University of Sheffield UK, Member of the British Psychological Society and the E.F.T.A., GREECE</i></p>	<p>19.00-20.00 pm OPENING CEREMONY Chair: Prof. H. Vrailas Bateman, Prof. E. Tzempelikos</p> <p>Welcome addresses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. J Kouros, MD Psychiatrist/Ps/President and Scientific Director of the A.P.P.A.C. • Assoc. Prof. D Kalamakis, University of Athens, President of the Hellenic Association of the United Nations • <i>Representatives of Official Institutions and Scientific Associations</i> <p>Official welcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prof. A.V. Rigas PhD, Professor of Social Clinical Psychology, University of Crete, Gen. Secretary of Hellenic Association of the United Nations, GREECE <p>Opening lecture (Invited Speaker)</p> <p>PROBLEMS OF COMMUNICATION AMONG ALCOHOLIC YOUNG PEOPLE: POWER, AMBIGUITY AND SUBMISSION <i>Prof. M Tosi, Department of Clinical Sociology, University St Pio, Rome, ITALY</i></p> <p>Honorary Plaque nomination To Prof. Tosi <i>The plaque will be nominated by Dr. G. Freris, Child Psychiatrist, Director of 'Sotiria' Public Gen. Hospital of Athens, EFTA Member Athens, GREECE & Doctor St. Tsi-pourakis Gastroenterologist Ex Vice Mayor of Maroussi.</i></p> <p>Artistic Programme and Choir event <i>Association of Greeks from Egypt</i> Maestro: Mr. J. Lazarides, Piano: Mrs. F. Broussianou</p> <p>*1) Art Event 'Human Emotion' Paintings By Dr. Teo Doladzias Director of Child Surgery Sector, 'Agia Sophia' Hospital, Artist, President of Hellenic Union of Medical Artists</p> <p>*2) Exposition of Paintings and Drawings, created by the patients of the private psychiatric hospital 'LYRAKOU', Athens, Greece, Art Therapy Department, Artistic Supervision by Painter Mrs. Efi Papaioannou</p> <p>*Art Events begin Tuesday evening until the end of the Conference</p> <p>Welcome Reception</p>
<p>17.30-18.00 pm S.S.7: SPIRIT POSSESSION AND 'RACIALIZED' OTHER Chair: Prof. D. G. Lyrakos, A. Ali</p> <p>THE CONCEPT AND PRACTICE OF SPIRIT POSSESSION WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF PSYCHIATRY <i>A Ali MD Northampton General Hospital, UK</i></p> <p>THE 'RACIALIZED' OTHER: INTOLERANCE AND POLITICAL EQUALITY IN BRAZIL AND THE UNITED KINGDOM <i>Prof. JA Fantini Department of Psychology, Federal University of Sao Carlos, BRAZIL</i></p>	
<p>18.00-19.00 pm OPENING SESSIONS Chair: Prof. E. Tzempelikos, Prof. H. Vrailas Bateman</p> <p>DO IT YOURSELF HEALTH: TEACHING CHILDREN HOW TO MAKE HEALTHIER LIFESTYLE CHOICES ON THEIR OWN Chair: <i>Assoc. Prof. H Vrailas Bateman, in cooperation with the Development and Community Research Group (DCRG) The University of the South Sewanee, Tennessee, USA</i></p> <p>ΓΝΩΣΤΙΚΕΣ ΔΙΑΤΑΡΑΧΕΣ ΣΤΙΣ ΨΥΧΩΣΕΙΣ (COGNITIVE DISTURBANCES IN PSYCHOSIS) <i>Assistant Prof. E Tzempelikos (Invited speaker representing E.E.Σ.Π.Ο.Φ.), MD Psychiatrist, Board member of the Greek Scientific Society for Rare Diseases and Orphan Drugs (E.E.Σ.Π.Ο.Φ.), Athens, GREECE</i></p>	

ROOM 2	ENGLISH & GREEK SESSIONS
<p>9.00-10.00 am ROUND TABLE 1 - PSYCHOSOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF SEAFARERS' PROFESSION (Greek sessions) Chair: G. Freris, A Golfi</p> <p>ΠΟΙΕΣ ΟΙ ΨΥΧΟΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΕΣ ΕΠΙΠΤΩΣΕΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΕΠΑΓΓΕΛΜΑΤΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΝΑΥΤΙΚΟΥ ΣΤΟΝ ΙΔΙΟ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΗΝ ΟΙΚΟΓΕΝΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ; (WHAT ARE THE PSYCHOSOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE SEAFARERS' PROFESSION TO THEM AND TO THEIR FAMILIES?) <i>Th. Tsouti, Ψυχολόγος, UK</i></p> <p>Η ΧΡΗΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΕΡΩΤΗΜΑΤΟΛΟΓΙΟΥ ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΣΥΜΠΕΡΙΦΟΡΑΣ (MCMI-III) ΣΤΗΝ ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΙΚΟΥ (USE OF BEHAVIOR EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE (MCMI-III) FOR PERSONNEL EVALUATION) <i>A Golfi, Εργασιακή Ψυχολόγος Hellas EAP, ΔΓ Λυράκος, Κλινικός Ψυχολόγος, Maastricht University, Elpis Care, NETHERLANDS</i></p> <p>ΨΥΧΟΛΟΓΙΚΑ ΚΑΙ ΨΥΧΙΑΤΡΙΚΑ ΠΡΟΒΛΗΜΑΤΑ ΠΑΙΔΙΩΝ ΝΑΥΤΙΚΩΝ ΠΟΥ ΕΛΕΙΨΑΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΑ ΔΙΑΣΤΗΜΑΤΑ ΣΕ ΜΙΚΡΗ ΗΛΙΚΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΠΑΙΔΙΩΝ, ΣΥΝΕΠΕΙΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΕΡΑΠΕΙΕΣ (PSYCHOLOGICAL & PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN OF PEOPLE WORKING IN CARGOS AND ABSENT FOR BIG PERIODS WHEN THE CHILDREN ARE VERY YOUNG, CONSEQUENCES & THERAPIES) <i>Dr. J Kouros MD Psychiatrist/Ps/President and Scientific Director of the A.P.P.A.C., GREECE</i></p>	<p>10.45-11.30 pm 2ND LECTURES - ACTUAL PROBLEMS IN GREECE (Greek session) Chair: Dr. S Koutras, Dr. G. Freris</p> <p>ΔΙΑΔΙΚΑΣΙΕΣ ΜΗ ΑΝΑΣΤΡΕΨΙΜΕΣ ΣΤΗ ΦΥΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΑ: ΕΠΙΠΤΩΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΟ ΑΤΟΜΟ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΟΙΚΟΓΕΝΕΙΑ (IRREVERSIBLE PROCEDURES IN NATURE AND SOCIETY: CONSEQUENCES ON THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE FAMILY) <i>G Freris, Child Psychiatrist, Director of 'Sotiria' Public Gen. Hospital, Athens, GREECE</i></p> <p>ΨΥΧΟΜΕΤΡΙΚΟ ΤΕΣΤ ΑΝΙΧΝΕΥΣΗΣ ΔΙΑΤΑΡΑΧΩΝ ΟΠΤΙΚΗΣ ΑΝΤΙΛΗΨΗΣ ΓΙΑ ΠΑΙΔΙΑ ΠΡΟΣΧΟΛΙΚΗΣ ΗΛΙΚΙΑΣ (PSYCHOMETRIC TEST FOR DETECTION OF VISUAL AWARENESS DISORDERS IN PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN) <i>Dr. S Koutras, Special Education specialist, ΕΠΕΘΑ Scientific associate</i></p>
<p>10.00-10.45 am ROUND TABLE 2 - DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DIVORCE AND PROBLEMS IN CHILDREN (Greek session) Chair: Dr. G. Freris, H Gonou</p> <p><i>Dr. J Kouros, President and Scientific Director of the A.P.P.A.C., H. Gonou, Lawyer, Dr. G. Freris, Child Psychiatrist, Director of 'Sotiria' Public Gen. Hospital of Athens, EFTA Member Athens, GREECE</i></p>	<p>11.30-12.00 pm 1st WORKSHOP - PSYCHOTHERAPY IN YOUNGSTERS (English session) <i>Dr J Kouros, EFTA member, MD Psychiatrist, DEA Psychology & Education, President of A.P.P.A.C., University of Athens and Paris</i></p> <p>12.00-13.00 pm 2ND WORKSHOP – DANCE THERAPY (English session) <i>A Kougioufa, Dance therapist Institution for Adults with Special Needs, Athens, GREECE</i></p>
	<p>13.00-19.00 pm 3rd WORKSHOP - WORKING WITH PEOPLE WHO SELF-HARM (English session) (Session includes lunch and 2 coffee breaks) <i>L Farleigh, MA UKCP Reg. BACP Acc., Integrative Arts Psychotherapist Trainer and Group Facilitator, S Blacker, Dip.Couns. MBACP, Psychodynamic Counsellor Trainer and Group Facilitator UNITED KINGDOM</i> (Max no. of participants: 20! please inform us of your participation in this workshop asap! (congress@appac.gr))</p>

ROOM 2

9.00-10.00 am

S.S.8: HEALTHCARE SYSTEM AND THERAPY TECHNIQUES (Greek sessions)

Chair: A Kalogeropoulou, G Freris

THE HEALTH-CARE SYSTEM FOR THE BLIND: PROPOSALS AND INTERVENTIONS

IS Panagiota kopoulou, Phd Candidate Psychology of Arts and Philosophy, University of Cassino, ITALY

ΟΜΑΔΕΣ ΒΑΛΙΝΤ: ΕΝΑΣ ΤΡΟΠΟΣ ΠΑΡΕΜΒΑΣΗΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΠΡΟΛΗΨΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΑΓΓΕΛΜΑΤΙΚΗΣ ΕΞΟΥΘΕΝΩΣΗΣ (BURNOUT) ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΕΝΔΥΝΑΜΩΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΚΗΣ ΙΚΑΝΟΠΟΙΗΣΗΣ ΤΩΝ ΘΕΡΑΠΕΥΤΩΝ (BALINT GROUPS: INTERVENTION FOR AVOIDING BURNOUT AND INCREASING JOB SATISFACTION FOR THERAPISTS)

E Tsahagea¹, M Dhallina²

¹Clinical Psychologist/Psychotherapist, Neurology dpt, ²Dr med. Psychiatrist/Psychodynamic/Psychotherapist, Psychiatric dpt, General Public Hospital "G. Gennimatas", Αθήνα, GREECE

Η ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΣΜΑΤΙΚΟΤΗΤΑ ΤΗΣ ΨΥΧΟΘΕΡΑΠΕΙΑΣ ΣΤΟΥΣ ΣΥΓΓΕΝΕΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΑΣΘΕΝΩΝ ΜΕ ΣΚΛΗΡΥΝΣΗ ΚΑΤΑ ΠΛΑΚΑΣ (EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY ON RELATIVES OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS PATIENTS)

E Tsahagea¹, M Dhallina²

¹Clinical Psychologist/Psychotherapist, Neurology dpt, ²Dr med. Psychiatrist/Psychodynamic Psychotherapist, Psychiatric dpt, General Public Hospital "G. Gennimatas", Αθήνα, GREECE

10:00-10.45 am

S.S.9: ECONOMIC CRISIS AND SOCIOLOGY (Greek sessions)

Chair: A Revelaki, Prof. E Valkanos

ΨΥΧΟΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΗ ΠΑΡΕΜΒΑΣΗ ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΕΙΣ ΗΘΙΚΗΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΚΗΣ ΠΑΡΕΝΟΧΛΗΣΗΣ ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟ ΚΡΙΣΗΣ (PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTION IN CASES OF MORAL HARASSMENT IN THE WORKPLACE IN A PERIOD OF CRISIS)

M Konstantinidis, Msw, Social Worker, Phd Cand. University of Buenos Aires, ΚΕΕΛΠΝΟ, Ministry of Health; K Kontos, Social Worker, Athens TEI graduate, GREECE

Η ΠΙΣΤΗ, ΤΟ ΕΛΛΕΙΜΜΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΧΡΕΟΣ ΣΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΤΟΜΕΑ. ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗ ΚΑΙ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΝΟΜΙΚΗ ΠΡΟΣΕΓΓΙΣΗ-ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΚΡΙΣΗ (FAITH, DEFICIT AND THE DEBT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR. A POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL APPROACH-EUROPEAN CRISIS)

E Valkanos, Assistant Prof.; G Mardas, Lecturer of Social Politics; Th.V Mardas, Social Politics Scientist, Macedonian University, GREECE

10.45-11.30 am

Chair: A Kalogeropoulou, S Michalopoulou

S.S.10: SOCIAL MEDIA AND PSYCHOTHERAPY (Greek sessions)

SOCIAL MEDIA AND RELATIONS: THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES ON RELATIONSHIPS OF HETEROSEXUAL COUPLES. THE EXAMPLE OF FACEBOOK

A Kalogeropoulou, Phd Cand., University of Athens, GREECE

Η ΤΕΧΝΗ ΩΣ ΜΕΣΟ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΘΟΔΟΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΚΛΙΝΙΚΗ ΨΥΧΟΠΑΘΟΛΟΓΙΑ (ART AS MEDIUM AND METHOD IN CLINICAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY)

S Michalopoulou, Clinical Psychopathologist/Psychotherapist, Athens, GREECE

11.30-12.00 am

S.S.11: MOTHERHOOD PROBLEMS (English sessions)

Chair: Prof. M.S. Venetikou, G. Freris

GROWTH HORMONE USE AND ABUSE

Prof MS Venetikou, MD, MSc, DipEndo, PhD, Endocrinologist, Neuroendocrinologist, P Singiridou RGN, V Notara RGN, MSc, P Sotiropoulou RGN Department of Basic Medical Sciences, Highest Educational Institution of Athens, Department of Health Visitors, Highest Educational Institution of Athens, GREECE

THE EFFECTS OF EMPLOYMENT ON THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD: A NEW MODEL OF THE EMPLOYED MOTHER'S MATERNAL ADAPTATION

M Okocha, St George's University London Medical Programme, University of Nicosia, CYPRUS

12.00-14.00 pm

4RD INTERACTIVE TRAINING WORKSHOP - BUILDING TRUST AND COMMUNICATION (English session)

Dr. A Sotirchou, M.A., Psychologist, Psychotherapist, Counselor

ENGLISH & GREEK SESSIONS

Center of Psychological Applications, Athens, GREECE

14.00-14.45 pm

S.S.12: CHILDHOOD DISORDERS (English sessions)

Chair: Prof. M.S. Venetikou, E Tsaparopoulou

THE EFFECT OF MINIATURE LEARNING ON SELF-EFFICACY OF CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES (10-14 YEARS OLD)

ET Chaharsooghi, Art therapist, AZ Mohammadi, E Rahimian, SJ Zahedani Honar Asai Counseling and Psychology Center, Tehran, IRAN

SLEEP DISTURBANCES IN YOUNG ADULTS

Prof. MS Venetikou MD, MSc, DipEndo, PhD, Endocrinologist, Neuroendocrinologist, P Singiridou RGN, V Notara RGN, MSc, P Sotiropoulou RGN

Department of Basic Medical Sciences, Highest Educational Institution of Athens, Department of Health Visitors, Highest Educational Institution of Athens, GREECE

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENERAL MEASURES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS IN REFUGEE CHILDREN AND RESETTLEMENT TIME IN THE HOST COUNTRY: THE AFGHAN COMMUNITY IN GREECE

E Tsaparopoulou Institute of Psychiatry, King's College, London, UK

14.45-15.30 pm | Coffee Break - Light Meal

15.30-16.00 pm

S.S.13: AUTISM (English sessions)

Chair: G. Pavlopoulou, G. Freris

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF C.A.R.E. MODULE IN IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE OF PRIMARY CAREGIVERS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM ON PHYSICAL CARE

JT Yu, PD Villenas, ZP Yap, DKP Yumul, XL Yuson, RJM Yutangco University of Santo Tomas, College of Nursing, Pasig City, PHILIPPINES

GROWING UP WITH A BROTHER OR SISTER WITH AN AUTISM-SPECTRUM DISORDER

G Pavlopoulou PhD Candidate Institute of Education, University of London, UK

WAYS TO IMPROVE RETICENT PLAY BEHAVIOR IN CHILDREN WITH HIGH FUNCTIONING AUTISM

E Kalyva, V Tsakiris, International Faculty of the University of Sheffield, UK, City College, Thessaloniki, GREECE

16.00-18.30 pm - ROUND TABLES & 3rd SYMPOSIUM

ROUND TABLE 3 - CLINICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF HOMICIDAL BEHAVIOR IN SCHIZOPHRENIA (English sessions)

Chair: C Tsopeas, D Petsas

i) SCHIZOPHRENIA AND HOMICIDE

D Petsas, Psychiatrist, Psychiatric Hospital of Attica, Daphni, GREECE

ii) ISSUES REGARDING CAPACITY TO STAND TRIAL IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

C Tsopeas, Psychiatrist, Psychiatric Hospital of Attica, Daphni, GREECE

3RD SYMPOSIUM - WORKING PROBLEMS IN A BIG PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL (Greek sessions)

Dr. D Petsas, MD/Ps/President, Psychiatric Hospital of Attica, Athens, GREECE

1. ΨΥΧΙΑΤΡΙΚΗ ΝΟΣΗΛΕΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΘΜΟΣ ΤΑΥΤΙΣΗΣ ΔΙΑΓΝΩΣΗΣ ΕΙΣΟΔΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΓΝΩΣΗΣ ΕΞΟΔΟΥ (PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALIZATION AND ACCORDANCE RATE BETWEEN ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE DAY DIAGNOSIS)

Πέτσας Δ.¹, Τάσου Ελ.², Παπαθανασίου Γ.³, Τσόπελας Χρ.⁴, Ντούνας Π.⁵, Στρωματιά Γ.⁶
¹ Ψυχίατρος - Επιμελητής Β', ⁶ Ψ.Τ.Ε. - Ψ.Ν.Α. Δαφνί, ² Εργοθεραπεύτρια, ⁶ Ψ.Τ.Ε. - Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί, ³ Ειδικευόμενος Ψυχιατρικής, ⁶ Ψ.Τ.Ε. - Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί, ⁴ Ψυχίατρος - Επιμελητής Α', ⁵ Ψ.Τ.Ε. - Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί, ⁵ Ψυχίατρος - Ψυχίατρος, Επιστημονικός Συνεργάτης Σου Ψ.Τ.Ε. - Ψ.Ν.Α. Δαφνί, ⁶ Ειδικευόμενη Ψυχιατρικής, ⁶ Ψ.Τ.Ε. - Ψ.Ν.Α. Δαφνί

