



العلماء

الشخصية العربية وأطار العولمة... قراءة سيكولوجية

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إن الذين يحسنون قراءة الماضي هم الأجدر بقراءة المستقبل

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شاهد من أهلكا...

علينا أن نسمي الأشياء باسمها الحقيقي، فالعولمة السياسية ليست سوى عبارة براقية للتعبير عن الإمبريالية، وعن فرض قيمنا ونظمنا علي الآخرين، وكيفما حاولنا أن نغطي هذه الحقيقة، ومهما كانت بلاغتنا الخطابية، ففي الواقع، لا تختلف العولمة السياسية كثيرا عما كانت تفعله بريطانيا العظمى في القرنين الثامن عشر والتاسع عشر، وها هي الإمبريالية الجديدة تعمل فعلا في البوسنة وكوسوفا وتيمور الشرقية وهي في جوهرها الإمبريالية نفسها التي ظهرت في العشرينيات من القرن الماضي، عندما أقرت عصبة الأمم نظام الانتداب لإدارة المناطق، ولم تكن تلك سوى كلمة لطيفة لوصف المستعمرات التي نتجت عن معاهدة فرساي..

نايال فرغيوسون/ استاذ التاريخ في جامعة أكسفورد

ومن أهلكا شهود...

إننا لسنا ضد الانجلوفون بل ضد ثقافة تحاول أن تسيطر على الثقافات الأخرى وأن تحل محلها، إن الأمريكيين ليسوا مهتمين حاليا بان يتحدث الناس الانجليزية بل بان يفكر الناس ويأكلون ويلبسون ثقافه امريكيه، إنني أستنكر وجود جهود لحماية حيوانات من الانقراض ودفع ثقافات للموت!... إن التدخل الثقافي خطير لانه يقضي علي التعدديه من ثم علي مصدر ثراء البشريه... اننا في هذه المرحلة امام عولمه تتضمن جوانب سلبيه تستطيع ان تفرض عليك فكرا واحدا، مما يفرض علينا بالمقابل حمايه لغتنا وثقافتنا وتقاليدنا وخصوصيتنا... إن حمايه الثقافه لاتعني حدوث تصادم مع الاخرين بل علي العكس، فمحاولة فرض ثقافه واحده علي الثقافات الاخرى هو الذي يخلق التصادم، إن الثراء في البشرية جاء بسبب التعدديه أما النمط الواحد فسيفضي على هذا الثراء.

د. بطرس غالي / الأمين العام السابق للأمم المتحدة

ليس لاحد في العالم الخيار بين الدخول او عدم الدخول في عالم العولمه، فالمساله محسومه سلفا، والعرب مرغمون، رغم قناعاتهم، علي الدخول في علاقات اقتصاديه واعلاميه وعلميه وثقافيه وسياسيه مع العالم، وهذه العلاقات لن تتم الا ضمن الاطار العالمي السائد، وهو نظام العولمه السياسي والاقتصادي، المساله ليست خيارا مطروحا للبحث، بل ان الخيار المطروح للبحث هو: اي السبل متاحه امام العرب، مواجهه عالم العولمه بطريقه تجنبهم اكبر قدر ممكن من الخساره، وتكسيهم اكبر قدر ممكن من الربح؟

فكيف يمكن لنا، نحن العرب، ان نواجه عالم العولمه فرادي؟ هل نحن افضل حالا من الدول العظمى؟ هل نحن افضل حالا من فرنسا وبريطانيا والمانيا التي تسعى الي بناء اقتصاد موحد ضمن اوروبا موحده تضم 25 دوله، من اجل تعزيز ودعم موقفها التنافسي. ان لنا ان نعترف باننا في سنوات الانحدار التي عشناها في القرون الماضيه، ترسخت لدينا قيم سلبيه اهمها الابتعاد عن روح الجماعه، وترسيخ روح الانعزال بين البلدان العربيه، وانعدام روح الفريق حتي ضمن بلد واحد او مدينه واحده او حتي مؤسسه واحده، وتلك هي اهم المشكلات التي نواجهها فقبل ان نبدا بتعداد سلبيات العولمه، علينا ان نقف موقفا حاسما لمراجعه الذات واكتشاف السلبيات التي تعوقنا عن مواجهه العولمه، مواجهه ايجابيه غير انعزاليه، مواجهه فاعله غير منفعله، مواجهه خلاقه مبدعه غير مقلده... ان علي العرب في مواجهه تحديات القرن الحادي والعشرين ان يجمعوا علي سلوك احد طريقتين: اما ان ينحوا خلاقاتهم ومصالحهم الصغيره ونرجسيتهم الذاتيه جانبا ليتكاملوا في اطار عربي شامل، واما ان يتنحوا هم انفسهم جانبا ليختاروا نقطه ما علي هامش خارطه عالم المستقبل فيقعون فيها منسيين، انها قضيه حياه او موت، و علينا جميعا ان نختار فلا مكان للحياذ او الانزواء في القضايا المصريه.

د. عبدالمجيد الرفاعي / رئيس النادي العربي للمعلومات

في هذا الإطار ينزل هذا العدد من المجلة الإلكترونية للشبكة الذي جاء محور ملفه الرئيسي حول "الشخصية العربية وتحديات إعصار العولمة" في محاولة للمساهمة في تحليل تجليات العولمة من الوجهة السيكلوجية وما يمكن أن تقدمه الشخصية العربية انطلاقا من خصائصها ومميزاتها البيئية والثقافية لتكون إحدى روافد إثراء وتنوع العولمة الإنسانية . وسعيا لتعزيز هذا الاتجاه نعرض في هذا الملف دراسات نفسية لأبرز وجوه الإختصاص في الوطن العربي حيث أمدنا من مصر بجيحي الرخاوي بقراءة تحليلية عن " العولمة، الأحداث الجارية والطب النفسي" أكد فيها أن العولمة السلطوية هي ما تسعى لترويجها السلطات الأقوى حتى تكاد تصبح نوعا من الشمولية العالمية في حين أن العولمة الإنسانية هي ما يشير إليه التنوع اللولافي الضام والذي يأمل في تحقيقه سائر الناس من خلال تدعيم وتسهيل وتنمية تنوع أنماط التفكير، اللغة الخاصة، الإيديولوجيات مفتوحة النهاية، تنوع طرق تكوين المفاهيم ، وذلك في إطار توجه استيعاب الاختلاف للتكامل وليس لسيطرة الأقوى من خلال العمل على تنمية نظم

إن المدخل الموفق لطرح أي موضوع للحوار يعد أساسيا كمنطلق إيجابي يؤدي حتما إلى رؤية موضوعية تلامس صميم الواقع العلمي . ولعل العولمة من المواضيع الرئيسية التي باتت تشغل مثقفي هذا العصر، ولم يكن المثقف العربي بمنأى عن هذا الاهتمام، حيث ركز العديد منهم على ضرورة التصدي للعولمة لما تحمله في طيلتها من تعلق الشركات العابرة للقارات على حساب إفتقار مجتمعات أخرى، ومن سيطرة نظم ثقافية معينة على حساب تهميش ثقافة أخرى. إن العولمة كواقع ليس لنا إلا أن نكون داخله أو لا نكون . ليس لنا إلا أن نكون داخله ك مجموعة بشرية تنتمي إلى تراث محدد وثقافة معينة. إن بقاءنا خارج العولمة يضاهاي بقاءنا خارج إطار العصر والزمن، إن قدرتنا أن نكون فاعلين مؤثرين، أن نكون داخل العولمة وأن نعزز التوجه الإنساني فيها لما تحمله من إيجابيات على حساب التوجه السلطوي السائد . إن الإشكالية بالنسبة لأخصائيي السيكلوجيا في العالم العربي هي كيف يمكن لهم أن يساهموا في خفض سطوة العولمة السلطوية على حساب تعزيز مكانة العولمة الإنسانية .

التصرف وسلبا بالفشل والإضطراب النفسي والعدوان و مظاهر السلوك اللاسوي ، مستعرضا هذا المفهوم من خلال نموذجين " نموذج القدرة " لبيتر سالوفي و "نموذج السمات و المهارات " لسندنييل جولمان . كما نعرض من مصر لمقالة يحيى الرخاوي عن " الأسس البيولوجية للدين و الإيمان . . . قراءة في الفطرة البشرية " تصدى فيها بتحليل لظاهرة الدين و الإيمان من خلال الإجابة عن جملة من الأسئلة أهمها: هل هناك فروق جوهرية بين الأديان ؟ هل ثم فرق بين الدين و الإيمان ؟ ، ما علاقة ما يسمى الروحانية بالدين ؟ ، ماهي علاقة السلطة الدينية بالدين و الإيمان ؟ ، هل ثمة علاقة بين الدين و الغرائز ؟ ، مؤكدا أن الدين كمنظومة " كيانية- فكر - وجدانية " هي لا شعورية جزئيا " فقط " و تجيب (إجمالا عادة) عن كثير من التساؤلات الغامضة و تبدو تجلياتها في السلوك " طقوس ، عبادات " و هي نقي بعض احتياجات صاحبها (أتباعه) لتعد الطيبين منهم مجزاء طيب مستقبلا (لا سيما بعد الموت) و ينتمي إليها جماعة من البشر ، ليختم مقالته بتساؤلات أخرى تكون الإجابة عنها موضوع بحث قادم . و من عمان ، جامعة السلطان قابوس شاركنا خليل إبراهيم رسول و علي مهدي كاظم بحث مشترك عن " الإختبارات النفسية: الحلقة الأضعف في العملية الإرشادية " خصوصا فيها إلى الدور المدني للإختبارات النفسية في العملية الإرشادية بسبب عدم تأهيل المرشدين داعمين إلى إعادة تأهيلهم من خلال فتح دورات تدريبية مكثفة على استعمال الإختبارات النفسية و أن يقتصر انتداب المرشدين على خريجي علم النفس و الإرشاد النفسي و أن يتم استخدام المعلوماتية في جمع البيانات و إجراء الإختبارات و تحليل النتائج مع الإستعانة بما توفره شبكة الأنترنت في هذا الميدان . و أخيرا نشيد بالدعوة التي وجهوها لاستحداث مراكز قومية للقياس و التقويم في كل قطر عربي مهمة بتقنين و تطوير الإختبارات النفسية بما يجعلها ميسرة و متاحة . و من مصر يقدم لنا خليل محمد فاضل خليل قراءة معمقة حول " أكتاب المثقف العربي . . . المظهر السيكولوجي " عرض فيها لبعض ملامح شخصية المثقف مؤكدا أنه ليس ذلك الحافظ صم البغاء غير المجتهد ، الإسطوانة المشروخة، إنه التلقائي ، المسؤول ، المجدد ، الواضح ، صاحب الرسالة ، الدؤوب ، البسيط ، المكون لثقافة مجتمعه و المعبر عنها و المطور لها و أن هذا المثقف المسؤول ، المجتهد ، الحساس ، المبدع قد يكتب و عندها يكون أكتابه عرضا قاسيا لواقع قاس ، يكون فعلا إنسانيا راقيا يدل على حساسية صاحبه ودفئه و ضيقه و انزعاجه من التلوث النفسي الأخلاقي ، فينبطوي و ينزعزل و يدخل إلى سجن نفسه محتضنا قيمه و رؤاه كأنه يتقادي غول الواقع الدامي و يحمي نفسه من غائلة الانهيار التام . أما المثقف الآخر ، الموظف ، المنافق ، الذي لا يهتم إلا بما يهم السادة و أولي الأمر ، فهو مجرد شبه مثقف عديم الرؤية ، يستمد قيمه من خلال وضع الإطار للصورة ، وقد يصيبه ما اصطلاح عليه بـ " أكتاب الموظف " أي أكتاب الكذب و التحايل الأصم المجدد الفارغ المحتوى فهو في مأساة لإدراكه أنه بلا معنى ، خادم بمحض إرادته بهوى و يسكن بلاط السلطان . و نختم هذا الباب بمقالات موجزة حول " العلم و التفكير العلمي و الإرهاب " ، " الإضطراب الجنسي في البيئة العربية " ، " بوش الإبن و الفشل الشخصي " ، " لا أنا بدون الآخر " ، " سيكولوجية التحول الديني و السياسي " ، " سيكولوجية الكتابة على الجدران " ، " الحزن المرضي في الشخصية العراقية " ، " التوافق النفساعي لدى أبناء المحررين " ،

سياسية متنوعة متغيرة و السعي إلى حرية حقيقية مع الإقرار بالفروق الفردية و الثقافية . كما شاركنا من الجزائر بشير معمريه بحث ميداني على عينة من أساتذة و طلاب جامعة باتنة عن " الإتجاه نحو العولمة وفقا لمستويات الدين بالإسلام والشعور بالإتماء " ، خلص فيه إلى وجود فروق في الإتجاه نحو العولمة بين المرتفعين و المنخفضين في الدين بالإسلام لصالح المنخفضين ، من ذلك أن المرتفعين في الدين يرفضون العولمة ك نظام اقتصادي و ثقافي تطرحه أمريكا و الغرب على كل شعوب العالم . كما بين عدم وجود فروق في الإتجاه نحو العولمة بين المرتفعين و المنخفضين في الإلتزام للوطن . وفي صلب الإختصاص يأتي بحث محمد أحمد النابلسي (لبنان) " أمراض نفسية تحدى العولمة " ليؤكد أن المبادئ الأخلاقية العامة للإختصاص و المتحكمة في ممارسته يدفعان بالطب النفسي إلى مواقف معارضة حادة للعولمة السلطوية بشكلها الحالي من خلال تأكيده على أن التنوع مصدر غنى للإنسانية و البشرية جمعاء و أنه لن يساهم في القضاء عليه مشيرا إلى وجود قائمة طويلة من الاضطرابات و الأمراض النفسية التي يقتصر انتشارها على ثقافات بعينها و لا نجد لها أثرا في الثقافات الأخرى و يضرب بعض الأمثلة لهذه الاضطرابات: تناذر أموك ، تناذر كورو ، تناذر لانا ، تناذر الزوجة الأولى . . . كما يشاركنا مرة أخرى يحيى الرخاوي بمقالة عن " العولمة و نوعية الحياة " بين فيها أن خطورة العولمة ليس في أدواتها و لا في منهجها ، وإنما من احتمال أن تتساقط القوى المسيطرة في استعمالها لتحتيق مكاسب جزئية لفئة أو فئات خاصة على حساب تشويه إنسانية الإنسان الذي تمثله الأغلبية الساحقة من التابعين أو الذاهلين أو الجوعى فتكون فتنة لا تصيب الذين عولمونا خاصة ، مؤكدا أن واجبنا ونحن نعيش أزمة التحدي المعاصر أن نجدد إيماننا بإستقامات ابداعية و ليس أن نجدد يقيننا بتفسيرات انتهى عمرها الافتراضي . و قبل الختام نعرض لـ " إدارة الإبداع . . . النداء المجهول في عصر العولمة " لـ عبد الستار إبراهيم (مصر/السعودية) يعرض فيه لأهمية الإبداع كشاط معرفي و سلوكي متعدد الجوانب ينتج عنه طرق جديدة و مبتكرة و غير مسبوقه من قبل في رؤية المشكلات و حلها على نحو جديد و غير مألوف و لما له من أهمية فعالة في الإسراع في تقديم الشعوب أو تحفلها متصديا لبعض المفاهيم الخاطئة ، أهمها أن المبدعين يتسمون بدرجات عالية من الإضطراب و الجنون و أن الإبداع أمر غامض يتمك الشخص في لحظات معينة و لا يمكن قياسه و تقديره و أنه لا يختلف عن الذكاء و أن المبدع يجب أن يكون مرتفع الذكاء مؤكدا على ضرورة أن يقوم الأشخاص الذين يتسلكون قدرات أكبر من التفكير الإبداعي بتدريب العاملين على الإبداع و الإبتكار لمواجهة تحديات العولمة التي أصبحت حقيقة من حقائق عالمنا المعاصر . و نختم هذا الملف بقراءات موجزة في الموضوع لكل من قاسم حسين صالح (العراق) ، محمد أحمد النابلسي (لبنان) ، خليل محمد فاضل خليل (مصر) ، الحارث عبد الحميد حسن (العراق) بمقالات عن : " العولمة موضوع للحوار أم لعنف قادم " ، " محاولات تشويه صورة الإنسان العربي " ، " سيكولوجية الشخصية العربية " ، " الاتكالية في الشخصية العربية " .

نفتح الباب الثاني من المجلة " أبحاث أصيلة " ببحث مميز لبشير معمريه من الجزائر) لعله الأول من نوعه في البلاد العربية (حول " الذكاء الوجداني " الذي يعد من إكتشافات علم النفس في أواخر القرن العشرين بعد إكتشاف الذكاء المعرفي بداية القرن ، يبين فيه أهمية الذكاء الوجداني في الحياة النفسية و في نجاح الفرد في حياته المهنية و الذي يرتبط بإيجابيا بعوامل

أما في باب "مراجعة مجلات" نعرض للملخصات العدد الواحد والسنتين (جانفي 2005) من مجلة "الثقافة النفسية المتخصصة" التي يصدرها مركز الدراسات النفسية ببلدان بجهد مميز من رئيس تحريرها محمد أحمد النابلسي. كما تقدم ملخصات العدد الحادي والعشرين (ديسمبر 2004) لـ "مجلة الطفولة العربية" الصادرة عن الجمعية الكويتية لتقدم الطفولة والتي قيمها كأبرز المجلات الحادة في علوم التربية وعلم نفس الطفل في الوطن العربي.

في باب "جمعيات نفسانية" عربية تقدم تعريفًا بـ "مركز البحوث النفسية بالعراق" كمؤسسة نفس علمية أكاديمية للأبحاث في القدرات العقلية والإبداعية والإدراك فوق الحسي.

وفي باب "نصوص الشبكة" نعرض دراسة مفصلة لجمال التركي (تونس) عن "المعجم الإلكتروني للعلوم النفسية" مع ترجمة فرنسية أشرف عليها باقتدار الزميل سليمان جار الله من الجزائر أملين مستقبلا ترجمة مثل هذه النصوص إلى اللغة الإنكليزية حتى تتمكن من توصيل دراساتها إلى غير الناطقين بالعربية للتواصل مع الآخر وتعريفه بما وصلت إليه الأبحاث العربية والتي ترقى إلى مستوى الأبحاث الأكاديمية العالمية.

في ختام هذا العدد نعرض آراء وانطباعات عدد من أساتذة علم النفس العربي والأطباء النفسيين حول موقع الشبكة والمجلة الإلكترونية. كما نعرض لمستجدات الطب النفسي من خلال ملخصات أهم الأبحاث العالمية الصادرة في الثلاثية الأولى لـ 2005، ليكون آخر أبواب المجلة كالمعاد المعجم النفسي، حيث نواصل عرض مصطلحات العلوم النفسية للأحرف الأولى من كل لغة: تمة مصطلحات حرف "أ" في المعجم النفسي العربي، تمة مصطلحات حرف "A" من المعجم النفسي الإنكليزي تمة مصطلحات حرف "A" من المعجم النفسي الفرنسي.

إلى أن نلتقي

نأمل أن يحضى هذا العدد منكم ما يستحقه من البحث والدراسة وأن تدونا بملاحظاتكم وآرائكم مساهمة في تطويره نحو الأفضل ويسعدنا تعاونكم بأبحاثكم ودراساتكم وأعمالكم العلمية إثراء للمجلة الإلكترونية ولتقدم هذا الفرع من الإختصاص في أوطاننا.

..... وعليكم السلام

"Terrorism and Identity Diffusion" لكل من قدرني حفي (مصر)، خليل فاضل (مصر)، عدنان حب الله (لبنان)، عادل صادق (مصر)، عبد اللطيف الخزرجي (العراق)، لؤي خزععل العمشاني (العراق)، هيثم أحمد الزبيدي (العراق)، أنور وادي (فلسطين) ويحيى الرخاوي (مصر).

في الباب الثالث "مؤتمرات نفسية" نعرض للمؤتمر الثالث عشر للجمعية العالمية للطب النفسي، الذي يقع للمرة الأولى في تاريخه في بلد عربي وإفريقي مع تقديم دعوة خاصة إلى الأطباء النفسيين العرب للمشاركة المكثفة والفعالة في هذه الظاهرة العالمية والسعي لإنجاحها حتى تتمكن مستقبلًا من تنظيم المزيد من المؤتمرات العالمية في البلاد العربية. كما تقدم للملتقى الذي ينعقد ببلدان (5-10 أكتوبر 2005) حول العلاج الجشطالتي كأحد العلاجات الطبية البديلة والذي ينظمه مركز "جواكوري" للعلاج الجشطالتي، ثم نعرض للبرنامج الأول للمؤتمر الرابع والعشرين الفرنسي-المغربي للطب النفسي (فرنسا 25-26/11/2005) حول تطور مفهوم الاضطرابات الثاقطية، كما نعرض لبرنامج المؤتمر الدولي لجامعة الأقصى حول موضوع "النص بين التحليل والتأويل والتلقي" الذي ينعقد بكلية الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية بمدينة غزة أيام 4-6 أبريل 2006، ونأتي على ختام هذا الباب نعرض أجندة المؤتمرات الطب نفسية العربية والعالمية للثلاثية الثالثة لسنة 2005.

في باب "مراجعة كتب" نعرض لأفضل الإصدارات العلمية والطب نفسية الحديثة، حيث تقدم بداية كتاب "ذكاء الانفعال وإنسانيته" لـ فاروق سعدي مجذوب" أستاذ علم النفس بالجامعة اللبنانية والذي يعد مرجعًا في ميدانه وشمه إضافة مميزة في إثراء المكتبة النفسية العربية، ولا يفوتني تهنئة المؤلف على المستوى الأكاديمي الراقى الذي جاء عليه الكتاب مع الاعتراف بالجهود الاستثنائية والضخم الذي قدمه لإنجاز هذا العمل. ثم نعرض لآخر إصدارات عبد الستار إبراهيم حول "السعادة الشخصية في عالم مشحون بالتوتر وضغوط الحياة" الذي جاء نشره في "الزمن الأفضل"، لما يتعرض له الإنسان المعاصر من شدائد وضغوطات على مستويات متعددة، وقد تضمن الكتاب ثلاثة محاور رئيسية: أولاً ما ينبغي أن نعرفه عن التوتر، ثانياً أساليب هادئة وريزية في مواجهة التوتر وثالثاً الاسترخاء وأساليب أخرى لمعالجة الضغوط. أما الإصدار الثالث فكان للدكتور أكرم زيدان وكتابه "سيكولوجية المقامرة". ونختتم هذا الباب بكتاب "فخ العولمة" لهانس - بيتر مارتين و هارالد شومان ترجمة عدنان عباس علي و الذي حضي بانتشار واسع لما تضمنه من كشف للوجه الإنساني المخفي واللامعلن للعولمة في شكلها الحالي السلطوي.

تهنئة بالتحرير

العولمة ... الأحداث الجارية و الطب النفسي

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العولمة، الحضارة و الثقافة،
 أربعة مصطلحات لا بد من تحديدها: العولمة، العالمية، الشمولية،
 عبر الأوطان (عبر القارات)
 بالإضافة إلى مزيد من الحاجة لمعرفة أكثر عن: الثقافة، الحضارة
 (1 من 2) أن تعولر = أن توحد العالم في المجال أو التطبيق
 العالمية: تتعلق بما يند إلى أكثر من دولة أو إلى كل الدول.
 (2 من 2) أن تعولر = الشمولية: تشير إلى ضبط من كزي مطلق (الدكتاورية) سواء على مستوى الدولة أو على مستوى العالم
 عبر الدول: ما يخطى أو يتجاوز الدول
 عبر القارات: ما يخطى أو يتجاوز القارات

الجزء الأول - العولمة و الأحداث الجارية

الحاجة إلى العولمة

ذوات تحقيق الأمل تتمثل في (أمثلة)

-
-
-
-

الافتراضات و الإشكالات الأساسية

(1)

في مقابل

(-)
 في مقابل

(2)

في مقابل:

التواصل المتعدد القنوات (وجها لوجه)

(3)

في مقابل

(4)

(5)

(!)

في مقابل

(6)

أنواع العولمة

الأولى: العولمة السلطوية

(7)

أمثلة لسوء استخدام "العولمة"

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(
الثانية: العولمة الإنسانية

عن الثقافة و الحضارة
أولاً: الثقافة

عن العولمة السلطوية
فرض، إقحام، تدعيم، توحيد نمط طريقة حياة يزعمون
نجاحها، بل وتفردتها (باستبعاد غيرها) مثلاً، فرض:

() ()
() ()
() ()

ثانياً: الحضارة

أهداف عاجلة (ومتوسطة) واحدة () () :

- (1)
(2)
(3)

نظام سياسي واحد
موقف موحد من الدين

متى تصبح الثقافة حضارة؟

- (1)
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(5)

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خلاصة القول

عن العولمة الإنسانية

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الحضارة الإسلامية الكامنة

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فيما يلي مجرد أمثلة لما تتميز به الحضارة الإسلامية الكامنة
(والواعدة)

- (1)
(2)
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- (4)
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وهم (خدعة) صدام الحضارات

الحضارة والثقافة ليستا مترادفتين

- (7)

حضارة إسلامية

(10)

النتائج الإيجابية المحتملة

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إن أكرمكم عند الله أتقاكم

↑

↑

↑

معنى أحداث سبتمبر والسببية الغانية

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الجزء الثاني - العولمة و الطب النفسي

1. إذا سادت عولمة الساطة

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2. أما إذا سادت العولمة الإنسانية

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مضاعفات الأحداث الجارية

1. المضاعفات السلبية

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2. المضاعفات المهددة

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الإتجاه نحو العولمة، التدين و الشعور بالانتماء

بحث ميداني على عينتين من أساتذة وطلاب جامعة باتنة - الجزائر

د. بشير معمرية - علم النفس - باتنة - الجزائر

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المقدمة: من الخصائص الأبرز لمرحلة العولمة، ميلها إلى التغيير باستمرار، وهذا الميل هو الذي جعله يتطور. فهو يتغير في كل شيء؛ في الأفكار وفي السياسة والاقتصاد والتربية والثقافة ومسائل النقل والإعلام وغيرها. وهذه التغيرات بعضها عطلت بشكل بسيط وخفي، بحيث لا يمكن يوثق على المسار الحياتي للناس، بينما تغيرات أخرى يكون لها وقع قوي وتأثير واضح على أفكار الناس ومعتقداتهم، وهنما ما هو وعلاقتها وأساليب حياتهم، ومن هذه التغيرات القوية البيانات السماوية والروحية، وكذلك المذاهب والأفكار الإنسانية كالاشتراكية والشيوعية والرأسمالية التي كان لها تأثير قوي على أفكار الناس وسلوكهم على مستوى المجتمعات البشرية طيلة عقود من الزمن.

ومسألة الحتمية للتغيير هذه، ظهر في السنوات الأخيرة مفهوم جديد أخذ يشغل الناس ويستحوذ على أفكارهم وأجهاهم وهنما ما هو. فمنذ ظهور كتاب فرانسيس فوكوياما Francis Fukuyama بعنوان: "نهاية التاريخ" *The End of History* "صيف عام 1989، الذي تنبأ فيه، بنهاية الدولة والوطنية والهاوية الأيديولوجية ونهاية التاريخ (1: 58) والعولمة تشغل اهتمام كبير من المثقفين والمفكرين والسياسيين والاقتصاديين بمجرد ظهورها على مسرح الفكر الإنساني. فأثارت قرائع الكتاب والملوفين في شتى أصناف الفكر والمعرفة، الاقتصاد السياسي، الثقافة، التربية، الإعلام التكنولوجية المعلوماتية، الهوية، الانتماء، الدين وغيرها، حتى صارت القضية الأبرز تداولا على النطاق العالمي الواسع. وتباينت مواقف الناس إزاءها بين مؤيد ومعارض وغير مكترث، وعقدت حولها مؤتمرات وندوات في مؤسسات علمية واقتصادية وتكنولوجية مختلفة، كما قامت ضدها مظاهرات في أماكن مختلفة من العالم الغربي خاصة.

هذا بالنسبة لظاهرة العولمة التي برزت بقوة وجذبت إليها انتباه الشعوب والأمم على مستوى العالم. ولكن كيف ينظر إليها شعوب ومثقفو العالم غير الغربي (المجتمعات النامية)، وخاصة العالم العربي الإسلامي؟ في الحقيقة هناك ثلاثة اتجاهات:

الأول يرى عدم التسرع في الحكم السلبي على العولمة، ويدعو إلى التريث حتى يتسنى فهمها، وربما الاستفادة منها اقتصاديا وتكنولوجيا ومعلوماتيا. الثاني ينظر إليها نظرة اللامبالى، فهو يعتبرها مجرد صيحة (موضة) جديدة لا تلبث أن تزول ويأفل نجمها، كما حدث للاسئعار والإمبريالية والشيوعية والفاشية والنازية وغيرها.