2. Η ΑΠΟΥΣΙΑ ΨΥΧΙΑΤΡΙΚΗΣ ΕΠΑΝΕΞΕΤΑΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΓΝΩΣΤΙΚΟΥ ΕΠΑΝΑΠΡΟΣΔΙΟΡΙΣΜΟΥ ΣΕ ΣΥΝΔΥΑΣΜΟ ΜΕ ΜΕΙΟΝΕΚΤΗΜΑΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΠΑΡΟΧΗΣ ΨΥΧΙΑΤΡΙΚΩΝ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΩΝ ΥΓΕΙΑΣ (THE ABSENCE OF PSYCHIATRIC RECONSULTATION AND DIAGNOSTIC REEVALUATION IN COMBINATION WITH THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE PROVIDED PSYCHIATRIC HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEM)

Πέτσας Δ.¹, Θωμαΐδου Μ.², Αυδίκος Κ.³, Τσόπελας Χρ.⁴, Ντούνας Π.⁵, Παπαθανασίου Γ.⁶
¹ Ψυχίατρος - Επιμελητής Β', ⁶ Ψ.Τ.Ε. - Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί, ² Νοσηλεύτρια Τ.Ε., Προϊσταμένη Οικοτροφείου "ΘΑΛΕΙΑ" - Ψ.Ν.Α. Δαφνί, ³ Ειδικευόμενος Ψυχιατρικής, ⁴ Ψ.Τ.Ε. - Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί, ⁴ Ψυχίατρος - Επιμελητής Α', ⁵ Ψ.Τ.Ε. - Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί, ⁵ Ψυχίατρος - Ψυχίατρος,

ROOM 2

Επιστημονικός Συνεργάτης 5ου Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α. Δαφνί, ⁶ Ειδικευόμενος Ψυχιατρικής. 4ο Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί

3. ΣΥΧΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΕΦΑΡΜΟΓΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΤΕΥΤΙΚΟΥ ΚΛΙΝΟΣΤΑΤΙΣΜΟΥ ΣΤΑ ΠΛΑΙΣΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΛΕΙΤΟΥΡΓΙΑΣ ΕΝΟΣ ΨΥΧΙΑΤΡΙΚΟΥ ΤΜΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΕΙΣΑΓΩΓΩΝ (THE FREQUENCY OF PRECAUTION MEASURES, AS RESTRAINT, TAKEN IN A PSYCHIATRIC EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT)

Δ Πέτσας ¹, Παπαθανασίου Γ.², Τάσου Ελ.³, Στρωματιά Γ.⁴, Τσόπελας Χρ.⁵, Ντούνας Π.⁶
¹ Ψυχίατρος – Επιμελητής Β', 6ο Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί, ² Ειδικευόμενος Ψυχιατρικής. 6ο Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί, ³ Εργοθεραπεύτρια, 6ο Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί, ⁴ Ειδικευόμενη Ψυχιατρικής. 6ο Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί, ⁵ Ψυχίατρος – Επιμελητής Α', 5ο Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί, ⁶ Ψυχίατρος – Ψυχίατρος, Επιστημονικός Συνεργάτης 5ου Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α. Δαφνί

4. ΧΟΡΗΓΗΣΗ ΨΥΧΙΑΤΡΙΚΩΝ ΓΝΩΜΑΤΕΥΣΕΩΝ: Ο ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΣ ΜΕΤΑΤΡΟΠΗΣ ΜΙΑ ΑΥΣΤΗΡΑ ΠΡΟΛΗΠΤΙΚΗΣ ΙΑΤΡΙΚΗΣ ΠΡΑΞΗΣ ΣΕ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΚΡΑΤΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΔΙΚΑΣΙΑ (PROVIDING PSYCHIATRIC HEALTH CERTIFICATES: THE RISK OF TRANSFORMING A STRICTLY MEDICAL PREVENTIVE ACT IN BUREAUCRATIC PROCEDURE)

Δ Πέτσας ¹, Αυδίκος Κ.², Θωμαΐδου Μ.³, Γούτσου Ι.⁴, Τσόπελας Χρ.⁵, Ντούνας Π.⁶
¹ Ψυχίατρος – Επιμελητής Β', 6ο Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί, ² Ειδικευόμενος Ψυχιατρικής. 6ο Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί, ³ Νοσηλεύτρια Τ.Ε., Προϊσταμένη Οικοτροφείου "ΘΑΛΕΙΑ" – Ψ.Ν.Α. Δαφνί, ⁴ Ειδικευόμενη Ψυχιατρικής. 6ο Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί, ⁵ Ψυχίατρος – Επιμελητής Α', 5ο Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί, ⁶ Ψυχίατρος – Ψυχίατρος, Επιστημονικός Συνεργάτης 5ου Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α. Δαφνί

5. ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΣΤΟ ΨΥΧΙΑΤΡΕΙΟ: ΑΠΛΗ ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ Ή ΚΑΤΑΣΤΡΟΦΙΚΗ ΠΑΛΙΝΔΡΟΜΗΣΗ; (FROM THE COMMUNITY TO THE ASYLUM: A SIMPLE RETURN OR A DISASTROUS INVOLUTION?)

Δ Πέτσας, Πέτσας Δ.¹, Στρωματιά Γ.², Γούτσου Ι.³, Τσόπελας Χρ.⁴, Ντούνας Π.⁵, Αυδίκος Κ.⁶
¹ Ψυχίατρος – Επιμελητής Β', 6ο Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί, ² Ειδικευόμενη Ψυχιατρικής. 6ο Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί, ³ Ειδικευόμενη Ψυχιατρικής. 6ο Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί, ⁴ Ψυχίατρος – Επιμελητής Α', 5ο Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί, ⁵ Ψυχίατρος – Ψυχίατρος, Επιστημονικός Συνεργάτης 5ου Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α. Δαφνί, ⁶ Ειδικευόμενη Ψυχιατρικής. 6ο Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί

ROUND TABLE 4 - TO ΣΥΝΔΡΟΜΟ ΜΟΝΑΔΑΣ ΕΝΤΑΤΙΚΗΣ ΘΕΡΑΠΕΙΑΣ (INTENSIVE CARE UNIT SYNDROME) (Greek sessions)

Chair: D Petsas, I Goutsou

i) ΕΓΚΑΙΡΗ ΔΙΑΓΝΩΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΤΙΜΕΤΩΠΙΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΝΔΡΟΜΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΜΕΘ (EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF INTENSIVE CARE UNIT SYNDROME)
 D Petsas, Psychiatrist, (Επιμελητής Β', 6ο Ψ.Τ.Ε.) Psychiatric Hospital of Attica, Daphni

ii) ΣΥΝΔΡΟΜΟ ΤΗΣ ΜΕΘ : ΘΕΡΑΠΕΥΤΙΚΕΣ ΠΑΡΕΜΒΑΣΕΙΣ – ΠΡΟΓΝΩΣΗ (INTENSIVE CARE UNIT SYNDROME: THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS - PROGNOSIS)

I Petsa, Cardiologist, specializing in Intensive Care Medicine, General Hospital 'G. Gennimatas', Intensive Care Unit, Athens

ROUND TABLE 5 - ΣΥΝΔΡΟΜΟ ΕΠΑΓΓΕΛΜΑΤΙΚΗΣ ΕΞΟΥΘΕΝΩΣΗΣ ΣΤΗ ΜΕΘ (PROFESSIONAL EXHAUSTION SYNDROME IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT) (Greek sessions)

Chair: D Petsas, I Goutsou

i) ΑΙΤΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΝΕΠΕΙΕΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΜΦΑΝΙΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΝΔΡΟΜΟΥ ΕΠΑΓΓΕΛΜΑΤΙΚΗΣ ΕΞΟΥΘΕΝΩΣΗΣ ΣΤΙΣ ΜΕΘ (CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF PROFESSIONAL EXHAUSTION SYNDROME IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT)

I Petsa, Cardiologist, specializing in Intensive Care Medicine, General Hospital 'G. Gennimatas', Intensive Care Unit, Athens

18.30-20.40 pm

4TH SYMPOSIUM - EARLY CHILDHOOD PROBLEMS (Greek sessions)

Chair: Prof. T Sidiropoulou, Prof. Tsaoula, T.E.I. of Athens, GREECE

ENGLISH & GREEK SESSIONS

1. THE AREA OF A DAYCARE CENTER, AS A MEAN OF WELCOMING THE CHILD AND ITS FAMILY: RESEARCH IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF RHODES

M Zerva, Professor of Scientific Applications- Early Childhood Education Dept. TEI of Athens, D Atsiknouda, Teacher of Early Childhood Education, EM Makrogika, Teacher of Early Childhood Education

2. PRESCHOOL CHILDREN'S OPINIONS ABOUT MODERN FAIRY TALES

M Schiza, Msc Education, Research Fellow, Early Childhood Dept. TEI of Athens, I Kioussi, Teacher of Early Childhood Education, M Kaplaneli, Teacher of Early Childhood Education

3. THE TRAINING AND FURTHER EDUCATION OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATORS IN HEALTH PROMOTION ISSUES

V Salonides, Teacher of Early Childhood Education, MSc Applied Public Health. R Iatrou, Teacher of Early Childhood Education, Z Varouchas, Teacher of Early Childhood Education

4. EXPERIENCE IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SPHERE ON EPISTEMOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL LEVEL. A FEMINIST APPROACH

M Sidiropoulou, Phd cand. Social Anthropology, Univ. Aegean, E Polyvaka, M.Phil Education AUTH

5. BETWEEN BODY AND MIND: THE PLEASURE OF READING

M Sidiropoulou, Phd cand. Social Anthropology

6. EXPLORING THE NARRATIVE SKILLS OF YOUNGER CHILDREN

T Sidiropoulou, Assistant Professor of Psychopedagogics, Early childhood Dept., Technological Educational Institution (TEI) of Athens, A Poulakida, MEd Education, Research Fellow, Early Childhood Education (E.C.E.) Dept., TEI of Athens, M Christidou, Speech Therapist

7. THE 'PEDAGOGICAL MODEL' OF EVALUATION OF SCHOOL READINESS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EXTENSION OF SCHOOLING IN KINDERGARTEN

E Mousena, Ph.D. Education Policy, Preschool Advisor

8. INTRODUCING PERSONA DOLLS TO THE PRE-SCHOOL CLASSROOM

S Dimitriadis, Lecturer, Dept. of Early Childhood Education, T.E.I. of Athens, S Kollara, Early Years Teacher, M Michali, Early Years Teacher

9. THOUGHTS AND EMOTIONS OF STUDENTS INVOLVED IN THE EVALUATION OF THEIR STUDIES AND OF THEMSELVES THROUGH THEIR PORTFOLIOS

C Tsaoula, Lecturer, Department of Early Childhood Education, Technological Educational Institute of Athens, E Vagi-Spyrou, Advisor of Pre-School Education, Ministry of Education, Greece

10. OBJECT PLAY AS A MEANS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE CHILD AND THE ADULT

M Nanouri, Master of Art Infant Mental Health, Teacher of Early childhood Education, F Nanouri, Med Psychology, E Vourla, Med Education, Teacher of Early Childhood Education

20.40-21.00 pm | CLOSING SESSION - ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ ΛΗΞΗΣ

Διάλεξη προσκεκλημένου ομιλητή της Επιστημονικής Εταιρείας Σπανίων Παθήσεων & Ορφανών Φαρμάκων (Ε.Ε.Σ.Π.Ο.Φ.) - Invited Speaker Lecture - E.E.S.P.O.F. (Greek Scientific Society for Rare Diseases and Orphan Drugs)

Chair: G. Freris, Prof. T Sidiropoulou

ΜΕΤΩΠΟΚΡΟΤΑΦΙΚΗ ΑΝΟΙΑ Ή ΝΟΣΟΣ PICK (PICK'S DISEASE)

I Papatriantafyllou, MD Psychiatrist, Member of the Greek Scientific Society for Rare Diseases and Orphan Drugs (E.E.S.P.O.F.), Athens, GREECE

POSTERS | 22 MAY 2013

14.45-15.45 pm | 'Meet The Authors' Session (Discussion)

Chair: Prof. R Yslado, Dr. A.V. Parmenidou, A Kalogeropoulou

PSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS OF INTERNET GAME ADDICTION PATIENTS IN THE CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC

EJ Oh, SY Bhang, JH Ahn, SH Choi, MR Hwang, SW Choi, HK Lee Department of Psychiatry, Ulsan University Hospital, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Department of Addiction Rehabilitation and Social Welfare, Eulji University, Department of Psychiatry, Uijeongbu St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea, KOREA

PSYCHOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT IN LATIN AMERICAN

PAM Chavez Department of Psychology, Central University of Ecuador, ECUADOR

EFFECTS OF ROUTINE SPIRITUALITY PRACTICE ON MENTAL HEALTH OF OLDER POPULATION IN 3 YEAR OLD AGE HOMES IN KOLKATA, INDIA

Dr. D Pan, Consultant Psychiatrist, Dr. A Mallik, Dr. S Chakraborty Department of Psychiatry, University of Kolkata, INDIA

POSTERS

A REVIEW OF STRATEGIES FOR MANAGEMENT OF BEHAVIORAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS OF DEMENTIA

P. Mansoori, Researcher Department of Psychiatry, Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, IRAN

DEVELOPMENT OF A SELF-REPORTED SCALE FOR ADHD IN CHILDHOOD: DELPHI STUDY AND PRELIMINARY DATA

S San Nicolás Ph.D.¹, I Iraurgi Ph.D.¹, A Estévez Ph.D.¹, F González Ph.D.², M Rodríguez, Psychologist³, Iban Onandia, Psychologist⁴, José Cáceres Ph.D.^{1,5}, M Heranz Ph.D.^{1,2}, M Urizar, Psychiatrist²

¹DeustoPsych R+D+I in Psychology and Health, University of Deusto, Bilbao, ²Osakidetza-Health Department of the Basque Government, ³Goizberri Psychotherapy Center, ⁴AHIDA Association, Bizkaia, ⁵Navarra Health Service, Pamplona, SPAIN

SOCIAL IMPAIRMENTS AND COMORBIDITY IN ADHD SYMPTOMS

S San Nicolás Phd Candidate, I Iraurgi Phd DeustoPsych R+D+I in Psychology and Health, University of Deusto, Bilbao, SPAIN

ΨΥΧΟΔΙΑΓΝΩΣΤΙΚΗ ΠΡΟΣΕΓΓΙΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΘΕΤΙΚΗΣ ΕΠΙΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΤΗΤΑΣ ΚΑΙ Η ΨΥΧΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΑΝΑΛΥΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΨΥΧΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗΣ ΕΝ ΒΡΑΣΜΟΥ ΨΥΧΗΣ (PSYCHODIAGNOSTIC APPROACH TO AGGRESSIVENESS RISK AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPULSIVE AGGRESSIVE STATE)

S Menelaou, Clinical Psychologist Mental Health Service of Cyprus, CYPRUS

THE USE OF PHOTOGRAPHY IN PSYCHOTHERAPY AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

E Hounta Phd Candidate, Prof. A Chatjoulis National Kapodistrian University, Athens, GREECE

EATING DISORDERS AND BORDERLINE PERSONALITY CO-OCCUR - TREATMENT

MD Sinanidou School and Clinical Psychologist/Psychotherapist, Athens, GREECE

ΣΥΓΚΡΙΤΙΚΗ ΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΨΥΧΟΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΗΣ ΠΡΟΣΑΡΜΟΓΗΣ ΤΩΝ ΓΥΝΑΙΚΩΝ ΣΤΗ ΔΙΑΡΚΕΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΗΣΗΣ (COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PSYCHOSOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS MADE BY WOMEN DURING PREGNANCY)

E Stamatou Phd Candidate, Assoc. Prof. Z Papaligoura Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, GREECE

SOMATIZATION DISORDER - TREATMENT

MD Sinanidou School and Clinical Psychologist/Psychotherapist, Athens, GREECE

ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD) - MEDICATION AND BEHAVIORAL TREATMENT

MD Sinanidou School and Clinical Psychologist/Psychotherapist, Athens, GREECE

INSOMNIA - CIRCADIAN RHYTHM SLEEP-TREATMENT

MD Sinanidou School and Clinical Psychologist/Psychotherapist, Athens, GREECE

ΚΕΘΕΑ ΣΤΡΟΦΗ: ΜΙΑ ΘΕΡΑΠΕΥΤΙΚΗ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΓΙΑ ΕΦΗΒΟΥΣ ΧΡΗΣΤΕΣ ΠΟΥ ΜΑΘΑΙΝΟΥΝ ΤΗ ΖΩΗ. ΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΦΙΛ ΤΩΝ ΕΦΗΒΩΝ ΠΟΥ ΣΥΜΜΕΤΕΙΧΑΝ ΣΤΗ ΘΕΡΑΠΕΥΤΙΚΗ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΤΟ 2012 (KETHEA STROFI: A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY FOR ADOLESCENTS DRUG USERS WHO LEARN HOW TO LIVE. A PRESENTATION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ADOLESCENTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY IN 2012)

S Zotou, Head of the Research Department of KETHEA STROFI, GREECE

ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΕΣ ΨΥΧΙΚΗΣ ΥΓΕΙΑΣ ΓΙΑ ΠΑΙΔΙΑ ΜΕ ΠΟΛΛΑΠΛΕΣ ΕΙΔΙΚΕΣ ΑΝΑΓΚΕΣ (MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR CHILDREN WITH MULTIPLE DISABILITIES)

I Kouros, Th. Harisi, D Kotta, M Konsolaki, A.P.P.A.C., GREECE

SEX DIFFERENCES IN ASKING FOR COUNSELLING AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT FROM A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION - THERAPEUTIC CENTER (A.P.P.A.C.)