أما الثالث فينظر إليها نظرة شك وخوف ورفض باعتبارها اسئعار جديد، وهيمنة غربية على بقية العالم وأمره العالم. فالعولمة حركية / أمريكية / أوروبية، أي أن الغرب هو الذي وضع شروطها ومكوناتها، وهو الطرف الفاعل فيها، والملوث في حركتها وتوجهاتها، ويمارسها كواجب أخز على أساس إمكانياته وقدراته ونظمه، وبالتالي يدرك ماهيتها وفلسفتها ومضامينها، وأهدافها وعلاقتها، وتأثيراتها على مصالحه وارتباطاته وتوجهاته العالمية. وهي كظاهرة عالمية تتداخل فيها القضايا الاقتصادية والسياسية والاجتماعية والثقافية، بمعنى أن الدخول تحت تأثيرها يترتب عليه إلغاء الحدود السياسية للدول ذات السيادة، وأنظمتها وتشريعاتها، ودون اعتبار لإجراءات حكومية بدولية دون أخرى. بمعنى أن هناك إسقاطا للإجراءات الجمركية، وإسقاطا لمراقبة السلع التي تدخل إلى الوطن، وإسقاطا للقيود الدينية التي تخمر استيراد سلع معينة، وتخمر ممارسات سلوكية معينة. إن إزالة الحدود السياسية والقيود الدينية والخصوصيات الثقافية، يعني أن الأشخاص لا تكون لديهم تلك الخصوصيات المتعلقة بدينهم وأوطانهم، فيفقدون بالتالي هويتهم وانتماءهم.

فالعولمة ظاهرة أمريكية بالدرجة الأولى، ذات طابع اقتصادي وسياسي وثقافي. فانقال رؤوس الأموال والسلع ومنتجات الإنتاج والإعلام، يبعثه انتقال لتغير وعادات وتقاليد الثقافات الغربية والأمريكية خاصة. أي أن العولمة خطة غربية أمريكية جديدة لهيمنة على كل البلدان بإزالة هويتها وفرض الهوية الغربية الأمريكية عليها، وخاصة في مجال الثقافة والانتماء للوطن وللدين الإسلامي. فالعولمة تعني محو كل ملامح الوطن، وإزالة خصوصياته الثقافية ذات الطابع الديني والأخلاقي.

هذا بالنسبة للعولمة، أما بالنسبة للدينين بالإسلام، فإنه يمثل أحد المقومات الأساسية لمكونات والهوية والثقافة لدى المجتمعات الإسلامية، فإذا كان تعريف

الثقافة يقول أها : " أسلوب حياة وطريقة عيش في مجتمع ما من المجتمعات، كما ورثها أبناؤه ". فإننا نجد أن معظم أساليب وطرق ممارسات الحياة اليومية لدى هذه المجتمعات مستمدة من تعاليم الإسلام ومبادئه. كما أن الإسلام هو أحد مقومات الشعور بالانتماء لدى هذه المجتمعات. فأهم عناصر الانتماء للوطن هي الرقعة الجغرافية والدين واللغة. ولهذا ينسك لها الأفراد كخصوصيات لانتماءهم وتقديرهم وغنىهم عن غيرهم، ولا يسمعون بالملابس لها أو محوها واستبدالها هوية أخرى وانتماء آخر. وبالتالي فإذا كانت العولمة اجناباها أمريكا وغربا لجميع دول العالم بالسلع والتكنولوجيا والمعلوماتية، ومن ثم اجناباها اقتصاديا وسياسيا وثقافيا، فإن هذا الاجناب سيشكل للمجتمعات الفتيرة والعاجزة، وفي نفس الوقت التي تعزز بلديتها ووطنها، تهدلها في هويتها وانتماءها.

أهمية البحث

- 1
- 2
- 3

أهداف البحث

- 1
- 2
- 3

الإطار النظري للبحث

1- مفهوم العولمة

() ()
() ()

1989 ()

: مجموعة من الظواهر والمتغيرات والتطورات الاقتصادية والسياسية والاجتماعية والثقافية والتكنولوجية والإعلامية والمعلوماتية التي تمتد تفاعلاتها وتأثيراتها لتشمل معظم دول العالم.

(1:25)

()

: 14)

(148).

3- مظاهر العولمة

3.1 العولمة والاقتصاد

1989

" Globalization "

2- تعريف العولمة

" Globe "

Globalization

(147 : 14) . "

الدفاع عن مصالح

-4

مراكز المنظومة الرأسمالية

نهاية التاريخ

-5

(184 : 5).

-6

تمكين الرأسمالية من تجاوز أزمتهما الراهنة دون انهيار خطير.

3.2 العولمة والثقافة

(57 : 1)

" Global culture "

: 25)

(2).

الثقافة العولمية "

" (56 : 1) "

نهاية الجغرافيا

(28 : 16).

وضع حرج يرهن سيادتها وخصوصياتها الثقافية والدينية.

*

: (157 : 14).

تعميق الاختراق

-1

الاقتصادي

سلوك وقوة

-2

الشركات المتعددة الجنسيات

3.3 العولمة والهوية

تذويب الاقتصاد الوطني

-3

(15 : 53 - 54).

(20 : 63 - 64).

(7 : 19).

4- التدين بالإسلام

(2 : 109).

" "

(19 : 173 - 174).

الانتماء حاجة نفسية أساسية لدى الإنسان

()

(12 : 103).

(Religere)

(7 : 9).

(Religion)

(21 : 64).

الإيمان :

(: 3).

والعمل.

(17 : 125 - 126).

(24 : 12).

(12 : 105).

5- الشعور بالانتماء للوطن

فالانتماء عندما يشعر به

الفرد إزاء وطنه أو إزاء أي موضوع يعتبر سمة سوية.

(1)

3- أدوات البحث

أ - استبيان الاتجاه نحو العولمة

مشكلة البحث

30

(1، 3، 4، 5، 7، 10، 11، 12، 13، 15، 21، 22، 24).

-1

-2

-3

-4

صدق الاستبيان

فروض البحث

-1

-2

-3

-4

إجراءات البحث الميدانية

1- منهج البحث

ثبات الاستبيان

1 - طريقة إعادة تطبيق الاستبيان :

إجراءات البحث الميدانية

1- منهج البحث

72
(20 =)

(20 =)

.0001

10.42

ثبات الاستبيان

1 - طريقة إعادة تطبيق الاستبيان :

43
0.408

20
.001

2 - طريقة التجزئة النصفية :

إجراءات البحث الميدانية

1- منهج البحث

2- عينة البحث

63
151

214

.001

.0554
0.713

ب - استبيان مستوى التدين

43.37

55 32

42

31 24
.1.56

28.16

(1)

44	32	12	كلية الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية
27	18	9	كلية الحقوق والعلوم السياسية
25	15	10	كلية الاقتصاد والتجارة والتسيير
43	32	11	كلية العلوم الاجتماعية والإسلامية
31	20	11	كلية الهندسة
44	34	10	كلية العلوم
214	151	63	المجموع

34

صدق الاستبيان

1 - صدق المحكمين :

34

08

0.01

مرتفعو التدين بالإ. : مرتفعو التدين بالإسلام
منخفضو التدين بالإ. : منخفضو التدين بالإسلام
متوسط ح. : المتوسط الحسابي
انحراف م. : الانحراف المعياري
م. دلالة : مستوى الدلالة
عينة أ. : عينة الأساتذة ن = 34
عينة ط. : عينة الطلاب ن = 82

ثانيا : مناقشة نتائج البحث

1 - الفرضية الأولى :

% 17.46 :

% 19.21

0.05

(2)

الفرضية الثالثة ونصها :

80.71

% 82.54

%.
" "

17 :

-1

41 :

-2

" " (3)

2 - الفرضية الثانية :

(2)

0.05

المتغير العينة	مرتفعو الأ. للوطن		منخفضو الأ. للوطن		قيمة "ت" م. دلالة
	متوسط ح.	انحراف م.	متوسط ح.	انحراف م.	
عينة أ.	55.33	13.61	56.92	13.94	0.27 - غير دالة
عينة ط.	60.18	22.14	64.06	19.87	0.52 - غير دالة

مرتفعو الأ. للوطن : مرتفعو الانتماء للوطن
منخفضو الأ. للوطن : منخفضو الانتماء للوطن
متوسط ح. : المتوسط الحسابي
انحراف م. : الانحراف المعياري
م. دلالة : مستوى الدلالة
عينة أ. : عينة الأساتذة ن = 34
عينة ط. : عينة الطلاب ن = 82

(3)

الفرضية الرابعة ونصها :

(4)

14

	0.242	63 =
0.01	0.450	151 =

(4)

0.05

0.01

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*

: 2004.

()
24)
2003 (2 :)

الفرضية الثالثة :
(3)

الفرضية الرابعة :
(4)

0.01

المراجع

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أمراض نفسية تتحدى العولمة (العولمة والطب النفسي)

أ.د. محمد أحمد النابلسي - الطب النفسي - لبنان

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لا يخرج العولمة في كنفها عن كونها واحداً من بدائل المالنوسية. فالأولى تبدو كأنها تدفع العالم باتجاه صدام حضاري يحمل معه نهاية التاريخ، في حين تصدنا الثانية بنهاية العالم بسبب تضاف أربعة عوامل هي: 1- الفقر. و2- الجوع. و3- المرض. و4- الحرب. بل أن العديد من متألمي نهاية العالم ينظرون لأزماته فطرة تراكمية فيجمعون بين عناصر المالنوسية والعولمة ثم يضيفون إليها خوف الكليات (نهاية الثانية وبداية الثالثة) حتى يبدو المشهد منشأماً وخافاً للاكتئاب. وبما أن أخطار العولمة أكثر إثارة للخوف، بسبب حداثة وعمها، فإن الخوف منها يخطى كل الحدود. فمن فيروسات الحاسوب التي قد تنسب بكوامرث نووية أو بيئية، أو إمراضية إلى مساهمة ثورة الاتصالات في انتشار أوبئة الإيدز وجنون البقر... إلخ. وإذا كان الشك قد تطرق إلى المالنوسية إلى حد وصفها بالخرافة (أو أقله إلى حد إحراك إمكانية تعويض عناصر قصتها) فإن هذا الشك لم يصل بعد للعولمة. حيث تشهد انشطار العالم إلى شطرين. أحدهما غني ومؤيد لها (وإن كان لبعض الأغنياء تحفظات حولها). والآخر فقير معاد للعولمة. وهو يكرس قنطرة اعتراضها عليها بوقرة مرتقبة ومملتة وتكراريتها. وكما يبدو من عنوان مقالنا فإننا نسعى لمقاربتة الموضوع مقاربتة علمية - طيبة. إلا أننا نقدم لهذه المقاربتة بسؤال قد يبدو في غاية السلاجة وهو:

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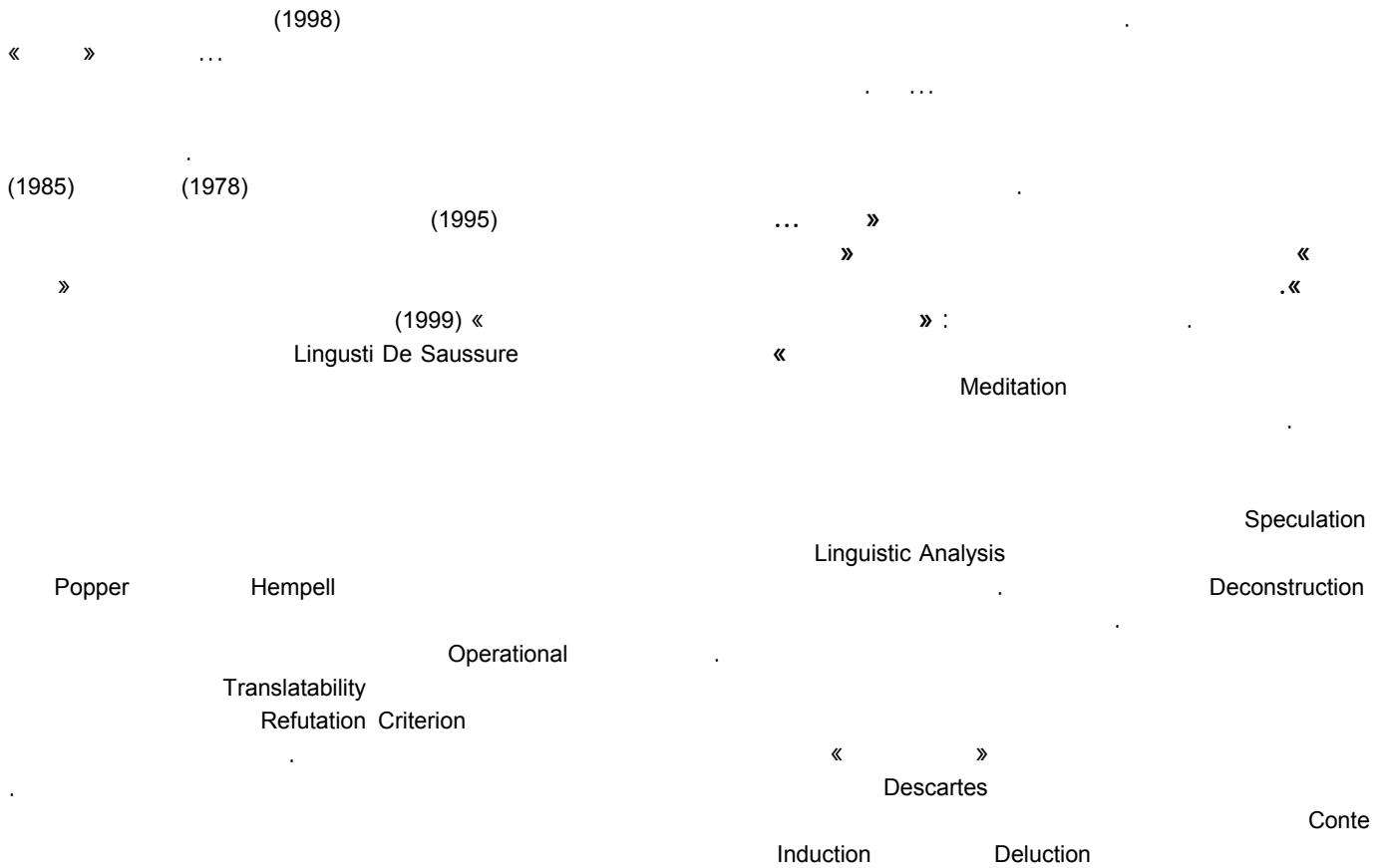
السيكولوجيا و حوار الحضارات

أ.د. جيمي بيشاي

مدير مستشفى المحاربين القدماء - بنسلفانيا - الولايات المتحدة

يعتبر كتاب الدكتور محمد عثمان بخاتي «الإيمراك الحسي عند ابن سينا» أول محاولة عربية لتطوير المنهج العلمي في الدراسات النفسية العربية، وتعددية للنهضة الفلسفية على هذا الصعيد. بل ربما كان هذا العمل مؤسساً لمنطلقات الحوار بين الحضارة العربية والحضارات الأخرى. وهو الحوار المزدوج حالياً عقب طروحات الصدام الحضاري. فقد عملت هذه المحاولة الجادة إلى ربط التراث الإسلامي بالحداثة وما بعد الحداثة. فلا جدوى في رأينا من التفرق بين منهج إسلامي وآخر علماني. فالمنهج العلمي ليس منهجاً خاصاً بالغرب أو غفيرة دون غيرها. بل هو منهج علمي واحد سواء أكان اكتشافاً يعود لأعمال فرنسيس بيكون (1561 - 1926 (أو غاليليو) 1564 - 1642 (أو قبل ذلك بقرنين عدة. كمثل أعمال ابن سينا) 980 - 1038 (أو ابن خلدون) 1332 - 1406 (فالمنهج العلمي موجود ومتاح لكل من يشاء المشاركة في موكب العلم وتطوراتها. ولا يختلف في هذا إلى أي علماء النفس في أوروبا وأميركا عهدهم في دول العالم الثالث.

وحسبنا هنا التذكير بكتاب الدكتور محمد أحمد النابلسي «نحو سيكولوجيا عربية» بما تضمنه من مناقشة نظرية لمبادئ تصنيف الأمراض استناداً إلى خصوصيات البيئة. في إطار المنهج العلمي والإفادة من التراكمات العلمية الإنسانية التي يعتبرها المؤلف ملكاً للحضارة الإنسانية وليس لحضارة ما دون أخرى.



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(M. Lezak: Neuro

Psychological Assessment 2000)

Culture Shock

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(*) الإمام الغزالي بين مادحيه وناقديه، الدكتور يوسف القرصاوي، دار الوفاء، الطبعة الثالثة، 1992.
(**) د. علي عيسى عثمان، لماذا الإسلام وكيف؟، دار النفائس، بيروت، 1997.
(***) زكي نجيب محمود (1979)، ثقافتنا في مواجهة العصر، دار الشروق، بيروت، والذهن اصطلاح عربي صميم يحمل معنى العقل والفؤاد معاً ولكن هذا بحاجة إلى دراسة مستقلة.

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المجلة الإلكترونية لشبكة العلوم النفسية

المجلد 1 - العدد الثالث 2004



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المجلد 1 - العدد الرابع 2004



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المؤشرات العبادية في اختبار تبصر المتون



د. فاروق سعدي مجذوب

السعادة الشخصية - في عالم مشحون بالتوتر



د. عبد الستار إبراهيم

المجلة الإلكترونية لشبكة العلوم النفسية

المجلد 1 - العدد الأول 2004



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المجلة الإلكترونية لشبكة العلوم النفسية

المجلد 1 - العدد الثاني 2004



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التي هي في الحقيقة هيكلية، حيث أن كل فرد من الأفراد يتفاعل مع البيئة المحيطة به، ويتأثر بها، ويتكيف معها. وهذا التفاعل والتأثر والتكيف هو ما يشكل الشخصية، ويحدد سلوك الفرد، ويؤثر على نمط حياته. وهذا هو الجوهر الأساسي للنموذج البيئي-النفساني، وهو النموذج الذي يركز على التفاعل بين الفرد وبيئته، وعلى كيفية تأثير هذا التفاعل على نمو الشخصية وتطورها. وهذا النموذج هو الذي يفسر لنا لماذا يتصرف بعض الأفراد بطريقة معينة، ولماذا يتغير سلوكهم مع الزمن، ولماذا يختلفون عن الآخرين. وهذا هو العلم الذي يهتم بفهم الإنسان، وفهم سلوكه، وفهم ما يجعله إنساناً. وهذا هو العلم الذي يهتم بفهم النفس، وفهم العقل، وفهم المشاعر، وفهم الدوافع، وفهم القيم، وفهم المعتقدات، وفهم العادات، وفهم التقاليد، وفهم الثقافة، وفهم المجتمع، وفهم التاريخ، وفهم الحضارة، وفهم الإنسانية. وهذا هو العلم الذي يهتم بفهم الإنسان، وفهم سلوكه، وفهم ما يجعله إنساناً. وهذا هو العلم الذي يهتم بفهم النفس، وفهم العقل، وفهم المشاعر، وفهم الدوافع، وفهم القيم، وفهم المعتقدات، وفهم العادات، وفهم التقاليد، وفهم الثقافة، وفهم المجتمع، وفهم التاريخ، وفهم الحضارة، وفهم الإنسانية.

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إدارة الإبداع... النداء المجهول في عصر العولمة

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العولمة أصلاً مفهوم اقتصادي-شمولي يصف حركة التغيير المتواصلة والمتفاعلة في الجوانب الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والثقافية في العالم المعاصر. وبالغ من أن بدايات هذا المفهوم ترجع إلى مراحل تاريخية طويلة، فإن ترسيخ مفهوم العولمة بمعناه الحديث بدأ في الربع الأخير من القرن السابق بعد إظهار المحسك الشيوعي، واستمراد أمريكا بالعالم ومطالبها دول العالم بتوقيع اتفاقية التجارة العالمية (الجات). ومن ثم أصبح المفهوم في ثوبه هذا يدرك على أنه أمر يكي المولد والنشأة، وأنه ذو علاقة وطيدة بالهيمنة الاقتصادية وسيطرة النظام الأجلو-أمريكي بأناطه السياسية والاقتصادية والثقافية على العالم.

ولهذا من الطبيعي أن توجد مقاومة شديدة بين أنماط كبيرة من المثقفين والمفكرين في العالم لككرة العولمة. فالعولمة في نظر هؤلاء المعارضين تعني الانتقال الحرس من الاموال علي نطاق العالم بأسره، وازدياد جشع الشركات العملاقة، منعدده الجنسيه، التي توسع نشاطها في كافة بلاد العالم لكي ترزاد ثراء وقوة وسلطانا علي حساب الشعوب الأخرى. وربما أيضا تعني في أذهان ذلك الفريق من المعارضين ضياع الإحساس القومي والهوية الوطنية، نتيجة للسيطرة الأجنبية التي قد تحملها العولمة. ويتراد الهجوم في عالمنا العربي بشكل خاص لككرة العولمة، إثر ظهور فكرة «صدام الحضرارات». فقد أصبحت هذه الكلمة موصومة، لا بد من إزالتها مسبقا قبل أي تفكير أو تحليل معمق لمعانها المختلفة.

وينظر البعض الأخر (مثال 6، 25) إلى هذا المفهوم بشكل مجذب، ويرى العولمة بالعكس على أنها تمثل تطوراً إيجابياً لأنها ساعدت على تحقيق الثورة المعرفية والتقدم العلمي والتكنولوجي، هذا التقدم العلمي الذي جعل العالم أكثر اندماجاً، كما سهلت حركة الاموال والسلع والخدمات. فضلاً عن أنها سناهر في العملية الشمولية حيث سنوف فرص التدرج والعمل، كما أنها سناهد على تقبل التكنولوجيا المتطورة، وبناء قاعدة صناعية ستخدم أجلاً أو عاجلاً البلدان الفقيرة.

ومن رأينا، أن العولمة قد فرضت وجودها علينا أياً كان رأينا في تجاوزها وسواء رفضناها أم قبلناها. ومن ثم فلا بدليل أماننا إلا أن نتعامل معها بموضوعية، وأن نعد العدة لمواجهة تحدياتها التي أصبحت حقيقة من حقائق عالمنا المعاصر. ليس من أهدافنا إذن في هذا البحث أن ننهي إلى فئة المهاجرين، ولا إلى زمرة المناضين عنها. هدفنا ببساطة أن نقدّم بعض الصور التي تقودنا لمواجهة تحدياتها بالموضوعية والنسلح للمعركة الحضارية الراهنة التي فرضها العولمة علينا.

ومن الطبيعي أن يكون للعلوم النفسية والسلوكية - في من حلها الراهنة من النضج المعرفي والمهجي - دورها من حيث تقديم الاستراتيجيات والاقترحات التي يمكن أن تساعدنا على تطوير إمكاناتنا الإبداعية لمواجهة متطلبات العصر بشكل يساعد على التعامل الإيجابي مع الجوانب المتعلقة بالتغيرات الاجتماعية والثقافية المرتبطة بالتحول المرافق للعولمة.

ومن بين هذه الجوانب بشكل خاص تنمية مفاهيم إدارية جديدة لتسمية الإبداع والابتكار في المؤسسات الاناجية والاجتماعية والعلمية (أفضل 25). ويحتاج هذا منا بادئ ذي بدء أن نعرف أو لا على مفهوم الإبداع كما سنستخدمه في هذا السياق، ثم الخصائص المطلوبة في النظر الإدارية لتحقيق أكبر قدر ممكن من الابتكار والتجديد في عصر العولمة.

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مفهوم الإبداع

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"Creatology" (31)

¹ يشتمل الإبداع على عدد من القدرات والخصائص منها: السبولة والطلاقة في الأفكار والمرونة الفكرية ورؤية أكثر من مشكلة في الموقف الواحد، ومنها أيضاً الأصالة والقدرة على اكتشاف علاقات بين الأشياء قد تبدو - أو كانت تبدو قبل ظهور العمل الإبداعي - متناقضة وغير مترابطة. وكلما زاد حظ الشخص من هذه الخصائص زادت لديه القدرة على الإبداع (أنظر: 1، 2، 11، 13).

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جدول 1 :

العوامل الميزة	المؤسسات الفعالة	المؤسسات غير الفعالة
1. كيفية أداء عملهم	السماح باختيار أسلوب العمل	فقدان التميز والاستقلال
2. المقاطعة	السماح بأداء العمل بأقل قدر ممكن من المقاطعات	كثرة المقاطعات والاجتماعات والاتصالات الهاتفية
3. المصادر والخدمات	وفرة المصادر والأجهزة والدعم المادي.	قصور المصادر وشح الخدمات المناسبة
4. الأهداف المعلن عنها	التركيز على الأهداف البعيدة المدى	التركيز على الأهداف قصيرة المدى
5. التعامل مع الوقت	إعطاء الوقت المناسب	الحث والتهديد بضغط الوقت
6. التعاون والتنسيق بين العاملين	بحث التعاون والتفاعل المهني بين العاملين	الجمود الإداري والقيادة الإدارية الهرمية والمركزية
7. العلاقات الاجتماعية	يتحقق فيها التوازن بين الدفء والجودة	الاعترا ب والعزلة
8. أنماط القيادة	فرق العمل والتفاعل	المركزية والهرمية
9. الدوافع	تدعيم الإنجاز والتجويد في أداء العمل	التركيز على القوة و تدعيم الطاعة

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السلوك في المنظمات الاجتماعية وعلاقته بالإبداع

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"D. Taylor " (34)

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3 أي الصراع بين متطلبات الأدوار المختلفة التي يجب أن يقوم بها الشخص، وذلك كالموازنة بين الوقت الذي ينبغي أن يقضيه الشخص في عمله (للنجاح في دوره المهني) أو مع أسرته (للنجاح في دوره الأسرى)، ويحدث صراع أحياناً بسبب التعقيدات التي تفرضها الوظيفة، ويحدث أيضاً عندما لا تتطابق أهداف المؤسسة، وأهداف البناء مع حاجات الأفراد (للزبد عن مفهوم الدور الاجتماعي، وصراع الأدوار، أنظر المرجع 3، الفصل الخامس، ص ص 180-185).

ومعنى

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استراتيجيات إبداعية-إدارية للتعامل مع تحديات العولمة

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المفاهيم الخاطئة يمكن أن تولد سياسات إدارية خاطئة

4. نقل المعلومات والمهارات المعرفية والتقنية Transfer of knowledge skills

مفاهيم وتصورات إدارية خاطئة عن الإبداع والابتكار

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توصيات تتعلق بأساليب تنمية الإدارة الإبداعية

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الشخصية العربية و إعصار العولمة...قراءات

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خليل محمد فاضل خليل - القاهرة ، مصر
الحارث عبد الحميد حسن - بغداد - العراق
مجموعة من المفكرين العرب

العولمة موضوع للحوار أم لعنف قادم
محاولات تشويه صورة الإنسان العربي
سيكولوجية الشخصية العربية
الاتكالية في الشخصية العربية
أقوال في العولمة

■ إيجابيات العولمة

العولمة موضوع للحوار أم لعنف قادم

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مع أن المعنيين بموضوع العولمة غير مقتنعين على تحديده مفهوم العولمة بتعريف واحد، إلا أنهم لا يختلفون على أن العولمة تعني زيادة انتقال السلع وسرؤوس الأموال، وسهولة حركة الناس والمعلومات وتقنيات الإنتاج، وأشكال السلوك والتطبيقات بين دول العالم.

وبما أن العولمة، في واحد من أبعادها الأساسية ظاهرة اجتماعية، فألها تخضع لمبدأ أو مسلمة علمية، هي أن حدوث ظاهرة اجتماعية ما يفضي بالضرورة إلى نتائج إيجابية، وأخرى سلبية. فلنحاول تحديده ذلك بشيء من الإيجاز، مبغطين في الحديث عن أصل وفصل العولمة، وتاريخ نشوئها ما إذا كانت قديمة، ظهرت بنشوء الامبراطوريات الأولى، أو حديثة بدأت بالهياكل الكتلنة الاشتراكية (1989)، وإعلان (النظام العالمي الجديد) على لسان بوش الأب، أله جاءت نتيجة ثورة الاتصالات والمعلوماتية التي عاجلتها الرأسمالية الصناعية حالها عندما خرجت من الحرب العالمية الثانية منهوكة القوى؛ أو أله تطور طبيعي للحضارة عبر التاريخ أو أله تمثل أعلى مراحل الرأسمالية، وما إلى ذلك من أمور.

ما يعنينا (الحكومة والمجتمع) هو أن العولمة أصبحت حقيقة واقعة؛ ستعرض نفسها علينا بالكامل بعد أن تستقر الأوضاع الأمنية. واتفق أن تراجع العنف بمسمياته المعدلة سيفضي مساحته من الميدان إلى (العنف الكروي) وأن العولمة ستكون محور هذا العنف. ولأن العراقيين (اعتادوا) على العنف الجسدي، فأنه مخفي عليهم أن تتمكن منهم (سايكولوجية العنف) ليمارسوها في موضوع جديد يستغل في (الأنفخات) الموعودة قريبا، وستكون العولمة هو هذا الموضوع الجديد ما لم يهد لها بالحوار الهادف إلى ترويض الموقف التي تناص العولمة وتلك التي تقف بالصد منها. ونرى أن الإشكالية ليست في أن تكون مع أو ضد العولمة، إنما في طريقة التعامل معها. وهذا يتطلب (كمحاولة أولى) تحديده ما في العولمة من إيجابيات وسلبيات.