J Kouros, A. Karkani, D. Kotta, M. Konsolaki, A.P.P.A.C., GREECE

ANOREXIA NERVOSA: PREVENTION AND TREATMENT AT PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

E Fourlani¹, T Syriopoulou², E Karachanidi³, A Koukouletsos³, I Argyri², S Zisimopoulos², V Katsaros²

¹Pediatric Department, Children's Hospital "Mitera", Athens, ²Pediatric Department, General Hospital of Kalamata, Kalamata, ³Pediatric Department, University General Hospital of Patras, GREECE

Ο ΙΔΕΑΤΟΣ «ΑΛΛΟΣ» ΚΑΙ Η ΕΘΝΟΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΙΚΟΤΗΤΑ (THE IDEAL 'OTHER' AND ETHNOCENTRIC INTERCULTURALISM)

E Karasavvidou, PhD Literature, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, GREECE GENETIC MARKERS FOR VITAL EXHAUSTION (EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND GENETICS STUDY OF PROGRAM WHO "MONICA, SUBPROGRAM "MONICA-PSYCHOSOCIAL")

V Gafarov^{1,2}, Professor; E Gromova^{1,2}, Assistant Professor; V Maximov^{2,3} Professor; N Judin³, Assistant Professor; T Mishakova³, Assistant Professor; I Gagulin^{1,2}, Assistant Professor; M Voevoda^{2,3}, Director

¹Collaborative laboratory epidemiology cardiovascular diseases SB RAMS, ²Institute of Internal Medicine SB RAMS, ³Institute of Cytology and Genetic RAS, Novosibirsk, RUSSIA

RELATION OF DEPRESSION WITH ATTITUDE TOWARD THE HEALTH IN FEMALE POPULATION 25-64 YEARS IN RUSSIA: WHO PROGRAM MONICA-PSYCHOSOCIAL STUDY

VV Gafarov^{1,2} MD, Professor, Head of laboratory; DO Panov^{1,2}, PhD, Doctor; EA Gromova^{1,2}, PhD, MD, Doctor; IV Gagulin^{1,2}, Assistant Professor; Av Gafarova^{1,2}, PhD, Doctor ¹Collaborative laboratory of cardiovascular diseases epidemiology SB RAMS, Novosibirsk, Russia; ²FSBI Institute of internal medicine SB RAMS, Novosibirsk, RUSSIA

ΜΕΛΕΤΗ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗΣ ΕΦΗΒΗΣ ΜΕ ΙΔΕΟΨΥΧΑΝΑΓΚΑΣΤΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΤΑΡΑΧΗ (A CASE STUDY OF AN ADOLESCENT WITH OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER)

P Nikiforou, Clinical Psychologist, MSc, PhD(c), GREECE

ΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑΣΗ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗΣ ΕΦΗΒΗΣ ΜΕ ΜΕΤΑΙΧΜΙΑΚΗ ΔΙΑΤΑΡΑΧΗ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΙΚΟΤΗΤΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΝΥΠΑΡΧΟΥΣΑ ΔΙΑΣΧΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΤΑΡΑΧΗ ΤΗΣ ΤΑΥΤΟΤΗΤΑΣ (A CASE STUDY OF AN ADOLESCENT WITH BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER WITH CO-OCCURENCE OF DISSOCIATIVE IDENTITY DISORDER)

P Nikiforou, Clinical Psychologist, MSc, PhD(c), GREECE

BURNOUT SYNDROME IN THE WORK PLACE FOR TEACHERS OF BASIC EDUCATION IN A PART OF THE PERUVIAN HIGH LANDS

LN Zarazu, Professor, National Univ Santiago Antunez de Mayolo, Huaraz, PERU

EPIDIMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE CLINICAL DATA AND MMPI RESULTS OF PERSONS WHO VISITED A.P.P.A.C. FOR THE PERIOD 2009-2012

Dr J Kouros¹, M Konsolaki², R Tsochantari³

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SYMPOSIA- ROUND TABLES- WORKSHOPS - BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

1) SYMPOSIUM : DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

A) 'INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SAME-SEX RELATIONSHIPS'

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When we talk about Domestic Violence (DV) we usually think to a women victim of a man: in our thoughts the husband. In this work our attention will be focused to Same-Sex Couple. What do we know about DV in the SSC? We have for sure less information than that for the heterosexual couple. DV in lesbian and gay relationships has been an under-researched area but in recent years the Scientific Community has increasingly recognized its importance, focusing new studies on this issue. DV occurs at similar rates in SSC as well as in heterosexual couples. DV in homosexual relationships as in heterosexual relationships ranges from physical or sexual violence to psychological, emotional or economic abuse. If the heterosexual DV is a taboo, the homosexual one is more than a taboo. An explanation can be identified in the Minority Stress Model and in the social homophobia. Homophobia leaves the victim alone, and stops him/her from accessing to social support. As Astor said in 1996, this type of violence may be reinforced by the fear that acknowledging it may feed societal homophobia and contribute to prejudice the relationships. DV in SSC and homophobia is interrelated, and it needs to be investigated deeper.

B) 'THE REPRESENTATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THREE ITALIAN DAILY NEWSPAPERS'

Authors' names: e) L. ROLLÉ Ph.D. f) N. ALLOCCO g) S. FAUDA h) R. FAZZINO i) R. TARANTINO j) A.C.VIGHI k) P. BRUSTIA Prof.

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One of the aims of our research was to identify the differences between three Italian daily newspapers in the expression and therefore in the representation of Domestic Violence (DV). The software used for the analysis was T-Lab. We focalized our attention on the years 2002 and 2012 in order to point out the differences that there might be. In 2002, the research on the newspaper "Corriere della Sera" has produced a total of 12 articles; 4 of them were only available in the online version. The keywords we chose were "violence in the couple" and "violence wife". The keyword "stalking", absent in 2002, is one of the most common in 2012 (64 articles). The articles in "La Stampa" (2002) were 43. "Violence husband" and "family violence" are the most encountered keywords, while "domestic violence" is the one that produces fewer results; in 2012, 69 articles occupying full pages. On "La Repubblica" in 2002 the research provided 34 articles, 26 of which were only available in the online version. The first results have shown: an increased number of articles in the year 2012, differences in the ways of defining the DV, articles about the prevention of DV, a new image of the victim.

Γ) 'NARCISSISTIC PERSONALITY DISORDER AND CHILD ABUSE. IS THERE A RELATIONSHIP?'

DG Lyrakos, Clinical Psychologist, Maastricht University, Elpis Care, NETHERLANDS

The present study makes a preliminary investigation of the association between Narcissistic Personality Disorder and Child Abuse. It examines 10 convicted child abusers in terms of diagnosis and schema modes. Although the sample is too small for definite conclusion, it shows high associations between Narcissistic Disorder and/or Symptomatology, in terms of symptoms and way of thinking.

2) SYMPOSIUM : PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS AND THERAPIES

Applied Dance Movement Therapy to people with special needs.
The transforming experience of performance.

Amanda Kougioufa B.Ed., *Dance-movement therapist, President of the GADT*

A tribute to the Dance Movement Therapy work, at an institution for the mentally impaired, where the progressive development of the persons involved is manifested in stage productions, where confidence was gained and competence and mastery was achieved through self expression. When dance, a universal language before and beyond words, is combined with psychological and psychiatric knowledge, it becomes a powerful means of transformation. The combination of creativity and spontaneity is clearly reflected in choreographies, pictures of which will be shown on slides

3) ROUND TABLE: PSYCHOSOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF SEAFARERS' PROFESSION

A) ΠΟΙΕΣ ΟΙ ΨΥΧΟΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΕΣ ΕΠΙΠΤΩΣΕΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΕΠΑΓΓΕΛΜΑΤΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΝΑΥΤΙΚΟΥ ΣΤΟΝ ΙΔΙΟ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΗΝ ΟΙΚΟΓΕΝΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ; (WHAT ARE THE PSYCHOSOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE SEAFARERS' PROFESSION TO THEM AND TO THEIR FAMILIES?)

Th. Tsouti, Ψυχολόγος, UK

Η ναυτιλία είναι μια από τις μεγαλύτερες βιομηχανίες παγκοσμίως η οποία γνωρίζει συνεχή ανάπτυξη. Η χώρα μας έχει μακρά παράδοση στην ναυτιλία και αποτελεί την νοούμερο ένα δύναμη παγκοσμίως. Ένας από τους βασικούς παράγοντες ανάπτυξης που την απαρτίζει είναι ο ίδιος ο ναυτικός. Είναι ένας πολίτης του κόσμου που μας μεταφέρει ιδέες, γνώση και επαφή με άλλους πολιτισμούς και αξίες. Ο ίδιος καλείται να απουσιάζει, συνήθως, μεγάλες περιόδους από την οικογένειά του και τον ευρύτερο κοινωνικό του κύκλο. Επιλέγει έναν τρόπο ζωής που χαρακτηρίζεται από συνεχείς αποχωρισμούς και επανασυνδέσεις και μεταβάσεις από το οικογενειακό και κοινωνικό περιβάλλον που ανήκει στο εργασιακό περιβάλλον του πλοίου. Σύγχρονες έρευνες μας δίνουν πολύτιμες πληροφορίες σχετικά με τις ψυχολογικές επιπτώσεις στον ναυτικό και στην οικογένειά του από τις απαιτήσεις του επαγγελματίου αυτού. Κάποια από τα θέματα που θα μας απασχολήσουν σε αυτή την παρουσίαση είναι το πώς διαμορφώνεται η σχέση του ζευγαριού, ποια είναι η ψευχοσυναιθηματική κατάσταση των συντρόφων και ποια των παιδιών στην οικογένεια.

The shipping industry is one of the largest industries worldwide with a continuous growth. Our country has a long tradition in this industry with a leading position globally. One of the main factors of growth that composes it, is the Seafarer himself. He is a citizen of the world who brings us concepts, knowledge and contact with other cultures and values. He is absent usually for long periods of time from his family and his broader social cycle. The seafarer chooses a lifestyle characterized by continuous separations, reunions and transitions from the family and social environment he belongs to, to the one of the ship's environment. Recent research gives us valuable information about the psychological impacts on the seafarer and his family that derive from the requirements of this profession. Some of the issues considered in this presentation are, how the couple's relationship is formed and what the psychological and emotional state for each of the spouses and the children in the family is.

B) Η ΧΡΗΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΕΡΩΤΗΜΑΤΟΛΟΓΙΟΥ ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΣΥΜΠΕΡΙΦΟΡΑΣ (MCMI-III) ΣΤΗΝ ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΙΚΟΥ (USE OF BEHAVIOR EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE (MCMI-III) FOR PERSONNEL EVALUATION)

A Golfi, Εργασιακή Ψυχολόγος Hellas EAP, ΔΓ Λυράκος, Κλινικός Ψυχολόγος, Maastricht University, Elpis Care, NETHERLANDS

Η εξέλιξη των μεθόδων και μέσων αξιολόγησης προσωπικού αποτελεί θέμα που απασχολεί σταθερά την κοινότητα της σύγχρονης εργασιακής/οργανωτικής ψυχολογίας, της Ψυχομετρίας αλλά και της Διοίκησης Ανθρώπινου Δυναμικού. Πολλά εργαλεία έχουν δημιουργηθεί με σκοπό να αξιολογήσουν τους παράγοντες ψυχοκοινωνικών κινδύνων στην εργασία καθώς και εργαλεία που αξιοποιούνται στην επιλογή του προσωπικού ανάλογα με την εργασιακή θέση, τις ικανότητες και το συμπεριφορικό και ψυχολογικό προφίλ των υποψηφίων. Τα εργαλεία αυτά έχουν την τάση είτε να είναι περιορισμένων δυνατοτήτων αναφορικά με τους τομείς αξιολόγησης είτε είναι πολύ μεγάλα, χρονοβόρα και δύσκολα στην συμπλήρωση. Το Ερωτηματολόγιο Αξιολόγησης της Συμπεριφοράς (MCMI-III) είναι ένα εργαλείο σταθμισμένο σε ελληνικό πληθυσμό, σύντομο (175 ερωτήσεις) και με χρόνο συμπλήρωσης 30' περίπου. Η ανάλυση των αποτελεσμάτων της ελληνικής έκδοσης του MCMI-III προσφέρει μια καλή περιγραφή της συμπεριφοράς και του ψυχολογικού προφίλ του ατόμου και μπορεί να αποκτήσει μια αξιόπιστη και έγκυρη «θέση» στα εργαλεία επιλογής και αξιολόγησης της συμπεριφοράς υποψηφίων και εργαζομένων σε έναν οργανισμό.

5) WORKSHOP : DANCE THERAPY

Amanda Kougioufa B.Ed., *Dance-movement therapist, President of the GADT*

It is through the senses of our body, that we become aware of our self and the world around us. Touch, sound, sight, smell, taste , kinesthesis(balance, body position) and the combinations of these, inform us of who we are , how, where, when, allowing us to enter into a dialogue with the environment and rediscover parts of ourselves which may lead to a sense of wholeness.

- It is advisable for the participants to wear comfortable clothes.

6) WORKSHOP: WORKING WITH PEOPLE WHO SELF-HARM

Laura Farleigh MA UKCP Reg. BACP Acc., *Integrative Arts Psychotherapist Trainer and Group Facilitator*

Sharon Blacker Dip.Couns. MBACP, *Psychodynamic Counsellor Trainer and Group Facilitator UNITED KINGDOM*

This workshop will empower participants to give emotional and practical support to people who harm their bodies. It is aimed at: mental health professionals, teachers, health professionals, counsellors, head teachers, nurses, probation officers, youth offender support teams, social workers, social anthropologists, teaching and medical staff in colleges and universities.

A person who harms their own body, wounding the skin and drawing blood, is feeling so helpless and confused that they are unable to find any other way of managing mental anguish and chaos that arises from their unmanageable emotions. This goes far beyond adolescent angst; self-harm shows that the mind has slipped away from its ordinary perspective, losing sight of pain and danger, therefore giving in to an act that will bring an immediate solution to emotional pain. Self Harm modifies a state of mind that would otherwise become unbearable.

During the Workshop there will be time for personal reflection to allow participants to explore their own self-harming tendencies such as smoking, driving too fast, abuse of over the counter medication, which will better equip them to understand and contain self-harm in their clients. Learning methods of the workshop will include an analysis of the primary causes of self-harm, theoretical templates to underpin our thinking. Case studies will be used

to bring theory to practice and therefore increase confidence. Participants will have a space to explore their own reactions and learn practical skills to support people who self-harm.

The workshop will include: • Definition of self-harm • How physical pain drowns out emotional distress • Who is at risk? (Including, looking at primary attachment, lack of attuned primary handling, psychosomatic indwelling, environmental insecurity) • Different types of self-harm • Why do people harm themselves? • The brain's response to anxiety • Common responses to self-harm • Clinical study • Participants' case material • Helping the client reduce their unmanageable feelings through the Therapeutic Relationship. • Educating the Client to help them pre-empt and moderate their response of overwhelming feelings when they lose the ability to self-regulate, or the capacity for cognitive reasoning. • Identifying structures for self-support • Resources: books, help-lines, websites
"Developing an understanding is in itself, containing of anxiety" Bion (1962)

7) INTERACTIVE TRAINING WORKSHOP : BUILDING TRUST AND COMMUNICATION

Dr. A Sotirchou, M.A., Psychologist, Psychotherapist, Counselor

Center of Psychological Applications, Athens, GREECE

The interactive workshop will train participants in techniques that ensure effective communication. In addition the workshop will introduce and train in techniques that are important to the building of trust amongst members of newly formed groups. As a result of such techniques the participants as well as the trainer develop a relationship that ensures the positive outcome of any workshop.

8) ROUND TABLE : CLINICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF HOMICIDAL BEHAVIOR IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

'Schizophrenia and homicide'

Petsas Dimitrios – *Psychiatrist, Psychiatric Hospital of Attica, Daphni*

'Issues regarding capacity to stand trial in schizophrenia'

Tsopelas Christos – *Psychiatrist, Psychiatric Hospital of Attica, Daphni*

The psychiatric community has clearly accepted the fact that mental illness alone does not usually lead to violent behavior, unless the patient also has a substance use disorder or history of violence. In spite of that, when a psychiatric patient reaches the point of violent behavior, dramatic acts may occur and peoples' reflex reactions appear in an excessive way. A homicide committed by a patient suffering from schizophrenia is always a reason for reinforcing vicious beliefs related to schizophrenic patients. The relation between schizophrenia and homicide, the necessary preconditions that lead a schizophrenic patient to a life threatening or a life-taking action, along with other basic parameters and issues regarding capacity to stand trial in schizophrenia will be discussed.

9) ROUND TABLE: INTENSIVE CARE UNIT SYNDROME

'EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF INTENSIVE CARE UNIT SYNDROME'

Έγκαιρη διάγνωση και αντιμετώπιση του συνδρόμου της ΜΕΘ'

D Petsas, *Psychiatrist, Psychiatric Hospital of Attica, Daphni*

'INTENSIVE CARE UNIT SYNDROME: THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS – PROGNOSIS'

'Σύνδρομο της ΜΕΘ : Θεραπευτικές παρεμβάσεις – πρόγνωση'

Il Petsa, *Cardiologist, specializing in Intensive Care Medicine, General Hospital 'G. Gennimatas', Intensive Care Unit*

Η έγκαιρη αναγνώριση του συνδρόμου της ΜΕΘ αποτελεί μια παράμετρο καθοριστική για την πορεία της υγείας του ασθενούς. Παρά, όμως, τα υψηλά ποσοστά εμφάνισης του συνδρόμου, η διάγνωση φαίνεται να μην τίθεται σε μεγάλο ποσοστό των περιπτώσεων αυτών. Η ευρύτητα και η ένταση των συμπτωμάτων, με τα οποία αυτό, συνήθως, εκδηλώνεται, καθιστά αδικαιολόγητη την παράλειψη αυτή. Στα πλαίσια της Διασυνδεδετικής Ψυχιατρικής η συμμετοχή και ο ρόλος του Ψυχιάτρου προς την κατεύθυνση της έγκαιρης διάγνωσης, αλλά και αντιμετώπισης του συνδρόμου της ΜΕΘ, είναι καθοριστικός. Με δεδομένη την αλληλεπίδραση μεταξύ των ψυχιατρικών συμπτωμάτων και αυτών της υποκείμενης σωματικής νόσου, η πρόγνωση συνδέεται άρρηκτα με το βαθμό και την ποιότητα της συνεργασίας μεταξύ των ψυχιάτρων και των ιατρών της ΜΕΘ. Στη στρωγλυχή αυτή τράπεζα θα γίνει αναφορά σε παραμέτρους αυτής της εξαιρετικά σημαντικής συνεργασίας, η εξασφάλιση της οποίας δε μπορεί παρά να αποβεί σε όφελος του ίδιου του ασθενούς.

10) ROUND TABLE: PROFESSIONAL EXHAUSTION SYNDROME IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

i) **'CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF PROFESSIONAL EXHAUSTION SYNDROME IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT'**

'Αίτια και συνέπειες της εμφάνισης του συνδρόμου επαγγελματικής εξουθένωσης στις ΜΕΘ'

Il Petsa, *Cardiologist, specializing in Intensive Care Medicine General Hospital 'G. Gennimatas', Intensive Care Unit*

ii) **'PREVENTION OR TREATMENT POSSIBILITIES OF PROFESSIONAL EXHAUSTION SYNDROME IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT'**

'Δυνατότητες πρόληψης ή αντιμετώπισης του συνδρόμου επαγγελματικής εξουθένωσης στις ΜΕΘ'

D Petsas, *Psychiatrist, Psychiatric Hospital of Attica, Daphni*

Σε κάθε επαγγελματικό χώρο - και σίγουρα σε μεγάλο βαθμό στο χώρο της υγείας - η εμφάνιση του συνδρόμου της επαγγελματικής εξουθένωσης είναι από δυνητικά υπαρκτή ως εξαιρετικά πιθανή. Ο χώρος των Μονάδων Εντατικής Θεραπείας, αποτελεί από μόνος του ένα πλαίσιο, στο οποίο αυτό το φαινόμενο δύναται να εκφραστεί, ακόμη και στην πιο ακραία του μορφή. Τα αίτια, που συνδέονται με το ενδεχόμενο αυτό είναι πολλά και σε μεγάλο βαθμό σχετίζονται (άμεσα ή έμμεσα) με τη βαρύτητα της κατάστασης των νοσηλευόμενων. Στη στρωγλυχή αυτή Τράπεζα θα γίνει εκτενής αναφορά και περιγραφή αυτών των αιτιών. Θα επιδιωχθεί να τονιστεί η αξία της πρόληψης, θα αναφερθούν και θα συζητηθούν τρόποι, μέσω των οποίων, μπορεί κάτι τέτοιο να καταστεί δυνατό. Θα τονιστεί, επίσης, η μεγάλη σημασία της αντιμετώπισης του συνδρόμου επαγγελματικής εξουθένωσης στη ΜΕΘ, εφ' όσον οι δράσεις πρόληψης έχουν αποτύχει ή δεν έχουν καν υπάρξει, καθώς και των κινδύνων, που προκύπτουν τόσο για τον ίδιο τον επαγγελματία, όσο και για τους θεραπευόμενους, σε περίπτωση υποτίμησης, απαξίωσης ή υποβάθμισης της βαρύτητας του συνδρόμου.