■ سلبيات العولمة

محاولات تشويه صورة الإنسان العربي

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يعتمد تشويه صورة الإنسان العربي على حملة إعلامية مستمرة ومكثمة، تقوم على أسس سيكولوجية محكمة، وتعتمد مبدأ الإفاضة (Flooding)، حيث تكرر الفكر بصور ومناسبات مختلفة يساعد على ترسيخها بشكل إيجابي لا يلزمه التدقيق، لأنه يصبح جزءاً من الذاكرة بعيدة المدى. التي تقصر الذكريات التي لا نستطيع استحضارها، لكنها تخضع حين تجد ما يذكرها. وهي بالتالي نوع من غسيل المخ الجماعي عبر وسائل الإعلام.

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إرهابية الإنسان العربي

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* الانتكالية في الشخصية العربية *

أ.د. الحارث عبد الحميد حسن - علم النفس - العراق

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يُولد الإنسان وهو معتمدٌ على أمه، لانهما مصدر الحياة بالنسبة له، فهي التي تُضَعُّه وتغذيه، وتحميه وتخطه برعايتها واهتمامها، لانه لا حول له ولا قوة. وإذا كانت فترة ما بعد الولادة وعلى مدى تسعة أشهر تقريباً، هي مرحلة الاعتماد والانتكالية، شبه الكاملة على الأمر في المقام الأول (أو من يرعاه ويغذيه)، فإن فترة ما قبل الولادة وعلى مدى تسعة أشهر تقريباً أيضاً، هي التي يعيش أُناسها الجنين في مرحلته معتمداً ومنكلاً عليها بشكل كامل ومطلق، لانهما مصدر غذائه عن طريق الحبل السري والمشيمة قبل ذلك.

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د. عبد الباقي الهرماسي

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د. يوسف حسن

د. عبد الخالق عبد الله

* المعرفة العدد 120 - 2005

أقوال في العولمة

مجموعة من المفكرين العرب

د. محمد جابر الأنصاري

د. عبد الخالق عبد الله

د. عبد الخالق عبد الله

exhibitionism

د. محمد جابر الأنصاري

د. سليمان إبراهيم العسكري

د. جورج قرم

د. عبد الخالق عبد الله

د. عبد الخالق عبد الله

د. عبد الخالق عبد الله

د. محمد جابر الأنصاري

د. جورج قـرم

د. سليمان إبراهيم العسكري

د. محمد جابر الأنصاري

د. عبد الخالق عبد الله

د. عبد الخالق عبد الله

د. جورج قـرم

د. فواد زكريا

مسعود ضاهر

د. سليمان إبراهيم العسكري

الذكاء الوجداني (مفهوم جديد في علم النفس)

اكتشف الفكر السيكلوجي الغربي مفهوم الذكاء المعرفي في بداية القرن العشرين، واكتشف مفهوم الذكاء الوجداني في نهايته.

د. بشير معمرية - علم النفس - جامعة الحاج لخضر - باتنة - الجزائر

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ملخص البحث: هدف البحث إلى التعرف بالذكاء الوجداني كمفهوم حديث في علم النفس. وتبين من استعراض هذا المفهوم أهمية الوجدان في الحياة النفسية للفرد، وأهمية الذكاء الوجداني في نجاح الفرد في حياته المهنية، وفي صحته النفسية. ويحدد الذكاء الوجداني من خلال ربط الذكاء بالوجدان. ويمنح فكرتين هما: أن يجعل الوجدان تفكيرنا أكثر ذكاءً، وأن يكون تفكيرنا ذكياً نحو حالاتنا الوجدانية. ويظهر مفهوم الذكاء الوجداني من خلال نموذجين نظريين هما: نموذج بيتر سالوفي وجون ماين ونموذج دانييل جولمان. ويطلق على الأول "نموذج القدرة" وعلى الثاني "نموذج السمات والمهارات". ويوجد بين النموذجين تداخلاً كبيراً، سواء من حيث تعريفهما للذكاء الوجداني أو من خلال تحليله إلى أبعاد. وتحدد هذه الأبعاد في الوعي بالذات، التحكم في الانفعالات، المثابرة، الحماس، الدافعية الذاتية، تفسير الانفعال للتفكير، القمص العاطفي، اللياقة الاجتماعية. وتبين من استعراض بعض الدراسات أن الذكاء الوجداني يرتبط إيجابياً بعوامل القبول والتجاذب المهني والصحة النفسية، ويرتبط سلباً بالفشل والاضطرابات النفسية والعدوان ومظاهر السلوك اللاسوي.

Abstract : The object of this study was to explain the concept of "Emotional Intelligence" as a recent concept in Psychology. The Importance of emotions in the psychological life of individual was emphasised as well as the importance of emotional intelligence in the success of the individual in his professional life and his psychological health. "Emotional Intelligence" is determined by the link between intelligence and emotion.

Two main ideas are stressed : that emotion makes our thinking more intelligent, and that our thinking must be intelligent towards our emotional states. Emotional intelligence has appeared in two theoretical models : Peter Salovey and John Mayer's model and Daniel Goleman's model. The first is called the "Ability model" and the second the "traits and skills model" and there is great deal of similarities between the two models in their definition of emotional intelligence and in its analysis into "dimensions". These dimensions can be summarised as follow : Self – awareness, Impulse control, Industry, Zeal, Self motivation, Emotion's facilitation of thinking, Empathy, and social deftness. Various studies mentioned that emotional intelligence is positively correlated with factors of excellence, career's success and psychological health. It is negatively correlated with factors of failure, psychological disorders, aggression and abnormal behaviour.

مقدمة

W. Wundt 1920 - 1832
1879 Leipzig

" Cognitive Intelligence " (*) - Affection Cognition :
A. Binet 1911 - 1857
Th. Simon 1961 - 1873
.Conation - Motive

1905 " L' Année Psychologique

Echelle métrique

(1991 :) " de l' intelligence " :
1945 - 1863 (1905) :
Ch. E. Spearman

D. Wechsler 1981 - 1896

1939

L. L. Thurston 1955 - 1887

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Emotional Intelligence

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1976 R. D. Mottran

R. R. Aston

J. R. Kelley

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1993 Caplan

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ثانيا : مفهوم الذكاء الوجداني (**)

Spacial Intelligence Logic - Mathematical Intelligence
 Bodily - Kinesthetic Intelligence
 Musical Intelligence
 Intrapersonal Intelligence
 Interpersonal Intelligence
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1985 R. J. Sternberg
 " Beyond Intelligence Quotient
 Contextuel theory

T. Armstrong

T. Buzan 1980

(2002 :)

1989

K. Field et al

Self - awareness
 Zeal Industry
 Empathy
 Impulse control
 Self - motivation
 .Social deftness

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«Learning and education : Psychoanalytic perspective .
"emotion and behavior monographs

Somatic Learning

Learning Consequences

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" Ability model

Representational -

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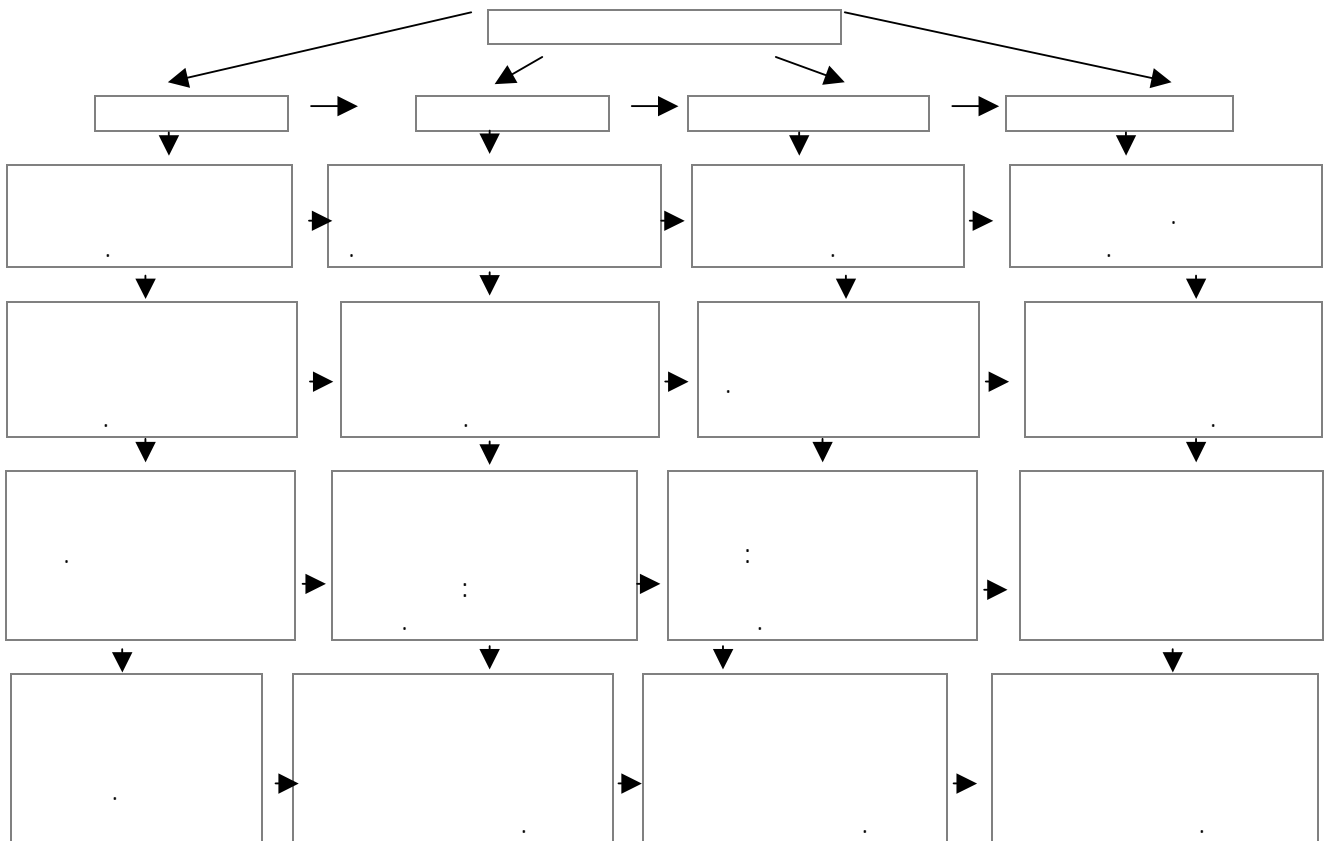
Imagination, Cognition and

(4

Emotional Intelligence Personality

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Emotion's Facilitation of **تيسير الانفعال للتفكير** (4-1-4) : thinking (1997·Salovey & Mayer .2003 :)

4-2 نموذج دانييل جولمان

Emotional " 1995 " Intelligence

(1 :) (2 :) (3 :) (4 :) (5 :)

: Self Awareness الوعي بالذات (4-2-1)

: (2003 :)

: Expression of Emotions صياغة الانفعالات (4-1-1)

: Understanding of Emotions فهم الانفعالات (4-1-2)

: Regulation of Emotions تنظيم الانفعالات (4-1-3)

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" Meta - cognition

" Meta - mood

" Observing ego

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Emotional Brain

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D. Zillmann

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: *Self Management* إدارة الذات (4-2-2
Emotion Management
: *Emotions Managing* *Regulating*

(*Cognitive Incapacitation*)

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: *Motivating oneself* حفز الذات (4-2-3

() (2001 :

Master)

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" *Aptitude*
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Thinking :

.*Brain*

" Working Memory
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Meta - ability

: Empathy (4-2-4) التعاطف
: Empathy

E. B. Titchener

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جذور الحب والاهتمام والرعاية تنبع من التوافق

العاطفي

: Relationship Management إدارة العلاقات (4-2-5

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- أن النساء أفضل من الرجال في التعاطف.
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خامسا : الأساس النيورولوجي للذكاء الوجداني

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سادسا : علاقة الذكاء الوجداني ببعض متغيرات الشخصية

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(* نقصد باكتشاف الذكاء المعرفي التعبير عنه في مهام سلوكية وقياس هذه المهام كميا.
 (**) وقد اختار الباحث مصطلح الذكاء الوجداني على اعتبار أن الوجدان يتضمن من حيث المعنى كلا من الانفعال والعاطفة والمشاعر.

التحليل النفسي للذات العربية

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قراءة فى الفطرة البشرية : الأسس البيولوجية للدين والايمان الجزء الأول : ماذا آل إليه الدين؟

أ.د. يحيى الرخاوي - الطب النفسي - القاهرة / مصر

Yehia_rakhawy@hotmail.com

عن أينشتاين أنه قال : العلم بلا دين أعرج، والدين بلا علم أعمى .

الخيال أهم من المعرفة .

من أقوال ابن عربى

فأنظ ما ترى، واعلم ما تتظن، وكن بحيث تعلم، لا بحيث ترى

.. لا أعلم من العقل، ولا أجهل من العقل .

من مواقف النفى

اطلع فى العلم فإن لم تر المعرفة، فاحذره، واطلع فى المعرفة فإن لم تر العلم فاحذرهما (موقف المطلع

من لم يستقر فى الجهل لم يستقر فى العلم (موقف وسراء المواقف)

هذه الورقة (من ثلاثة أجزاء)، قدمت بشكل مبدئي فى مؤتمر عالمي فى سانت كاترين (أكتوبر 2003) ثم قدمت فى مركز ابن خلدون (فبراير 2004) ثم موجزة فى اجتماع

خاص للجنة الثقافة العلمية المجلس الأعلى للثقافة، ثم فى منتدى أبو شادي الروبى الذى تنظمه نفس اللجنة، فى (18 مايو 2004) مقتصر على الجزء الثانى منها الخاص بالعرض

الذى يقدم الوعى بغيريزة التوازن الإيماني باعتبارها أساس الإيمان ثم الدين،

أما هذا الجزء الأول فهو مقدمة عما آل إليه حال الدين حتى وقتنا هذا، ثم أتى الجزء الثالث وهو خاص ببعض التطبيقات العملية والإكلينيكية.

أسئلة وإجابات ناقصة

السؤال الثالث

(" ")

السؤال الأول

السؤال الرابع

السؤال الثانى

(" ")
(" ")

(" ")

2. يستعمل الدين بعض الوقت، غالبا في نهاية الأسبوع (أشبه ما يكون بنشاط ترفيهي)

”الدين“؟ (كمفهوم ومنظومة)

(1) هو منظومة ”كيانية- فكر- وجدانية“

3. يستعمل الدين كوسيلة لغيره، وبالذات للوصول إلى السلطة السياسية

()

()

4. يستعمل الدين كوسيلة للتريح والاحتكار وقفل دائرة التعامل على أهل دين بذاته

(2) وهذه المنظومة هي شعورية جزئيا ”فقط“)

()

5. يستعمل الدين تبريرا للاستيلاء على أوطان الغير، وطردهم أهلها- وقتل الأطفال

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6. يستعمل الدين تبريرا لما يسمى صراع الحضارات

(3) ()

()

7. يستعمل الدين لتفسير بعض العلوم والمعلومات، وبالعكس

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8. يستعمل الدين كوسيلة لقهر أو وأد الإبداع

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(4) وللمنظومة (المسماة الدين) تجلياتها في السلوك ()

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الاختبارات النفسية: الطقة الأضعف في العملية الإرشادية

أ.د. خليل إبراهيم رسول - علم النفس - جامعة السلطان قابوس - عمان

د. علي مهدي كاظم - علم النفس - جامعة السلطان قابوس - عمان

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المستخلص: يستهدف البحث توضيح الدور الضعيف وغير المحذون للاختبارات النفسية في العملية الإرشادية، وذلك بسبب بعض المشكلات الناجمة عن استعمال الاختبارات النفسية بأنواعها المختلفة (اختبارات الذكاء والشخصية والميول المهنية وغيرها). وسينير التركيز على المشكلات الآتية:

1. مسألة تأثير الاختبارات بالعامل الثقافي للبيئة التي صممتها الاختبار والبيئة التي سيسعمل فيها.
2. الجانب الأخلاقي في استعمال الاختبارات النفسية وأضرار (ساعة استعمالها).
3. قص في محكات الحكم على الدرجة التي تحصل عليها المسترشد في الاختبارات النفسية.
4. حوسبة الاختبارات النفسية وآثاره السلبية على العملية الإرشادية.
5. تفسير الدرجة التي تحصل عليها المسترشد عند أخذ الاختبار النفسي.
6. حقوق الملكية الفكرية للاختبارات النفسية، وصعوبة الحصول على التراخيص المطلوبة.

هذا وقد خلص البحث إلى مجموعة من التوصيات والمقترحات بما يؤدي إلى تفعيل دور الاختبارات النفسية في العملية الإرشادية، ومن تلك التوصيات: استحداث مركز قومي للقياس والتقويم في كل دولة عربية لتقنين الاختبارات النفسية، والاهتمام بتأهيل المرشدين النفسيين من خلال دورات تدريبية مكثمة، وتقديم تصور مقترح لمحتويات مكتبة المرشد النفسي من الاختبارات.

المقدمة:

	Psychological or Educational	Counselor
1998) Thompson and Rudolph, 2000; Corey, Corey and 2004 (Callanan, 1998; Peterson and Nilsenholz, 1999	reliability validity	
		(1998 2003) tools
	(Thompson and Rudolph, 2000) Psychological Tests	
		(1989)
		(2003)
	(47) pilot study	
		(1994)

(1)

الجدول (1) : خلاصة نتائج الدراسة الأولية عن الاختبارات النفسية في العملية الإرشادية

السؤال 1: إلى أي مدى تمتلك مهارة استعمال الاختبارات والمقاييس النفسية الآتية:	1	2	3	4	5
ا/ اختبارات الذكاء، والقدرات، والاستعدادات).	2.13%	6.39%	14.90%	12.77%	63.83%
ب/ مقاييس الشخصية (السمات، والميول، والقيم، والاتجاهات).	2.13%	10.64%	19.15%	27.66%	40.43%
ج/ اختبارات ومقاييس أخرى.	0%	10.64%	6.39%	10.64%	72.34%

1 : درجة كبيرة جداً / 2 : درجة كبيرة / 3 : درجة متوسطة
4 : درجة قليلة / 5 : لا أمتلك مهارة

السؤال 2: هل تستعمل الاختبارات والمقاييس النفسية في عملية التشخيص وجمع المعلومات عن المسترشدين؟	نعم	لا
أ/ إذا كانت الإجابة "نعم"، ما هي الاختبارات والمقاييس النفسية التي تستعملها؟	21.28%	78.73%
1/ الذكاء العادي للأطفال.	2/ الذاكرة السمعية.	
3/ التأزر الحركي.	4/ الذاكرة البصرية.	
5/ التأزر البصري الحركي.	6/ القيم.	
7/ الميول.	8/ استمارة حالة.	
9/ استمارة بحث اجتماعي.	10/ رسم الرجل.	
11/ مقياس سمات الشخصية.	12/ مقياس حركات اليد والأصابع.	
ب/ وإذا كانت الإجابة "لا"، ما أسباب عدم استعمال الاختبارات والمقاييس النفسية؟ (مرتبة تنازلياً حسب التكرار)		
1/ غياب التأهيل والإعداد المسبق والدورات المكثفة.	28	
2/ نقص في المهارة وقلة التدريب على استعمال الاختبارات.	18	
3/ عدم وجود اختبارات في المدرسة ومنع المديرية العامة للتربية من استعمالها، أو عدم اهتمام المديرية العامة في توافرها وإعداد الكوادر.	16	
4/ عدم استعمال الاختبارات لبعدها عن التخصص (حيث أن خريجي علم الاجتماع هم المرشدون في المدارس).	10	
5/ كثرة الأعباء الإدارية على المرشد في المدرسة (أعباء خارج تخصص المرشد).	9	
6/ إحالة الحالات الإرشادية التي تحتاج إلى إرشاد لمدة من الزمن إلى العيادة النفسية في مستشفى الجامعة).	4	
7/ لأنها اختبارات غير ملزمة.	1	
8/ عدم وجود حاجة ضرورية لها.	1	

مشكلة البحث

Culture Free Tests

أهداف البحث

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(1968)

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تأثر الاختبارات النفسية بالعامل الثقافي

- أما المستوى A - (1981).

(
(2003).

(2000) أولاً/ ضوابط تخصص المرشد (الفاحص)

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ثانياً/ ضوابط تخصص المرشد (المفحوص)

(Turner, Demers, Fox, and Reed, 2001)

American Counseling
Code of Ethics Association (ACA)
1995

e. g.,)
Corey, Corey and Callanan, 1998; Peterson and Nilsenholz,
(1999; Thompson and Rudolph, 2000
Section E: Evaluation, assessment, and)

(interpretation

ثالثاً/ جلسة التطبيق

setting

1953

American Psychological Association (APA)

(Turner, Demers, Fox, and Reed, 2001)

Privacy

(2000)
- Psychological Corporation

.A, B, C :

- ففي المستوى C -

) Anastasi

(1993

1. مدى الصلة الوثيقة بالموضوع Relevance :

- وفي المستوى B -

2. الموافقة المعلمة Informed Consent :

()
: (1993)

نقص في محكات الحكم على الدرجة التي يحصل عليها المسترشد

Performance Typical Tests
Performance Cronbach
Maximum Tests

حوسبة الاختبارات النفسية

(Schoenfeldt and Mendiza, 1991)
Psychometric

)

Computerized Test (±

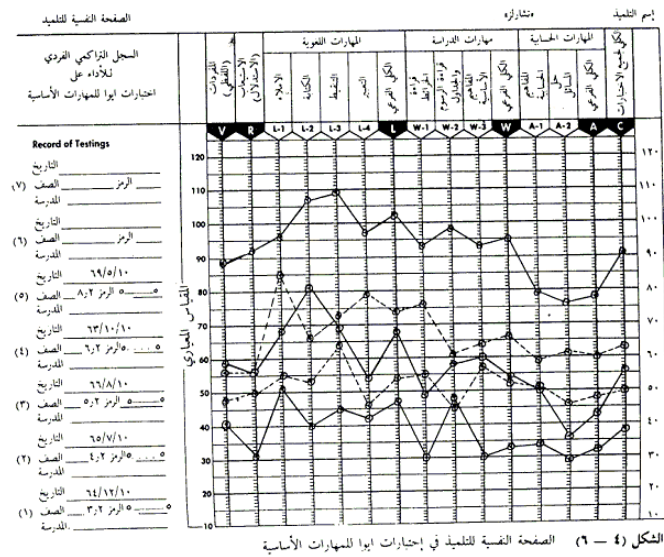
(1999)

16PF MMPI

: الإيجابية

Psychograph Profile Chart .1
 Graphic Presentation " .2
 Multi- (Aiken, 1988) .3
 dimension .4
 (171 1994) " ()

(Hakel, 1986) .5



(1999) .6
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 .11
 السلبية
 : (2003)

(2000) .1

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cut-off point .ج

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تفسير الدرجة التي يحصل عليها المسترشد عند أخذه الاختبار

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حقوق الملكية الفكرية للاختبارات النفسية

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تصور مقترح لمحتويات مكتبة المرشد النفسي من الاختبارات النفسية
(Thompson and Rudolph, 2000)

Assessment Tools

Interview

Case Histories

Behavioral Observation

Psychological and Educational

Tests

Intelligence Tests

Projective Techniques

Achievement Tests

Aptitude Tests

Other Tests

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التوصيات

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عرف أحد العاملين في خدمة تنظيف الغرف بفندق خمس نجوم من فنادق العاصمة المطلقة على النيل طريقته إلى العلاج النفسي بالحوار والفضضة، جلس أمام المحلل النفسي واسترخى على الشيز لوضع واشارك في العلاج الجمعي، وأيضاً كان في السيكونراما (المسرح النفسي العلاجي، العفوي التلقائي). ذات مرة كان الرجل تواقاً لأن يعبر عن نفسه، صوّف أن تواجده معه في نفس الجلسة (صحفي مثقف)، قال الرجل أنه محذوف الطموح وكان ينمى أن يتعلم اللغة الإنجليزية والكمبيوتر وأن يكون في (Front Desk) في استقبال النزلاء بالفندق الفخر الضخم؛ غير أنه أحس أن ذلك بعيد الحال وأنه سيكتفي بأن يكون "مثقفاً"، مخلاص مسنعيه في أمور الثقافة التي يستقيها من تلك الصحيفة الدولية، ومن مناجاته للأخبار وأن حلمه أن يكون مشرفاً على زملائه Supervisor، وأن يتولى تقييمهم...

هنا وارثكازاً على فلسفة اللحظة قامر (الصحفي المثقف) وقال له: لماذا تريد لقاء المثقفين؟ وهل تظن أنك معاشقهم والعمل معهم ستكون مثقفاً، هل تظن أن ذلك يأتى لك بمطالعة الصحف العربية الأشهر؟ هذا محض هراء، لو أنك تريد الثقافة الحقيقية المباشرة تعامل معي لنصكي سوياً مع رجال في الصعيد نسام حول شعور الكون، حينها من الممكن أن تصبح مثقفاً.

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*الديمقراطية - القاهرة - 2005

(1)- حلیم بركات - الهوية - رياض الريس للنشر - أبريل 2004

(2)- طاهر عبد الحكيم، الأقدام العارية.

(3)- تداعيات أريكة وسرير - أمينة غصن - المدى - 2004

Árabpsynet Links Guide English Edition



www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Links.htm

دليل الارتباطات النفسية العربية و العالمية الإصدار العربي



www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Links.Ar.htm

بحث عن الارتباطات النفسية العربية و العالمية

www.arabpsynet.com



بحث عن الروايز النفسية العربية و العالمية

www.arabpsynet.com



Árabpsynet Psychometry Guide English Edition



www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-metry.asp

دليل القياسات النفسية العربية و العالمية الإصدار العربي



www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-metry.Ar.asp

مقالات موجزة

قُدري حَفني - علم النفس - مصر
 خليل فاضل - الطب النفسي - مصر
 عدنان حب الله - التحليل النفسي - لبنان
 عادل صادق - الطب النفسي - مصر
 عبد اللطيف الخزرجي - علم النفس - العراق
 لؤي خزل العمشاني - علم النفس - العراق
 هيثم أحمد الزبيدي - علم النفس - العراق
 أنور وادي - علم النفس - فلسطين
 يحيى الرخاوي - الطب النفسي - مصر

العلم والتفكير العلمي والإرهاب
 الاضطراب الجنسي في البيئة العربية
 بوش الابن والفشل الشخصي
 لا اننا بـدون الاقـر
 سيكولوجية التحول الديني والسياسي
 سيكولوجية الكتابة على الجدران
 الحزن المرّفي في الشخصية العراقية
 التوافق النفسي لدى أبناء المحررين
 TERRORISM AND Identity Diffusion

للمشاركة عدة مرات في اللقاءات العلمية مع طلاب الدراسات العليا بكلية الطب
 جامعة عين شمس. لقد آثرت أن أشير إلى أسماء هؤلاء الأساتذة الأفاضل لكي
 يوضح للتارئ الأمر جميعاً أساتذة استثنائيين لا يمثلون القاعدة خلال.

العلم والتفكير العلمي والإرهاب

أ.د. قُدري حَفني - علم النفس - مصر

kadrymh@yahoo.com

ليس ثمة من يعادل في اعنما حياة البشر علي العلم، بل قد لا يعادل أحد في
 حاجة بلادنا تحديداً إلى العلم لا جنباؤ تلك الفجوة التي تزداد اتساعاً بيننا وبين العالم
 المتقدم. كذلك فإن أحدنا لا يستطيع أن ينكر تزايد أعداد المعلمين في بلادنا، بل
 و تزايد أعداد خريجي تلك الكليات التي اصطلحنا علي تسميتها "كليات القمّة" و
 تشمل تخصصات الطب و الهندسة و ما إليها. و قد ظنن و الأمل كذلك أننا نسير و
 نتقدم علي الطريق الصحيح باعتبار أن جوهر التقدم العلمي يعتمد تحديداً علي
 مجالي الفيزياء و الرياضيات.

غير أن ثمة ظاهرة استوقفتني منذ سنوات. إن الغالبية العظمى ممن اجندتهم
 النشاط الإلهامي في بلادنا كانوا من دارسي تخصصات كليات القمّة هذه، و غني
 عن البيان أن العكس الذي اجندب هو لا. باعتبار الجميع لم يكن فكراً علمياً
 خالٍ، بل لم يكن من وجهة نظر الأزم فكراً دينياً صحيحاً.

و حدث أن دعاني الصديق الأستاذ الدكتور محمد شعلان أستاذ الطب
 النفسي عام 1979 لتدريس مقرّر في "مناهج البحث العلمي" لطلاب الدراسات
 العليا بكلية طب الأزهر (بنين) و استمرت تلك اللقاءات حتى عام 1984، و لم
 ألبث أن تلقيت دعوة مشاهة من الصديق الأستاذ الدكتور حامد الموصلي أستاذ
 الهندسة لإلقاء سلسلة من المحاضرات حول نفس الموضوع لطلاب الدراسات العليا
 بكلية هندسة جامعة عين شمس في العام الدراسي 1984-1985، و أتاح لي
 الصديق الأستاذ الدكتور عفيفي الرخاوي أستاذ الطب النفسي أداء نفس المهمة
 بالنسبة لطلاب الدراسات العليا بكلية طب جامعة القاهرة في العام الدراسي
 1992-1993، كما فضل الصديق الأستاذ الدكتور المرحوم عادل صادق بدعوتي

الاضطراب الجنسي في البيئة العربية (مصر نموذجاً)

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دأب الرجال المصريون على التفاخر بفحولتهم وإدعاء أنها خاصة ولها شهرة عالمية، لم تخل أحاديثهم من حوار حول الجنس والمرأة والقوة البالغته. انقلبت أحاديثهم للأسف. عن (الضعف)، (العطل)، (عدم القدرة)، (الفشل)، (القصور)، (الغمور)، (خفوت الرغبة) وما إلى ذلك من مترادفات تصب في مجرى المشكلة الجنسية، ولم يعد الرجال عجبون من الوقوف في الصيدليات أو دكاكين بيع الأعشاب يطلبون الجنة الزرقاء والخزقة الزرقاء الدهانات والكريمات وما إلى، وأصبحت الشكوى شبه عامة وامنتدت لتشمل شباباً في العشرينات، منزوجون حديثاً يشكون من اضطراب شديد في العلاقة الجنسية وفي المؤتمر السنوي التاسع والثلاثون لجراحي المسالك البولية الذي نظمته الجمعية المصرية لأطباء المسالك البولية، قدم د. إسماعيل خلف نتائج دراسة علمية جادة (مروعت فيها كل ضوابط البحث وجاءت النتيجة أن 50%) من عينة البحث (خمسة آلاف رجل مصري من تخطوا سن الأربعين من المتزوجين المترددين على المستشفيات) يعانون من اضطراب جنسي في صورة (فشل، عجز، عطل)

لكن هذا لا يعني أن (50%) من المصريين يعانون من العجز الجنسي كما ذكرت بعض الصحف وإنما يعني أن هناك مؤشراً خطيراً للمسألة والمسألة أيضاً ليست لها دعوة (بالرجولة الضائعة) لأن كل ذكر ليس بالضرورة أن يكون رجلاً ومع أهمية الأسباب العضوية التي قد تكون وراء هذه الظاهرة مثل تضخم البروستاتا الذي يرفع عند المصريين بعد سن الستين وأن (35%) من المصابين به يعانون من الضعف الجنسي، كذلك فإن مصر تعد من أكثر بلدان العالم من حيث انتشار سرطان المثانة بين مواطنيها كما أكد د. مجدي العقاد أستاذ المسالك البولية وقائد رئيس جامعة أسيوط، بخاذب البلها رسمياً، تلوث الماء والهواء والمليدات المسطنة والتدخين كما أشارت أوراق المؤتمر إلى أمراض أخرى مثل ارتفاع ضغط الدم، قصور الدورة الدموية، ارتفاع نسبة الكوليسترول في الدم، اضطراب الهرمونات وأمراض السكر والقلب.

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(11165)

* المصري اليوم- 2005

طرائق و منهجية البحث في علم النفس
د. فاروق سعدي مجذوب - لبنان

Summary : www.arabpsynet.com/Books/MajzoubB1.htm

بوش الابن والفشل الشخصي *

قراءة نفستحليلية سياسية

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كل من يرى بوش على الفضائيات في مؤتمرات صحافي، يلاحظ علائم الإرهاق والتعب على وجهه، وغياب بريق الانتصار، والانشراح الذي كان يميز طلعاته الإعلامية، عندما كان يعلن للشعب الأميركي وللملا اجمع اخبار انتصاراته والجزائته، المبينة على التبشير بالديموقراطية والحرية، على المستوى الكوني.

الآن بعد ان بدأت الانتكاسات الواحدة تلو الأخرى، يزداد عدد الضحايا الأميركيين، ويقلد الصورة التبشيرية التي كان يعد لها اشبه بالحللم امام نقطة الواقع المر الذي يظهر عراقاً مشوهاً مقسماً، قعمه الفوضى، والعنف الدموي، والضحايا الأبرياء.. صورة لا يمكن اغفالها، جعلت من بوش الابن اخيراً، براهن لها على مستقبله السياسي.

وهو لا يبدي قدماً ذاتياً ولا اعترافاً بالخطأ، فهو يمضي قدماً في دفع قوات جديدة، ويصعد في العنف، كما لو كانت المسألة العراقية، في كل تعقيداتها الفكرية والدينية والإيديولوجية، قد حصرت في عدد قوات المارينز، الى ان اضحى الحل الوحيد المتخيل لكل هذه الأمور، هو تكرس جندي لكل فرد من افراد الشعب العراقي.

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.Syndrome in vacue

* الحياة 28/04/2004

لا اننا بدون الآخر *

أ.د. عادل صادق - الطب النفسي - مصر

هكذا الحياة.. فاقبلها ان ارفضها.. لكننا قبلها مرغم التذبذب
والنا مرجم.. مرغم الاحزان.. قبلها لان هناك سر ومرا في انظارنا
كل امرجوجهها مقعدان.. مقعد لك ومقعد لشخص اخر
تختارها ومختاركم ويشترك الامرجوجه في علوها ودنوها وفي
صعودها وهبوطها في الخريف تتساقط اولي قطرات الحزن، وفي الربيع
تفتح اولي زهرات السعادة..

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سيكولوجية التحول الديني والسياسي

أ. عبد اللطيف الخزرجي - علم النفس - العراق

iraqipa@hotmail.com

من التغيرات المثيرة في مسارات الاتجاهات النفسية الاجتماعية، ما يطلق عليه بد (التهولات الدينية) أي تبدل (كمي أو نوعي) في الاهتمامات والانتماءات الفكرية الدينية لدى الفرد، وكذلك (التهولات السياسية) أي انتقاله من اعتناق مذهب سياسي إلى آخر، خلال سنوات فاعليته العقلية والاجتماعية، التي تقصص في العادة بين بدايات الشباب وأعتاب الشيخوخة.

وقد ينظر البعض (من وجهة نظر معتدية خالصة) إلى هذه التهولات على أنها الخرافات (أو خيانات) مذهبية في الدين والأيدولوجيا. ولكن مما يدعو للعجب هو انضمام الكثيرين إلى هذه (الخرافات) وتحسبها في المجتمعات الشرقية والغربية على حد سواء. وقد ساعد التوسع والشعب في دراسات (سيكولوجيا التفكير الاجتماعي) منذ خمسينات القرن الماضي على حصص العوامل الكامنة خلف هذه التهولات. فقد تبين أن الأسباب التي تؤدي بالناس إلى تغيير اتجاهاتهم الفكرية وتبني اتجاهات أكثر تعصباً، بعضها موجود في الشخص نفسه، وبعضها الآخر موجود في الموقف الاجتماعي المحيط به. فالنور النفسي الحاد يعد واحداً من أهم الأسباب الشخصية المهمة لهذه التهولات، والذي قد يعزى بدوره إلى أسباب عدة، منها الرغبة الشديدة بالثراء والصيت، والإحباط الجنسي، والفشل في الحياة الزوجية، والمظهر الخارجي المشوه. أما العوامل الموقفية المهمة للتهولات الفكرية، فغالباً ما تتمثل بالبطالة، والحرمان الاجتماعي، والتغيرات الاجتماعية العنيفة كالحروب والأزمات الاقتصادية الطاحنة، والعنف العائلي والنسبي والجسدي الذي يفرضه الدولة ضد الفرد.

* الأهرام الأسبوعي

Arabpsynet Hospitals Guide - English Edition



www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Hosp.htm

دليل المشافي النفسية العربية - الإصدار العربي



www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Hosp.Ar.htm

(Cognitive Theories)

سيكولوجية الكتابة على الجدران

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الكتابة على الجدران ظاهرة انشرت بشكل طوفاني في مدينة بغداد بعد التاسع من نيسان 2003، إذ نادراً ما تجد جداراً عموماً خالياً من الكتابة عليه، بل إن الجدار الواحد تقاسمه عدة كتابات وكأنه ساحة معركة كتابية.

ويرى هذا الظاهرة لهذا الشكل يثير أمام المتخصصين في علم النفس الاجتماعي والسياسي عدة تساؤلات من بينها: هل إن الكتابة على الجدران ظاهرة عابرة أم أن لها أبعاداً نفسية عميقة؟ وهل هي ظاهرة قديمة مرافقت الإنسان منذ بداياته، برزت مع التطور التكنولوجي؟ وهل هي مقننة على مدينة بغداد وفي هذه المرحلة بالذات أم أن لها امتداداتها المكائنية؟ ووفق أي الية نفسية تعمل هذه الظاهرة؟

تكنيك القدم في الباب:

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تكنيك استغلال الخوف والشعور بالعار والذنب:

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Anonymity

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Catharsis

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الحزن المرضي في الشخصية العراقية**أ. هيثم أحمد الزبيدي - علم النفس - العراق**iraqipa@hotmail.com

(الحزن) Grief من أقدم المشاعر التي مرافقت الحياة الإنسانية. ففي قصة تكوين الخلق، أغوى الشيطان حواء وأدم بالأكل من ثمار الشجرة المحرمة، فأمرها الله بالخروج من الجنة، لينملكما حزن شديد بسبب خطيئتهما. ويذكر لنا التاريخ أمثلة كثيرة مشاهدت عن حالات حزن عميقة أفكت أصحابها وتتركهم في حيرة فلسفية أمام مآسي الحياة، منها: حزن (كلكامش) لموت صديقته (أنكيدو)، وحزن النبي (نوح) على غرق ابنه، وحزن النبي (يعقوب) على ولده يوسف، وحزن الخنساء لموت أخوها. والأمثلة في ميدان الأدب لا تقل أهمية وعمقاً، سواء في الدراما الإغريقية والشكسبيرية، أو في أشعار المشي والمعري والسياب.

وفي علم النفس، يتخذ الحزن صفة أكثر تحديداً من الناحية الملموسة، إذ يعد (عاطفة) بشرية تناب معظم الناس في مختلف المجتمعات عندما يتعرضون إلى أزمة ما أو فاجعة ما، كقتل إن شخص عزيز، أو تجربة نفسية مؤلمة تتضمن معاناة ذاتية، أو الشعور بمعاناة الآخرين، أو خسران لأشياء لها قيمة مادية أو اعتبارية أو اجتماعية مهمة. وسنركز في هذه السطور على الحزن الناجم عن فقدان الفرد لأحبائه، بوصفه الحزن الأكثر تغلغلاً في النسيج العراقي.

التشريح النفسي للحزن

عند ملاحظة ما يحدث في مواقف يفقد فيها الفرد من محبوبهم، يتضح بروز نوعين من الانفعال لديه:

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انجرافات السلوك والفكر في الذات العربية

علي زيحور

Summary : www.arabpsynet.com/Books/Zayour.B13.htm

الحزن المرّضي في السيكولوجيا العراقية

التوافق النفسي لدى أبناء المحررين

(ملخص دراسة بمدينة غزة)

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PSYCHOSOCIAL ADJUSTMENT AMONG THE PALESTINIAN CHILDREN OF EX-POLITICAL PRISONERS FROM GAZA

(SUMMARY OF THE STUDY)

ANOUAR WADU - PALESTINE

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The purpose of this study was to find out, the social and psychological adjustment level among the Palestinian children of ex-political prisoners from Gaza.

The sample of the study included (100) child male and female of ex-political prisoners from Gaza, who were released as a result of the peace treaty between Israelis and Palestinians.

The study used a questionnaire to collect data prepared by the researcher and Test of child personality, which measure the social and psychological adjustment and was adapted to the Arabic culture from California Test of Personality by Atya Hana.

Results showed that the sample of the study indicated moderate social and psychological adjustment. The highest degree was 83, the lowest degree was 14 of the test of child personality.

To test the age on social and psychological adjustment, the researcher divided the study sample into two groups (8-10) and (11-13). The result pointed out that there was no significant difference on the social dimension, but it was significant differences on the psychological adjustment for the children of age (8-10).

There were significant differences between the group of (0-5) and (6-10) years of children when their parents were arrested for the children of age (0-5) years on the social and psychological adjustment level. Result showed there were no significant differences between the refugees and citizens of the sample at the level of psychological adjustment, but it was significant differences at the level of social adjustment for refugee's children.

Result showed significant differences at the level of social and psychological adjustment between the children, who received social support and, who did not during the period of their parent's imprisonment for the children, who received social support.

To test the economic level on social and psychological adjustment, the sample was divided into four groups (excellent-good-moderate-bad). The result showed significant differences on social and psychological adjustment between the excellent economical level and bad economical level for the children, who had excellent economical level.

Results showed there were no significant differences at the level of social and psychological adjustment between male and female and between the period of parent's imprisonment, which was divided into three groups (0-5) (6-7) (8-15).

تتركز هذه الرسالة على وصف وتحليل واقع أبناء المحررين من السجون الإسرائيلية بمدينة غزة، وكشف المشكلات التي قد تؤثر على توافقهم النفسي والاجتماعي، وتتضمن تساؤلات الدراسة وفروضها التي تهدف إلى معرفة مستوى التوافق النفسي والاجتماعي العام لدى أبناء الفلسطينيين المحررين من السجون الإسرائيلية بمدينة غزة، ومعرفة ما إذا كان مستوى التوافق النفسي والاجتماعي يتأثر بالفئات العمرية لأفراد العينة وبالفئات العمرية للأبناء عند اعتقال آبائهم وبالجنس وبالمواطنة وبمؤثر الدعم من الأسرة الممتدة وبمدة اعتقال آبائهم. وذلك بهدف الوصول إلى نتائج تطبيقية منسجمة في هذا المجال.

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TERRORISM AND Identity Diffusion

YAHIA RAKHAWY - J. PSYCHIAT. - EGYPT

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Volkan and Harris (1993) in the monograph on terrorisms say that "... one factor to be born in mind is the age of the terrorist. Since those directly involved in acts of terrorism are rarely older than 25, adolescent identity problems may complicate and underlie the overt ethnic identity crisis in the terrorist's psyche. The political authority under attack may represent to the terrorist, for example, either a despotic father or the authorities who humiliated a weak father."

The monograph describes terrorism "as violence directed against civilian targets and others not actively engaged in warfare by members of clandestine groups of political motives with the intention of inducing shock." It adds "We can better understand why this happens if we think figuratively in terms of learning, from childhood on, to wear two layers of clothing. The first garment which belongs only to the individual, who wears it, fits snugly. This is his or her self-identity. The second set of "clothes" is a loose covering that shelters many individuals. It is, if you like, a large canvas tent. This is the individual's group or ethnic identity..... the column that supports the tent is held by the group's leaders. As long as the tent remains strong and stable, the members of the group pay it little heed. They go about their daily lives without constantly rehearsing and proving their ethnic identity." This is not enough to explain terrorism There is definitely other common factors as well as wide range of individual differences.

In spite of the general agreement that terrorists are not essentially crazy and the claims introduced by Crenshaw (1986) that there is no common terrorist personality, certain characteristics are worth mentioning without any invitation for superficial generalization. It is said that continued hostility against the "other group" is fueled by a narcissistic focusing of empathy upon one's own people and a consequent inability to identify with the sufferings of the other group. The less one's people are the more the distance from the common hazy tent exists.

It is also said that most terrorists have experienced severe internal "wounds" or, in more technical language, narcissistic injuries (Pearlstein, 1991). These injuries lead to identity diffusion, i.e., the absence of an integrated sense of self and others. Many who have no personal identity diffusion gravitate towards the terrorist group as a potential "cure" for their ethnic wounds (Volkan and Harris, 1993).

Rage directed at the individual victimizer within the family or the enemy group is compounded, in the one who lacks an integrated sense of self, by the psychological need to kill his or her own projections. Adults who suffer from what is known as «malignant narcissism» repair and maintain their sense of self-esteem by repeated acts of aggression and by the collection of "aggressive triumphs (Volkan and Harris, 1993). Pearlstein (1991) writes" the fateful decision to become terrorist constitutes a firm rejection of an individual's establishment, assumption and maintenance of a new omnipotent, as-if other self."

More speculations and hypotheses may fit terrorism as it manifests itself in Egypt especially in the last two decades.

1. Whenever the common national(or ethnic) tent is not held strong and stable one is inclined to make his own special group, that is his private tent that he believes it provides him with his right to be sheltered. As such he is separated from the shaken or pseudo common tent and thus behaves as some foreign body or special small ethnic group.
2. It is not simply an external tent which is lacking but the hypothesis extends to claim that the intrapsychic parent (or parental ego state) is also poor or lacking. There is foggy perception of the state organization as a well circumscribed definitely structured parental authority. In addition there is definite declining role of the parents, especially the father, in Egyptian families as a result of the transitional cultural transformations as well as the personal existential injuries the parents are suffering most of the time.
3. In Egypt there is generalized identity diffusion, not only for adolescents but also for adults due to lack of actual participation in decision taking as well as the lack of some major national project. This would lead to a trial to belong to small groups as compensation for the identity diffusion.
4. One can add both identification with the aggressor and projective identification as perpetuating causes for fueling and maintaining terrorism. The torturing authorities could be responsible for exaggerated use of both mechanisms. On one hand the terrorist group could perceive torture as reinforces of denying their identity. Projective identification refers to the identification by one person with what is projected onto him or her by another such that he or she behaves as the other expects. This is again the responsibility of the projection the media and the authorities are performing most of the time instead of objective evaluation.
5. The perpetuation of terroristic activity could also be related to fear of success. "If the need to belong is so important a motive for the terrorists, then the survival of the group to which the terrorist belongs will also be of central psychological importance. This goes along way towards explaining what Post (1990) calls the threat of success. He notes that the achievement of terrorist groups's stated goals rarely leads to the dissolution of the group. Moreover such groups often protect themselves against success by making impossible demands or intensifying their violence when faced with a potentially successful peace initiative. Post comments: To succeed in achieving its espoused cause would threaten the goal of survival. Some authors relate this avoidance of actual success to the need to maintain the "gulf between efficacy and aspiration» to maintain the group as a victim hence more supporting and protecting. Then the unspoken goals may simply be the survival, at all costs, of the group approval for sanctioned acting out.

This controversial position is not focused at during management of this dangerous phenomenon. The terrorists seem to continue their activity endlessly instead of achieving any ultimate success which means losing their special compensatory tent.

To conclude, attention should go beyond dealing with political

conflicts underlying terrorism. It should not be confined to condemn terrorists as criminals, antisocial or crazy but to identify what is lacking in the mode of our upbringing as well as to study objectively the lacking role of the state as a common national tent. A national tent should not exclude minorities as foreign bodies under any condition. Such tent does not only protect individuals from being foreign bodies but it also supplies enough information to establish properly functioning intrapsychic parent.

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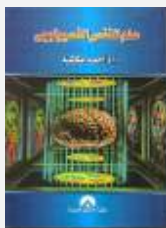
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XIII World Congress of Psychiatry

WORLD PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION

EGYPT – CAIRO – SEPTEMBER 10-15/2005

Email: secretariat@wpa-cairo2005.com
Website: www.wpa-cairo2005.com

Invitation from the President of the Congress

Dear Colleagues,

Mental disorders were known to Ancient Egyptian 5,000 years ago. In spite of the mystical beliefs, psychiatric patients were cared for and treated as were those with physical ailments. The theme of this congress "5,000 years of Science and Care: Building the Future of Psychiatry" reflects both the admixture of the old and the new, and the progress into the future. From Egypt came the first calendar, the earliest script, the oldest known love-song, the first decorated monumental stone building and the tallest tomb. Egypt was also the first nation to be completely Christianized. And it has the oldest university in the world (The Islamic AL Azhar University). Five places from various periods have been declared World Heritage sites: Memphis, capital of the Old Kingdom together with its associated necropolis, the modern city of Luxor with its temples and tombs, all of the Nubian temples from Abu Simbel to Philae, the early Christian pilgrimage center of Abu Mina, and the ancient Islamic quarter of Cairo. Egypt is an ancient but, at the same time, a very young country. Cairo which is over 1,000 years old, offers the most significant collections of Pharonic, Coptic and Islamic art. The Congress will discuss the state of the art in the advances in neurosciences as regards all the complexities of today's psychiatry. The four plenary lectures will be presented by the president, the president elect, the Egyptian Nobel laureate in physics, Prof. Ahmed Zewail and the winner of the Jean Delay Prize 2005. We shall have keynote lectures covering the present state of art on future challenges. Several symposia with contributions from all the WPA's 60 scientific sections will be presented with special, regular and industry-supported symposia, panels, workshops, seminars, meet the expert, forums, debates and posters will include contributions from East and West, North and South, in developed and developing countries. Video teleconferences, new book and journal presentations, new research paper sessions and free oral communications will be presented. For the first time in a World Congress, master clinical case conferences will be discussed with worldwide pioneers in clinical psychiatry where the opportunity for active participation and intervention of the audience will be available, as over 90% of attendees are clinicians who need to return home with a matrix for upgrading knowledge and skills, renewing professional and personal relations and establishing new ones. Emphasis on the partnership in the care of mental patients and innovative mental health programs in developed and developing countries will be the focus of attention. In this congress we need to translate scientific advances to a better care of mental patients, to be compatible with our theme "5000 Years of Science and Care: Building the Future of Psychiatry". You are welcome to Egypt to be partners in the ancient and the modern of the Science and Care of our patients.

Prof. Ahmed Okasha

President of the WPA, President of XIII World Congress of Psychiatry

1. Committees

1.1 Supervisory Committee

A. Okasha (Egypt) - Chairperson
J. E. Mezzich (USA) - Chair Scientific Committee
S. Abdel Azeem (Egypt) - President EPA
A. H. Khalil (Egypt) - Congress Director
P. Ruiz (USA) - Chair Organizing Committee
T. Okasha (Egypt) - WPA Z.R. for Northern Africa
J. J. López-Ibor (Spain) - Advisor to the President
N. Sartorius (Switzerland) - Advisor to the President
E. ElZayat (Egypt) - Representative from Emeco - Consultant
C. Sicilia (Spain) - Representative from Tilesa – Consultant

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/ M. Maj (Italy) / J. Suzuki (Japan) / S. Douki (Tunisia) / J. Mezzich (USA) / S. Tyano (Israel) / M. El Fiky (Egypt) / R. Montenegro (Argentina)

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2. Preliminary Scientific Program (These contents are provisional and may be modified)

2.1 Plenary Lectures

President: **Ahmed Okasha** / Mental Disorders and Care in Egyptian History: From Pharaonic to Coptic to Islamic Eras

President-Elect: **Juan E. Mezzich** / Science and Humanism: Double Helix for the Future of Psychiatry

Egyptian Nobel Laureate: **Ahmed Zewail** / Medicine in a New Age

Jean Delay Prize Winner: **Otto Steinfeldt-Foss** / The Patient and Human Rights and Biopsychosocial Development in Psychiatry

2.2 Key Lectures

Hagop Akiskal (USA) / The Origins of Depression: Genes, Stress, Temperament and Gender

Nancy Andreasen (USA) / What is Psychiatry?

Robert Cloninger (USA) / The Science of Well-Being: An Integrated Approach to Mental Health and its Disorders

Heinz Häfner (Germany) / New Perspectives in Psychiatric Epidemiology

Heinz Katschnig (Austria) / Quality of Life in Mental Disorders: Concepts, Conundrums and Controversies

Brian Leonard (UK) / Stress, Depression and Neurodegeneration

Fernando Lolas (Chile) / The Dialogical Foundation of Ethics in Psychiatry

Juan J. López-Ibor (Spain) / Disentangling Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

Frank Njenga (Kenya) / The African Psychiatrist is One in a Million

Benedetto Saraceno (WHO) / Psychiatry Between Broad Holistic Thinking and Narrow Bio-Medical Practice

Norman Sartorius (Switzerland) / Breaking the Chains of Stigma

Donna Stewart (Canada) / The International Consensus Statement on Women's Mental Health

Peter Tyrer (UK) / Dealing with Personality Disorders and Conditions

2.3 Special Lectures

Michaela Amering (Austria) / New Challenges in Clinician-Patient Cooperation: Empowerment and Recovery

Carlos Berganza (Guatemala) / Comprehensive Diagnostic Formulation in Child Psychiatry: Do We Need a New Paradigm?

Saida Douki (Tunisia) / Women's Empowerment Policy as Prevention in Mental Health

Nady El-Guebaly (Canada) / Managing Addiction: An International Perspective on Challenges and Promises

Robin Emsley (South Africa) / Changing the Course of Schizophrenia: Predictors of Treatment Outcome Revisited

Courtenay Harding (USA) / Reclaiming Lives from Schizophrenia: Resilience and Rehabilitation

Assen Jablensky (Australia) / The Many Faces of Comorbidity

Simon D. Kipman (France) / Psychoanalysis and Psychiatry: Interlinked Destinies

Isaac Marks (UK) / Self-Help Can Improve Anxiety and Depressive Disorders

Helmut Remschmidt (Germany) / How Effective are our Treatments? Problems and Results of Treatment Evaluation in Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

Bedirhan Üstün (WHO, Switzerland) / The World Mental Health Survey and the Revision of the International Classification of Diseases

Ahmad Mohit (WHO, Egypt) / Culture and Spirituality in Mental Health

2.4 Special Symposium Organizers

Renato Alarcon (USA) / Psychiatry, Culture and Globalization: Conflicts and Opportunities

Said Abdel Azim (Egypt) / Sports and Psychiatry: From the Pharaonic Era to the Present Day

Olusegun Baiyewu (Nigeria) / Dementia in Different Cultures

Carlos Carbonell (Spain) / Creativity and Psychiatry

Yan-Fang Chen (China) / Evaluation Instruments for Future International Diagnostic Systems

Michael Davidson (Israel) / Assessment of Cognitive Functioning in Schizophrenia

Mason Durie (New Zealand) / Psychiatry and Indigeneity: The Interface between Science and Indigenous Knowledge

Fawzy Fawzy (USA) / Advances in Psycho-Oncology

Wolfgang Fleischhacker (Austria) / Schizophrenia and Suicide

Gerardo Heinze (Mexico) / Integrative Approach in the Evaluation of Affective Disorders

Eli Karam (Lebanon) / World Markers of Psychopathology: Similarities and Differences in the World Mental Health Surveys

Yoshibumi Nakane (Japan) / Public Images of Mental Disorders

Alberto Perales (Peru) / Violence and Mental Health in Latin America

Steven Sharfstein (USA) / Access to Care in the 21st Century

Otto Steinfeldt-Foss (Norway) / Patient Rights and Human Rights in Light of the Ongoing Deinstitutionalization in Psychiatry

Graham Thornicroft (UK) / Stigma and Discrimination: Is There any Evidence for Effective Interventions?

2.5 Forums

World Conflicts and Mental Health / Organizer: **R. Montenegro** (Argentina)

HIV/AIDS and Mental Health / Organizer: **F. Kigozi** (Uganda)

Investing in Mental Health / Organizers: **S. Tyano** (Israel) & **F. Baingana** (World Bank)

Patients as Parents / Organizer: **M. Rondon** (Peru)

Psychiatric Care in the Community / Organizer: **H. Herrman** (Australia)

Mass Media and Psychiatry / Organizers: **M.A. Materazzi** (Argentina) & **O. Cuenca** (Spain)

Mentally Ill Physicians / Organizer: **D. Lecic-Tosevsky** (Serbia)

Disasters and Mental Health / Organizer: **G. Christodoulou** (Greece)

Mental Health Issues in Deprived World Areas / Organizer: **J.K. Trivedi** (India)

Patients as Active Protagonists in Health Care / Organizer: **Pat Franciosi** (WFMH)

2.6 Debates

Should Cannabis Use be Decriminalized?

In favor: W. van den Brink (Netherlands)

Against: H. Kleber (USA) / Moderator: M. Casas (Spain)

Has Neuroscience Made Discoveries of Practical Psychiatric Use in Recent Decades?

In favor: L. Judd (USA)

Against: H. Katschnig (Austria) / Moderator: C. Katona (UK)

Are Anti-depressants Overprescribed?

In favor: I. Wong (UK)

Against: S. Kasper (Austria) / Moderator: C. Haasen (Germany)

Is There Still a Major Role for Mental Hospitals?