11) SYMPOSIUM : WORKING PROBLEMS IN A BIG PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

1) ΨΥΧΙΑΤΡΙΚΗ ΝΟΣΗΛΕΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΘΜΟΣ ΤΑΥΤΙΣΗΣ ΔΙΑΓΝΩΣΗΣ ΕΙΣΟΔΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΓΝΩΣΗΣ ΕΞΟΔΟΥ - PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALIZATION AND ACCORDANCE RATE BETWEEN ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE DAY DIAGNOSIS

Πέτσας Δ.¹ Τάσος Ελ.² Παπαθανασίου Γ.³ Τσόπελας Χρ.⁴ Ντούνας Π.⁵ Στρωματιά Γ.⁶

¹ Ψυχίατρος – Επιμελητής Β', 6ο Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α. Δαφνί ² Εργοθεραπεύτρια, 6ο Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί ³ Ειδικευόμενος Ψυχιατρικής, 6ο Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί ⁴ Ψυχίατρος – Επιμελητής Α', 5ο Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί ⁵ Ψυχίατρος – Ψυχίατρος, Επιστημονικός Συνεργάτης 5ου Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α. Δαφνί ⁶ Ειδικευόμενη Ψυχιατρικής, 6ο Ψ.Τ.Ε. – Ψ.Ν.Α., Δαφνί

Εισαγωγή: κατά τη διάρκεια της ακούσιας εξέτασης ψυχικά ασθενών στο εφημερείο, η ακριβής διαγνωστική προσέγγιση δεν αποτελεί πανάκεια, όμως μπορεί να αποτελεί δείκτη, που να συνδέεται με την ορθή (ή μη ορθή) εκτίμηση περί της αναγκαιότητας στέρησης της ατομικής ελευθερίας.

Σκοπός: να καταγράφουμε και να υπολογίσουμε το βαθμό ταύτισης μεταξύ των αρχικών διαγνώσεων (στο εφημερείο) και των τελικών διαγνώσεων (στο Ψυχιατρικό Τμήμα Εισαγωγών

κατά το εξιτήριο), που αφορούν σε ακούσια νοσηλευόμενους ασθενείς.
Υλικό – Μέθοδος: έγινε τυχαιοποιημένος, συγκριτικός έλεγχος μεταξύ των αρχικών και των τελικών διαγνώσεων, σε 80 φακέλους ασθενών, που νοσηλεύθηκαν ακουστικά και έλαβαν εξιτήριο από το 6ο Ψ.Τ.Ε. του Ψ.Ν.Α. Δαφνί στο χρονικό διάστημα μεταξύ Φεβρουαρίου 2012 και Φεβρουαρίου 2013. Χρησιμοποιήθηκε η περιγραφική μέθοδος.

Αποτελέσματα: στους 72 ασθενείς υπήρχε πλήρης ταύτιση όσον αφορά στη διάγνωση (Ψυχιατρική συνδρομή), ενώ σε 6 και 2 περιπτώσεις αντίστοιχα υπήρχε μονήρους κατεύθυνσης διαφοροποίηση μεταξύ της αρχικής "σχίζοφρένειας" και της "διαταραχής προσωπικότητας" προς την τελική διάγνωση της "σχίζοφρένειας διαταραχής".

Συμπεράσματα: υπάρχει σαφώς επιτυχής διαγνωστική προσέγγιση των ακουστικά εξεταζόμενων και στη συνέχεια νοσηλευόμενων ασθενών στο εφημερίο του Ψυχιατρικού Νοσοκομείου, κάτι που πιθανώς να συνδέεται είτε με το αυξημένο αίσθημα ευθύνης των ψυχιάτρων που εμπλέκονται στη διαδικασία ενδοχόμενης στέρησης της ελευθερίας, αλλά και προστασίας των ψυχικά ασθενών ατόμων, είτε στη μεγάλη εμπειρία σε ψυχιατρικά περιστατικά μεγάλης βαρύτητας, τα οποία προσέρχονται σε μεγάλο ποσοστό στο ειδικό Νοσοκομείο.

2 Η ΑΠΟΥΣΙΑ ΨΥΧΙΑΤΡΙΚΗΣ ΕΠΑΝΕΞΕΤΑΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΓΝΩΣΤΙΚΟΥ ΕΠΑΝΑΠΡΟΣΔΙΟΡΙΣΜΟΥ ΣΕ ΣΥΝΔΥΑΣΜΟ ΜΕ ΜΕΙΟΝΕΚΤΗΜΑΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΠΑΡΟΧΗΣ ΨΥΧΙΑΤΡΙΚΩΝ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΩΝ ΥΓΕΙΑΣ – THE ABSENCE OF PSYCHIATRIC RECONSULTATION AND DIAGNOSTIC REEVALUATION IN COMBINATION WITH THE DISADVANTAGES OF THE PROVIDED PSYCHIATRIC HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEM

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Γυναίκα, 78 ετών, προσήλθε στα Εξωτερικά Ιατρεία αναφέροντας χρόνια λήψη χλωροπρομαζίνης (μέχρι προ τριετίας 300 mg και έκτοτε 100 mg ημερησίως), Λεβοπρομαζίνης 25 mg ημερησίως και Βενδεξόλης υδροχλωρικής 5 mg ημερησίως. Λόγος της επίσκεψης η από καιρού αδυναμία ανύψωσης του τελευταίου εκ των σκευασμάτων, αίτημα η ενδοχόμενη αντικατάστασή του με άλλο σκεύασμα.

Από το ιστορικό προέκυψε εμφάνιση έντονα (,) καταθλιπτικού και αγχώτικού τύπου συμπτωματολογίας σε ηλικία 40 ετών. Περιγράφονται εκδηλώσεις, που ενδοχόμενα να παραπέμπουν σε συνόδα οιστριονικά στοιχεία. Σχεδόν αποκλειστική η ύπαρξη ψυχωσϊομορφων εκδηλώσεων. Η χορήγηση της ανωτέρω αναφερόμενης φαρμακευτικής αγωγής οδήγησε σε ύφεση των συμπτωμάτων σε διάστημα μερικώς μηνών. Για τα επόμενα τριάντα οκτώ χρόνια γινόταν λήψη της φαρμακευτικής αγωγής, χωρίς ουσιαστικά να εξεταστεί η ασθενής, τηρώντας μια διαδικασία τυπικής συνταγογράφησης και εν τη απουσία οιασδήποτε συμπτωματολογίας. Πρόσφατα ένας εκ των συνταγογραφήτων (38 χρόνια μετά), υπέδειξε την ανωτέρω αναφερόμενη μείωση της χλωροπρομαζίνης. Κατά την κλινική εξέταση, η ασθενής δεν εμφάνιζε ενεργό ψυχοπαθολογία, ενώ και η κατάσταση της σωματικής της υγείας ήταν εξαιρετική. Η απουσία συμπτωματολογίας επί δεκαετίες και το πέρασμα της θεραπευόμενης στην τρίτη (65-74) και τέταρτη (75-90), κατά τον Παγκόσμιο Οργανισμό Υγείας, ηλικία, καθιστούσε δεδομένη, αλλά, όπως αποδεικνύεται, όχι και αυτονόητη, την ανάγκη ουσιαστικής επανεξέτασης και επαναπροσδιορισμού της φαρμακευτικής αγωγής, ανεξάρτητα από την όποια (και όποιας ορθότητας) διάγνωση που είχε τεθεί προ 38 ετών. Η έλλειψη πληροφορόφορης και η γενικότερη απουσία κατάλληλης ψυχοεκπαίδευσης των θεραπευόμενων, σε συνδυασμό με τα κενά στην παροχή (ψυχιατρικών υπηρεσιών, είτε αυτά αφορούν σε θεσμικές παραμέτρους, είτε αυτά συνδέονται με το βαθμό ευσυνειδησίας εκάστου εκ των θεραπευτών, μπορεί να οδηγήσουν, σε φαινόμενα σαν τα ανωτέρω, ενώ διανύουμε τη δεύτερη δεκαετία του 21ου αιώνα.

3 ΣΥΧΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΕΦΑΡΜΟΓΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΤΕΥΤΙΚΟΥ ΚΛΙΝΟΣΤΑΤΙΣΜΟΥ ΣΤΑ ΠΛΑΙΣΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΛΕΙΤΟΥΡΓΙΑΣ ΕΝΟΣ ΨΥΧΙΑΤΡΙΚΟΥ ΤΜΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΕΙΣΑΓΓΟΛΩΝ – THE FREQUENCY OF PRECAUTION MEASURES, AS RESTRAINT, TAKEN IN A PSYCHIATRIC EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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Εισαγωγή: το ζήτημα του προστατευτικού κλινοστατισμού έχει γίνει αντικείμενο εκμετάλλευσης τόσο από το κίνημα της αντιψυχιατρικής, όσο και από κάποιους επαγγελματίες ψυχικής υγείας (από όλους τους κλάδους), που επιδιώκουν το διαχωρισμό (σχάση - splitting) των επαγγελματιών, με κριτήριο τη χρήση αυτού του μέτρου.

Σκοπός: να καταδειχθεί αν – και σε τι βαθμό – ισχύουν οι αναφορές για υπέρμετρη χρήση του προστατευτικού κλινοστατισμού ("ένας στους τρεις είναι δεμένους") σε ψυχιατρικά Τμήματα.

Υλικό – Μέθοδος: έγινε καταγραφή του αριθμού των περιπτώσεων, που χρειάστηκε να τεθεί κάποιος ασθενής υπό προστατευτικό κλινοστατισμό στο 6ο Ψ.Τ.Ε. του Ψ.Ν.Α. Δαφνί για το χρονικό διάστημα μεταξύ 1-3-2012 και 31-12-2012. Χρησιμοποιήθηκε η περιγραφική μέθοδος.

Αποτελέσματα: σε περίοδο 10 (δέκα) μηνών κρίθηκε αναγκαία η χρήση του προστατευτικού κλινοστατισμού 130 φορές ακριβώς, δηλαδή 10 φορές/μήνα, ήτοι 0,33 φορές ημερησίως, ποσοστό κατά 30-40 φορές μικρότερο από όσα κατά καιρούς αναφέρονται από πολλούς, χωρίς συγκεκριμένα στοιχεία.

Συμπεράσματα: η αυθαίρετη χρήση "υψηλών ποσοστών χρήσης του προστατευτικού κλινοστατισμού", που δεν ανταποκρίνονται στην πραγματικότητα, θέτουν ποικιλοτρόπως σε κίνδυνο τις όποιες προσπάθειες γίνονται με στόχο την προστασία των ψυχικά ασθενών και εκθέτουν αδικαιολόγητα επαγγελματίες ψυχικής υγείας. Είναι, όμως, σίγουρο ότι τα ποσοστά αυτά πρέπει να καταγράφονται και να αξιολογούνται συγκριτικά συνεχώς, ως ενδεικτικά στοιχεία ελέγχου του γενικότερου ψυχιατρικά επιτελούμενου έργου.

4 ΧΟΡΗΓΗΣΗ ΨΥΧΙΑΤΡΙΚΩΝ ΓΝΩΜΑΤΕΥΣΕΩΝ: Ο ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΣ ΜΕΤΑΤΡΟΠΗΣ ΜΙΑ ΑΥΣΤΗΡΑ ΠΡΟΛΗΠΤΙΚΗΣ ΙΑΤΡΙΚΗΣ ΠΡΑΞΗΣ ΣΕ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΚΡΑΤΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΔΙΚΑΣΙΑ – PROVIDING PSYCHIATRIC HEALTH CERTIFICATES: THE RISK OF TRANSFORMING A STRICTLY MEDICAL PREVENTIVE ACT IN BUREAUCRATIC PROCEDURE

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Εισαγωγή: η χορήγηση ψυχιατρικής γνωμάτευσης αποτελεί για τον ψυχίατρο μέρος μια συνολικής διαδικασίας ουσιαστικής και πλήρους εξέτασης ενός ατόμου, αλλά από τους μη ειδικούς, ακόμη και επαγγελματίες υγείας, θεωρείται, συχνά, μια τυπική, ολιγόλεπτη διαδικασία.

Σκοπός: να καταγράψουμε τη συχνότητα εμφάνισης πολιτών, που ζητούν στα Εξωτερικά Ιατρεία να τους χορηγηθεί ψυχιατρική γνωμάτευση άμεσα και χωρίς ουσιαστική εξέταση.

Υλικό – Μέθοδος: έγινε καταγραφή των ανωτέρω περιστατικών (μόνο όσων ζητούσαν άμεσα τη γνωμάτευση) για το χρονικό διάστημα μεταξύ 1-1-2012 και 31-12-2012. Χρησιμοποιήθηκε η περιγραφική μέθοδος.

Αποτελέσματα: καταγράφησαν 32 τέτοια περιστατικά (28 άνδρες, 4 γυναίκες), εκ των οποίων μόνο 6 ήταν προγραμματισμένα ραντεβού, με τους υπόλοιπους να προσέρχονται ειδικά

προγράμματος. Στο σύνολο τους αρνήθηκαν τη λήψη αναλυτικού ιστορικού, τη συμμετοχή σε κάποιο ψυχομετρικό τεστ ή σε όποια άλλη διαδικασία, πλὴν της άμεσης λήψης της γνωμάτευσης.

Συμπεράσματα: με δεδομένη την πίεση, που ασκείται από τους ενδιαφερόμενους, υφίσταται σημαντικός κίνδυνος να χορηγηθούν ψυχιατρικές γνωμάτευσεις, που να πιστοποιούν ως ψυχικά υγιή, άτομα ψυχικώς πάσχοντα, με προφανείς τους παρεπόμενους κινδύνους από τη χρήση αυτών των γνωματεύσεων. Είναι σαφές ότι ο ψυχίατρος οφείλει να εξασφαλίζει την προστασία του κοινωνικού συνόλου, αλλά, είναι επίσης, απαραίτητο και να εγγυάται την ασφάλεια, όσων καλούνται να επιτελέσουν το έργο αυτό.

5 ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΣΤΟ ΨΥΧΙΑΤΡΙΕΙΟ: ΑΠΛΗ ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ Η ΚΑΤΑΣΤΡΟΦΙΚΗ ΠΑΛΙΝΔΡΟΜΗΣΗ - FROM THE COMMUNITY TO THE ASYLUM: A SIMPLE RETURN OR A DISASTROUS INVOLUTION ?

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Εισαγωγή: οι παλινοδίες σε σχέση με την πορεία της Ψυχιατρικής Μεταρρύθμισης στην Ελλάδα, σε συνδυασμό με την οικονομική ύφεση, οδήγησαν μοιραία στην εμφάνιση πολλών σεναρίων, μεταξύ των οποίων και αυτό του κλεισίματος των εξωνοσοκομειακών στεγαστικών δομών και της επιστροφής των ασθενών στο ψυχιατρείο.

Σκοπός: η καταγραφή της θέσης των νοίκων των δομών σε σχέση με το ενδοχόμενο επιστροφής τους στα ψυχιατρεία.

Υλικό – Μέθοδος: σε 42 ασθενείς τριών δομών του Ψ.Ν.Α. Δαφνί τέθηκε ερώτημα με δυνατότητα επιλογής μίας εκ των πέντε απαντήσεων σε σχέση με το ενδοχόμενο επιστροφής τους στο Ψυχιατρείο.

Αποτελέσματα: 8 νοίκιοι (ποσοστό 19,04%) απάντησαν "σε καμία περίπτωση", 18 (42,86%) "θα προτιμούσα να μη γυρίσω", 8 (19,04%) "μου είναι αδιάφορο", 6 (14,3%) "θα προτιμούσα να γυρίσω", 2 (4,76%) "θέλω οπωσδήποτε να γυρίσω"

Συμπεράσματα: παρά το μικρό δείγμα, εκφράστηκε σαφώς η τάση παραμονής των ψυχικά ασθενών – νοίκων στην κοινότητα. Καταγράφηκε σε κάποιο βαθμό και εμπέδωση το επιπεδωμένο συναίσθημα κάποιων ασθενών, αλλά και η σημασία του ρόλου του ιδρύματος για κάποιους ασθενών, είτε αυτό συνδέεται με το στοιχείο της ιδρυματοποίησης, είτε με παράγοντες, που καθιστούν το μοντέλο του κέντρου μια ουσιαστική εναλλακτική στο μοντέλο της διασποράς.

12) SYMPOSIUM : EARLY CHILDHOOD PROBLEMS (Group a)
Chair: T. Sidiropoulou
1. BETWEEN BODY AND MIND: THE PLEASURE OF READING
M Sidiropoulou, Phd cand. *Social Anthropology*
 The meaning of pleasure in reading is often on the margin, under the powerful symbolism and social representations culturally associated with books. In this research reading is seen as comprehensive meaning and the use of the books as plural concept. Through the navigation of the book pages, between bodily and intellectual processes of reading, underground streams -sometimes strong sometimes less- have been detected. These lead the discussion in a rhetoric of pleasure. This area, highlighted by the «readers» of research, characterized by assertions and power relations.

2. THE 'PEDAGOGICAL MODEL' OF EVALUATION OF SCHOOL READINESS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EXTENSION OF SCHOOLING IN KINDERGARTEN
E Mousena, Ph.D. *Education Policy, Preschool Advisor*
 Children in preschool age are confronted with a series of transitions, for which the evaluation of results are positive or less positive. The increased scientific and political interest in early childhood education and care simultaneously poses the challenge for coordination of programs and services provided with regards to the rest of the school system. In an effort to reduce the difficulties of the transition of children from Kindergarten to Primary School, the school readiness assessment is a useful measure. This paper presents the basic principles, the institutional framework and procedures for assessing school readiness in an effort to implement a "pedagogic model" that can guarantee positive results.

3. INTRODUCING PERSONA DOLLS TO THE PRE-SCHOOL CLASSROOM
S Dimitriadi, Lecturer, Dept. of Early Childhood Education, T.E.I. of Athens, S Kollara, Early Years Teacher, M Michali, Early Years Teacher
S. Dimitriadi, S. Kollara, M. Michali
 Persona Dolls is a powerful and innovative educational tool to tackle exclusion due to discrimination in pre-school education, as well as in the first two grades of primary education. It has been used with success in a lot of countries in almost all continents. The present research conducted in Greece, is only a part of a wider research project and describes how this tool was introduced to Greek student-teachers and the training they received. It also describes how these trained-student teachers implemented the Persona Doll approach in their early years classroom and the impact that this had on both the children and the adults in their environment, i.e. teachers, parents and directors. The approach to research followed was a qualitative one and the methodology was child-centred, while the evidence was collected by means of triangulation of data. Due to sensitivity of research topic, all necessary measures were taken in order to stay in line with the ethical issues in early childhood research. The research findings indeed confirmed the positive outcomes that have been identified in other international studies regarding the implementation of the approach. Moreover, it became evident that although this educational tool has been designed for trained professionals, it can equally and effectively be used by trained student-teachers.

4. OBJECT PLAY AS A MEANS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE CHILD AND THE ADULT
M Nanouri, Master of Art Infant Mental Health, Teacher of Early Childhood Education, F Nanouri, Med Psychology,
E Vourela, Med Education, Teacher of Early Childhood Education
 Play is an activity that starts spontaneously from infancy. It takes different forms over the life span of the child, depending on the accomplishments on an emotional, cognitive, kinetic and social level. Parallely, play constitutes one of the most important activities that contribute to the organization of self, as well as to cognitive and emotional development (Papadopoulou, 1999).

In my dissertation I will be looking at how play becomes a means of communication between the child and the adult. The questions that will be explored are around how does the infant and toddler present with the object (materialistic) play? How does the infant and toddler present with the object play and the adult (mother- educator)? How the child presents when playing alone and when playing with an adult? Moreover, in my dissertation, I would like to add my role, my role as an educator since this master's enabled my professional as a professional and helped me view things from a different perspective. Play is the everyday tool of my work. I am an educator for preschool age children and the last five years I have been working in a kindergarten. Play for me is the first means of creating a contact with children of this age. The importance of play in the development of the child

and in its relation to his parents I believe could be utilized by professional educators of preschool age, during their contact with the children and the families. This in its own way could inform and sensitize the parents around different aspect of a child's play. In this aspect, the exploration of this theme I believe will contribute in the sensitization of both parents and professionals in order to comprehend, value, and respond to the challenges a child's play might present with.

The child develops significantly through play activities. The child in play works with concepts that are independent from the ordinary objects and the use they represent. Thus, a very interesting contradiction is created, where the child intertwines real acts with real objects. Winnicott in his theory of play explains that the infant and the object are incorporated in each other. The infant's opinion about the object is subjective and the mother must prepare the infant to attain what it is ready to discover. The mother or the motherly figure restores the object the infant has denied and in its turn it comes back to be accepted again. More specifically, the mother (or part of the mother) is in an in between stance of being that which the infant has the ability to discover and (alternatively) being her own self that is waiting to be discovered. If the mother plays her role well for a big enough period of time, then the infant has the experience of its magical dominance 'omnipotence' (Winnicott, 1962).

5. EXPLORING THE NARRATIVE SKILLS OF YOUNGER CHILDREN

T Sidiropoulou, Assistant Professor of Psychopedagogics, Early childhood Dept., Technological Educational Institution (TEI) of Athens,

A Poulakida, MEd Education, Research Fellow, Early Childhood Education (E.C.E.) Dept., TEI of Athens,

M Christidou, Speech Therapist

Our study examines the degree that gender and cultural factors influence the preschooler's narrative skills. The methodological frame combines the qualitative content analysis of the children's narrations and the use of quantitative approaches in several narrative fields. The results have pedagogical extensions, which highlight the meaning of the narrations either the children are listeners or participants. The organisation and interpretation of the children's narrative experiences concern the interest of Psychologists. They study the contribution of narrative experiences in the cognitive development of a child and also their utilization as a connection between individual and collective procedures.

Group b

Chair: C. Tsaoula

1. THE AREA OF A DAYCARE CENTER, AS A MEAN OF WELCOMING THE CHILD AND ITS FAMILY: RESEARCH IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF RHODES

Zerva Maria, Professor of Scientific Applications- Early Childhood Education Dept. TEI of Athens

Atsiknouda Despina, Teacher of Early Childhood Education

Makrogika Maria-Evangelia, Teacher of Early Childhood Education

The educational space plays a very significant role, not only to the educational process, but also to the infant's smooth transition from its family to the school environment. Therefore, we considered that it would be worthy to deepen the value of a certain space and its organization during this period, which is particularly demanding.

The purpose of our study was to describe the welcome space in preschool institutions, during the adjustment period of those children who would attend there for the very first time, as well as their families. In this very space, is where the institution reflects its pedagogical purpose, philosophy and ways of organization.

In order to collect our data, a protocol was made and used, which was filled in by the researchers, by visiting and observing 17 daycare centers of the municipality of Rhodes (urban, suburban, rural areas of the island).

The data were about the building infrastructure of the entrance (security, requirements, equipment). Moreover, they were about the search of educational interventions, which aim to the visitor's approach to the preschool services (friendly welcome space, view of the pedagogical work) and the possible existence of elements that would create a "negative" perspective.

Evaluating the spaces in our sample, we can see that although there is care for organizing them (arranging, cleanness, balance of colors used), in most cases, they appear to have a certain limitation or even absence of those elements needed to show that, these are spaces destined to children and that the educational programs are performed according to their needs, interests and demands.

2. PRESCHOOL CHILDREN'S OPINIONS ABOUT MODERN FAIRY TALES

M Schiza, Msc Education, Research Fellow, Early Childhood Dept. TEI of Athens, **I Kioussi**, Teacher of Early Childhood Education, M Kaplaneli, Teacher of Early Childhood Education

The wolf is stereotypically supposed to be aggressive and evil in most fairy tales. Throughout our study we tried to find out whether the stereotype of the evil wolf may be changed. The children easily identify with the "good character" of stories. Today authors highlight new social messages to children and transform the bad wolf into a benevolent and sympathetic hero.

LECTURES - ANNOUNCEMENTS

1) 'BRAIN MECHANISMS OF CREATIVITY: POSSIBLE WAY FOR ENHANCING COGNITIVE ABILITY AND SOCIAL-BEHAVIORAL REHABILITATION'

Rodionov A., Starchenko M., Pinina O.

Rodionov A. - Mr., Doctoral candidate, Psychophysiological, Psychologist

Starchenko M. - Ms. PhD, Psychologist

Pinina O. - Mrs., Student

Rodionov A., Starchenko M. - Researchers in Neurophysiology of consciousness and thinking Research Group, N.P. Bechtereva Institute of Human Brain Russian academy of sciences, Saint Petersburg, RUSSIA

Pinina O. - Student in Laboratory of physiological brain states, N.P. Bechtereva Institute of Human Brain Russian academy of sciences, Saint Petersburg, RUSSIA

It is known that creativity and intelligence are connected with one another up to a particular level (IQ of 120), after which they may be considered as two independent domains. This fact taken together with results of modern neuroimaging studies leads to the assumption that creative and intellectual processes may occur in the brain as a systems of distinct, common and to some extent overlapped mechanisms.

In this presentation the authors summarize their experience from the application of different EEG methodologies (spectral analysis, ERS/ERD, ICA, sLORETA) as well as standardized psychological inventory in the study of actor's creativity and divergent thinking from both neural and psychological perspectives.

It was shown that the actors exhibited higher level of creativity (Guilford test) and more advanced language and memory skills. Comparing these results with results of EEG studies we argue that the actors have ability better adapt their mechanisms of attention to suit not only the creative but also uncreative task demands.

Our findings provided a background for better understanding the decrease of fluency and originality (Guilford test) in children with expressive and receptive language disorders in comparison with

Traditional authors created unnecessary fear and they didn't defend animal rights. In the first stage wolf's characteristics were eliminated through the text of six traditional and modern tales. Then children's behavior was observed. An observation protocol was completed thirty six times after the observation of children's behaviour. Specifically they were observed while they were listening to their preschool teacher read the different fairy tales. According to the results the evil wolf might be reversed to a good wolf and children tend to feel sympathetic towards him. The big bad wolf doesn't take centre stage anymore. This time round it's a good little wolf's time to shine and to diminish traditional stereotypes.

3. THE TRAINING AND FURTHER EDUCATION OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATORS IN HEALTH PROMOTION ISSUES

1. **V. Salonides** (1) Teacher of Early Childhood Education, MSc Applied Public Health

2. **R. Iatrou** (2) Teacher of Early Childhood Education

3. **Z. Varouchas** (2) Teacher of Early Childhood Education

The training and lifelong learning of preschool educators are key factors in determining the attitude of young children. The present dissertation aims to investigate the knowledge of preschool teachers and administrators working in nurseries, on matters relating to health promotion. The contribution of this study is the identification of the various weaknesses that can be found in kindergartens in terms of health promotion and the consequent provision of information to policy makers in order to heal these inefficiencies.

The empirical study approach was adopted since it is the most appropriate method to collect primary data at a specific point in time. A structured questionnaire was, moreover, used as a tool for collecting primary data, since that methodological approach was considered as the most appropriate for achieving the purpose and the objectives of the study.

According to the empirical results the training and lifelong learning of preschool teachers are lacking in some areas of health promotion and the level of further education is not consistent with the current scientific climate. The empirical results lead to interesting observations and consequent proposals to improve the level of compliance with health rules at nurseries. More specifically, the present study suggests the enhancement of the staff with specific and practical knowledge, the training of employees on issues relating with health promotion using the principles of experiential learning and the enhancement of group cooperation involving different divisions and services.

Keywords: health promotion, day nursery, preschool educator, educational program, training and education.

4. EXPERIENCE IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SPHERE ON EPISTEMOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL LEVEL. A FEMINIST APPROACH

Sidiropoulou Maria (Phd cand. Social Anthropology University of the Aegean)

Polyvaka Evagelia (MPhil in Education A.P.Th)

The paper covers a theoretical epistemological discussion about the shift in research areas that have recently been «validated» by research. Under this light new comprehensive research areas of research, like experience, everyday life, private sphere and reflection have emerged. This shift with feminist origins has critical and wide implications for contemporary research in social sciences.

5. THOUGHTS AND EMOTIONS OF STUDENTS INVOLVED IN THE EVALUATION OF THEIR STUDIES AND OF THEMSELVES THROUGH THEIR PORTFOLIOS

C Tsaoula, Lecturer, Department of Early Childhood Education, Technological Educational Institute of Athens, E Vagi-Spyrou, Advisor of Pre-School Education, Ministry of Education, Greece

Within the educational community, the discourse on the evaluation of the contributors in education -based on their accomplished work- started rather late in Greece but has carried on intensively since. Simultaneously, there is intense research concern relating to other forms of evaluation that focus on the person receiving educational knowledge. Our endeavour today is to attempt a first assessment of the findings according to a form of evaluation that we have been using for five years as teachers in tertiary education in the context of our workshop courses.

This is a survey conducted on a sample of 150 students and concerns their impressions and the degree of their personal involvement through a non-formal/alternative form of evaluation. During the six-month workshop course they experienced the development and accomplishment of their own tool of evaluation, the student portfolio in electronic format which is thought more compatible and friendlier with the expressive ways of young people. The survey aims at detecting the thoughts and feelings of the students in a form of evaluation characterized as authentic. We tried through content analysis of a short written narration by them to explore its main features, their perception of creativity and their ability to draw conclusions with deliberate, systematic use of previous experience, the adoption, in other words, of a reflective practice in areas of their learning.

The first findings showed both the positive evaluation of the particular experience as well as individual difficulties of the students regarding their ability to distinguish the creative part of the experience from its reflective perception.

normal children and may be used for developing new approaches for behavioral rehabilitation.

2) 'P300 SUBCOMPONENTS IN PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA AND OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER'

Pronina M., Poliakov Y., Ponomarev V., Müller A., Kropotov J.

MSc M. V. Pronina; MD, PhD Y.I. Poliakov; PhD V. A. Ponomarev; Director A. Müller; Professor J. D. Kropotov

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Symptoms of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and schizophrenia point on disturbances in executive system. Analysis of P300 components for event-related potentials (ERPs) is used to study functioning of this brain system.

The aim of the study was to determine differences of P300 subcomponents for ERPs in Go-NoGo test from patients with OCD and schizophrenia compare to control group.

Subjects were 70 schizophrenia patients and 13 patients with OCD in age from 18 to 42. Test consisted of pairs for visual stimuli: animal-animal (Go), animal-plant (NoGo), plant-plant (Ignore) and plant-human (Novel), presenting in random order. Probe Novel was accompanied by sound. Participants were instructed to press the button as quickly as possible only after Go probes. Four independent

components (ICs) corresponding to P300 subcomponents of conservative ERPs were pick out from the 19-channel EEG data. Topographies were determined by means of sLORETA. We found significant decrease in amplitude of all analyzed components in patients with schizophrenia and only one component diminishing in OCD patients. Obtained results are in coincidence with the idea of stronger brain dysfunction in schizophrenia than in OCD and provide the possibility of using method of ICs for diagnostics of these disorders. Supported by NSC-5405.2012.4 and RGNF 11-06-00214a

3) 'BURNOUT AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC - ORGANIZATIONAL FACTORS IN HEALTH PROFESSIONALS'

Prof. R Yslado PhD, R Atoche, B Cermeño, D Rodríguez, J Sánchez

Universidad Nacional Santiago Antunez De Mayolo, PERU

We aimed to identify, demographic and organizational factors related to Burnout Syndrome in health care at hospitals and clinics, located in Huari, Pomabamba and Sihuas, Ancash, Peru. We evaluated 76 health care professionals, ages 20 -59, both sexes, including physicians, registered nurses, midwives, dentists, psychologists, pharmacists, who completed the questionnaire «Burnout Syndrome in health care professionals of DIRES Ancash.2012» and Maslach Burnout Inventory - MBI (1997). We found that 57.9% of health care professionals had early stage Burnout Syndrome, 14.5% had intermediate stage and 27.6%, had final stage (high level of chronic job stress). There was a significant difference between the three percentages ($p < 0.05$). There was a statistically significant relationship ($p < 0.05$) between sociodemographic (lack of home owner - ship) and organizational factors, such as (contradictory orders from the boss; lack of, emotional and instrumental support among co-workers; and limited recreational activities, vacation time and days off, with the final stage of Burnout Syndrome. This study partially confirmed the general and the specific hypotheses. Further studies should evaluate if - interventions on these factors may reduce Burnout in health care workers.

Keywords: Burnout syndrome, sociodemographic factors, organizational factors, health care professionals.

4) 'INTELLIGENCE TEST REVISIONS - PROFIT FOR PATIENTS?'

M Vanhanen, Neuropsychologist/PhD

Niuvanniemi Hospital, Kuopio, FINLAND

Clinical psychologists need adequate tools for evaluating patients general intelligence level or to obtain a detailed analysis of cognitive functions. Widely applied methods for this purpose are different versions of the Wechsler's Intelligence test that have been revised with increasing frequency, suggesting a rapid progression in the science and development of intelligence testing. As an example, the adult version of American version of WAIS (1955) has been revised in 1981 (WAIS-R), 1997 (WAIS-III) and in 2008 (WAIS-IV). The justification for revising these tests has been established with outdated normative data and with suggested changes in the factor structure of intelligence. However, there is scientific evidence that shifts in normative data has not taken place over the past years. If the already established versions are still valid supported by large amounts of published scientific literature, what is the actual benefit for patients of a revised test? Revision of the assessment methods should be based on scientific work showing their improved validity and reliability compared to the established version before they are released. Since this is not performed on a wider scale, are we using our patients as guinea-pigs without their consent? Pros and cons of frequently occurring test revisions are discussed.

5) 'CONTEMPORARY NEUROSCIENCES AND PSYCHOTHERAPY'

P Jevremovic, Senior Lecturer, G Vulevic, Psychologist

Faculty of Philosophy, Beograd, SERBIA

Contemporary developmental neurosciences emphasize the importance of body-brain-environment interaction for the development of mental phenomena and mental structures. Research into this area confirmed the thesis of those psychoanalytic schools who claim that the cohesive self is developed through internalization of the function of primary object, its capacity to recognize and regulate various affective and biological states during early development. An extensive research survey made by Schore suggests that the quality of the relationship with the caretaker influences the development of orbitofrontal cortex region which is primarily involved in adaptive interpersonal and moral behavior affect regulation, affect control, the capacity for mentalization and the development of autobiographical self. Right cerebral hemisphere contains an affective-configuration representational system which encodes the experiences of early interactions with the primary object. These experiences, which remain recorded at the level of implicit memory, influence subject's behavior and their perception of the world. Although right hemisphere development finishes until near the age of two, it could be reconstructed during psychotherapeutic process owing to its anatomic and biochemical features. These findings suggest that the relationship with the therapist is an important factor of psychological change which consequently urges re-evaluation of the biological approach to patient treatment.

Key words: neurosciences, psychotherapy, mentalization, orbitofrontal region

6) 'STATUS POST MENINGITIS AND ENCEPHALITIS? 20 YEARS AFTER INFECTION - PSYCHIATRIC CONSEQUENCES'

SD Kaludjerovic PhD/Medical Neurologist/Psychiatrist

Day Care Hospital, Belgrade, SERBIA

Infections of CNS are very severe disorders, if not treated can lead to death. Nowadays we still noticed presence of them. In our study, we traced neurological and psychiatric problems of 30 patients, age 35+ _5, both sex, had survived meningitis 80% and encephalitis 20% in their early adolescence. 12 to 14. In Day care hospital they came because Headache(cephalea), Panic attacks, depression, Anxiety, Control eeg Compulsive behaviour, irritability Emotional instability If necessary, CT brain were observed. before study 80% patients got antiepileptics and analgetics.

AIMS: Find out are existing significance and link between infection of CNS (type bacterial or viral, duration, seizures if had happen) and psychiatric disorders 20 years after method Follow up study 30 patients, during one year, treated in Day care hospital, EEG controlled. CT brain if necessary, For measure depression used beck, Montgomery A scales For measure panic PAIS (3 subscales).

RESULTS: 20 years after infection CNS notices than just 20% visible eeg abnormalities, no seizures but 10% got AE 50% got as panic attacks, felt better after clonazepam 20% got as depression, recovered on ascitalopram. 10% got as emotional instability, on th.

CONCLUSION: Evaluated study showed that duration of CNS infection and seizures in anamnesis, after 20 years consequent in irritability eeg as well as behaviour problems so needed th. Bacterial infectious (pneumococcus, enterococcus) linked in depression mild. As difference viral infections more linked in anxiety and panic, and emotional instability.

7) 'NEUROPSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION OF TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY'

Dr. Akhilesh Jain, Specialist Gr-I (Psychiatry)HOD, Dept. of Psychiatry, Jaipur, INDIA

8) 'THE INFLUENCE OF COMMUNICATION STYLE ON PARENTS AUTHORITY STYLE'

Assoc. Prof. R Urea PhD Bucharest University, ROMANIA

The role of the parents and their influences among children is an issue that raised intense interdisciplinary researches. Each parent has a unique way of communication with his child which is called the communication style and it is an important feature of human personality. Each parent through the communication style shape the children's personality and manifests different level of authority in the family.