In favor: S. Sharma (India)

Against: M. Muijen (WHO, Copenhagen) / Moderator: J. Cox (UK)

2.7 Master Clinical Case Conferences

Cases Presented by Young Psychiatrist Fellows and Discussed by Senior Clinicians :

Americas - Allan Tasman (USA) - Miguel Jorge (Brazil)

Europe - Brian Martindale (UK) - Valery Krasnov (Russia)

Africa & Middle East - Fred Kigozi (Uganda) - Fuad Antun (Lebanon)

Asia & South Pacific - Parameshvara Deva (Malaysia) - Graham Mellsop (New Zealand)

2.8 Film and Video Sessions

Therapeutic Consultations with Babies

(French with English subtitles) / S. Lebovici, M. Botbol

People Say I am Crazy / J. Cadigan, N. Sartorius (Anti-Stigma Program)

Being Seen, Being Heard / A. Cooklin, M. Shooter

On Mental Health and Prevention (French) / B. Bennevault, S.-D. Kipman

Wednesday's Cultural Circle in Belgrade / M. Jovanovic, B. Stefanovic, D. Lecic-Tosevski

Alcohol Use History in Turkey / K. Ogel

2.9 Submissions Received

Section Symposia 115

Regular Symposia 161

Satellite Symposia 6

Workshops/Courses 86

Lectures 61

Oral Papers 651

Posters 824

Videos 6

New Research 157

Language of the Congress: ENGLISH will be the language used in every session of the congress.

Simultaneous Translation: Interpretation into ARABIC, SPANISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, JAPANESE, RUSSIAN and possibly other languages will be available at some sessions.

Presentation during the Congress: English is recommended for all presentations, slides and charts. Presenters wishing to use another language should indicate this in the submission forms. They will be notified at a later date if simultaneous interpretation can be provided.

Correspondence: English is recommended for all correspondence.

3. Exhibitions

Three types of exhibitions will be held during the XIII World Congress of Psychiatry. Parties interested in setting up an exhibit should contact the Secretariat. Your ideas or suggestions for the exhibitions are also welcome.

3.1 Poster

The papers selected as Posters will be grouped by topics, and exhibited in the poster area. Once the Poster has been selected, it must be prepared complying with the following guidelines. Maximum board sizes: 120 cm. high by 90 cm. wide. Clearly labelled at the top: title, name of authors and work place.

3.2 Commercial

A major exhibition area for pharmaceutical companies and scientific publications will take place during the congress.

3.3 Art

An exhibition of artwork related to psychiatry/mental health, such as artwork by the mentally ill and other subjects related to mental health worldwide, will take place during the congress.

4. Registration

4.1 Registration Submission Procedure

In order to ensure that your registration information is processed quickly and correctly, the organizers request that you register using the online registration form. Your credit card and personal information will be protected from unauthorized access by an online security system (SSL).

Congress website: www.wpa-cairo2005.com

If for any reason you are unable to use the online registration form, please fill out "Form A" and send it to the secretariat via fax OR mail. Any inquiries about registration or requests for additional forms should be addressed to :

**XIII World Congress of Psychiatry Secretariat
TILESA OPC, S.L.**

c. Londres, 17 - 28028 Madrid (Spain)

Phone: (34) 913 612 600 - Fax: (34) 913 559 208

e-mail: registrations@wpa-cairo2005.com

Registration Fees

CATEGORY	After April 30th, 2005	Until April 30th, 2005
Delegates from category A* countries	US \$ 580	US \$ 530
Delegates from category B* countries	US \$ 480	US \$ 430
Delegates from category C* countries	US \$ 370	US \$ 320
Delegates from category D* countries, Trainees**, Students**, Nurses**, Psychologists**, Mental Health Workers**	US \$ 270	US \$ 220
Accompanying Persons ***	US \$ 175	US \$ 140

Important

* For your registration, please, use the appropriate fee for the geographical area of the country in which you reside (see list of countries in www.wpa-cairo2005.com).

** Students must attach a copy of their student ID, and trainees a signed certificate from their department head or supervisor. Other professionals work certificate.

*** Registration fees for all accompanying persons do not include attendance to any of the Congress Scientific Sessions.

Please note: All payments must be made in US Dollars. Each fee is applied for certain countries classified by World Bank Economic Categories (see list of countries in www.wpa-cairo2005.com) as follows:

- Category A: High-income countries
- Category B: Upper-middle income countries
- Category C: Lower-middle income countries
- Category D: Low-income countries

The deadline for early registration will be April 30th, 2005.

Regular fees include:

- Attending all scientific sessions.
- Participation in Cultural events: Opening Ceremony, Welcome Reception, Closing Ceremony.
- Admission to the exhibition area.
- Congress bag, documents, book of abstracts, final program and other congress materials.
- Coffee-breaks and picnic lunches.
- Daily transportation from the hotel to the venue including the Opening Ceremony, Welcoming Reception and Closing Ceremony.
- Individual insurance policy (congress days). Specific conditions contact secretariat.

Accompanying person's fee includes: Participation in Cultural events: Opening Ceremony, Welcoming Reception, Closing Ceremony.

Method of Payment: Payment of registration fees may be made by one of the following methods:

CREDIT CARD: You may use *American Express, Visa, Diners Club, or MasterCard*. Be certain to fill in the payment information on the registration form if you use this method.

BANK TRANSFER: Participants are responsible for all bank transfer charges. You are requested to send a copy of the bank remittance receipt with the registration form, so that your payment is applied correctly.

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BANK DRAFT: Please make the draft payable to "XIII WCP Cairo" and send it with Form A. Be sure to print your name on the bank draft. (Personal checks will not be accepted.)

Confirmation of Payment: Upon receipt of Form A and your payment, the secretariat will send a confirmation slip on which a registration number is written. Please present the slip at the on-site registration desk to receive the congress materials and your name badge. No confirmation will be sent if your registration is received after September 1ST, 2005.

Cancellation: A notice of cancellation should be sent in writing to the Congress Secretariat, TILES A OPC, S.L. Individuals cancelling before or on April 1ST, 2005 will be refunded as follows:

- Cancellations received by May 1ST, 2005: **80%** (minus bank transfer charge)
- Cancellations received on or after May 1ST, 2005: **No refund**

On-site Registration: After September 1ST, 2005, the only possibility to register will be on site. Participants who wish to register on site are advised to arrive early.

5. Accommodation

EMECO travel is the Official Congress Travel Agent, for any further information about accommodation, please contact directly:

EMECO Travel - Accommodation, Tourist Services

e-mail: accommodation@wpa-cairo2005.com

2 Talaat Harb St. - Cairo 11111 - Egypt

Tel.: +202 574 56 65

Fax: +202 578 68 11

5.1 Hotels & Rates

Cairo is rich with hotels of different categories and different international and local chains, in order to satisfy all needs and to match the budget of most of Cairo visitors. In terms of preparation for the XIII WCP, Emeco Travel has reserved a large number of rooms in most hotels in Cairo with different categories (Please consult the reservation form for more details about Categories, location and pricing). Hotel Rates: Are on bed basis only and are exclusive of 25% service charge and taxes.

	5*		3*	
	Single or Double	Single or Double	Single	Double
AREA	Late Bird	Late Bird	Late Bird	Late Bird
Heliopolis	US \$ 180	US \$ 140	US \$ 60	US \$ 70
Downtown	US \$ 180	US \$ 140	US \$ 60	US \$ 70
Pyramids	US \$ 160	US \$ 140	US \$ 60	US \$ 70

As for all conferences, hotel bookings are ruled by some policies, which come at the end to the benefit of the delegates. Reading the following policies carefully, will help to instate your booking appropriately.

5.2 Cancellation & Refund Policy

Deposit and No Show: In order to confirm your hotel booking, a one-night deposit of the requested hotel is required 10 days after receiving our preliminary confirmation; otherwise, your reservation will be released. Reinstating your booking will be subject to availability. This deposit will be forwarded to the hotel. Delegates must settle the balance of their account with the related hotel upon check out. In case of no show, a one-night deposit will be charged.

Change of Booking: Any change or cancellation of reservation(s) must be notified to Emeco Travel and not directly to the hotel.

Late Arrivals: If your exact arrival time is not yet determined when making your hotel booking, please, ensure sending its details upon finalizing your airline reservation. This will allow us updating the hotel with your arrival details thus securing your room if late arrival. Otherwise, your reservation risks to be released and no show charges might apply.

Arrival Time: Many international flights arrive to Cairo in the early morning. Hotel check-in time is usually at 13:00 hours. By receiving your arrival time we shall do our best to secure your room at the hotel. However, you might not be able to check in prior to the above stated time. To guarantee a room being available for an early arrival you will need to book and pay for your room for the previous night. If this is required please indicate it on your reservation form.

Accommodation Refunds: Deposit(s) is/are non-refundable one month prior your arrival date and will not be refunded in case of no show on the specific arrival date you have booked.

General Notes: To benefit from the Early Bird Rates, related one night deposit should be received before April 1ST, 2005.

For information about Suite rates, please contact

wpaaccommodation@emeco.com

Dead line to accept and confirm hotel reservation requests is September 1ST, 2005.

6. Social Events

Exclusive Dinner at the Pyramids Plateau:

Upon arrival, drummers and musicians dressed in Bedouin attire will greet and welcome the delegates. Guests will later be invited into the tent where they will be seated and witness the most amazing panoramic view of the three pyramids. Dinner Buffet will be then served, followed by a very special entertainment (check details on the Conference website); cash bars will be available. For reservations, please contact: registrations@wpa-cairo2005.com
Price: US \$ 120,00 Per Person

7. Tours (Please revise TOUR RESERVATION FORM for prices.)

7.1 DAILY TOURS:

Pyramids & Sphinx:

These were looked upon reckoned by the Greeks as one of the Seven Wonders of the World. A single pyramid is built of 2,300,000 blocks, each weighing an average of two and one-half tons. The Cheops Pyramid is especially interesting since its interior burial chambers are open for inspection by the public. Not far from the Pyramids is the Great Sphinx of Giza, which dates from the time of Chephren (2620BC).

Egyptian Museum:

The Egyptian museum is the most important depository of Egyptian antiquities in the entire world. It features artifacts from the Pharaonic and Greco-Roman periods.

Sound & Light Show at the Pyramids:

Guests enjoy a fabulous 45- minute show at the feet of the Pyramids of Giza, held every evening.

Memphis & Sakkara:

Memphis served as the capital of Upper & Lower Egypt some 5,000 years ago during the 1st Dynasty. Menes, the first pharaoh of this dynasty, built a great white-walled palace & the Temple of Ptah here. Sakkara Dominated by the famous step pyramid of King Zoser. It was the first pyramid to be built in ancient Egypt, preceding those at Giza by many centuries, & is the work of the famous Pharaonic architect Imhotep.

The Citadel, Mosque & Khan Khalili Bazaar:

Situated on a spur of the Muqattam Hills, the citadel dominates Cairo's skyline and was the nerve center of the city and Egypt for almost 700 years. Constructed in 1176 by Saladin and completed by Muhammad Ali. The tour also includes a visit to Khan El Khalili, a famous Cairo bazaar dating back to the late 14th century.

Old Cairo, Synagogue & Churches:

Coptic Museum is built on the site of the Roman fortress of Babylon, constructed about 30 B.C., Under Augustus and rebuilt in the time of Trajan. Ben Ezra Synagogue stands in a pleasant shady garden in the center of Cairo. Al Mo'alaqa Church built in the fifth century over the southern gate of the Fort Babylon. The Basilica style church is rich in antiquities from the early Christian era.

Pharaonic Village:

At the Pharaonic Village, visitors sail on comfortable motorized barges down a network of canals and view incredibly accurate tableaux of the recreation of ancient Egyptian life.

Dinner & oriental show:

An authentic oriental restaurant offering a wide variety of typical Egyptian dishes, lots of appetizers with a life

entertainment of a Folkloric show and belly dancer.

Nile Cruise dinner in Cairo:

During sailing our guests will enjoy the sailing as well as the bright colors of Cairo at night together with life music entertainment while buffet dinner is served after dinner a belly dancer show will perform with oriental band and singer.

7.2 PRE & POST TOURS

Nile Cruise:

Cruise along the Nile whose banks are lined with ancient villages, temples, cotton fields and date palms and meet with Kings, Queens and civilization that goes back for more than 6000 years. All unchanged since biblical times contrasted and surrounded by the modern cities, hotels, cruises and the widely spread travel services.

Sharm El-Sheikh:

Sharm El-Sheikh is located about 550 kilometers from Cairo, 40 minutes by plane, known as the city of peace. All around are Bedouins, colorful tents, mountains and the sea. Sharm El-Sheikh is considered to be an ideal place to practice diving, windsurfing, horse and camel back riding, while desert safaris and various water sports.

Hurghada:

Located on the Red Sea and known for its very pleasant climate all the year round. It became the foremost tourist resort of the Red Sea coast and an international center for aquatic sports. The warm waters in Hurghada are ideal for many varieties of rare fish and coral reefs, which may also be observed from glass bottomed boats.

Alexandria:

The second largest city in Egypt after Cairo, it was the capital of Egypt in the Greek age and widely known as the Mediterranean Mermaid. Alexandria witnessed the Greeks and the Romans; It also had one of the Seven Wonders (Alexandria Minaret), which was destroyed in an earthquake before 2000 years ago. Alexandria is treasured with the Greco-Roman museum, Pompey's Pillar, Catacombs, Roman Theatre, Citadel of Qaitbey and recently, the re-built Bibliotheca Alexandrina.

7.3 Date to Remember & How to Contact Us :

Reduced Registration Fee **April 30st, 2005**

Web-site : www.wpa-cairo2005.com

**Scientific and Technical Secretariat
 Tilesa OPC, S.L.**

c. Londres, 17 - 28028 Madrid (Spain)

Phone: (34) 913 612 600

Fax: (34) 913 559 208

e-mail: secretariat@wpa-cairo2005.com

Travel Agent

Emeco Travel

Accommodation, Tourist Services

2 Talaat Harb St.

Cairo 11111 (Egypt)

e-mail: accommodation@wpa-cairo2005.com

Congress Venue

Cairo International Convention & Exhibition Centre

www.cicc.egnet.net

SEMINAR of : GESTALT THERAPY IN THE STREAM OF ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE

ORGANIZED BY JOE ACOURY GESTALT THERAPY CENTER

the 9th and 10th of July-2005, at ALEXANDER Hotel – Achrafieh / LEBANON

Email: elie@gestaltlebanon.org
Website: www.gestaltlebanon.org

Introduction

Before getting into my background as a psychologist in the areas of special education, clinical field-hospitals, private clinics-training and consulting :I wish first of all to pay tribute to my late beloved friend and father. A fine man who developed the pledge of Hippocrat for physicians into a daily message of love to his patients. A special touch of care through the way he looked and examined them, with warmth, sensitivity but also clarity and decisiveness.

He read stories to me but they were not imaginary ones, filled with legends and heroes. They were filled with sensible words describing human needs and not only their physical ones. The suffering of a patient was a complex story he was supposed to sense first, and then understand to be able to treat not only the disease but the human being. He taught me to understand the others as understandable but also as a complex human entity. The contradictory reactions were part of being, a part to be accepted and respected.

I owe very much to David Gorton, my trainer and Director of The Gestalt Therapy & Training Center, a dear friend and academic counselor for many years.

I learned to use the Gestalt approach in a simple humanistic way far away from the sophistication of thoughts and intellectual reflexion. The direct way when mind and feeling are unified into the expressions of words, gestures and movements.

Thank you - Elie A.Khoury

1. Motivations

The first field of interest in my clinical work was a psychological training in a hospital floor for cardiac patients. I was to report the results of my observations about their expressions of anxiety and comment about the correlations between stress factors and cardiac symptoms.

I first discovered that observing and then intervening was an unrealistic psychological step to be really in contact with someone who suffers. I preferred to evaluate my training into a combined intervention where the observation process was not a matter of personal deductions but a spontaneous part of a large intervention to listen and talk to patients about their experience of anxiety instead of a solitary interpretation.

The whole process of jumping into analytical cogitation about the patient reality was for me a pure utopia of the mind because I believed and still believe that without emotional interrelation between the therapist and his client and mutual checking out about each one perception of the other at the present, there will be no respect to the unity of the human being.

The psychoanalytical academic ground has conditioned so many students into the stream of blunt interpretation with the arrogance of making what is real as superficial compared to the complexity of the unconscious. I still fight for integral and unified therapies where Gestalt therapy represents a broad work of consciousness and responsibility. A work I wish to associate with the evolution of integrative medicine so that we can listen and intervene to relief the interaction between mind and body needs.

2. Background

After years of continuous mentalization and interpretative analysis, the academic trend of psychoanalytic oriented teaching in the psychology department at the Saint Joseph University in Beirut was dominant. I was definitely attracted to any starting point where human conscious, realistic exchange was dominant so I can experience a psychological process that goes along with the actual needs of the patient & the therapist.

Attracted to the world of mentally retarded children, adolescents & adults, it allowed me to develop a sensori-awareness process that enables simple reach and exchange with that special population. There, happened a decrease of mentalization in favor of a clear face to face contact with practical down to earth words. Here is a place for mutual exchange, mutual emotional recognition, spontaneous gestures as the necessary steps for simple logical & verbal interaction.

I was interested then to understand the actual experience of the client. I needed to explore at the present everything happening in the clinical interaction.

The drastic difference between other therapies and Gestalt therapy is mutual awareness. A new dialogue is growing up between the therapist and his patient to enable him to be more conscious about how he expresses his needs on all levels; mental, physical, emotional & spiritual.

I finally wish to develop through clinical practice and Gestalt training, an integrative self-psychotherapeutic approach that can be used by the patient as an ultimate step to detect, evaluate, self-perceive, prevent & adapt himself to deal with all his basic needs.

3. Workshops (Gestalt Therapy : an interactive theory & practice)

29 October 2005 / Program (for Professionals) :

(from 09:00 am to 10:30 am)

- Historical aspects of Gestalt therapy
- Introducing : From theory to practice a unified integrative process.
- The Paradoxical theory of change.
- The meanings of organismic self regulation.
- Awareness of our needs and dealing with them.
- Being in the present and the actualisation of needs.

(from 10:30 am to 11:30 am)

BREAK !!!

(from 11:30am to 01:00pm)

- The role of Gestalt therapy training in :The departments of psychology & education.
- From organismic needs to professional needs, a step by step process of adaptation to specific relational specialized objectives :

- a) Psychological goals of supervision & training for :
- Boosting the awareness process.
 - Evaluation of our own history as a way to reveal the patient past.
 - Experiencing closeness & space from our suffering to get better contact with him.
- b) Education goals :
- How to apply sensori-awareness & non verbal communication with mentally retarded children, special recommendation for dealing with autistic disorders.
 - Simple tools for early detection of children with learning disabilities.

(from 01:00 pm to 02:30 pm)

Experience theoretical & practical aspects of Gestalt therapy In the mentally retarded field :

- The experience of loosing our mind to recuperate our senses.
- How to use our sensory awareness as a communicative way with the retarded child.
 - a) With autistic children : - Experiencing fear when our inner self looses contact.
 - b) With depressed adults : - Experiencing emptiness, a long term anxiety without answer.

(from 02:30 pm to 03:15 pm)

BREAK !!!

(from 03:15 pm to 05:00 pm)

- The future of Gestalt Therapy Training The development of applied professional integrative process in all fields :
- From clinical line to developmental line.

Contact :

Adib Ishak street, Achrafieh, Beirut / LEBANON
 P.O. Box : 11-6861 Beirut / Lebanon
 Tel : 961-1-325736, 339033, 201132, 332286
 Fax : 961-1-203940, 328322
 Email : alexandre@hotelalexandre.com
 Website : www.hotelalexandre.com

LECTURES

JOE HENRY ACOURY

JOE ACOURY GESTALT THERAPY CENTER

LA PSYCHOTHERAPIE FACE AU CADRE PSYCHIATRIQUE *

Cher Président, Chers Docteurs, Chers Collègues, Cher Public, Il y a longtemps déjà que les rapports souvent difficiles entre la psychothérapie et la psychiatrie cherchent à se préciser et à se définir tantôt par une dite collaboration de l'équipe psychiatrique (qui en fait n'est souvent que la tutelle d'une autorité médicale sur le mode de fonctionnement particulier du psychothérapeute) et parfois par des prises de position et des conflits saillants entre les deux disciplines servant pourtant ce même homme dans sa souffrance physique et mentale. La psychothérapie continue jusqu'à ce jour d'élaborer sa déontologie afin de s'exercer avec plus d'autonomie comme une spécialité de la psychologie. La psychiatrie demeure souvent confinée dans un statut médical où le malade dit "psychiatrique" reste dominé par l'administration du traitement thérapeutique médicamenteux.

I Témoignage d'une expérience de Psychothérapie : Je note ici que tout au long de mon parcours de psychothérapeute, j'ai pu découvrir différents aspects de l'échange et du non échange entre psychothérapeutes et psychiatres allant des premières supervisions, au travail d'équipe dans des services de psychiatrie et dans une collaboration de travail en milieu privé. Le psychiatre s'est souvent présenté comme celui qui détient un pouvoir médical délimitant les normes et anomalies du mental humain, un mental souvent perçu et soigné à travers un organisme cérébro-spinal par une large batterie de psychopharmacologie en développement et réajustement continus.

Le fonctionnement de ce " médecin de l'âme " (C.G.Jung), va souvent dans le sens de réduire les dimensions les plus

diverses de la personnalité du patient à des explications neurobiologiques tout en considérant la psychothérapie comme un instrument de travail lui permettant de :

- Dévoiler la pensée du patient.
- De suggérer une façon d'agir au quotidien.
- De diriger le malade en favorisant l'acceptation de la thérapeutique médicamenteuse.
- De justifier la régression du patient à partir de sa propre responsabilité.
- De déterminer la réussite du traitement quand le patient suit à la lettre les recommandations proposées.

Le malade est souvent non informé de l'existence et/ou de la validité du volet psychothérapeutique. Vue sa demande pressante d'aboutir à un processus thérapeutique rapide pouvant résoudre ses problèmes, il va participer avec son médecin à favoriser une prise en charge presque exclusivement du type médicamenteux. Il est nécessaire ici de préciser que certains psychiatre n'ont pas connu de formation psychothérapeutique spécialisée ni même du type éclectique et pratiquent une thérapie verbale personnelle qu'ils nomment : psychothérapie. Perdu, sans information explicite de ce qu'est et de comment la psychothérapie et psychiatre se différencient et se complètent, le patient est souvent plus enclin à suivre les pas du médecin traitant et de son interprétation des choses en se réfugiant derrière une certaine dépendance relationnelle qui ne permet pas l'aboutissement à une autonomie personnelle dans la gérance de ses difficultés mais bien au contraire une attente chronique de ce que dira le médecin et parfois décidera pour lui. Cette dépendance du patient vis à vis de son médecin ne correspond pas à cet engagement thérapeutique où le thérapeute aide l'autre à se découvrir et à se développer par ses propres possibilités. Cette autonomie est la porte d'entrée à la résolution de ses propres conflits.

La dépendance chimique consécutive à la prise du médicament est souvent supposée soutenir et accompagner un traitement psychothérapeutique ayant pour but l'amélioration progressive de l'état du patient et la baisse du traitement médicamenteux. Il est évident de constater que dans certains cas les possibilités d'insight psychothérapeutique sont presque inexistantes chez certains patients et qu'il n'est possible d'entamer ni de suivre une quelconque action psychothérapeutique. Dans d'autres cas, les besoins d'aide psychiatriques peuvent devancer en urgence les besoins de soutien psychothérapeutique mais le patient a le droit d'être informé ultérieurement de la nécessité de suivre des soins psychothérapeutiques afin de mieux gérer ses besoins psychologiques. Il est étonnant de constater que, pour certains psychiatres, l'administration continue des médicaments est considérée systématiquement comme une réussite thérapeutique !

Un courant Psychiatrique différent

Inspiré de Laing, Cooper, Esterton et bien d'autres en Europe et aux Etats Unis; un mouvement psychiatrique nouveau va souffler dans les années 60 une autre conception de la maladie mentale et de ses soins. Ce courant appelé anti-psychiatrique va faire éclater la notion de thérapie et permettre d'envisager le respect de l'autre et l'accompagnement de sa souffrance comme des conditions nécessaires souvent manquantes aux formations psychiatriques traditionnelles qui demeurent chez nous assez présentes. Il s'agit avant tout d'être vraiment présent non seulement mentalement, mais en partageant aussi la souffrance de cette personnalité qui crie sa douleur en exerçant d'abord notre bon sens humain bien avant d'essayer obstinément de résoudre le problème mental par du savoir (en plus) proposé par certains psychiatres.

Le courant psychologique dit " humaniste " (Alfred Adler, Henry Murray, Carl Rogers, Rollo May, etc...) va se développer parallèlement en insistant sur :

- La centralité de l'expérience humaine.
- L'insistance des modèles théoriques du type holistique et plus particulièrement Gestaltique.
- La valorisation des sciences sociales comme indissociables de l'intégration des valeurs humaines.

Ainsi, grâce aux courants de la psychiatrie existentielle et humaniste, de nouvelles questions vont se poser concernant la nouvelle identité de la psychothérapie :

- Est-ce que le psychothérapeute travaille pour ou avec le patient ?
- Quelle est la part de responsabilité du thérapeute et celle du patient ?
- Quelle réalité explore-t-on ? La réalité verbale ou toutes les autres réalités unifiant notre compréhension de l'organisme humain (le verbale, l'émotionnel, le spirituel, etc...) ?
- Quelle est la part du dialogue dans l'échange psychothérapeutique ?

Je me propose ici de clarifier au public professionnel et non professionnel les points suivants afin de lui permettre de mieux connaître nos particularités et nos complémentarités avec le monde psychiatrique :

- Nos tendances thérapeutiques.
- Notre fonctionnement par rapport aux adultes et aux enfants dans les différents cadres de notre exercice professionnel.
- Les limites que nous nous mettons dans nos relations avec le patient (ce qui est permis et interdit).
- Les circonstances permettant la collaboration entre nous, avec les psychiatres et d'autres spécialistes du monde médical et para-médical.

L'Orient le jour 25/03/00.

Les clés du savoir et le moi au présent

L'Orient le jour 30/06/04

Il est coutume qu'au printemps, un congrès de psychanalyse critique l'approche des neurosciences ainsi que les tendances thérapeutiques qui privilégient le vécu du patient au présent. Une effusion de mots, de choses dites et non dites est ainsi vainement consacrée à réduire les neurosciences à une approche qu'on accuse d'être réductionniste alors qu'elle continue à révolutionner les domaines du fonctionnement mental et émotif en ouvrant largement la porte à une réflexion sur l'orientation actuelle de la génétique, des sciences humaines et sociales. L'évolution des recherches concernant la réalité cérébrale confirme que les troubles mentaux ne peuvent être uniquement expliqués à travers l'arrogance des mots qui prétendent faire de la souffrance du patient une douleur essentiellement mentale dont seul le thérapeute détient la clé du savoir. La réalité du " moi " au présent est d'abord ce " moi " cérébral qui représente le premier degré de l'apprentissage humain à ses débuts et le premier dans la confirmation de sa régression.

Ainsi, la souffrance du patient est d'abord un vécu au présent et notre premier regard sur lui est vers son corps, ses sens et son gestuel. Un savoir individuel à moins d'être stérile est le résultat d'un échange entre deux savoirs où soignant et soigné se rencontrent et se découvrent pour mettre le projet thérapeutique en marche.

Enfin, les besoins du patient sont essentiellement ceux d'un organisme en difficulté dont l'expression physique et mentale demeure le croisement de fonctions; cérébrales, physiques et émotionnelles.

C'est d'abord et enfin au patient de compter sur la conscientisation de son état afin de réaliser à chaque séance qu'il vit, pense, sent avec lui-même et pour lui-même la responsabilité de mieux se prendre en charge.

L'approche alternative, pour mieux percevoir l'homme

Au XXI^e siècle, le temps devient d'avantage associé à un intervalle spatio-temporel où la rapidité devient le mot d'ordre et la lenteur un handicap. Métro-boulot-dodo sont les repères stressants de cette survie au quotidien par la majorité des citoyens. Peu de temps est consacré à la détente, malgré les appels incessants du monde médical. L'utilisation de notre énergie telle que vécue par les habitants des montagnes éloignées, qui côtoient un environnement naturel, est bien différente de ce qu'on rencontre chez les citoyens. On respire l'air pur, on prend le temps de vivre, on côtoie la nature et on suit ses rythmes sans oublier de préserver un espace privilégié pour la famille.

Ainsi, prendre le temps de vivre devient une nécessité non plus des vacances organisées une à deux fois par an, mais une urgence de santé dépendante de notre gérance du temps, où notre personnalité travaille à harmoniser les registres de notre organisme. Il y a à reconsidérer entièrement la racine des difficultés d'harmonisation du corps et de l'esprit en essayant de redéfinir la perception de notre organisme, une perception qui respecte ses besoins et les ajuste au quotidien.

C'est enfin une proposition de vivre autrement en se concentrant sur cet équilibre délicat à maintenir entre les besoins du corps et de l'esprit.