This paper tries to reveal the influences that are manifest between the communication style and authority style: the wider goal is to elaborate special counseling programs address to parents for improving child- parent relationships.

We did our research on 60 parents, from urban environment, aged 35-52, 48.9% men and 51.1% women. We used as methods: Questionnaire SC (Analysis of Communication Style) and Questionnaire PA. (Parents Authority Style Analysis)

The conclusions that came through allow us to see at parents the influences of the different communication style on their authority style.

Key words: social communication style, family, authority style.

9) 'A STUDY OF ADOLESCENT DEPRESSION IN RELATION TO COGNITIVE DISTORTION AND PARENTAL BONDING IN INDIA'

S. Acharya, Consultant

National institute of public co operation and child development, New Delhi, INDIA

Adolescent is a remarkable developmental period because of the in condolence of transitions and challenges that occur during this period of development. The objective of the study was to examine the contribution of parent-child relationship and cognitive distortions towards adolescent depressive symptoms. For this purpose total of 150 late adolescent boys were drawn through random sampling from Colleges and University Comports in the age range 18-19 in New Delhi. Reynolds Adolescent Depression Scale (William Reynolds, 2002) was applied to find out the severity of depressive symptoms in Parental bonding Instrument (Parker, Tupling and Brown, 1979) was used to assess the distorted or negative cognition. Parental bonding Instrument (Parker, Tupling and Brown, 1979) was applied to assess the children's perceptions of parent-child relationship in terms of parental behaviors and attitudes. Stepwise multiple regression analysis was applied to study the contribution of the predictor various variables of cognitive distortions (self criticism, self blame, helplessness, care and father overprotection) towards the criterion total depression scores. It was revealed that self-criticism ($B = 0.60$), helplessness ($B = 0.34$), pre-occupation with danger ($B = 0.22$), and Self Blame ($B = 0.14$) were, positively contributing at adolescent depression. Father Overprotection ($B = 0.10$) is positively contributing to depression in adolescent boys and Father care Dimension of parent child relationship is contributing negatively towards adolescent depression ($B = 0.10$).

10) 'THE NEURO-COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL THERAPY OF O.C.D.: NON- PHARMACOLOGICAL APPROACH'

Ass. Prof. H. Alsheikh, Ph.D. Psychologist, SAUDI ARABIA

Background. - Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) is a highly debilitating neuropsychiatric condition with estimated lifetime prevalence of 2-3% more than twice that of schizophrenia. (Chamberlain, S.R., et al 2005). Brain scan of OCD people have shown that they have different patterns of brain activity than people without OCD and the different functioning of circuitry within a certain part of the brain, the striatum, may cause the disorder. Some studies found dopaminergic hyper function in prefrontal cortex and serotonergic hypofunction in the basal ganglia glutamate dysregulation has also been the subject of recent research also its role in the disorder's etiology.

Method. - In the present study, a comprehensive neuro cognitive psychological test battery (NCPTB) was administered to patients with OCD and matched healthy control subjects. by using Neuro-cognitive psychological programme some functions (motor functioning, attention, language, memory, response inhibition, alternation learning, disinhibition, impulsivity, and temporolimbic symptoms executive control, vision, emotion, sensory function) improved.

Results. - OCD patients demonstrated improvement performance on tests of executive function and verbal fluency, dysexecutive symptoms, memory, response inhibition, alternation learning, disinhibition, impulsivity, and temporolimbic symptoms.

Conclusion. - Findings are consistent with the contention that brain is modified and plastic, we could use the neuro cognitive psychology to remedial and enrichment our functions.

11) 'BEYOND THEORIES AND METHODS: PRESERVATION AND FORMATION OF AN EVOLVING PROFESSIONAL SELF DURING THE KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY THROUGH A SECOND-ORDER STANCE'

Parmenidou A.V. BA (Hons) in Psychology, MMedSci in Psychiatry, University of Sheffield UK, Member of the British Psychological Society and the European Family Therapy Association, Greece

Background: We live through an era of revolutionary economic change - much more revolutionary than most realize. The beginning of the 21st century will be identified as the digital age and the reinvention of economic and social structures as a consequence. Objective: The purpose of this study is to explore the personal and professional development of therapists and counselors over their career life span in order to demonstrate their professional competence and evolution. The 2nd-order thinking is thought to be a viable framework for systemic change not only in family therapy but in other contexts as well. We aim to identify the professional and personal prerequisites that will facilitate unity in inner plurality the necessary move towards a second-order position respecting a cybernetic epistemology. Method: By introducing regulatory focus as a distinct motivational principle towards emotional and cognitive differentiation and guidelines for future cross-cultural research adopting this paradigm shift, the personal pillars of excellence and the efficacy of psychological services we demonstrate how this transition to professional training could lead to better integration, individuality and integrity. Conclusion: Undoubtedly the developmental process undergone by most therapists and supervisors starts with a first-order stance. Reaching a second-order therapy and supervision is likely to be a slow process that would depend on the individual's professional and personal experiences, crises, self-reflection and work on his or her own growth.

12) 'COGNITIVE SCHEMA THERAPY FOR DYSTHYMIA FROM SPOUSE ABUSE: A CASE STUDY'

DG Lyrakos, Clinical Psychologist, Maastricht University, Elpis Care, NETHERLANDS

The present case study examines the therapy of a 42 years old woman, who was, mainly psychologically, but also physically and sexually abused by her husband. This case study presents the psychometric evaluation of the patient with the PAI and MCMI-III, the schemas and the schema modes produced, the main therapeutic aspects followed and the exposure that the patient had with her abuser.

13) 'THE CONCEPT AND PRACTICE OF SPIRIT POSSESSION WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF PSYCHIATRY'

A Ali MD Northampton General Hospital, UK

This piece of literature attempts to explore the notion of spirit possession and how it affects the realm of psychiatry. Possession is a belief that an individual has been entered by an alien spirit or other para-human force, the possessor subsequently controls the possessed or changes their actions or identity. This topic is of great importance, because despite its wide prevalence it is often dismissed by most health care professionals as mere superstition, unworthy of discussion even when the patient suffering holds such beliefs. Possession state is a diagnostic entity in the International Classification of Disease -10 and the Diagnostic Statistical Manual IV. It has been argued that possession is a culture bound syndrome, this being said the manifestation of such a phenomenon varies among cultures whilst the foundational motif is the same. Notions of good health and disease remain largely influenced by religious beliefs. This is especially true in some parts of the world. Religions associated with spirit possession include; Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism and Southeast Asian and African religions. The following explores spirit possession in Islamic and Jewish cultures. Both these Abrahamic faiths are monotheistic and share numerous beliefs. In order to understand the possession phenomenon one must adopt all perspectives, these include psychopathological, sociological and anthropological. There have been many theories proposed in an attempt to give meaning to possession. The following work discusses these theories and later makes clear why such discussions are imperative even if empirical evidence cannot justify such a notion.

14) THE 'RACIALIZED' OTHER: INTOLERANCE AND POLITICAL EQUALITY IN BRAZIL AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

Prof. JA Fantini, Department of Psychology, Federal University of Sao Carlos, BRAZIL

The implementation of Affirmative Action (Political Equality) in various spheres of Brazilian society, including in the university, and mainly implemented through a system of racial quotas, have confronted cultural myths such as 'Brazilian cordiality' or 'racial democracy'. Affirmative Action is currently the subject of intense debate in Brazilian society, not only amongst intellectuals, academics and politicians, but amongst many sections of the population, including young students interested in entering the public universities. Conversely, in the United Kingdom, affirmative action or reverse discrimination, i.e. choosing someone solely on the grounds of their gender or racial group and not on their abilities, is illegal under UK anti-discrimination law. This perspective changes not only the legal status of such actions, but implies a change in perspectives towards modes of 'racializing the other'.

15) DO IT YOURSELF HEALTH: TEACHING CHILDREN HOW TO MAKE HEALTHIER LIFESTYLE CHOICES ON THEIR OWN

Chair: Assoc. Prof. H Vrailas Bateman, in cooperation with the Development and Community Research Group (DCRG)

Helen Vrailas Bateman with the Development and Community Research Group (DCRG), Helen Vrailas Bateman, Associate Professor and Chair, Psychology Department, Sewanee: The University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee USA, The Development and Community Research Group (DCRG), Undergraduate students, Psychology Department, Sewanee: The University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee USA

Childhood obesity is becoming a problem of great concern in the United States and in other industrialized nations. Childhood obesity can lead to a greater risk of developing a variety of health problems. Childhood obesity can also lead to the development of psychological problems such as low self-esteem and depression. The Healthy Bodies and Healthy Minds program is an after-school program whose goals are to address the problem of childhood obesity by helping school-age children understand the importance of good nutrition and exercise thus empowering children to make choices that support a healthier lifestyle.

One hundred and twenty school-age children participated in the "Do It Yourself Health" project in which children are taught how to make daily choices of simple fun exercises and child-friendly snacks. Assessment included written pre and post measures.

Results suggest that while there is evidence of retention of information by children, some factors seem to have a negative impact on post-test performance. Such factors include large class size ($n > 55$) and individual differences in students' ability levels. These findings suggest that the growth and popularity of the program—while desirable—entails several implementation challenges that need to be addressed such as creating smaller activity groups.

16) PROBLEMS OF COMMUNICATION AMONG ALCOHOLIC YOUNG PEOPLE: POWER, AMBIGUITY AND SUBMISSION

Prof. M Tosi, Department of Clinical Sociology, University St Pio, Rome, ITALY

The paper describes the ambiguity of alcohol use, especially in Italy, amongst young people. This ambiguity is determined by the fact that alcohol is considered mainly as an instrument of social gathering and celebration. In the family prevail the nutritional and communication values and the positive use of alcohol in special occasions, in the peer group the use of alcohol mainly expresses a sense of belonging, a way to be released from adults and determine more strength in the group. Thus we can point out a first ambiguity of these communications: who can drink? How much? In what occasions? Is drinking a 'good' thing or not?

17) ΟΜΑΔΕΣ BALINT: ΕΝΑΣ ΤΡΟΠΟΣ ΠΑΡΕΜΒΑΣΗΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΠΡΟΛΗΨΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΑΓΓΕΛΜΑΤΙΚΗΣ ΕΞΟΥΘΕΝΩΣΗΣ (BURNOUT) ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΕΝΔΥΝΑΜΩΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΚΗΣ ΙΚΑΝΟΠΟΙΗΣΗΣ ΤΩΝ ΘΕΡΑΠΕΥΤΩΝ (BALINT GROUPS: INTERVENTION FOR AVOIDING BURNOUT AND INCREASING JOB SATISFACTION FOR THERAPISTS)

E Tshagea¹, M Diallina²

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Οι ομάδες Balint λειτουργούν από το 2004 στην Ψυχιατρική Κλινική του Γ.Ν.Α. "Γ. Γεννηματάς" με πρωτοβουλία και καθοδήγηση της Μ. Διαλλίνας, ψυχιάτρου-ψυχοθεραπεύτριας. Έχουν βοηθήσει 80 ειδικόμενους ψυχιάτρους, ψυχολόγους και ψυχοθεραπευτές να σχετιστούν καλύτερα με τους ασθενείς τους. Μέσα από την παρουσίαση περιπτώσεων, οι συμμετέχοντες εστιάζονται στις δυσκολίες που συναντούν με τον θεραπευόμενο, διερευνούν τα έντονα συναισθήματα που αναδύονται στη σχέση τους μαζί του και εισάγονται σε βασικές ψυχοδυναμικές έννοιες όπως η μεταβίβαση, αντιμεταβίβαση και οι μηχανισμοί άμυνας. Η ομάδα δίνει την ευκαιρία στα μέλη της α) να μοιράζονται τα συναισθήματα και τις αντιλήψεις τους για την αρρώστια, την αναπηρία και το θάνατο, β) να κατανοούν τις συναισθηματικές αντιδράσεις τους, όπως παντοδυναμία, αβηθιθιότητα, ανεπάρκεια απομάκρυνση από τον ασθενή, γ) να αναζητούν ενάλιακτικούς τρόπους αντιμετώπισης δύσκολων περιπτώσεων, δ) να μειώνεται το άγχος τους και να αυξάνεται η αυτοεκτίμησή τους. Η ομάδα συμβάλλει επίσης στην ενίσχυση της επικοινωνίας και αλληλοϋποστήριξης μεταξύ των μελών, γεγονός που ελαχιστοποιεί την αίσθηση απομόνωσης που προκαλεί η εξουθένωση. Οι θεραπευτικές ενδραχύνονται να συνειδητοποιήσουν πως οι προσωπικές τους πεποιθήσεις, ψυχισμός και εμπειρίες υπεισέρχονται στη σχέση τους με τον ασθενή, και κυρίως πώς να τις επεξεργάζονται. Η ομάδα συμβάλλει στην αύξηση αυτογνωσίας και ενόρασης του θεραπευτή με αποτέλεσμα τη βελτίωσή του σαν άτομο και σαν θεραπευτή.

18) Η ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΣΜΑΤΙΚΟΤΗΤΑ ΤΗΣ ΨΥΧΟΘΕΡΑΠΕΙΑΣ ΣΤΟΥΣ ΣΥΓΓΕΝΕΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΑΣΘΕΝΩΝ ΜΕ ΣΚΛΗΡΥΝΣΗ ΚΑΤΑ ΠΛΑΚΑΣ (EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY ON RELATIVES OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS PATIENTS)

Ελένη Τσαγιάνη, Κλινική Ψυχολόγος-Ψυχοθεραπεύτρια

Εργαστήριο Ψυχολογίας, Διευθυντής Νευρολογικού Τμήματος Γ.Ν.Α. «Γ. Γεννηματάς» Η ΣΚΠ επιδρά αρνητικά στις λειτουργίες και την επικοινωνία ολόκληρης της οικογένειας. Οι συγγενείς νοιώθουν τους ίδιους φόβους και το ίδιο αίσθημα αβεβαιότητας με τους ασθενείς. Νοιώθουν εξουθένωση, θυμό, άγχος, τύψεις για τη δική τους υγεία και κατάθλιψη. Αναφέρουν έλλειψη κοινωνικής ζωής και υποστήριξης από συγγενείς και φίλους, άγχος για το μέλλον των ασθενών, συζυγία και οικονομικά προβλήματα, κόραση και αίσθηση φορτίου από την υπερπροστατευτική ανάληψη ευθυνών τους. Ειδικότερα διερευνώνται οι ψυχικές διαταραχές που εμφανίζουν οι σύζυγοι, τα παιδιά, οι γονείς και τα αδελφία των ασθενών. Η ψυχοθεραπεία, σε ατομική ή ομαδική βάση, αποβλέπει στην εξεύρεση τρόπων αντιμετώπισης του άγχους και της κατάθλιψης που βιώνουν οι συγγενείς ώστε η νόσος να επηρεάσει όσο το δυνατόν λιγότερο τη ζωή τους. Προτείνονται τρόποι θετικής προσαρμογής της οικογένειας, όπως η ανοιχτή επικοινωνία μεταξύ των μελών της και ο περιορισμός της κοινωνικής απομόνωσης της.

19) PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTION IN CASES OF MOBING DURING THE PERIOD OF ECONOMIC CRISIS - ΨΥΧΟΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΗ ΠΑΡΕΜΒΑΣΗ ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΕΙΣ ΗΘΙΚΗΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΚΗΣ ΠΑΡΕΝΟΧΛΗΣΗΣ ΣΕ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟ ΚΡΙΣΗΣ

M. Konstantinidis, Msw, Social Worker, PhD Candidate Univ. of Buenos Aires, Counsel Hellenic Center for Disease Control & Prevention (HCDCP), Ministry of Health, Athens.

K. Kontos, Social Worker, Graduate of Technological Education Institute of Athens, Athens.

Μέθοδος: Συμμετείχαν επτά επιθεωρητές εργασίας και υγειονομικοί επιθεωρητές του Σ.Ε.Π.Ε

στην Αθήνα και μια εργαζόμενη που υπέστη ηθική παρενόχληση. Επιλέχθηκαν μέθοδοι συλλογής δεδομένων (ημιδομημένες συνεντεύξεις, αφηγηματική συνέντευξη) από την ποιτική παράδοση της κοινωνικής έρευνας. Οι συνεντεύξεις πραγματοποιήθηκαν την περίοδο Φεβρουαρίου-Απριλίου 2012.

Αποτελέσματα: Από την ανάλυση περιεχομένου των δεδομένων προέκυψε, ότι το Σ.Ε.Π.Ε. παρουσιάζεται ως ανίσχυρο στην αντιμετώπιση του φαινομένου λόγω της αναρραξίας λειτουργικού νομοθετικού πλαισίου, ενώ η ιατρική και ψυχοκοινωνική παρέμβαση, σε συνεργασία με τις επιθεωρήσεις, κρίθηκε πολύ σημαντική. Οι επιπτώσεις της παρενόχλησης στην ψυχική και σωματική υγεία είναι ιδιαίτερα σοβαρές. Σε αυτές καταγράφονται επίσης, η αναστάτωση των κοινωνικών σχέσεων των ατόμων και η διατάραξη της επαγγελματικής τους πορείας.

Συμπεράσματα: Κρίνονται απαραίτητα: α. η νομοθετική ρύθμιση για την προστασία και αντιμετώπιση του φαινομένου, β. η μελέτη και ανάδειξη των παραγόντων κινδύνου για την ψυχική υγεία των εργαζομένων, γ. η εκπαίδευση των ειδικών επαγγελματιών για την ανίχνευση και αντιμετώπιση των περιπτώσεων εργασιακής παρενόχλησης, και

20) Η ΠΙΣΤΗ, ΤΟ ΕΛΛΕΙΜΜΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΧΡΕΟΣ ΣΤΟ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΤΟΜΕΑ. ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗ ΚΑΙ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΝΟΜΙΚΗ ΠΡΟΣΕΓΓΙΣΗ-ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΚΡΙΣΗ (FAITH, DEFICIT AND THE DEBT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR. A POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL APPROACH-EUROPEAN CRISIS)

E Valkanos, Assistant Prof.; G Mardas, Lecturer of Social Politics; Th.V Mardas, Social Politics Scientist, Macedonia University, GREECE

In general, credit is the financial system to facilitate transfer of capital from those who own it to those who can use it in expectation of profit, and to pay for them over an extended time period.

The government budget is a financial statement of the government's planned revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year. Governments use budgets to control and record their fiscal affairs. The operation of a budgeted deficit is a tool of fiscal policy to enable government to influence the level of aggregate demand and employment in the economy and society. Keynes argued that government should intervene deliberately im-balancing its budget in order to inject additional aggregate demand into a depressed economy and society. There are two main ways of restoring balance of payments equilibrium, should an imbalance occur: a) external price adjustments and b) internal price and income adjustments.