L'Orient le jour 28/12/04

XXIVÈME CONGRÈS FRANCO-MAGHRÉBIN DE PSYCHIATRIE

المؤتمر XXIV الفرنسي المغربي للطب النفسي

Troubles bipolaires - L'ÉVOLUTION DU CONCEPT

الاضطرابات الثنائية القطبية - تطور المفهوم

ASSOCIATION FRANCO-MAGHRÉBINE DE PSYCHIATRIE

الجمعية الفرنسية المغربية للطب النفسي

France - Eaubonne - Val d'Oise, 25 et 26 novembre 2005

فرنسا - أويون - فال دواز، 25 و 26 نوفمبر 2005

E-mail: gilbert.ferrey@ch-simoneveil.fr

Vendredi 25/11/2005 matin (C. H. Simone Veil - EAUBONNE)

الجمعة 2005/11/25 (جلسة الصباح)

9 h - 12 h 30 **Expansion des concepts cliniques.**Avec la participation des Pr. BOURGEOIS - Pr. KACHA
- Mme le Pr. S. DOUKI - Pr. J. GUELFY - Dr. B.
LACHAUX

30. 12 ← 9

REPAS DE TRAVAIL A 12 h 30
Avec réunion du bureau de l'Association

30. 12

Vendredi 25/11/2005 après-midi (EAUBONNE)

الجمعة 2005/11/25 بعد الزوال

Evolution des thérapeutiques.Avec la participation des Pr. DALERY - Pr.
MOUSSAOUI - Pr. Ph. GORWOOD - Dr. T.
GHODHBANE

Samedi 26/11/05 matin (Université de Cergy Pontoise)

السبت 2005/11/26 الجلسة الصباحية (جامعة سرجي بنتواز)

Thème : **Troubles bipolaires et créativité artistique.**Associé à Exposition et Audition d'œuvres
(M. le Pr. MORON - Dr. VEYRAT)

الاضطرابات الثنائية القطبية والابداع الفني)

:

REPAS DE MIDI (péniche sur l'OISE)

- 30. 12

Samedi 26/11/05 après-midi : en route pour « Le chemin des
impressionnistes » vers AUVERS/OISE

السبت 2005/11/26 الجلسة المسائية

Visite des musées et centres d'intérêt d'AUVERS/OISE
et PONTOISE (si possible)

Dimanche 27/11/2005 libre à PARIS

الأحد 2005/11/27 يوم حر بمدينة باريس

Lundi 28/11/2005 Réunion commune avec la Société
Médicopsychologique - PARIS - Pr. ALLILAIRE
Clinique des maladies mentales et de l'encéphale (Pr.
GUELFY)الاثنين 2005/11/28 اجتماع مع الجمعية الطب نفسية - باريس - الأستاذ
أليار

مصححة الأمراض العقلية والدماغ (الأستاذ قلفي)

Communication sur :
« Troubles bipolaires : spectre ou comorbidité,
Addictions, impulsivité, comportement antisocial,
comparaison des expériences cliniques au Maghreb et
en France ».

Association Franco-Maghrébine de Psychiatrie / الجمعية الفرنسية المغربية للطب النفسي

email : jean.dalery@ch-le-vinatier.fr

web : http://www.confamag.com

Tél. : 33.1.34.06.64.20 - Télécopie : 01.39.59.57.49

AL - Aqsa UNIVERSITY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

المؤتمر الدولي لجامعة الأقصى

TEXT BETWEEN ANALYSIS, UNDERSTANDING, AND RECITING

النص بين التحليل والتأويل و التلقي

FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITARIAN SCIENCES

كلية الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية بجامعة الأقصى

Gaza, between 4- 6 April 2006

غزة، من 4-6 أبريل 2006م

e-mail: foart@alaqsa.edu.ps بريد إلكتروني:

Al Aqsa University, represented by its President and its Board, has the honor to invite all specialist academics at Palestinian, Arab and Foreign universities to participate in this conference. This conference will take place at Al - Aqsa University- Gaza, between 4- 6 April 2006. Arabic and English are the languages used at the conference due to the requirements of researches and specification areas of researchers.

The university will publish researches previously subjugated to the publishing instructions and manuscript submission commonly followed in the arbitration of researches by the Deanship of the Scientific Research, Al- Aqsa University.

1. CONFERENCE AIMS

This conference aims to raise a collection of central issues of the conceptual treatise in verse of the text in terms of the text's genres, forms, sciences, analytical and interpretative methods, reciting theories, intellectualization and reconnaissance levels, whether in Arabic, English literatures, criticism, linguistics, grammars, or in sociology, history, politics, media, education, Islamic studies and other human sciences.

The conference also aims to highlight the mechanism of understanding the text and its genesis clarity and aesthetics argumentation along with disclosing the capable visionaries to invest all knowledge tools and its pivots, making of them a highly-treasured creative means. It goes without saying that this conference aims at bringing a state of fruitful scientific continuum amongst researchers regardless of the differences of their sciences, ideas, origins, languages and nationalities.

Prof. Ali Zeedan Abu Zohri - President of the Conference
Dr. Mousa Abu Dagga - Head of the Conference Preparatory Committee

1.1 THE FIRST ITEM : Analysis, Interpretation and Context

This item deals with the theories of analysis and interpretation and their ability to understand texts , according to tools and procedures that relatively differ in the ability of controlling the text. This item includes:

- The directions of analysis and the text code.
- The linguistic and grammatical structure and the argumentation of interpretation.
- Textual transformations.
- Referent and referee: presence and absence

1.2 THE SECOND ITEM : Text Strategy and the Levels of Interpretation

This item focuses on the relativity of sending and receiving and their argumentation in the components and margins of the text. This item deals with:

- The manifestations of intellectualization and recalling of memory.
- The power of text and the relativity of reciting.
- Text aesthetics from several perspectives.
- The open text and the fall of nations
- The formulated text.

2006 6-4

1. أهداف المؤتمر

د.علي زيدان أبو زهري - رئيس المؤتمر
د. موسى إبراهيم أبو دقة- رئيس اللجنة التحضيرية للمؤتمر

1.1 المحور الأول : التحليل والتأويل وسياق النص

1.2 المحور الثاني: استراتيجية النص ومستويات التأويل

1.3 THE THIRD ITEM : Text and Levels of Reading	: : .1.3
- Critic and texts understanding .	-
- Poet as critic.	-
- Reading varieties	-
1.4 THE FOURTH ITEM : History, Event, Vision and Formulation	1.4. المحور الرابع : التاريخ بين الحدث والرؤيا والتشكيل
This item focuses on:	:
- The philosophy of historical texts and the importance of documentation and analysis.	-
- History strategy and multi-mirrors.	-
- Historical text: memory and knowledge institutionalism.	-
- Reading history through different perspectives.	-
1.5 THE FIFTH ITEM : Orientalist Text and Identity Difference	1.5. المحور الخامس: النص الاستشراقي واختلاف الهوية
- Text Interpretation, constant changing and stating the changeable .	-
- Quranic text, prophetic sayings and orientalist interpretation.	-
- The philosophy of the orientalist logic of history text.	-
1.6 THE SIXTH ITEM : Political Texts : Media Interpretation and Conceptual Analysis	1.6. المحور السادس : النص السياسي بين التأويل الإعلامي والتحليل المفهومي
- Arab political texts levels and the variety interpretation and reciting.	-
- Poets and politicians : convergence and divergence .	-
- Media text in Al – Aqsa Intifada.	-
- Media texts and their reflections on the community structure.	-
1.7 THE SEVENTH ITEM : Art Drawing : The philosophy of creativity and recitation interpretation	1.7. المحور السابع : الفن التشكيلي بين فلسفة المبدع وتأويلات التلقي
- Art drawing and the expansion of insights .	-
- Sculpture and the mechanism of continuity .	-
- The transformations of visual text and the variety of readings.	-
- The cover painting: artistic formulation and the referential concept.	-
1.8 THE EIGHTH ITEM : Understanding jurisprudence texts: analysis between interpretation and application	1.8. المحور الثامن : " فهم النص الشرعي التحليل بين التأويل والتطبيق "
- The inimitability of the Quranic and prophetic texts.	-
- Prophetic texts between analysis and application.	-
- The interpretation of jurisprudence texts and their impact on belief, thought and jurisprudence differences.	-
- Understanding jurisprudence texts in the light of the current reality .	-
1.9 THE NINTH ITEM : Knowledge structure and understanding texts through educational perspective	1.9. المحور التاسع : البنية المعرفية وفهم النص من منظور تربوي
- The psychological analysis of the text structure.	-
- The psychological and social structure of the text.	-
- The educational strategies of understanding texts.	-
- The educational origin of understanding scientific texts	-
- Analysis of educational statement.	-
2. INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS	2. شروط المشاركة
- Researches must be written in Arabic or English language.	-
- Researchers should be committed with the scientific methodology commonly used in preparing researches.	-
- Research should be not more than 30 pages, size A4, and author should submit one paper copy of the manuscript and an electronic copy on a floppy disk 3.5 or a CD , which should be typed using the Microsoft Word Processor. Manuscripts could be sent via Email: foart@alaqsa.edu.ps or dmousa@alaqsa.edu.ps	A4 (3.5) dmousa@alaqsa.edu.ps foart@alaqsa.edu.ps : أو dmousa2000@yahoo.com

- Researcher is required to send abstracts during the deadline. Abstract should not be more than one page in Arabic and translated into English or vice versa.
- A detailed background pertaining to the researcher's resume and career in no more than one page.
- Researches previously delivered to conferences or were approved to be published in scientific journals are declined.
- Abstracts and researches will be refereed and then the researcher will be briefed on the results of the assessments.
- Deadlines are:
 - 01 August, 2005 for abstracts
 - 15 August, 2005 for notification of abstracts after primary reference .
 - 01 January, 2006 for receiving complete researches
 - 01 March, 2006 for notification of approval of researches after being refereed
- The best research of each item of the main conference pivots will be awarded US 500\$.

The conference expenses of participants from outside Palestine will be covered by the university; accommodation and travel expenses will be provided to participants from outside Palestine. Those who are disable to join the sessions of conference, they can participate via (Video Conference).

2.1 Research Writing Method and Documentation

Researches that are uniquely characterized by originality and seriousness in the various subjects of the conference are accepted in both Arabic and English.

Researches must be computer-typed, paper size A4, using the Microsoft Word Processor.

- **Arabic language copy**
Font: Simplified Arabic.
Font Size: 14 (Bold) of major titles, 13 font size (Bold) for minor titles and 12 font size (normal) for the article text . Manuscripts should be typed in a single-spaced format.
- **English language copy**
Font: Times New Roman
Font Size: 14 (Bold) of major title, 13 (Bold) of minor titles and 12 normal for article text and page numbering. Manuscripts should be typed in a single- space format. **Margins:** 5 cm up, 5 cm down, 4 cm right, 4 cm left. The cover page should include research title in Arabic and English, the researcher's name in Arabic and English, academic title, job, postal address and e-mail address in around one page.

Research title and abstract should be in Arabic and English within one page. The research text should include introduction, results, discussions, and references. Tables, figures and photos should be included through the research material.

For further information on researches writing method and documentation, please see the publication instructions in **Al - Aqsa University journal :**

Contact us at the following address :

Al-Aqsa University –Faculty of Art,

Dr. Mousa I. Abu Dagga

Head of the Conference Preparatory Committee Gaza-Palestine

P.O. Box 7048 .

Tele / Fax 009708-2068209

Email: foart@alaqsa.edu.ps

drmousa@alaqsa.edu.ps , drmousa2000@yahoo.com

- 2005/8/1
 - 2005/8/15
 - 2006/1/1
 - 2006/3/1
- منح مكافأة بقيمة \$ 500 (خمسمائة دولار أمريكي)

(Video Conference)

2.1. أسلوب كتابة الأبحاث وقواعد التوثيق

A4

(Word)

باللغة العربية

Simplified Arabic

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باللغة الإنجليزية

Times New Roman

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009708-2068209 /

foart@alaqsa.edu.ps :

drmousa@alaqsa.edu.ps, drmousa2000@yahoo.com

Psy CONGRESS AGENDA

THIRD QUARTLY 2005

JULY- AUGUST - SEPTEMBER

أجندة المؤتمرات النفسية

الثلاثية الثالثة 2005

جويلية - أوت - سبتمبر

ARAB Psy CONGRESS AGENDA

Title: "مؤتمر حول "العنف والطب النفسي"**Date:** 2005 / /3 1426/3/24**Country:** - -**Contact :****E-Mail:** mental@taifhealth.com**Web-site:** www.mentalhealth.taifhealth.com/violence.htm

Title: تنمية السلوك البشري "مؤتمر حول**Date:** 26-28 / 2005**Country:** 1**Contact :****E-Mail:** Psycho_tanta2@hotmail.com

Title The 2nd Conference of the Sudanese Psychological Society - Applied Psychology and the Culture of Peace**Date:** 1- 4 August 2005**Country:** Sudan - **City:** Khartoum**Contact:** Dr Omar Khaleefa - Head of the Organizing Committee Khartoum, P.O Box 12718, Sudan**Phone:** (Work) : ++ 249-183-760712, (Home) : + 249-185-324507 (Cell) : + 249-912277467**Fax:** +249-183-760712**E-Mail:** okhaleefa@hotmail.com

Title: XIII World Congress of Psychiatry (Eng.)**Date:** 10 – 15 September 2005**Country:** EGYPT - **City:** Cairo**Contact:** TILES A OPC, S.L**Phone:** +34 913612600 - **Fax:** +34 913559208**E-Mail:** secretariat@wpa-cairo2005.com**Contact:** EMECO TRAVEL**Phone:** +202 5749360, +202 5799544**Fax:** +202 5744212, +202 5749369, +202 683 6379**Contact:** Afaf Khalil**E-Mail:** wpa@emeco.com , epa@click.com.eg

Title: Seminar of : Gestalt Therapy in the stream of alternative medicine**Date:** 9-10 July 2005**Country:** Lebanon - **City:** Achrafieh – ALEXANDER Hotel**Contact:** Adib Ishak street, Achrafieh, P.O. Box : 11-6861 Beirut /Lebanon**Phone:** 961-1-325736, 339033, 201132, 332286**Fax:** 961-1-203940, 328322**E-Mail:** conference@barweb.com.au, elie@gestaltlebanon.org**Website :** www.hotelalexandre.com

Title: International conference "Text between Analysis, Understanding, and Reciting"**Date:** 4- 6 April 2006**Country:** Palestine - **City:** Gaza, Al - Aqsa University**Phone:** 00-11-61-732-362-601 - **Fax:** 00-11-61-732-101-555**E-Mail:** foart@alaqsa.edu.ps or drmousa@alaqsa.edu.ps**Website:** www.gestaltlebanon.org

INTERNATIONAL Psy CONGRESS AGENDA

Title: The 28th Annual Meeting of the Canadian College of Neuropsychopharmacology (CCNP)**Date:** July 02, 2005 - July 02, 2005**Country:** Canada - **City:** St. John's**Contact:** Ms. Rachelle Anderson**E-Mail:** rmena@ualberta.ca

Title: International Summer Course In Neuropharmacology**Date:** July 02, 2005 - July 08, 2005**Country:** Italy - **City:** Catania**Contact:** Dr. Antonio Mannino**Phone:** 39-0-957-117-308 - **Fax:** 39-0-957-117-308**E-Mail:** a.mannino@medecom.com

Title: Europe Asia Medical & Legal Conference**Date:** July 03, 2005 - July 09, 2005**Country:** Italy - **City:** Praiano/Positano**Contact:** Jane Hewett**Phone:** 00-11-61-732-362-601 - **Fax:** 00-11-61-732-101-555**E-Mail:** conference@barweb.com.au

Title: Meeting Mental Health Needs: The evidence from Epidemiology, Economics and Evaluation. (WPA Section Meeting of Section on Epidemiology and Public Health)**Date:** July 5-7, 2005**Country:** Australia - **City:** Brisbane**State/Province:** Queensland**Contact:** Dr. Philip Burgess**Website:** www.icms.com/ephm2005**E-Mail:** ephm2005@icms.com.au

Title: African Healing Wisdom: From Tradition to Current Application and Research

Date: July 06, 2005 - July 09, 2005

Country: United States - **City:** Washington

State/Province: DC

Contact: Daniel E. Reichard

Phone: 202-994-4285 - **Fax:** 202-994-1791

E-Mail: info@africanmedicine.info

Title: Psychopharmacology Update

Date: July 08, 2005 - July 10, 2005

Country: United States - **City:** Grand Traverse

State/Province: MI

Contact: Office Of Continuing Medical Education

Phone: 734-763-1400 / 800-800-0666 - **Fax:** 734-936-1641

E-Mail: OCME@umich.edu

Title: WPA Co-sponsored Second International Conference on Conflict-Culture and Mental Health, organized by the

Andrew Sims Centre, Trust Leeds Mental Health

Date: July 11-12, 2005

Country: UK - **City:** London

State/Province: England

Contact: Lynne Christopher

Website: www.leedsmentalhealth.nhs.uk

E-Mail: lynne.christopher@leedsmdh.nhs.uk

Title: 9th Annual Meeting of the International Association of Medical Science Educators

Date: July 16, 2005 - July 19, 2005

Country: United States - **City:** Los Angeles

State/Province: CA

Contact: Julie Hewett

Phone: 304-733-1270 - **Fax:** 304-733-6203

E-Mail: julie@iamse.org

Title: ASAM MRO Course

Date: July 19, 2005 - July 21, 2005

Country: United States - **City:** Cincinnati

State/Province: OH

Contact: American Society of Addiction Medicine, 4601 N. park Avenue, Upper Arcade #101, Chevy Chase, MD 20815

Phone: 301-656-3920 - **Fax:** 301-656-3815

E-Mail: email@asam.org

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Title: WPA Co-sponsored Conference, organized by the South Asian Forum on Mental Health & Psychiatry - Improving Access and Delivery of Mental Health Care in South Asia.

Date: July 24-27, 2005

Country: United Kingdom Chapter, Sri Lanka - **City:** Colombo

Contact: Dr. Afzal Javed

E-Mail: afzal.javed@ntlworld.com

Title: 13th Annual Alzheimer's Association National Dementia Care Conference

Date: July 26, 2005 - July 29, 2005

Country: United States - **City:** Chicago

State/Province: IL

Contact: Kerri Leo

Phone: 312-335-5790

E-Mail: careconference@alz.org

Title: On the Cutting Edge: New Treatments for Eating Disorders

Date: August 04, 2005 - August 07, 2005

Country: United States - **City:** Miami

State/Province: FL

Contact: International Association of Eating Disorders Professionals

Phone: 800-800-8126 - **Fax:** 309-346-2874

E-Mail: iaedpmembers@earthlink.net

Title: Just Say Know to Drugs

Date: August 07, 2005 - August 14, 2005

Country: United States - **City:** Seattle

State/Province: WA

Contact: Orly Light

Phone: 866-722-9239 - **Fax:** 858-777-5588

E-Mail: mce@san.rr.com

Title: Interpersonal Psychotherapy

Date: August 11, 2005 - August 11, 2005

Country: Canada - **City:** Toronto

State/Province: ON

Contact: Continuing Education, 500 University Ave., Suite 650, Toronto, ON, M5G 1V7

Phone: 416-978-2719 - **Fax:** 416-971-2200 / 1-888-512-8173

E-Mail: ce.med@utoronto.ca

Title: Davis Review and Update of Pain and Palliative Medicine for Specialists and Primary Care Providers

Date: August 12, 2005 - August 14, 2005

Country: United States - **City:** San Francisco

State/Province: CA

Contact: Vickie Hidalgo

Phone: 916-734-5390 - **Fax:** 916-736-0188

E-Mail: vickie.hidalgo@ucdmc.ucdavis.edu

Title: Psychiatric Update for Family Physicians

Date: August 14, 2005 - August 21, 2005

Country: Canada - **City:** Vancouver

State/Province: BC

Contact: The College of Family Physicians of Canada, 2630

Skymark Avenue, Mississauga, Ontario, L4W 5A4 / Mary Steel

Phone: 905-629-0900 / 1-800-387-6197 / 604-682-6042

Fax: 905-629-0893 / 604-662-7627

E-Mail: info@psychupdate.ca

Title: Jornadas de Psiquiatria Forense

Date: August 16, 2005 - August 17, 2005

Country: Argentina - **City:** Buenos Aires

Contact: Leandro Tortora

Phone: 54-11-4957-7071 - **Fax:** 54-11-4957-4250

E-Mail: PSIQFORENSE@STPWEB.COM.AR

Title: Psychiatric Update for Family Physicians

Date: August 19, 2005 - October 01, 2005

Country: United States - **City:** Fort Lauderdale

State/Province: FL

Contact: The College of Family Physicians of Canada, 2630

Skymark Avenue, Mississauga, Ontario, L4W 5A4 / Mary Steel

Phone: 905-629-0900 / 1-800-387-6197 / 604-682-6042 -

Fax: 905-629-0893 / 604-662-7627

E-Mail: info@psychupdate

Title: 20th Biennial Meeting of the International Society for Neurochemistry and the European Society for Neurochemistry

Date: August 21, 2005 - August 26, 2005

Country: Austria - **City:** Innsbruck

Contact: Mag. Christiane Riedl

Phone: 43-5-125-043-715 **Fax:** 43-5-125-043-716

E-Mail: christiane.riedl@uibk.ac.at

Title: The Mental Health Services Conference (TheMHS) 15th annual conference - Dancing to the Beat of a Different Drum: Mental Health, Social Inclusion, Citizenship

Date: August 30, 2005 - September 02, 2005

Country: Australia - **City:** Adelaide

State/Province: SA

Contact: Conference Administrator

Phone: 61-298-108-700 **Fax:** 61-298-108-733

E-Mail: info@themhs.org

Title: International Mental Health 2nd Annual Conference

Date: August 31, 2005 - September 02, 2005

Country: United Kingdom - **City:** London

State/Province: England

Contact: Jolanta Zanelli

Phone: 44-0-2-078-480-534 **Fax:** 44-0-2-077-019-044

E-Mail: imh@iop.kcl.ac.uk

Title: XIII Zulia Academic Medicine Congress

Date: August 31, 2005 - September 03, 2005

Country: Venezuela - **City:** Maracaibo

Contact: Meeting Organiser

Phone: 58-26-177-173-328 - **Fax:** 58-2-617-935-521

E-Mail: rcedeno@cantv.net

Title: Psychotherapy in Family Medicine

Date: September 01, 2005 - September 01, 2005

Country: Canada - **City:** Toronto

State/Province: ON

Contact: Continuing Education, 500 University Ave., Suite 650, Toronto, ON, M5G 1V7

Phone: 416-978-2719 **Fax:** 416-971-2200 / 1-888-512-8173

E-Mail: ce.med@utoronto.ca

Title: WPA Co-sponsored Third Latin American Congress on Neuropsychiatry, 7th Argentinean Congress of Neuropsychiatry and 8th Meeting of Alzheimer's Disease, organized by Asociacion Neuropsiquiatrica Argentina

Date: September 07, 2005 - September 09, 2005

Country: Argentina - **City:** Buenos Aires

Contact: Dr. Leandro Tortora

Phone: 49-57-70-71

Fax: 49-57-42-50

E-Mail: info@stpweb.com.ar

Website: www.neuropsiquiatria.org.ar

Title: 13th World Congress of Psychiatry**Date:** September 10, 2005 - September 15, 2005**Country:** Egypt - **City:** Cairo**Contact:** Carolina G. Sicilia**Phone:** 34-913-612-600 **Fax:** 34-913-559-208**E-Mail:** secretaria@wpa-cairo2005.com

Title: Search for Treatments in Early Psychoses**Date:** September 12, 2005 - September 12, 2005**Country:** United States - **City:** Pittsburgh**State/Province:** PA**Contact:** UPMC Center for Continuing Education, Medical Arts Building, Suite 220, 200 Lothrop Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15213 / Mary Healy**Phone:** 412-647-8232 / 412-605-1219 **Fax:** 412-647-8222**E-Mail:** healymk@upmc.edu

Title: Pan Europe Asia Medical & Legal Conference**Date:** September 15, 2005 - September 21, 2005**Country:** Italy - **City:** Rome**Contact:** Jane Hewett**Phone:** 00-11-61-732-362-601 **Fax:** 00-11-61-732-101-555**E-Mail:** conference@barweb.com.au

Title: 21th Congres International de la Societe de Psycho-Geriatrie de Langue Française**Date:** September 15, 2005 - September 16, 2005**Country:** France - **City:** Paris**Contact:** Secretariat du Congres**Phone:** 00-33-141-323-170 **Fax:** 00-33-147-931-728**E-Mail:** secretariat@kskom.com

Title: Psychiatric Update for Family Physicians**Date:** September 17, 2005 - September 18, 2005**Country:** Ireland - **City:** Dublin**Contact:** The College of Family Physicians of Canada, 2630 Skymark Avenue, Mississauga, Ontario, L4W 5A4 / Mary Steel**Phone:** 905-629-0900 / 1-800-387-6197 / 604-682-6042**Fax:** 905-629-0893 / 604-662-7627**E-Mail:** info@psychupdate

Title: 3rd Young Medics' International Conference**Date:** September 19, 2005 - September 21, 2005**Country:** Armenia - **City:** Yerevan**Contact:** P.O. Box 143, Yerevan 375010, Armenia

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Phone: 37-41-535-868 **Fax:** 37-41-534-879**E-Mail:** conference@armeda.am

Title: 11th European Burns Association Congress**Date:** September 21, 2005 - September 24, 2005**Country:** Portugal - **City:** Estoril**Contact:** Dr. Angelica Almeida**E-Mail:** dircpr@hsjose.min-saude.pt

Title: Faculty of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry Annual Meeting**Date:** September 21, 2005 - September 23, 2005**Country:** United Kingdom - **City:** Harrogate**State/Province:** England**Contact:** College Conference Office**Phone:** 44-0-2-072-352-351 ext 145 **Fax:** 44-0-2-072-596-507**E-Mail:** conference@rcpsych.ac.uk

Title: Interim Meeting of World Federation of Sleep Research Societies**Date:** September 22, 2005 - September 26, 2005**Country:** India - **City:** New Delhi**Contact:** Prof. Mohan Kumar**Phone:** 91-11-26-588-663 **Fax:** 91-11-26-588-641**E-Mail:** wfsrs2005@rediffmail.com / shastri@tci.co.in

Title: 7th Pacific Rim Regional Congress of Group Psychotherapy&4th Asia Pacific Conference on Psychotherapy**Date:** September 24, 2005 - September 28, 2005**Country:** Taiwan - **City:** Taipei**Contact:** Congress Secretariat**Phone:** 886-223-637-980 **Fax:** 886-223-657-770**E-Mail:** 2005@prrc-apcp.org.tw

Title: Best Practices in Seniors' Mental Health Conference**Date:** September 25, 2005 - September 26, 2005**Country:** Canada - **City:** Ottawa**State/Province:** ON**Contact:** Faith Malach**Phone:** 416-785-2500**E-Mail:** fmalach@baycrest.org

Title: Scientific Symposium of the Multiple Sclerosis International Federation (MSIF) and 7th Greek Conference «Multiple Sclerosis New Clinical Update and Quality of Life»

مجلة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية: العدد 6 - أفريل - ماي - جوان 2005

Date: September 25, 2005 - September 27, 2005
Country: Greece - **City:** Thessaloniki
Contact: Artion Conferences & Events
Phone: 302-310-250-927 **Fax:** 23-10-277-964
E-Mail: ms@artion.com.gr

Title: 31st National Physiologic Science Congress of Turkey
Date: September 27, 2005 - September 30, 2005
Country: Turkey - **City:** Gaziantep
Contact: MD.Omer Ali ERGUN
Phone: 90-3-124-473-808 **Fax:** 90-3-124-368-525
E-Mail: oergun@mdsorganizasyon.com

Title: 4th International Congress of Intensive Care Medicine
Date: September 28, 2005 - September 30, 2005
Country: Iran - **City:** Tehran
Contact: Meeting Organiser
Phone: 00-98-218-834-989 **Fax:** 00-98-218-834-989
E-Mail: info@iranesthesia.org

Title: Psychiatric Update
Date: September 30, 2005 - October 01, 2005
Country: United States - **City:** Madison
State/Province: WI
Contact: Terese Bailey
Phone: 608-240-2141 **Fax:** 608-240-2151
E-Mail: tmbailey@wisc.edu

XIII WORLD CONGRESS OF PSYCHIATRY

CAIRO, SEPTEMBER 10-15, 2005 EGYPT

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Cairo : 23rd July 2005

Dear Colleagues,

After the terrible terrorist attack in Sharm El Sheikh, which is about 600 Kilometers away from Cairo, and after what happened in London, the scientific world especially we the professionals in human behavior should never be intimidated by such terrorist acts. By yielding to the terrorism we would be reinforcing their goals. We are all aware that the world has become a dangerous place.

The Egyptian minister of tourism in consultation with the minister of interior have assured me this morning that our congress will be held in Cairo as planned from 10th – 15th September 2005.

The solidarity of our WPA member societies and our colleagues in the psychiatric field to pursue the world congress and to offer resolutions to the changes that had happened in the world after 11st September 2002, and how the world strategy had produced more terrorism, should be addressed in our congress.

Your participation in the congress will enrich the scientific content and will counteract any intimidation to the scientific community.