But we must examine the causes of a credit or debit balance before we can judge whether the situation as a whole is favorable or unfavorable to the country. The public loan is the borrowing of a sum of money by one government or other public organization from another. The debt is an essential part of all modern, capitalist economies. Finally, the desirability of a governmental budget or a balance of payments deficit or surplus depends upon a. the events causing them (i.e. social, financial, sociological etc), and b. their persistence through time. JEL Classification: (A13, A14, F01, F02)

Key words: credit, public loan, public debt, financial policy, crisis

21) THE EFFECT OF MINIATURE LEARNING ON SELF-EFFICACY OF CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES (10-14 YEARS OLD)

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Introduction and aims: Visual art is an essential component in the total educational plan for students with a learning disability (Warren, 1993). The purpose of the present study was to explore the effect of study of miniature on self efficacy of children with nonverbal learning disability (NLD).

Methods: 20 children with NLD (10-14 years) were selected from Yousef Abad center and randomly were implementing in experimental and control groups. The experimental group took part in ten sessions of miniature with 45-60 min, while the control group was put on a waiting list. All participants completed the Sherer test (pre-test, mid-test, and post-test).

Results: The results of ANCOVA based on repeated measure revealed that Persian miniature had a significant effect on self efficacy ($P < 0.05$).

Discussion: A feeling of self-worth is a critical part of the learning process; Self-confidence and creativity is effective in all levels of learning (harris, 2008). According to Staff (2009) a paintbrush, a costume, a drum or paper, scissors and glue can be new tools for self-expression that boost confidence while providing opportunities for learning and practice. The findings of this study showed that simplify and enhance of paintings were effective in learning and self-efficacy of children with learning disabilities.

Keywords: Miniature, Self efficacy, Nonverbal learning disability

22) SLEEP DISTURBANCES IN YOUNG ADULTS

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Introduction Sleep is important in everyday life. People usually need 6-8 hours sleep per day in order to function properly. Neuropsychologic studies though, reveal that human sleep can be easily disturbed and insomnia is a common complain.

Aims/Methods We studied the sleep quality of our students using the established Athens Insomnia Scale, evaluated in the Aeginition Hospital of Athens. Our initial sample included 100 students, 46 men and 54 women.

Results According to our initial data 64,8% of the females and 65% of the males suffer from some kind of insomnia. 18% of the population studied mentioned that their sleep was initiated very quickly, 47% thought it was slightly delayed, 26% delayed enough and 9% very delayed. During sleep, awakenings were estimated. About 52% mentioned no problem, 34% slight problem, 34% average problem and severe problem was presented by 2%. About 42% of those asked were awakened at the appropriate time in the morning, 41% slightly earlier, 15% quite earlier and about 2% a lot earlier. Students rated their sleep as adequate (44%), rather inadequate (39%), inadequate enough (14%), and very inadequate (3%). Sleep quality was rated as good (by 36%), average (by 58%), not good (by 6%) and bad (by 0%). Next morning well being was reported normal by 18%, slightly low by 71%, quite low by 10% and very low by 3%. Next day functioning was estimated as full by 31%, slightly decreased by 57%, quite decreased by 10% and very decreased or absent by 2%. 63% mentioned no next day drowsiness, 57% slight next day drowsiness, 10% average drowsiness and very intense drowsiness was reported by 2%. Our data were compared with the data reported by older adults in the literature.

Conclusion/Discussion Quite significant disturbances in sleep patterns were reported by the young students, although it appears that sleep problems become worse as the age progresses. An overview of sleep physiology and pathophysiology is also presented focusing especially in sleep disorders.

23) GROWTH HORMONE USE AND ABUSE

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Introduction Growth hormone (GH) is an invaluable treatment for children of short stature. It is though well known that GH is abused due to its lipolytic effects not only by people involved in sports but also by many who erroneously believe in its psychological effects as well.

Aims/Methods We developed a questionnaire in order to investigate the young adults' knowledge about this subject. One hundred students answered the questions (48 women and 52 men).

Results Most of the people were aware that GH is used clinically to help people with GH deficiency

grow up. They also knew that GH is abused in order to improve body image and performance. 60% knew that this was due to its anabolic action and increase in performance but quite an important percentage (20%) insisted on its psychological uplifting effects. 50% of the males and the same percentage of the females were persuaded that using GH in non clinical grounds was erroneous. 15-20% were not convinced about this. People seem not to know that the GH use is under control and restrictions. Aspects were divided about psychological improvement in man after using GH. About 40% believe that the use of GH can lead to psychological and physical dependence. In fact they could not tell what the psychological improvement was in abusing GH.

Conclusion/Discussion We conclude that even educated adults do not know the exact indications, effects, and dangers of GH uses and also have a very vague idea of the benefits of GH abuse. Besides, they also have a very vague idea of what exactly are its psychological actions if any. Education of the public is important and is obviously lacking. In the current presentation, GH physiology, pathophysiology and clinical indications are also reviewed.

24) THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENERAL MEASURES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS IN REFUGEE CHILDREN AND RESETTLEMENT TIME IN THE HOST COUNTRY: THE AFGHAN COMMUNITY IN GREECE.

E. TSAPAROPOULOU

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Aims: The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between general measures of psychological distress in Afghan refugee children and resettlement time in the host country. **Methods:** The study was carried out in the Afghani Community in the center of Athens in Greece. A sample of 70 families (140 participants) from the Afghan Community in Greece was randomly selected using the registration book of the Community. Both parent and child filled in the appropriate version (Dari version) of the Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient and Multiple Regression statistical analyses were used for this research. **Findings:** The most important finding in this study was the dominant role of school attendance and parental participation in the labour market characterized as protective factors that may contribute to positive outcomes in refugee children resettled in the receiving country.

Conclusion: These baseline findings could be a useful guide for educating mental health professionals and teachers to recognize and detect "arising" mental health disorders in young refugees which may require specific assessment and treatment strategies. Additionally, further research regarding the area of resilient factors and the process of resettlement is needed.

25) THE EFFECTS OF EMPLOYMENT ON THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD: A NEW MODEL OF THE EMPLOYED MOTHER'S MATERNAL ADAPTATION

M Okocha

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A somewhat neglected field within the literature there are only a few key models that help outline maternal adaptation to employment. With changes in the gender balance of the global workforce, it does not come as a surprise that new mothers now make a substantial proportion of the labor force in the western world. On average a new mother can return to work just 10 weeks after delivery, however postpartum complications can last up to 7 months. Combined with incomplete recovery, domestic work and employment, developing a maternal role can be incredibly difficult for these new mothers.

The concept of adaptation is first described in Sister Roy's adaptation model (Roy 1989). She defines adaptation as the period in which a person responds to environmental role change, such as coping with a stimulus. Greenhaus and Beutell (1985) first described the effects of employment on mothers and in 1989 Frankenhauser's biopsychological transaction model proposed a neurochemical explanation for these effects. McCubbin (1996) and Grice (2007), describe the effects of family and time in relation to a mother's employment. What all these models show, is that there are many theories to explain the variation in ability of employed mothers to adapt, however a lack of collaboration between models seems to leave them all with shortcomings.

Employment interacts with all aspects of the mother's ability to develop into her maternal role. Using a literature review and a case report, I will try and persuade the audience to adopt a proposed new visual model incorporating all aspects of maternal adaptation.

26) The Effectiveness of C.A.R.E. Module in Improving Knowledge of Primary Caregivers Of Children with Autism on Physical Care

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Authors: VILLENAS, Patricia D., YAP, Zenel P., YU, Justine T., YUMUL, Dmitri Kurt P., YUSON, Xyra Ianne L., YUTANGCO, Roquito Jose M.

Introduction: Autism is one of the most common developmental disorders that severely disrupt the normal developmental process. An overriding goal for all children with Autism is to function independently on physical care. This study is focused on increasing the knowledge of primary caregivers of preschool children with Autism regarding proper physical care, through the use of C.A.R.E (Creating A Responsive Environment) module "Alagang dapat, Alagang Sapat".

Methodology: A Quasi-experimental non-equivalent control group design was utilized to evaluate the effectiveness of C.A.R.E module through a pre-test and post-test method. The 22 subjects from three institutions were divided equally into control and experimental groups. The pre-test was given to both groups prior to the 7-day intervention. Only the experimental group was supplemented with the C.A.R.E module. The post-test was given to both groups thereafter. The scores of the control and experimental groups were compared using Paired T-test.

Results: The pre-test and post-test scores of the control group did not show any significant difference. The pre-test and post-test scores of the experimental group, on the other hand, were significantly higher than the control group.

Conclusion: The C.A.R.E module was proven to be effective in improving knowledge of primary caregivers of preschool children with Autism on physical care.

27) Growing up with a brother or sister with autism spectrum disorders.

Author: Georgia Pavlopoulou PhD Candidate university of London, Institute of Education

The study will address the following research questions:

1. What is it like to grow up with a child with autism? a. What have been the experiences of siblings in living with a brother or sister with autism spectrum disorders? b. What is it like to interact with a sibling with autism? c. What is the siblings' understanding of autism? d. What kinds of supports might be helpful? e. What kinds of supports might be available? f. What kind of support is not helpful or not available and why? The underlying concern of the current study is how as professionals we may address the needs not only of the child with autism but also the needs of the typically developed sibling which lives with the child with autism. Recently researchers have called for more reports of siblings' accounts of their experiences growing up in families with siblings with autism and also highlighted the need to further investigate the experience of siblings of children with autism, using qualitative methodology. By employing a human scientific approach hopefully this research will help me gain more insight into the phenomenology of experience on sibling relationship in order to develop new policies, recommend new types of family support services and clinical planning that will engage siblings of children with autism in a proactive, non pathological way under the notion of family centered intervention.

28) Ways to improve reticent play behavior in children with high functioning autism

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Most children with high functioning autism experience problems with their reticent play behavior that can lead to further social skills deficits. The aim of this study was to examine the effectiveness of three interventions on changing the reticent play behaviors of children with high functioning autism. The participants were 30 children aged 4-6 years old (23 boys and 7 girls) who were diagnosed with high functioning autism from the local educational authority. They were randomly assigned to one of the following intervention groups: circle of friends, social stories, and peer video modeling with 10 children per group. Each intervention lasted approximately 3 months and there was a follow-up 3 months later. It was found that all interventions brought about some changes, with the circle of friends being the most effective. More specifically, at post-intervention and at follow-up children with high functioning autism engaged in more onlooker play and passive watching, while they wandered off less and they were also less lonely and unoccupied. The findings are discussed in relation to suggestions for interventions to target social skills deficits.

ΨΥΧΟΜΕΤΡΙΚΟ ΤΕΣΤ ΑΝΙΧΝΕΥΣΗΣ ΔΙΑΤΑΡΑΧΩΝ ΟΠΤΙΚΗΣ ΑΝΤΙΛΗΨΗΣ ΓΙΑ ΠΑΙΔΙΑ ΠΡΟΣΧΟΛΙΚΗΣ ΗΛΙΚΙΑΣ»

Στέφανος Γ. Κούτρης, Δρ Ειδικής Αγωγής, Επιστημονικός συνεργάτης ΕΡΕΘΑ

Περίληψη: Η οπτική αντίληψη είναι μία από τις πιο βασικές ανθρώπινες λειτουργίες (Gronfeldt, 1989), και αφορά στη νοηματοδότηση των πληροφοριών που προσλαμβάνονται διαμέσου των αισθητηρίων οργάνων του σώματος (Green 1999) και καθίστανται γνωστά-αναγνωρίζονται ως αντικείμενα και γεγονότα. Η διαταραχή της οπτικής επεξεργασίας αναφέρεται στην ελλειμματική ικανότητα κατανόησης των πληροφοριών που λαμβάνονται δια μέσου των οφθαλμών.

Η παρούσα ερευνητική εργασία αφορά στη στάθμιση ψυχομετρικού εργαλείου με σκοπό την ανίχνευση των διαταραχών της οπτικής αντίληψης σε παιδιά προσχολικής ηλικίας, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τη διεθνή σχετική βιβλιογραφία και τα σταθμισμένα σύγχρονα τεστ οπτικής αντίληψης. Το ψυχομετρικό κριτήριο που κατασκευάσαμε περιλαμβάνει 8 υπο-τεστ, τα οποία εξετάζουν τους παρακάτω τομείς της οπτικής αντίληψης: οπτικοκινητικός συντονισμός (3 δοκιμασίες), οπτική μνήμη (3 δοκιμασίες), οπτική διάκριση (10 δοκιμασίες), αντιγραφή σχημάτων (10 δοκιμασίες), αντίληψη της θέσης στο χώρο (8 δοκιμασίες), διάκριση χρωμάτων (5 δοκιμασίες), διάκριση σχημάτων-γραμμάτων (5 δοκιμασίες) και οπτικός εγκλεισμός (5 δοκιμασίες).

Το τεστ χορηγείται ατομικά με παιγνιώδη και ευχάριστο τρόπο και η διάρκειά του είναι 20 λεπτά. Το δείγμα της στάθμισης αποτέλεσαν 900 νήπια από νηπιαγωγεία της Αττικής και της Θεσσαλίας, ενώ προηγήθηκαν δύο προερευνητικές φάσεις.

Σύμφωνα με τη στατιστική επεξεργασία, το τεστ παρουσιάζει καλή αξιοπιστία εσωτερικής συνοχής, καλή εγκυρότητα εννοιολογικής κατασκευής και περιεχομένου, καθώς και καλή εγκυρότητα κριτηρίου.

Λέξεις-κλειδιά: οπτική διάκριση, διαταραχή οπτικής αντίληψης, πρώιμη ανίχνευση

Η ΤΕΧΝΗ ΩΣ ΜΕΣΟ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΘΟΔΟΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΚΑΙΝΙΚΗ ΨΥΧΟΠΑΘΟΛΟΓΙΑ.

Σοφία Π. Μιχαλοπούλου, Κλινική Ψυχοπαθολόγος-Εικαστική Ψυχοθεραπεύτρια

Η κλινική ψυχοπαθολογία και η τέχνη θα συναντηθούν μέσα σε ένα επιστημονικό έργο με μοναδικό στόχο την αλληλεπίδραση και κύριο άξονα την διερεύνηση και την αποτελεσματικότητα αυτής της σύζευξης. Η Τέχνη ως ανθρώπινη δημιουργία και με βάση την πνευματική κατανόηση, την επεξεργασία και ανάπλαση, κοινών εμπειριών της καθημερινής ζωής σε σχέση με το κοινωνικό, πολιτισμικό, ιστορικό και γεωγραφικό πλαίσιο στο οποίο διέπνεται,

είναι ο τόπος όπου θα ασχοληθεί διαγνωστικά με την ψυχοπαθολογία και παρεμβατικά με την αντιμετώπιση / θεραπεία των ψυχικών διαταραχών. Η τέχνη θα λειτουργήσει ως το μέσο, της παρατήρησης και της εκφοράς του συμπύματος? Η τέχνη μπορεί να είναι μια προτεινόμενη μέθοδος αναλυτικής – ψυχοθεραπευτικής διαδικασίας όπου πραγματώνεται η επεξεργασία και η αλλαγή της αποκλίνουσας συμπεριφοράς? Στόχος μας είναι να παρατηρήσουμε την λειτουργία της εικαστικής θεραπείας όπου χρησιμοποιείται η ελεύθερη έκφραση μέσα από τις εικαστικές τέχνες με την ανάλογη θεραπευτική απόσταση και την πλήρη διασφάλιση του επιστημονικού πλαισίου.

Η θεραπεία μέσω των εικαστικών (art therapy) προέρχεται από δύο κυρίως τομείς της εικαστικής τέχνης και την ψυχολογία και σημαίνει τη χρήση των εικαστικών με θεραπευτικό σκοπό. Σε μία τέτοια είδους θεραπεία ο θεραπευτής ζητάει από τον ασθενή να εκφράσει τα συναισθήματα, τα όνειρα και τα εσωτερικά του βιώματα μέσω ποικίλων καλλιτεχνικών μέσων. Το έργο τέχνης που δημιουργεί θεωρείται αναπάρσταση του αντικειμενικού κόσμου, αλλά το άτομο που δημιουργεί το έργο προβάλλει πάνω του τμήματα του εαυτού του και του αντικειμένου. Η σχέση που αναπτύσσεται είναι τριαδική, δηλαδή θεραπευτής-θεραπευόμενος-εικόνα. Η θεραπεία μέσω των εικαστικών μπορεί να είναι ατομική ή ομαδική, βασισμένη στις υποκειμενικές ανάγκες του ασθενούς και καθοδηγούμενη από τον θεραπευτή δίνοντας ασκήσεις με συγκεκριμένη θεματική. Η Art-Therapy (ή αλλιώς Εικαστική Ψυχοθεραπεία ή Ψυχοθεραπεία μέσω Τέχνης) βασίζεται στη δύναμη της καλλιτεχνικής έκφρασης και χρησιμοποιεί διάφορες μορφές τέχνης ως μέσο επικοινωνίας, όπως η ζωγραφική, ο πήλας, το κολλάζ, η φωτογραφία, η δημιουργική συγγραφή, η μουσική και η θεατρική αναπάρσταση. Σε αντίθεση με την ψυχοθεραπεία που βασίζεται μόνο στο λόγο, η Θεραπευτική προσέγγιση μέσω από την τέχνη αναγνωρίζει τις καλλιτεχνικές διεργασίες και τους συνειρμούς σαν καθρέφτες των συναισθημάτων, της προσωπικότητας και των δυσκολιών του κάθε ανθρώπου. Η τέχνη με αυτό τον τρόπο αποτελεί τον καταλύτη, δηλαδή το βοηθητικό εργαλείο, που ενισχύει τη δυνατότητα του ανθρώπου να εκφραστεί. Μέσα από την πλούσια βιβλιογραφία θα κάνουμε ένα ταξίδι πληροφόρων γνώσης και ενημέρωσης, για τις ψυχικές διαταραχές και στην συνέχεια δια μέσου της τέχνης θα επιχειρήσουμε να εντοπίσουμε να μελετήσουμε και να παρέμβουμε για την ενδεχόμενη αντιμετώπιση τους, έχοντας μια εικόνα ολοκληρωμένη μέσα από τις κλινικές παρατηρήσεις της επιστημονικής έρευνας.

«ΤΟ ΧΑΜΟΓΕΛΟ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΙΔΙΟΥ. ΔΙΑΔΡΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΤΙΚΟ ΕΡΓΑΛΕΙΟ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΑΝΤΙΜΕΤΩΠΙΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΙΚΟΥ ΕΚΦΟΒΙΣΜΟΥ»

Αλεβίζος Στέφανος Ψυχολόγος «Το Χαμόγελο του Παιδιού»

Το διάστημα από το Νοέμβριο του 2011 έως και το Μάιο του 2012 Το Χαμόγελο του Παιδιού συντόνισε το ευρωπαϊκό πρόγραμμα e-abc με στόχο την διερεύνηση και διαχείριση του φαινομένου του σχολικού εκφοβισμού. Στα πλαίσια αυτού του προγράμματος δημιουργήθηκε και το «Διαδραστικό Εκπαιδευτικό Εργαλείο για την Αντιμετώπιση του Σχολικού Εκφοβισμού» το οποίο είναι διαθέσιμο μέσω της ιστοσελίδας www.e-abc.eu. Το συγκεκριμένο cross media εκπαιδευτικό εργαλείο μπορούν να το χρησιμοποιήσουν οι εκπαιδευτικοί και να αφησύνουν συναισθηματικά τους μαθητές και τις μαθήτριες αναφορικά με το παιδί που εκφοβίζει, με το παιδί που εκφοβίζεται και με το παιδί που παρατηρεί. Μέσα από το εργαλείο οι μαθητές και οι μαθήτριες μπορούν να επιλέξουν είτε την ιστορία του εκφοβισμού μέσα στο σχολικό περιβάλλον είτε την ιστορία του εκφοβισμού μέσα από το διαδικτυό. Στη συνέχεια μπορούν να επέξουν τον χαρακτήρα από την οπτική του οποίου θα παρακολουθήσουν στην ιστορία και τελικά να επέμβουν στην εξέλιξη και λήξη της ιστορίας.