I welcome you to the scientific, cultural and social heritage in Cairo

Prof. Ahmed Okasha / President WPA / President XIII WCP
 XIII WORLD CONGRESS OF PSYCHIATRY
 Cairo, September 10-15, 2005 Egypt

Congress Secretariat:

TILESA OPC, S.L. - Londres, 17 - 28028 Madrid - Spain
 Tel.: ++34 913612600 - Fax: ++34 913559208
 Email: secretariat@wpa-cairo2005.com
<http://www.wpa-cairo2005.com/>

Perls, 1951)

.(Hefferline & Goodman

Attachment/ Attachement

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(Damasio, 1994)

.(Goleman, 1997)

e-motion

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تجليات الانفعال

الفصل الأول : دينامية الإنسانية عند الإنسان

/ Émotion

.(Goleman, 1993)

Michael Vincent Miller ."

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Emotion

"É "

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Limbic System / système limbique

Le ,1996)

(Doux

(Le Doux , 1996)

Psychosomatic / Psychosomatique

Amygdala

() :

Hypothetical construct / "

"Construit hypothétique

/ Amygdale

()

Thalamus

.Neocortex

() Inter

Interaction

.() Action

(Mayer , Salovey & Caruso, 1999;2000)

() :

أولاً- التقويم اللفظي وغير اللفظي، والتعبير عن الانفعالات
والأحاسيس في الذات وعند الآخرين

()

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.(Mayer & Salovey ,1997:5)

(Mayer , Salovey & Caruso, 1999)

رابعاً- تنظيم وضبط الانفعال في الذات وفي الآخرين
(1999)

ثانياً- استعمال الانفعال لتسهيل عمل التفكير والتصرف

.(Mayer, Salovey & Coruso, 1999; 2000)

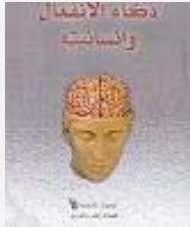
:)

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ثالثاً- أن نفهم انفعالاتنا ونفكر بها

:)

صدر حديثاً ذكاء الانفعال وإنسانيته



د. فاروق سعدي مجذوب - لبنان

نحو سيكولوجية عربية أ.د. محمد أحمد النابلسي - لبنان



Summary : www.arabpsynet.com/Books/Nab.B2.htm

الكتاب الذهبي للأطباء النفسانيين



www.arabpsynet.com/propositions/ConsPsyGoldBook.asp

شارك برأيك

www.arabpsynet.com/propositions/PropForm.htm

الكتاب الذهبي لأساتذة علم النفس



www.arabpsynet.com/propositions/ConsGoldBook.asp

شارك برأيك

www.arabpsynet.com/propositions/PropForm.htm

السعادة الشخصية (في عالم مشحون بالتوتر و ضغوط الحياة)

د. عبد الستار إبراهيم - الرياض

كتاب الرياض 2005 (عن مؤسسة اليمامة الصحفية)

dribrahm@kfupm.edu.sa

فهرس الكتاب

مقدمة وتمهيد

الباب الأول : ما ينبغي أن نعرفه عن التوتر وضغوط الحياة

- الفصل الأول : ما الذي يجمع بين هؤلاء؟
- الفصل الثاني : ما الضغط النفسي؟
- الفصل الثالث : الضغوط والتوتر النفسي
- الفصل الرابع : ضغوط الحياة وما تفعله بنا
- الفصل الخامس : المصادر الكبرى للضغط النفسي
- الفصل السادس : أحداث الحياة وتغيراتها

الباب الثاني : أساليب هادنة ورزينة في مواجهة ضغوط الحياة

- الفصل السابع : الاسترخاء والتوتر كنفسيين
- الفصل الثامن : الاسترخاء التدريجي بالانقباض
- الفصل التاسع : الاسترخاء العميق
- الفصل العاشر : الاسترخاء بالتخيل والصور الذهنية
- المهدئة
- الفصل الحادي عشر : الاسترخاء بأساليب مختصرة
- الفصل الثاني عشر : تفعيل برامج الاسترخاء

الباب الثالث : ليس بالاسترخاء وحده أساليب أخرى لمعالجة الضغوط

- الفصل الثالث عشر : تغيير الممكن وتقبل ما لا يمكن تغييره
- الفصل الرابع عشر : هؤلاء الأعداء الثلاثة
- الفصل الخامس عشر : التقدم للخلف
- الفصل السادس عشر : الصراعات الزوجية الخاسرة
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- الفصل الثامن عشر : معذبون بأفكارهم وسعداء بها
- الفصل التاسع عشر : خلاصة ما تعلمناه

مراجع ومصادر معلومات

صدر من كتاب الرياض

مقدمة وتمهيد

International Stress

management association

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Arabpsynet Books Guide
English Edition



www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-books.htm

دليل الكتب النفسية العربية
الإصدار العربي



www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-books.Ar.htm

المجلة الإلكترونية لشبكة العلوم النفسية

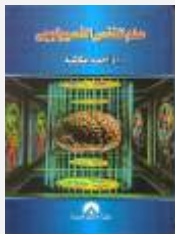
ملف العدد القادم

سيكولوجية الطفل العربي وتحديات المستقبل

APNJournal@arabpsynet.com

علم النفس الفيزيولوجي

أ.د. أحمد عكاشة



Summary : www.arabpsynet.com/Books/Okasha.B2.htm

سيكولوجية السياسة العربية – العرب والمستقبلات

أ.د. محمد أحمد النابلسي



Summary : www.arabpsynet.com/Books/Nab.B1.htm

سيكولوجية المقامرة (التشخيص و التنبؤ والعلاج)

د. أكرم زيدان

عالم المعرفة 313 - الكويت - مارس 2005

.Weekley Addiction Report

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(DSM)

الفصل الأول :
 : الفصل الثاني
 .. : الفصل الثالث
 : الفصل الرابع
 : الفصل الخامس
 : الفصل السادس
 : الفصل السابع
 : الفصل الثامن
 : الفصل التاسع
 : الفصل العاشر
 : الفصل الحادي عشر

مدخل :

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Journal of gambling behavior

" :

National association for gambling studies

:

Gambling Education (The WAGER)

()

المجلة الإلكترونية للشبكة

إقرأ في الأعداد القادمة

الإرهاب وأثاره النفستماعية على الأسرة والطفل

أ.د. سوسن شاكر الجلي - العراق

صعوبات التعلم الأكاديمية

د. بشير معمرية - الجزائر

الآثار النفسية للعدوان والاحتلال على الطفل العراقي

أ.د. محمد أحمد النابلسي - لبنان

مستقبل ثقافة الطفل في عالم متغير

أ.د. قدري حنفي - مصر

السلوك اللاتوافقي لدى المتأخرين دراسيا

د. بشير معمرية - الجزائر

الاعتقاد بعدالة العالم وعلاقته بالثقة الاجتماعية

أ.د. فارس كمال عمر نظمي - العراق

...عن كبت الخوف، وتسطيح البشر!!! الحق في الخوف

أ.د. يحيى الرخاوي - مصر

المعجم الإلكتروني للعلوم النفسية (دراسة وصفية مقارنة)

د. جمال التركي - تونس

LES DICTIONNAIRES PSYCHOLOGIQUES
CONTEMPORAINS

Etude quantitative et comparative

Traduit par Dr. Slimane Djarallah - ALGERIA

منتدى الشبكة

قراءات

عقدة ليلايت "الجانب المظلم من الأوثة"

د. سامر جميل رضوان

www.arabpsynet.com/Archives/OP/OP.Samer.DarkFem.OP.htm**الوظيفة الجنسية من التواصل إلى التكاثر**

أ.د. يحيى الرخاوي - القاهرة / مصر

www.arabpsynet.com/Archives/OP/OP.Rak.Sexual.Function.htm**الاضطرابات النفسجنسية : مقارنة تصنيفية حديثة**

أ.د. كلود كريبولت - ترجمة د. جمال التركي

www.arabpsynet.com/Archives/OP/OP.Turky.PsychoSex-Class.htm**الجنس و النفس في الحياة الإنسانية (مقدمة كتاب)**

أ.د. كمال علي - العراق

www.arabpsynet.com/Archives/OP/OP.KamelSexPsy.htm**جدل العلاقة في "اسم آخر للظل" لحسني حسن**

أ.د. يحيى الرخاوي - القاهرة / مصر

الجنس الفيض، الجنس الصفة، الجنس اليأس

في "بيم نفس بشرية" لمحمد قنديل

أ.د. يحيى الرخاوي - القاهرة / مصر

تطور الهوية الجنسية - رؤية من منظور الصحة والمرض

د. أسامة عرفة

www.arabpsynet.com/Archives/VP/VP.Arafa.SexEvolution.htm

فخ العولمة (الاعتداء على الديمقراطية والرفاهية)

هانس - بيتر مارتين - هارالد شومان - ألمانيا

ترجمة: د. عدنان عباس علي

عالم المعرفة 1998

كتاب "فخ العولمة" من أهم الكتب التي ناقشت هذا الموضوع المطروح كمصطلح طبعي (الطعالب محرومة من الجذور) الى جانب العديد من المصطلحات الطلعية التي يرض تداولها بفعل آلة إعلامية مهيمنة. ولقد جلت أهمية هذا الكتاب بنجاحه الفائق. ذلك النجاح منقطع النظير الذي لقيه في ألمانيا. حيث طُبع تسع مرات في عام واحد منذ أن صدرت طبعته الأولى باللغة الألمانية، في برلين عام 1996 عن دار مروغولت Rowohlt .

والحقيقة أن الميزة الأساسية التي تميزها هذا الكتاب، هي تلك المقدرة اللافته للنظر التي يملكها مؤلفا الكتاب، على تبسيط وشرح واستخلاص أعقد الأمور والقضايا، والنتائج التي تنطوي عليها قضية العولمة Globalization، وهي القضية التي كس الحديث عنها - فجأة - ليس فقط على المستوى الأكاديمي، وإنما أيضاً على مستوى أجهزة الإعلام والرأي العام والنيارات السياسية والفكرية المختلفة. ولا تعدو الحقيقة، إذا قلنا إن هناك الآن سيلاً أشبه بالطوفان في الأدبيات التي تحدث عن هذا الموضوع. ولم يعد الأمر يقتصر على مساهمات الاقتصاديين وعلماء السياسة أو المهنيين بالشؤون العالمية، بل تعدى الأمر ليشمل مساهمات الاجتماعيين والفلاسفة والإعلاميين والفنانين، وعلماء البيعة والطبيعة، إلى آخره. ولا غرو في ذلك، لأن قضية العولمة لها من الجوانب والزوايا الكثيرة ما يثير اهتمام كل هؤلاء. ولكن وسط هذا الكم الهائل من الكتابات عن العولمة، يكاد المرء أن يخاف في كيفية الإلمام بهذا الموضوع أو فهم حقيقته، خاصة أن كل كاتب عادة ما يركز تحليله على جانب معين من العولمة، مثل الجانب الاقتصادي أو الاجتماعي أو الثقافي أو السياسي أو الإعلامي، إلى آخره. ولهذا أصبح يوجد الآن ما يشبه التخصص في تناول قضية العولمة، ومن النادر أن نجد مرجعاً مختصاً يتناولها من جميع جوانبها، دون أن يكون ذلك على حساب المستوى العلمي أو العمق في التحليل. بيد أن كتاب هانس بيتر مارتين وهارالد شومان يجيء استثناء في هذا المجال، لأنهما استطاعا بخلاصة أن يحيطا بقضية العولمة من جوانبها المختلفة ومن خلال رؤية عميقة، ثاقبة، موسوعية، واعية وذات نزعة إنسانية نحن في أمس الحاجة إليها عند تناول هذه القضية، بعد أن أفسد التكنولوجيا والاقتصاديون ضيق الأفق النهم الحقيقي لها، من خلال الطابع الدعائي والسطحي الذي اتسمت به معظم كتاباتهم في هذا الموضوع.

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(Hewlett,IBM,Motorola,Pakard

James Tobin

.Business Cycles

الثقافة النفسية المتخصصة

المجلد الخامس عشر - العدد الواحد والستون - يناير 2005

مركز الدراسات النفسية والنفسية الجسدية - لبنان

ceps50@hotmail.com

()
WHAT HAPPENED TO DEATH ANXIETY?

إذا لم نكن نستطيع الرؤية بوضوح!! /
ملخص :

فهرست العدد

- عزيزي القارئ
- قضية حيوية- إذا لم نكن نستطيع الرؤية بوضوح / حسين عبد القادر.
- علم النفس حول العالم / صبح، شطح، نعمان
- مقابلة العدد/ لقاء مع مؤلف سيكولوجية الشائعة الندوات والمؤتمرات
- ماهية الأحلام / كانتروينز وسبرينغن
- ذهان الهوس الانهياي / محمد أحمد النابلسي
- في ذكرى عبد الحميد شتا / فدري حفني.
- صفحات للنفس في التراث العربي / حسين عبد القادر
- مكتبة العدد
- في مواجهة الأمركة
- العلاج السيكوسوماتي المعرفي
- سيكولوجية الشائعة
- الخصوصية العربية والعقل الأسير
- ملف العدد
- التفكير الابتكاري / الطاهر سعد الله - الجزائر
- مقالة بالإنجليزية WHAT HAPPENED TO DEATH ANXIETY ? / جيمي بيشاي

عزيزي القارئ

Acinetobacter

102

baumannii

علم النفس حول العالم /
العلماء يطاردون مفتاح فهم خصوصية الدماغ البشري
ملخص :

3) 2002

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(2004)

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الحزن والاكتئاب يؤديان إلى موت خلايا الدماغ
ملخص :

فقيه الطب النفس العربي الأستاذ الدكتور عادل صادق "جنتلمان"
الطب النفسي كما عرفته
ملخص :

التأمل يحدث تغييرات في الدماغ على مر الزمن
ملخص :

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الاكتئاب يفاقم باركنسون
ملخص :

الاضطرابات العقلية تضاعف مفعول مخدر القنب
ملخص :

2437

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عدوى في الدم تنتشر في أوساط الجنود الأمريكيين
ملخص :

... ..

ماهية الأحلام / :
تساعد التقنيات الجديدة علماء الدماغ على كشف أغاز الليل. ويمكن
أن ترينا أعمالهم كيف نستفيد إلى أقصى حد من الأوقات التي نمضيها في
الفرش
ملخص :

التهابات المخ والتفاعلات المناعية وراء مرض التوحد
ملخص : ()

.The daily show

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مقابلة العدد : لقاء مع الدكتور محمد أحمد النابلسي مؤلف كتاب
سيكولوجية الشائعة

24

هل كان عدم الاهتمام العربي بدراسة شائعات حرب العراق الأولى مشجعا
لمعاودة استخدامها في الحرب الثانية، وربما في حروب قادمة ضد العرب؟

17000

(dreambank.net)

هل لك أن تعدد لنا هذه الشائعات المتكررة في الحربين؟

ذهان الهوس الانهياري
ملخص :

أ- تعريف المرض :

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لكن البعض يؤكد صحة هذه الشائعات؟

ب- عناصر تمييز المرض:

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ج- الأشكال العيادية.

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في ذكرى عبد الحميد على شتا : كيف نقاوم الظلم (1) / . . .

ملخص :

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مكتبة العدد

العنوان : في مواجهة الأمركة

المؤلف : محمد أحمد النابلسي

الناشر : المركز العربي للدراسات المستقبلية

عرض : عبد الفتاح دويدار

العنوان : العلاج السيكوسوماتي المعرفي.

تأليف : محمد حمدي الحجار.

الناشر : مركز الدراسات النفسية.

صفحات للنفس في التراث العربي بين بصائر السلف وإبداع الخلف

(وتعثر المعاصرين) / . . .

الكتاب: سيكولوجية الشائعة.
المؤلف: محمد أحمد النابلسي.
الناشر: مركز الدراسات النفسية- لبنان.

.1956

2003 /3 /20

ملف العدد
القدرة على التفكير الابتكاري (المفاهيم والأبعاد) /

ملخص :

تمهيد :

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العنوان: الخصوصية العربية والعقل الأسير
المؤلف: محمد أحمد النابلسي.
الناشر: مركز الدراسات النفسية/ طبعة ثانية
عرض: عبد الرحمن العيسوي.

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164

خلاصة :

"Higher TDAS scores are associated with scores in the more pathological direction on scales of personality, adjustment, and psychopathology." Second. "TDAS studies in different parts of the world yield similar findings with respect to gender, age, personality correlates, religion, factor structure, and family resemblance." This reviewer contends that scores on the TDAS, or related instruments, do not tell a personal account of the "fear of death", but provide norms for various groups. Persons with the same scores may show different fears of death, and those with different scores may show similar fears. Strictly empirical scales fail to disclose the "meaning" of death anxiety.

Empirical research on anxiety seems to have reached a dead-end for two reasons- TDAS ostensive definition of "death anxiety" spelled out in 15 items expresses a mixture of fears, phobias and obsession with thoughts of illness, cancer, heart disease, and wars. This delimits any further exploration for a multi- faceted concept like life-death anxiety. As a verbal report TPAS confuses the mechanisms of "experience" in a phrase like: "I am very much afraid to die," with the ongoing "life experiencing" that is not verbally articulated, and yet generates such thoughts. There is a mixture of individual thoughts about death with group norms on various related concerns, e.g. "I shudder when I hear people talking about a World War III". Second, the absence of an articulated ontology for a bipolar life-death continuum is equally delimiting. Templer's DAS purports to be strictly empirical, and addresses "thoughts" about death of others even though its items are cast in the first person singular. TDAS may disclose abstract group norms of a « cognitive-affective" construct, and yet it cannot generalize cross-culturally. Similarities of means do not allow a meaningful comparison between cultures. Fear of dying as an existential anticipatory, mode of being in the world is embedded in a genetic/cultural matrix which varies individually and culturally. TDAS objectives "Death Anxiety" into empirical numerical data about "death" of others. It lacks an ontological "meaning" of life and death. An exploration of "a human being-onto- death" cannot be articulated by empirical scales...

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(.) " " (.)

WHAT HAPPENED TO DEATH ANXIETY? / Jemmy BESHAY

Construct validity and psychometric refinements are the hallmarks of Templer's Death Anxiety Scale (1970, 1978), but missing is a well defined criterion of high and low "Death Anxiety". TDAS generated a healthy stream of research of paramount importance throughout the IJS and the world.

Templer (2004) cites nine conclusions which sum up his research over four decades. Two conclusions are reviewed here':

مجلة الثقافة النفسية المتخصصة



Summaries : www.arabpsynet.com/Journals/ICP/index.icp.htm

المجلة العربية للطب النفسي



Summaries : www.arabpsynet.com/Journals/AJP/index.ajp.htm

المجلة المصرية للطب النفسي



Summaries : www.arabpsynet.com/Journals/EJP/index.ejp.htm

مجلة الطفولة العربية



Summaries : www.arabpsynet.com/Journals/JAC/index.jac.htm

مجلة الطفولة العربية

المجلد السادس - العدد الحادي والعشرون - ديسمبر 2004

الجمعية الكويتية لتقدم الطفولة العربية - الكويت

haa49@qualitynet.net

فهرست الكتاب

- افتتاحية العدد / هيئة التحرير
- الأبحاث والدراسات
 - مصدر الضبط وعلاقته بكل من التفاؤل والتشاؤم لدى الأطفال / د. محمد قاسم عبد الله
 - عادات النوم لدى المراهقين الكويتيين / أ. د. أحمد عبد الخالق
 - نحو منظور تعددي لنمو المعارف واشتغالها / د. هشام خياش
- كتاب العدد
 - تكامل عادات العقل والمحافظة عليها / مراجعة د. ياسر الحيلواني
- المقالات
 - التهديدات البيئية على صحة الأطفال. تلوث الهواء. / د. عماد عبد الرحمن محمد الهيتي
 - الطفل وقانون الشغل في المغرب "قراءة تحليلية لأهم مستجدات مدونة الشغل بالنسبة للطفل الأجير" / فوزي بوخريص
 - أطفالنا وقصص الحيوان - نماذج تطبيقية من الرسوم المتحركة وأفلام الأطفال / د. باسمه بسام العسلي
- تقارير
 - إصلاح التعليم العام في الدول العربية
 - مقتطفات من تقرير عن التقدم الذي أحرزته دولة الكويت فيما يتعلق بتحقيق الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية
 - نبذة عن محاضرة في أدب الأطفال قدمتها السيدة منى زريقات هيننج في مقر الجمعية
- أنشطة وأخبار الجمعية الكويتية لتقدم الطفولة العربية
- أحدث إصدارات الكتب المتعلقة بالطفل
- بليوجرافيا الجمعية الكويتية لتقدم الطفولة العربية

افتتاحية العدد

▪ الأبحاث والدراسات

- مصدر الضبط وعلاقته بكل من التفاؤل والتشاؤم لدى الأطفال /

المخلص :

(115 115) 230
) 13-11

2004 20-19

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- نحو منظور تعددي لنمو المعارف و اشتغالها /

: الملخص

The Locus of Control and its Relation To Optimism and Pessimism among Children / Dr. Mohammed Q. Abdullah. Associate Professor of Mental Health University of King Khalid - Faculty of Education.

Abstract : The relationship between locus of control and optimism and pessimism was investigated in a sample of Syrian elementary school children. Two tools were used. Perception of Locus of Control Scale, and the Arabic Scale of Optimism and Pessimism. The sample consisted of (230) children (115 males, 115 females) in the age range of 10-13 years. The results showed no significant differences between males and females in pessimism and in unknown internal control, whereas females were about to have higher in external control than males. On the other hand, the findings showed that.(1) the correlation between internal control and optimism (2) the correlation between external control and pessimism,(3) the relation between unknown control and pessimism were positive and significant. These results were discussed in light of relevant literature on optimism pessimism and locus of control.

- عادات النوم لدى المراهقين الكويتيين /

: الملخص

19 14 (5.44=)

9.57 9.29

%62 % 64 30 6

24

Sleep Habits Among Kuwaiti Adolescents / Prof. Ahmed M. Abdel-Khalek Kuwait University, Department of Psychology, College of Social Sciences.

Abstract : A sample of 5,044 male and female secondary school Kuwait students was recruited. Their ages ranged from 14 to 19 yrs. The mean score of sleep over 24 hours was 9.29 and 9.57 among males and females respectively. A third of the male and a quarter of the female group reported that they do not sleep during the day, while around a quarter of males and females sleep two hours a day.

Half of males and half of females approximately wake once or twice during their sleep at night, while around a third of males and a quarter of females do not wake during their sleep at night. The latency period, i.e. presleep time, ranged from 6 to 30 minutes among 64% of males and 62% of females. Only a quarter of each gender reported that their sleep quantity was satisfactory. Females had higher mean scores than males in the following variables : hours of sleep during the daytime, sleeping over all in 24 hours, frequency of waking during night, latent period and concentration during day, while males reported that they were in need of more sleeping hours.

Towards a Pluralistic Perspective on Knowledge Growth and its Functioning / Dr. Khabbache Hicham

Abstract : The aim of this theoretical study is to exhibit the specificities of the pluralistic paradigm, its principles and its claims. What is at stake here is an attempt to make up for the shortcomings of the one-sided modals in their perception of knowledge growth and its functioning. We specifically mean Piaget's modal.

Proponents of the pluralistic paradigm have stressed that the child has a varied psychological self. The performance of which is marked with inter individual, intra-individual, inter-contextual and cross-cultural variability. Furthermore, the working mechanisms of this self are varied, its growth pathways are multiple and its knowledge systems are flexible.

Such a thesis as this is a real subversion of the different classical theses which claim that the child's knowledge is achieved through a single, linear and progressive pathway and that the knowledge system is stereotyped by absolute and universal cognitive structures. This eventually results in a standardized epistemological self that is the same for all children everywhere.

Throughout this study, we will attempt to answer this basic question: In what sense would the components and characteristics of the pluralistic paradigm allow us to envisage a pluralistic theory of knowledge acquisition.

■ كتاب العدد

- تكامل عادات العقل و المحافظة عليها /

: الملخص

.Arthur L.Costa and Bena Kalick

Habits of Mind

- الطفل وقانون الشغل في المغرب : قراءة تحليلية لأهم
مستجدات مدونة الشغل بالنسبة للطفل الأجير /

مقدمة :

"(1)

(7)

(2)

32

"(3)

■ مقالات

- التهديدات البيئية على صحة الأطفال. تلوث الهواء /

: الملخص

() 538.485
% 881999
(4) %51
(2003 8)

(5)

المخلص :

2004/11/20 19

أطفالنا وقصص الحيوان نماذج تطبيقية من الرسوم المتحركة
وأفلام الأطفال /

المخلص :

Brother Bear ()

23

2004

28

28

28

- مقتطفات من تقرير عن التقدم الذي أحرزته دولة الكويت فيما
يتعلق بتحقيق الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية

المخلص :

2003

: 1

: 2

: 3

: 4

: 5

...(1)

تقارير

- إصلاح التعليم العام في الدول العربية ()

() : 6

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" " : 8

(5، 4، 2)

1591

تحقيق تعميم التعليم الابتدائي :

24 15

87.4

2000

85.8

1998

1994

89.1

2000 1999

1997

1997

0.47

0.04

2000

% 100

1.03

- أنشطة وأخبار الجمعية الكويتية لتقدم الطفولة العربية

: الملخص

()

2004/11/20-19

2015

- نبذة عن محاضرة في أدب الأطفال /

: الملخص

1984

85

Brain Storming

2004/11/29

1985

Kindergarten Education : Freeing Children's Creative Potential

Annual Editions : Child Growth and development
05/06 (Annual Editions : Child Growth and development)

Beyond Behavior management : the Six life Skills
Children need to thrive in today's world

Ready to Learn : How to help Your Preschooler Succeed

The Teacch Approach to Autism Spectrum Disorders

For Goodness Sake : Supporting Children & Teens in Discovering life's Higher Values (Living Wisdom Book for Parents, Teachers, & Youth group le)

أحدث الإصدارات الكتب المتعلقة بالأطفال
أدب الأطفال بين الثقافة و التربية
ساعد طفلك على النجاح - دليل الأهل الكامل
لنعلم أطفالنا حلوة التفكير
علم نفس النمو من الطفولة إلى الشيخوخة
بناء العقول السليمة
طفلك من سنة إلى سنتين

المجلة الإلكترونية لشبكة العلوم النفسية

المجلد 2 - العدد السادس 2005



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- Models of psychotherapy (psychodynamic, cognitive-behavioral, humanistic, etc...)
- Marital counseling
- Utilization of services
- Domestic violence
- Substance Abuse
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مركز البحوث النفسية بالعراق

مؤسسة نفس علمية أكاديمية للأبحاث في القدرات العقلية، الإبداعية والإدراك فوق الحسي

www.psychocenteriraq.com

يُعد مركز البحوث النفسية من المؤسسات العلمية الأكاديمية التي تهتم بالموضوعات النفسية وقدرات الإدراك فوق الحسي والتدبر العقلي والإبداعية، بنبر ذلك من خلال شبكة واسعة من المعلومات والاختبارات التي تهتم بدراسة الشخصية الإنسانية وتحليل أطرها السوية وغير السوية وسبر أعماقها في أطار حالة من التوازن والتفاعل سعياً لإقامة مجتمع قادر على استثمار طاقاته الفكرية والعلمية والثقافية والاجتماعية وبما يقرب المسافة بين المؤسسة الأكاديمية والمجتمعية على وفق الأسس النظرية وتطبيقاتها. لذا اعتمد المركز منذ تأسيسه المنهج العلمي الموضوعي المنفتح في التعامل مع المؤسسة الأكاديمية أولاً، والامتداد نحو المجتمع ثانياً وبما يجعل للموضوعات النفسية رؤية جديدة وتطبيقات تخدم الجميع مساندة للظهور في هذا الميدان عربياً وعالمياً. أقر ألكس

■ التأسيس

1986/6/28

1987 (11) 1987/7/23

1992/4/11

1989

.1990/1/14

1991/10/6

أولاً: تحقيق وتوسيع التعاون العلمي مع الجهات ذات العلاقة باختصاصه

40

1996/11/27

ثانياً: تشجيع ودعم حركة البحث العلمي

1988

ثالثاً: تقديم الاستشارات العلمية

(8 - 14)

()

■ الاهداف

رابعاً: جمع وتنسيق المعلومات والبيانات والمراجع

خامساً: إقامة وتطوير العلاقات الثقافية والعلمية مع الجهات المماثلة

سادساً: تنظيم المؤتمرات والندوات وورش العمل واللقاءات العلمية

1987 11

سابعاً: توفير العدد اللازم من الباحثين ومساعدتهم

ثامناً: تهيئة المختبرات الخاصة بأقسام المركز

هيئة البحث العلمي في المركز
- الباحثون ومساعدوهم

تاسعا: إصدار المركز التقارير والنشرات والمجلات العلمية

عاشرا: الإستعانة بالمختصين في مؤسسات الدولة المختلفة

مجلس المركز

1995/1/5 9

الاسم	الاختصاص الدقيق	اللقب العلمي	اعلى شهادة
الحارث عبد الحميد حسن	طب نفسي	استاذ	دكتوراه
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ازهار هادي رشيد	علم نفس	مدرس مساعد	ماجستير
عادل عبد الرحمن الصالحي	علم النفس السريري	مدرس مساعد	ماجستير
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زهراء صبيح	علم نفس	م. باحث	بكالوريوس
رفاه توما	آثار	م. باحث	بكالوريوس
حيدر علي	حاسبات	م. باحث	بكالوريوس
علي محمود	ادارة اعمال	م. باحث	بكالوريوس

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علي محمود جاسم	مساعد باحث	مسؤول وحدة العلاقات العلمية
سعد سابط جابر العطراني	مدرس مساعد	مسؤول وحدة الحاسبات والانترنت
فائزة صادق	مدير حسابات	مسؤولة شعبة الحسابات
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أ.د. حسنين علي محفوظ	استاذ متمرس	عضو خارجي
أ.د. متي ناصر مقادسي	استاذ	عضو خارجي

- الأقسام العلمية

■ الأنشطة العلمية

- الندوات

- المؤتمرات العلمية

- الحلقات النقاشية

- الندوة العلمية

...