SOCIAL MEDIA ΚΑΙ ΣΧΕΣΕΙΣ: Η ΕΠΙΔΡΑΣΗ ΤΩΝ ΙΣΤΟΤΟΠΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΙΚΤΥΩΣΗΣ (SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES) ΣΤΙΣ ΣΧΕΣΕΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΤΕΡΟΦΥΛΩΝ ΖΕΥΓΑΡΙΩΝ. ΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ ΤΟΥ FACEBOOK. (SOCIAL MEDIA AND RELATIONS: THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES ON RELATIONSHIPS OF HETEROSEXUAL COUPLES. THE EXAMPLE OF FACEBOOK.)

Alexia Kalogeropoulou, PhD cand. National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (Prof. Athena Chatzouli)

Social networking sites are growing rapidly in the past ten years, especially with the emergence of Facebook, which changed the nature of social relations. Drawing on the findings of recent international literature and specialized research, we examine the positive and negative effects of Facebook on relationships of heterosexual couples, taking into account the peculiarities of the communication of this particular social networking site.

1)'Ο ΙΔΕΑΤΟΣ «ΑΛΛΟΣ» ΚΑΙ Η ΕΘΝΟΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΠΟΛΙΤΙΜΙΚΟΤΗΤΑ (THE IDEAL 'OTHER' AND ETHNOCENTRIC INTERCULTURALISM)

E Karasavidou, PhD Literature, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, GREECE

Η μεταβίβαση μιας μονοπολιτισμικής κοινωνίας σε πολυπολιτισμική (ιδίως όταν συνεχίζεται σε εποχή κρίσης) κυοφορεί πλήθος διεργασιών στο κοινωνικό, οικονομικό και πολιτιστικό πεδίο, που σχετίζονται με την απόρριψη ή την αποδοχή αναπτύσσων στρατηγικές δύσκολης εκ των πραγμάτων προσαρμογής ή φροβικής δυσπροσαρμογής.

Μια τέτοια μετάβαση, και μάλιστα σε ελάχιστο ιστορικό χρόνο, συνέβη στην Ελλάδα κυρίως από την δεκαετία του '90 κι έπειτα, όπου όχι μόνο η έννοια του «άλλου» (με προεξάρκωση στην έννοια του μετανάστη) έπρεπε καταργηθεί να συνδεθεί με πληθυσμούς που υποδεχόμεσαν και όχι που «εξέγαμνα», αλλά και η (κυρίαρχη) αντίληψη του ατομικού και συλλογικού μας «εαυτού» έπρεπε να τεθεί σε μια βαθιά επαναστρατηγική.

Στην ανακίνωση μιας αναφερόμαστε σε μια εμπληματική στρατηγική -που εντοπίσαμε σε πολυετή διδακτορική μελέτη- και ισχυριζόμαστε ότι την ερηύρε το πολιτισμικό φαντασιακό μας ώστε να προσαρμοστεί σε μια εποχή πολυπολιτισμικής μετάβασης. Η στρατηγική αυτή αποτελώντας «διάμεσο» ανάμεσα στην ασφάλεια του μονοπολιτισμικού μας κόσμου και στις ανασφάλειες μιας πολυπολιτισμικής πραγματικότητας, προσδοκά να μη θίγει ο συλλογικός ναρξισμός μας, είτε αφορά έναν «εγγενή ανθρωπισμό» είτε την «πολιτισμική πρωτοκαθεδρία» μας. Βασίζεται, έτσι, σε έναν «πολιτισμικό συναφει άλλων» (την ομόδοξη, όχι μουσουλμάνο, μικροαστό οικογενειάρχη όχι κοινωνικό ακτιβιστή κλπ) που μπορεί να γίνει πιο εύκολα αποδεκτός, αλλά και στην επανειβερβαίωση των «δικιών μας» πολιτισμικών προτύπων και πολιτισμικών εκφάνσεων ως των ανώτερων ουσιαστικά ανθρώπινων «καθολικότητων». Αποτέλει, έτσι, μονοπολιτισμική έκφραση μιας δύσπεπτης πολυπολιτισμικότητας. Μία, με άλλα λόγια, εθνοκεντρική διαπολιτισμικότητα. Ο εντοπισμός και η απόδοξη/αξιοποίηση αυτής της λειτουργίας στην παρούσα συγκυρία ενδέχεται να αποτελέσει ένα ακόμη εργαλείο στην κατεύθυνση μιας αντιρασιατικής παιδείας.

2)'EFFECTS OF ROUTINE SPIRITUALITY PRACTICE ON MENTAL HEALTH OF OLDER POPULATION IN 3 YEAR OLD AGE HOMES IN KOLKATA, INDIA'

Dr. D Pan, Consultant Psychiatrist, Dr. A Mallik, Dr. S Chakraborty Department of Psychiatry, University of Kolkata, INDIA

INTRODUCTION: Spirituality Practice has long been in vogue in different parts of the world. There have been several studies demonstrating its beneficial effects on mind and body. This study is an attempt to determine its impact on mental well being.

AIM: To assess the effectiveness of Spirituality Practice on Mental Health of a Geriatric Population selected from 3 different old age homes.

METHODS: Study Type Observational Mode Study Period From 01.09.2012 to 30.11.2012 . Country of Recruitment India. Study Domain Mental Health of an Elderly group of population after exposure to spirituality practice. Participant - Inclusion Criteria 60 Geriatric Inmates, 20 each from 3 different old age homes in North Kolkata, India.

1. Age 65 yrs - 75 yrs. 2. Gender - 30 Male & 30 Female (10 each from 3 Centers). 3. Existence of an Informed Consent of each participant of the study. Participant - Exclusion Criteria 1. Blindness / Deafness. 2. Dementia (excluded by MMSE screen, although old age related Minimal Cognitive Impairment-MCI could not be excluded. 3. Any Psychological /Neurological problem by detailed thorough examination. 4. Any prior H/O regular spirituality practice

Intervention: 3 old age homes were selected randomly in the northern part of the city of Kolkata, India. 30 Male inmates, 10 each from each Center and 30 Female inmates, again 10 each from each Center were selected, meeting the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Trained Spirituality practitioner was introduced who advocated daily Spirituality practices in the form of Yoga, Meditation and regular Prayers. The chosen participants were served with religious books in consistency with their own personal religious beliefs. Periodic Assessment was done at 0, 6 weeks & 12 weeks from the date of commencement of the study, using WEMWBS (Warwick - Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale).

RESULT: The baseline WEMWBS score improved considerably after third assessment in about 70% of the participants which is quite significant because none of the participant had been regular follower of spirituality practices in their lives before being enrolled into the present study. Statistically there was overall marginal increase in WEMWBS score among the female participants, male candidates over and above the increase in score although the significance of which is beyond the purview of the present study. DISCUSSION: It is an well established fact that spiritual practice helps in mental well being. The present study reinforces this belief. Routine and regular spiritual practices, even if pursued at a later age in life, can have a demonstrable positive effect on mental well being. So it could be concluded with reasonable certainty that in a society stiffened with stress, spirituality should be a regular practice.

3)'PSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS OF INTERNET GAME ADDICTION PATIENTS IN THE CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC'

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Introduction and Aims: The prevalence of internet game use among children and adolescents has been increased in the recent years. Internet addiction has been found to cause various psychiatric symptoms and psychological problems. But there are a few studies about psychiatric symptoms along with internet addiction in Korea. The aim of this study was to examine the association between problematic internet game use and psychiatric symptoms in a sample of the Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinic, Ulsan University Hospital.

Methods: We analyzed data from 447 subjects who first visit the Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinic of the Ulsan University Hospital. Self-report Questionnaire consisted of demographic characteristics, AHI(Adolescent Happiness Index), BDI, BAI, K-ARS(Korean ADHD Rating Scale-parent version) and K-scale(Korean Internet Addiction Self-scale). The level of Internet addiction was categorized as either high-risk(≥ 108 ; group 3), potential risk(95 to 107 ; group 2), or no risk(≤ 94 ; group 1) based on the total score. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 17.0 and one-way ANOVA and multiple logistic regression method were used.

Results : Thirteen adolescents met the criteria for high risk group of internet game addiction. In the high risk group, 10 were male and 3 were female adolescents. There was a mean difference among group 3(high risk)<1(no risk), 2(potential risk) in AHI ; whereas group 3(high risk)>1(no risk), 2(potential risk) in BDI, BAI, inattention, hyperactivity/impulsivity and K-ARS score. With multiple logistic regression analysis, K-scale was significantly related with male sex, BDI, ARS-hyperactivity/impulsivity score.

Discussions : We conclude that having male sex, happiness and depressive symptoms is associated with the risk of developing internet use disorders. Identification of psychiatric comorbidities may be useful in facilitating rational development of therapeutic and preventive strategies.

4)'PSYCHOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT IN LATIN AMERICAN'

PAM Chavez, Department of Psychology, Central University of Ecuador, ECUADOR

The characteristic of this branch of psychology is the study of the relationship of their environment and the impact of that environment on their behavior; to talk about the SER, we refer to all biotic elements of nature and its relation to abiotic water, air, earth, fire, as part of living things, man, as an individual and your relationship with your partner, family, community, society, environment is the nature, the elements and built by this Being as affecting behavior. This approach is relevant to the study of the structure of daily life, which addresses issues such as the effects of the environments in which we live and work, the environmental requirements of the crush and noise, the spatial dimension in interpersonal relationships, as feature of the physical environment or to a related problem.

In Latin America is of great interest to the study and research of environmental and ecological raised for specific situations, such as the emergence of environmental conflicts by mining, oil and forestry, but also the impact of external movements about the quality of life in the planet, the risks of destruction and involvement such as high levels of water pollution, air and soil of which we are victims daily. In practice outlining procedures are to contribute effectively to that, being part of the problem, we are also part of the solution, with viable answers to help improve the quality of life on the planet. Think globally and act locally, from different professional approaches considering the differences between cultural and ecological environments, with their behavioral changes.

5)'A REVIEW OF STRATEGIES FOR MANAGEMENT OF BEHAVIORAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS OF DEMENTIA'

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Introduction: Behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD) represent a group of non-cognitive symptoms and behaviors occurring in patients with dementia. They mainly include agitation, psychosis, and mood disorders. The treatment of BPSD is one of the main therapeutic challenges, with >90% of demented individuals experiencing at least one of the symptoms through the course of their illness.

Aims/Methods: A comprehensive literature review on current treatments of BPSD was performed in order to recommend the best strategies for management of BPSD.

Results: No pharmacological therapy is approved by the FDA for the treatment of BPSD. A variety of medications are used for BPSD as their off-label indication, such as antipsychotics, antidepressants, Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitors, antiepileptics which at best have a modest efficacy while having a high risk in demented patients. There is emerging evidence that a variety of non-pharmacological interventions are significantly effective for improving BPSD.

Discussion: clinicians must approach BPSD on a case-by-case basis. Due to the growing number of elderly population in the world which will be followed by an increase in the population of demented patients there is an urgent need for further investigation to find effective treatments for troublesome consequences of this disease, including BPSD.

6)'DEVELOPMENT OF A SELF-REPORTED SCALE FOR ADHD IN CHILDHOOD: DELPHI STUDY AND PRELIMINARY DATA'

S. San Nicolás, Ph.D., Joseba Iraurgi, Ph.D., Ana Estévez, Ph.D., Fernando González, Ph.D.; Morte Rodríguez, Psychologist; Iban Onandia, Psychologist; José Cáceres, Ph.D.; Manuel Hernanz, Ph.D.; Maite Urizar, Psychiatrist.

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Introduction and aims: Although several psychometric instruments are widespread used to assess ADHD symptoms in childhood, none of them is designed to be completed by children themselves. The purpose of this study is to develop a self reported scale specifically designed to assess ADHD symptoms and signs (EA-TDAH). Methods: A preliminary scale was generated based on DSM-IV criteria for ADHD and related signs. The Delphi technique was used due to analyze content and apparent validity. A pilot study was conducted using a normative sample compound by 384 children and adolescents aged nine to 17 (51.7%, males). Participants also completed Rescorla and Achenbach's YSR, chosen as gold standard criteria for validation. Results: The EA-TDAH scale was rated by experts as clinically useful. According to YSR's DSM correspondences, participants were classified as possible ADHD cases (19.4%) and not ADHD cases. As expected, it was the first group that showed higher ratings in the new scale. Regarding psychometric properties it showed an adequate internal consistency ($\alpha=.87$) and an acceptable structural validity (three factor components: Inattention, Hyperactivity and Mixed symptoms related to ADHD). Discussion: Although further investigation with clinical samples is needed, EA-TDAH seems to be an adequate scale for assessing ADHD symptoms and signs.

7)' SOCIAL IMPAIRMENTS AND COMORBIDITY IN ADHD SYMPTOMS'

S San Nicolás Phd Candidate, Iraurgi Phd

DeustoPsych R+D+I in Psychology and Health, University of Deusto, Bilbao, SPAIN Introduction and aims: Children and adolescents diagnosed with ADHD commonly present impairments in social functioning, probably as which may be a consequence of the core dimensions of the disorder. These behaviors can lead to rejection by peers and may trigger symptoms of anxiety, depression, and withdrawal. The aim of this study is to analyze whether the inattentive characteristics are also associated to impairments in socialization and, subsequently, to anxiety and depression symptoms. Methods: A normative sample of 382 children and adolescents (51.6%, males) with ages between nine and 17 was analyzed. The Achenbach and Rescorla's Young Self Report was applied to participants in order to assess clinical and social characteristics. Self reported number of close friends, relationship with peers, and clinical variables anxiety-depression, withdrawal-depression, and social problems were considered. Results: According to YSR's DSM correspondences, participants were valued as possible ADHD cases (19.4%) and not ADHD cases. T-test for mean differences showed significant differences in number of close friends ($t=2.03$), anxiety-depression ($t=-6.54$), withdrawal-depression ($t=-4.56$), and social problems ($t=-6.22$). Significant and positive correlations were found between clinical variables. Discussion: Results suggest that children and adolescents who show inattentive characteristics are more likely to present social problems and anxiety-depression symptoms.

8)'ΨΥΧΟΔΙΑΓΝΩΣΤΙΚΗ ΠΡΟΣΕΓΓΙΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΘΕΤΙΚΗΣ ΕΠΙΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΤΗΤΑΣ ΚΑΙ Η ΨΥΧΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΑΝΑΛΥΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΨΥΧΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗΣ ΕΝ ΒΡΑΣΜΟΥ ΨΥΧΗΣ (PSYCHODIAGNOSTIC APPROACH TO AGGRESSIVENESS RISK AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPULSIVE AGGRESSIVE STATE)'

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Abstract : Historically, aggressiveness and aggressive dangerousness, is a problem which has been studied extensively and thoroughly by experts due to the particularity of the problem. The psychodiagnostic approach in evaluation, exploration and prognosis of aggressive behavior, as well as safety prediction, are all elements from which we can analyse the expression of the dangerousness, as an emotional state of affection.

The mental state in anger as an aggressive reaction has particularly interested the specialists in the juridical field. The particularity of this mental state is such that presents more than one form. Out of anger and anger are more of legal terms, defined for the nature of the crime. From a psychological and psychiatric point of you, in anger (affect) as a form of emotional reaction and state, encloses many elements, which can provide answers for the dynamic of this state.

9)'THE USE OF PHOTOGRAPHY IN PSYCHOTHERAPY AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION'

E Hounta Phd Candidate, Prof. A Chatjoulis

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Στην παρούσα εργασία κατ' αρχήν γίνεται μια εισαγωγική παρουσίαση του θέματος που αφορά στη χρήση της φωτογραφίας στην ψυχοθεραπεία αλλά και στην επίλυση ενδοπροσωπικών και διαπροσωπικών συγκρούσεων. Πιο συγκεκριμένα παρουσιάζεται ένα μοντέλο επίλυσης δια-προσωπικών συγκρούσεων με τη χρήση της φωτογραφίας μέσα από την ομάδα, όπου η φωτογραφία παίζει το ρόλο του διαμεσολαβητή. Αντλώντας από το γεγονός ότι η φωτογραφία χρησιμοποιήθηκε για πρώτη φορά στην ψυχιατρική το 1856 από τον Dr. Hugh Diamond, καθώς και το ότι σήμερα γίνεται χρήση της φωτογραφίας ευρέως στην ψυχοθεραπεία από τον όρο φωτοθεραπεία, γίνεται συζήτηση για τα πλεονεκτήματα μιας τέτοιας διαδικασίας. Ελέγχεται το γεγονός ανάδυσης συναισθημάτων κατά τη διαδικασία αλλά και η αλλαγή αντίληψης όσον αφορά την διαφορετικότητα του άλλου. Καθώς η φωτογραφία χρησιμοποιείται ως ένα μέσο που διευκολύνει και επιτρέπει την ελεύθερη ροή του νοού, ώστε να διευκολυνθεί η θεραπευτική διαδικασία, παρατηρούνται επιπλέον συμπεριφορές, όπως η ανάδυση και συζήτηση υπαρξιακών ζητημάτων. Τέλος, υποστηρίζεται ότι τέτοιου είδους διαδικασίες είναι απαραίτητες και αρκετά βοηθητικές, ιδιαίτερα σε άτομα που αντιμετωπίζουν δυσκολίες στην έκφραση ή τη λεκτική επικοινωνία.

10)'EATING DISORDERS AND BORDERLINE PERSONALITY CO-OCCUR - TREATMENT'

MD Sinanidou, School and Clinical Psychologist/Psychotherapist, Athens, GREECE

11)' SOMATIZATION DISORDER - TREATMENT'

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Somatization disorder is characterized by multiple physical complaints (eg, pain; GI, sexual, and neurologic symptoms) over several years that cannot be explained fully by a physical disorder. Symptoms usually begin before age 30 and are not intentionally produced or feigned. Diagnosis is based on his tory after excluding physical disorders. Treatment focuses on establishing a consistent, supportive physician-patient relationship that avoids exposing the patient to unnecessary diagnostic testing and therapies. Somatization disorder is often familial, although the etiology is unknown. Somatization disorder occurs more often in women. Male relatives of affected women have an increased risk of antisocial personality and substance-related disorders. Specific diagnostic criteria include the following: Onset of multiple physical symptoms before age 30. Symptoms occurring over several years. Treatment seeking or impaired functioning.