:
- قسم البحوث والدراسات

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- قسم الاختبارات والمقاييس

- قسم التدريب والتطوير

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(...)

2004

" 4-5

إننا لله وإننا إليه راجعون

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APPRECIATIONS

PSYCHIATRISTS & PSYCHOLOGISTS

انطباعات

أطباء نفسانيون وأساتذة علم النفس

- د. وائل أبو هندي - الطب النفسي / مصر
- د. أحمد عكاشه / رئيس ج ع ط ن - الطب النفسي / مصر
- د. مصطفى محمد أحمد حسن - علم النفس / القاهرة، مصر
- د. إبراهيم الخضير - علم النفس / الرياض - السعودية
- عبد الخالق نجم البهادلي - علم النفس / العراق- ليبيا
- أ. فارس كمال نظمي - علم النفس / بغداد - العراق
- د. سليمان جار الله - علم النفس / باتنة - الجزائر
- د. محمد عبد الحميد السامرائي - الطب النفسي / العراق
- البروفيسور عدنان حب الله - التحليل النفسي / لبنان
- د. زياد بركات - علم النفس / طولكرم- فلسطين
- الدكتور حسان المالم - الطب النفسي / جدة - السعودية
- د. سامي عبد القوي - علم النفس / الإمارات - مصر
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د. يوسف لطيفة - الطب النفسي / دمشق - سوريا

د. عبدالكريم مصطفى - الطب النفسي / السعودية

سمر أحمد حمد - علم النفس / عمان - الأردن

أ.م.د. عبد الحسين رزوقي مجيد الجبوري - علم النفس / العراق

أحمد حسن عاشور - علم النفس / مصر

أ. فارس كمال نظمي - علم النفس / بغداد - العراق

PR. MED AARAB - PSYCHOLOGIE / MAROC

Je suis ravi de qualité scientifique élevée de notre revue scientifique. Je souhaite bien beaucoup de progrès dans ce domaine et je suis prêt de contribuer avec vous pour le bien et le développement des sciences psychologiques et de l'éducation dans le monde arabe.

DR. JAMAL KHATIB - PSYCHIATRY / JORDAN

Thank you For this great work. I am ready to help and participate in this leading project. Arab psychiatry is very fortunate to have you.

DR. KHALID EL ALJ - PSYCHIATRIE / MAROC

Je vois que tu as fourni un grand effort parmi les psy arabes, Merci mon ami.

DR. SOFIANE ZRIBI - PSYCHIATRIE / TUNISIE

Cher Jamel, Je suis revenu voir le site et je te dis simplement bravo pour ton courage ta patience et la qualité de ton travail. A Bientôt.

DR. AHMAD - PSYCHIATRIE / PARIS - FRANCE

C'est avec un grand plaisir que j'ai découvert le fameux et gigantesque projet, un rêve qui nous habitait depuis plusieurs années. Je te félicite énormément pour cet effort qui va pouvoir réunir tout le corps Psy dans le monde arabe. Ce projet va pouvoir donner un grand espoir à toute personne qui ne croyait plus à la possibilité d'un savoir émergent et rayonnant du monde arabe. Je suis très croyant à un avenir du monde arabe beaucoup plus respectable qu'il est maintenant. Je serais très heureux de participer à ce projet. Encore une fois merci et mes meilleures félicitations. Excellent travail Bravo Jamel et son équipe.

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زيد فريم جاسم الدليمي - علم النفس / بغداد - العراق

د. عبد الحكيم بن بريك - علم النفس / مكللا - اليمن

عقيلة عيسو - علم النفس / الجزائر

NUMAN M. GHARAIBEH, MD / PSYCHIATRY - USA

Dear Dr. Turkey, I am confident that your pioneering work will bring respectability to Arab psychiatry and allied sciences worldwide. My dream is having a MEDLINE Arab publication in Psychiatry one day. May be one day the "APN e.Journal" and the "Arab Journal of Psychiatry" will join forces to become the first MEDLINE triumph for Arab Psychiatry. Best regards.

DR. R. KARMOUS / PSYCHIATRY - TUNISIE

Cher confrère, Je vous félicite pour le site Arabsynet, il est très intéressant et représente certainement l'un des sites scientifiques arabes les plus importants. Je me suis surtout intéressé à la rubrique concernant les Thèses. En fait, je prépare une étude (Thèse de Doctorat sous la direction de Pr Zghal Ahmed) sur les différentes thèses de psychiatrie soutenues dans les quatre facultés de Médecine de la TUNISIE (Tunis, Sfax, Sousse, Monastir.) J'ai besoin de votre accord pour pouvoir utiliser les résumés des thèses que vous avez dans la base des données des thèses.

DR. R. GAREEB HAMA / PSYCHIATRY - IRAQ

I appreciate all the effort & any trial in field of Psychiatry as General & Child-Adolescent Psychiatry specifically, Dr. Jamel & his colleagues job in this field really needs congratulation & full support from every one. Regards.

DR. AHMED ZGHAL - PSYCHIATRIE / TUNISIE

Bravo pour votre site, riche en information et agréable dans sa présentation. Il me paraît important d'organiser des réseaux entre les différents psychiatres arabes et bien sûr d'autres origines, par exemple sur les troubles bipolaires.

DR. R. ZAATOUT - PSYCHOLOGIE / ALGERIE

Vous devez être fier des activités que vous menez et surtout le mariage réussi entre les sciences psychologiques et l'informatique. Le meilleur des psychologues que je rencontre se contente de manipuler un ordinateur en tant qu'une machine à écrire. Cette info-phobie Revient-elle pour nous rappeler notre incapacité à exploiter le don de notre cerveau! Je suis médecin généraliste; licencié en psychologie clinique; préparant un master en psychologie sociale à l'université de OUARGLA en ALGERIE. il sera un honneur pour moi de devenir un membre de votre portait " Arabsynet "; je souhaite vous être utile surtout en terminologie Psy.

DR. M. ATIYA JABIR AL-MANSOURI / IRAQ

Thanks for those who started our identity as "Arab psychiatrists".

DR. AG. MEJDA CHEOUR / TUNISIE

Je te remercie de tes efforts et je suis sûre que ce site sera pour nous tous un enrichissement et une ouverture - mes amitiés.

DR. WAGDY LOZA, C. PSYCH / CANADA

I have been always impressed with your work. All the best.

T. KHALIL RAJJI, M.D. - PSYCHOLOGY / U.S.A

I am a resident in Psychiatry at University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas, Texas, U.S.A. I am Lebanese in nationality and earned my medical degree from the American University of Beirut, Lebanon. I am highly interested in joining the ArabPsyNet. I believe it is a very valuable organization to improve mental health in the Arab world. I greatly appreciate your consideration.

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المجلة الإلكترونية لشبكة العلوم النفسية

اقرأ في العدد القادم: مراجعة كتب

المعجم الإلكتروني للعلوم النفسية

د. جمال التركي - الطب النفسي - صفاقس، تونس

turky.jamel@gnet.tn

ملخص : نعرض في هذا البحث المعجم المعلوماتي للعلوم النفسية وهو معجم ثلاثي اللغة [عربي - فرنسي - إنكليزي] غنوي على ثلاثة معاجم:

- المعجم النفسي الإنكليزي English ePsydict : [إنكليزي - فرنسي - عربي]

- المعجم النفسي العربي Arabic ePsydict : [عربي - فرنسي - إنكليزي]

- المعجم النفسي الفرنسي French ePsydict : [فرنسي - إنكليزي - عربي]

يتميز جميع مبادئ العلوم النفسية: الطب النفسي، علم نفس، التحليل النفسي والعلاج النفسي بتر البحث فيه، عن ترجمة المصطلحات انطلاقاً من اللغات الثلاث.

بعد ذلك مراحل إعداد المعجم تعرض في التمر الأول إلى دراسة كمية مفصلة لكل معجم وذلك من خلال:

- عرض مجموع المصطلحات وتوزيعها حسب الحروف الأبجدية.

- عرض المصطلحات الأخرى ترادفاً بالنسبة لكل حرف.

- عرض المصطلحات الأخرى ترادفاً بالنسبة لكل مسرد [المائة مصطلح الأخرى وسرداً].

- عرض المظهر الترافكي لكل مسرد مع تفصيل مبنى لكيفية استغلال الواجهة الرئيسية لإجراء الترجمة وتصفح المعجم.

أما بالنسبة للتمر الثاني فإننا نعرض دراسة كمية مقارنة بالمعجم النفسية الحديثة:

- المعجم النفس [س. عمار، أ. جريته، أ. ذياب].

- معجم العلوم النفسية [ف. عاقل].

- معجم مصطلحات الطب النفسي [م. أ. نابلسي].

- معجم علم النفس [ج. عبد الحميد، ع. كفاي].

في ختام البحث نعرض إلى الإصدارات الأربعة للمعجم مع التركيز على أهمية النشر الإلكتروني وما يحمله من ثورة واعدة في عالم النشر والمعرفة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: معجم، مصطلحات، طب نفس، علم نفس، تحليل نفس، علاج نفس

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مدخل:

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بداية من اكتشاف البعد اللاواعي في النفس البشرية

د. يوسف مراد ، د. مصطفى زيور، د. عبد

العزیز القوصي، د. منير وهبة الخازن، د. جميل صليبا

: د. سليم عمار، د. عبد العزيز عسكر، د. محمود

سامي عبد الجواد، د. يحيى الرخاوي، د أحمد عكاشة

1. الأسس النظرية لإعداد المعجم

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2. مراحل إنجاز المعجم

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أ. اعتماد المصطلحات التي حصل إجماع حولها :

Schizophrenia

" " " " " "

ب. تجنب المصطلحات المعربة :

ت. نكر جميع مرادفات المصطلح الواحد عند عرضه للمرة الأولى :

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ث. عرض المصطلح المدمج [ضم كلمات إلى بعضها] بالتوازي مع المصطلح المركب.

Psychiatrie

Psychosocial

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ج. التحري في سلامة رسم المصطلح العربي

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3.1 دراسة مقارنة بين المصادر الثلاث للمعجم المعلوماتي

توزيع مصطلحات المعاجم حسب الأبجدية

المعجم النفسي العربي

241		5627	
718		535	
105		4426	
2422		199	
387		778	
1059		1253	
883		1312	
509		560	
759		475	
2948		1081	
1487		176	
886		1018	
693		955	
26		647	

توزيع مصطلحات المعجم النفسي العربي حسب الحروف



5627	حرف "الألف"
4426	حرف "التاء"
2422	حرف "العين"
2948	حرف "الميم"
1312	"
647	"
560	"
26	"

حرف واحد	من 2500 إلى 3000	7 أحرف	من 0 إلى 500
حرف واحد	من 4000 إلى 4500	11 حرفا	من 500 إلى 1000
حرف واحد	من 5500 إلى 6000	6 أحرف	من 1000 إلى 1500
حرف واحد	من 2500 إلى 3000	حرف واحد	من 2000 إلى 2500

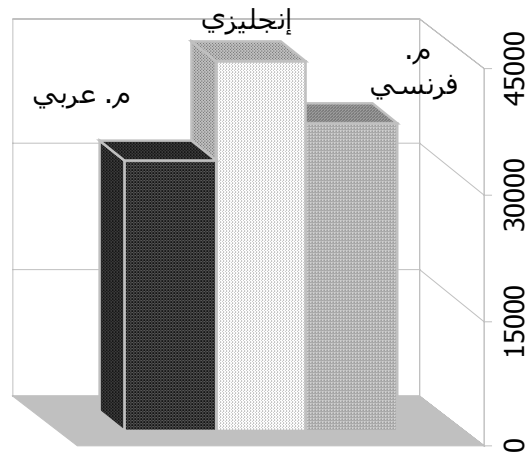
3. دراسة كمية كمبيوترية

- المعجم النفسي العربي Arabic ePsydict :
36646 عربي-فرنسي-إنكليزي ،

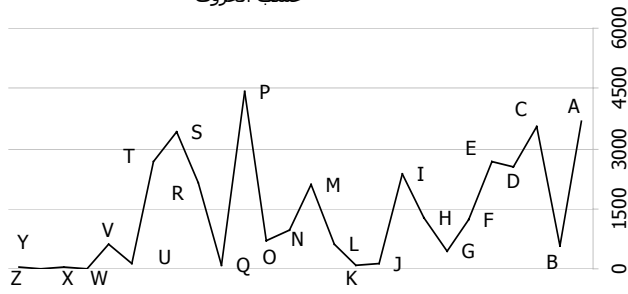
- المعجم النفسي الإنكليزي English ePsydict :
44132 إنكليزي- فرنسي - عربي ،

- المعجم النفسي الفرنسي French ePsydict :
32163 فرنسي- إنكليزي- عربي ،

المعجم المعلوماتي للعلوم النفسية
م.



توزيع مصطلحات المعجم النفسي الفرنسي حسب الحروف



4441 « P » :
3559 « C » 3677 « A »
3421 « S »

من 0 إلى 500	9 أحرف	من 2500 إلى 3000	3 أحرف
من 500 إلى 1000	5 أحرف	من 3000 إلى 3500	حرف واحد
من 1000 إلى 1500	حرفان	من 3500 إلى 4000	حرفان
من 1500 إلى 2000	0	من 4000 إلى 4500	حرف واحد
من 2000 إلى 2500	3 أحرف		

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15459
7 :
1000 500 11 500 0
.1500 1000 6

C, S, A, P

« S »
« C »
« C »
« P »

1072

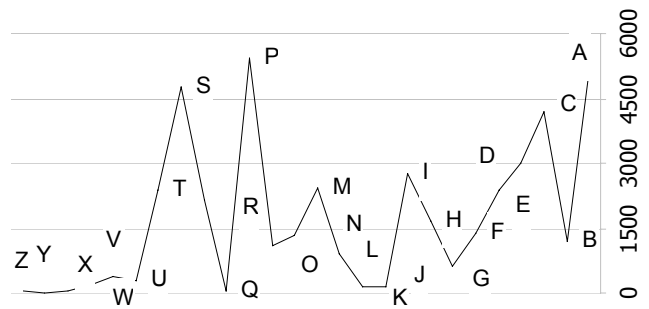
A
1545
649 « C » « C »
1344 « S » « S »

W, U, K, J, V, Z, Y, X

المعجم النفسي الإنكليزي

A	5112	N	1321
B	1210	O	1088
C	4208	P	5438
D	3016	Q	29
E	2366	R	2140
F	1403	S	4765
G	641	T	2369
H	1649	U	295
I	2780	V	399
J	149	W	214
K	141	X	28
L	921	Y	10
M	2409	Z	31

توزيع مصطلحات المعجم النفسي الإنكليزي حسب الحروف



5438 « P »
5112 « A »
« C » 4756 « S »
4208 م.

من 0 إلى 500	9 أحرف	من 2500 إلى 3000	حرف واحد
من 500 إلى 1000	حرفان	من 3000 إلى 3500	حرف واحد
من 1000 إلى 1500	4 أحرف	من 3500 إلى 4000	حرف واحد
من 1500 إلى 2000	حرف واحد	من 4000 إلى 4500	حرف واحد
من 2000 إلى 2500	4 أحرف	من 4500 إلى 5000	حرف واحد
		من 5000 إلى 5500	حرفان

المعجم النفسي الفرنسي

A	3677	N	981
B	576	O	717
C	3559	P	4441
D	2545	Q	98
E	2667	R	2145
F	1206	S	3421
G	420	T	2676
H	1288	U	115
I	2378	V	605
J	147	W	20
K	107	X	24
L	632	Y	9
M	2103	Z	65

3.2 المصطلحات الأكثر ورودا حسب الأبجدية بالنسبة لكل معجم

جدول المصطلحات الأكثر ورودا حسب الأبجدية الإنكليزية	
C	Child:96, Cognitive:75, Crisis:72, Cerebral:67, Character:63, Cultural :60, Complex :55, Compulsive :54, Conflict:52, Counter:47
D	Delusion:123, Delirium:110, Dementia:83, Depression:79, Dream:71, Defense:57, Depressive:56, Desire:52, Delirious:47, Dynamic:44
E	Emotional:119, Ego:98, Experience:73, Epilepsy:57, Effect:53, Erotic:38, Epileptic:38, Education:37, Error:35, Energy:30
F	Family:55, Factor:53, Function:51, Functional:50, Fixation:44, Form:40, False:35, Fear:33, Feeling:32, Fatigue:32
G	General:57, Group:54, Genital:27, Genetic:23, Global:12, Good:10, Growth:10, Gland:9, Generalized:9, Gestalt:9
H	Hallucinatory:78, Hysteric:64, Hysterical:50, Hypnotic:25, Hallucination:22, Habit:22, Hysteria:20, Hereditary:19, Homosexual:18, Hemiplegia:17
I	Idea:103, Intellectual:74, Infantile:68, Insanity:51, Inhibition:50, Illusion:47, Image:46, Imaginary:45, Instinct:38, Imagination:36
J	Judgment:24, Jealousy :15, Juvenile :13, Judicial :10, Juridical :9, Job :5, Joy:4, Junction:4, Jargon :4, Jealous :4
K	Kinetic:13, Korsakoff:10, Knowledge:8, Kinesthetic:6, Kretschmer:5, Kinesthetic:4, Kraepelin:3, Kinesis:2, Katatonic:2, Katathymic:2
L	Law:69, Language:42, Latent:35, Level:33, Learning:30, Life:30, Loss:24, Love:19, Lack:19, Lesion:19
M	Mental:189, Method:121, Moral:57, Movement:53, Motor:51, Memory:50, Mania:45, Melancholia: 45, Mother: 31, Mechanism: 31
N	Neurosis: 102, Neurotic: 65, Nervous: 63, Negative: 56, Need: 54, Nerve: 34, Narcissic: 29, Normal: 21, Neural: 19, Narcissistic: 18
O	Organic:49, Object:43, Oral:43, Objective:28, Obsessional:26, Obsession :22, Organization:22, Oniric :20, Occupational :19, Obsessive :17
P	Psychic :212, Personality :179, Psychosis :138, Psychologic :116, Psychology:99, Primary:81, Psychotherapy:67, Process:58, Paranoia :52, Passive:50
Q	Questionary :6, Quotient :4, Quick :3, Quintal :2, Quiet :2, Question :2
R	Reaction:250, Reflex:112, Response:81, Relation:65, Reinforcement:45, Regression:40, Relaxation:34, Repressed:32, Real:32, Repression:29
S	Sexual:182, Social:175, Syndrome:152, State:124, Self:117, Sensation:95, Sleep:73, Stimulus:65, Schizophrenia: 65, Sense:63
T	Therapy:250, Test:250, Type:111, Therapeutic:95, Tendency:89, Theory:87, Tension:54, Temperament:49, Thought:47, Trouble:46
U	Unconscious:74, Universal:11, Under:10, Untypical:6, Uterine:6, Unconditional:4, Unreal:4, Undesirable:3, Unconditioned:3, Unbalanced:3
V	Verbal:61, Visual:31, Voluntary:19, Vital:17, Visceral:13, Vocational:11, Vaginal :10, Vascular :10, Vegetative :9, Vigilance :8
W	Word:15, Will:10, Work:10, Woman:8, Writing:7, War:7, Waking:7, Wrong:6, Wernicke:6, Weaning:6
X	Xenopathic :4
Y	Young:4, Youth:3
Z	Zoanthropic :2, Zoophilia :2

جدول المصطلحات الأكثر ورودا حسب الأبجدية العربية	
أ	اختبار:376, استجابة:349, اضطراب:189, إحساس:134, اكتئاب:128, ألم:106, أثر:86, إعادة:71, إدراك:69, اعتلال:68
ب	بنية:65, باحة:32, بطء:27, بناء:24, بحث:14, بيئة:14, برود:13, بوال:12, برنامج:11, بديل:11
ت	تناذر:186, تحليل:176, تفكير:129, تفاعل:90, تجربة:88, تكيف:62, تشنج:60, تصرف:54, تعزيز:50, تكوين:49
ث	ثقافة:53, ثنائي:21, ثبات:18, ثنائية:16, ثقة:10, نقل:9, ثلاثي:6, ثثرة:6, ثغرة:5, ثراء:5
ج	جنون:137, جنسية:57, جهاز:56, جماع:35, جلسة:25, جمود:22, جناح:21, جماعة:19, جنس:17, جرعة:16
ح	حالة:251, حسية:101, حركة:87, حاجة:69, حلم:63, حس:51, حصر:42, حب:41, حساسية:27, حاسة:27
خ	خواف:515, خلل:84, خبرة:69, خرف:48, خطأ:41, خوف:39, خطل:32, خيال:29, خلق:28, خدر:26
د	دافع:71, دراسة:67, داء:38, دفاع:38, دور:31, دينامية:24, درجة:20, دليل:16, دورة:14, دواء:14
ذ	ذهان:219, ذاكرة:53, ذكاء:34, دهول:33, ذكرى:33, ذات:33, ذعر:8, ذكورة:5, ذهن:4, ذبحة:3
ر	رهاب:511, رغبة:75, رؤية:51, رنج:27, رفض:25, رفاض:23, رد فعل:21, رسم:20, رعاش:19, رمز:17
ز	زملة:30, زمن:19, زور:11, زوال:10, زيادة:9, زواج:9, زهري:9, زيغ:6, زلة:5, زمرة:4
س	سلوك:229, سلم:57, سمة:54, سيبرورة:49, سيكولوجيا:27, سبب:26, سورة:23, سيوداوية:20, سيان:17, سابقة:17
ش	شخصية:246, شعور:150, شلل:108, شكل:52, شذوذ:29, شيق:26, شجن:17, شيقية:16, شهوة:14, شخص:14
ص	صرع:92, صورة:91, صراع:71, صدمة:46, صمم:33, صعوية:24, صوت:23, صفة:19, صدق:19, صبغة:14
ض	ضعت:61, ضبط:24, ضغط:24, ضعيف:13, ضمور:12, ضحالة:10, ضهي:9, ضد:9, ضلال:6, ضحك:6
ط	طريقة:179, طفل:88, طور:60, طبع:54, طاقة:50, طب نفسي:40, طقس:22, طب نفس:12, طراز:10, طاعة:9
ظ	ظاهرة:78, طرف:6, ظاهريّة:5, ظواهرية:3
ع	علم:358, علاج:217, عصاب:204, عته:110, علاقة:109, عظام:83, عرض:82, عامل:78, عقدة:65, عمه:49
غ	غريزة:48, غلمة:27, غيبوبة:18, غيرية:13, غشمية:11, غدة:11, غياب:10, غرابية:10, غفوة:8, غثيان:6
ف	فرط:177, فكرة:138, فصام:112, فعل:56, فكر:41, فترة:33, فقد الذاكرة:28, فرضية:25, فالج:17, فحص:15
ق	قلبي:117, قانون:79, قدرة:68, قوة:57, قيمة:48, قياس:46, قبل:35, قراءة:30, قابل:25, قابلية:23
ك	كلام:56, كبت:39, كتابة:30, كف:19, كره:19, كراهية:19, كحولية:18, كمون:14, كذب:10, كسل:10
ل	لغة:48, لذة:40, لازمة:23, لعب:20, لجم:13, لاوعي:13, لاكتائية:13, لأدائية:12, لون:11, لأقراطية:11
م	معالجة:109, متلازمة:82, مرحلة:75, مضاد:70, مقياس:53, منعكس:52, ميحت:51, مداواة:50, مستوى:50, مبدأ:49
ن	نمط:242, نظرية:143, نوبة:92, نقص:65, نشاط:62, نسيان:53, نزعة:52, نوم:51, نفسي:49, نسبة:37
هـ	هوس:204, هذيان:201, هلس:88, هذاء:75, هجمة:31, هراع:29, هوام:28, هوية:27, هياج:25, هلاس:17
و	وظيفة:61, ولع:60, وهن:53, وضعية:51, وهم:34, وعي:26, وضع:23, وحدة:22, وسوسة:17, وراثي:16
ي	يقظة:8, يقين:6, يد:2

جدول المصطلحات الأكثر ورودا حسب الأبجدية الإنكليزية

A	Affective :128, Anxiety:104, Analysis:102, Amnesia:67, Adaptation:64, Alcoholic :58, Association :56, Acute:54, Activity:52, Anguish:52
B	Behavior:171, Body:45, Behavioral:37, Biological:32, Brain:31, Behaviorism:29, Belief:26, Blindness:25, Basic:22, Blind:19

3.3 المصطلحات الأكثر وروداً حسب كل معجم

○ المعجم النفسي العربي

1	خوف (515)	35	حبسة (101)	68	حلم (63)
2	رهاب (511)	36	صرع (92)	69	تكيف (62)
3	اختبار (376)	37	نوبة (92)	70	نشاط (62)
4	علم (358)	38	صورة (91)	71	ضعف (61)
5	استجابة (349)	39	تفاعل (90)	72	وظيفة (61)
6	حالة (251)	40	تجربة (88)	73	تشنج (60)
7	شخصية (246)	41	طفل (88)	74	طور (60)
8	نمط (242)	42	هلوس (88)	75	ولع (60)
9	سلوك (229)	43	حركة (87)	76	جنسية (57)
10	ذهان (219)	44	أثر (86)	77	سلم (57)
11	علاج (217)	45	خلل (84)	78	قوة (57)
12	عصاب (204)	46	عظام (83)	79	جهاز (56)
13	هوس (204)	47	عرض (82)	80	فعل (56)
14	هذيان (201)	48	متلازمة (82)	81	كلام (56)
15	اضطراب (189)	49	قانون (79)	82	تصرف (54)
16	تأخر (186)	50	ظاهرة (78)	83	سمة (54)
17	طريقة (179)	51	عامل (78)	84	طبع (54)
18	فرط (177)	52	رغبة (75)	85	ثقافة (53)
19	تحليل (176)	53	مرحلة (75)	86	ذاكرة (53)
20	شعور (150)	54	هذاء (75)	87	مقياس (53)
21	نظرية (143)	55	إعادة (71)	88	نسيان (53)
23	فكرة (138)	56	دافع (71)	89	وهن (53)
24	جنون (137)	57	صراع (71)	90	شكل (52)
25	إحساس (134)	58	مضاد (70)	91	منعكس (52)
26	تكفير (129)	59	إدراك (69)	92	نزعة (52)
27	اكتئاب (128)	60	حاجة (69)	93	حس (51)
28	قلق (117)	61	خبرة (69)	94	رؤية (51)
29	فصام (112)	62	اعتلال (68)	95	مبحث (51)
30	عته (110)	63	قدرة (68)	96	نوم (51)
31	علاقة (109)	64	دراسة (67)	97	وضعية (51)
32	معالجة (109)	65	بنية (65)	98	تعريف (50)
33	شلل (108)	66	عقدة (65)	99	طاقة (50)
34	ألم (106)	67	نقص (65)	100	مداواة (50)

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376

"خوف" "رهاب"
"اختبار"

" " " " " " " "

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○ المعجم النفسي الإنكليزي

A	Analyse :125, Anxiété :104, Amnésie :71, Activité :70, Adaptation :70, Aphasie :65, Acte :63, Angoisse :61, Association:47, Apprentissage:45
B	Besoin :75, But :10, Bouffée :9, Bêta :8, Bénéfice :8, Beauté :8, Blocage :7, Biologique :7, Base :6, Baisse :6
C	Comportement :228, Crise :109, Caractère :83, Conflit :73, Complexe :70, Contre :64, Conduite :59, Centre :56, Conscience :47, Cécité :40
D	Délire :235, Dépression :113, Démence :108, Désir :73, Défense :52, Douleur :45, Dépendance :39, Développement :38, Désordre :34, Détérioration :33
E	Etat :195, Expérience :113, Effet :104, Echelle :96, Enfant :93, Epilepsie :64, Etude :61, Education :51, Erreur :50, Energie :43
F	Folie :107, Facteur :85, Fonction :66, Fantôme :56, Forme :55, Force :50, Fixation :45, Formation :38, Fatigue :33, Fantaisie :25
G	Groupe:52, Glande:11, Génétique:10, Gène:10, Grossesse:9, Général:9, Génital:8, Gradient:6, Généralisation:6, Gestalt:5
H	Hallucination:90, Homosexualité:26, Hypothèse:25, Hystérie:25, Hémiplégie:19, Habitude:19, Humeur:17, Hérité:16, Habilité:16, Hypnose:14
I	Idée :129, Illusion :84, Image :77, Inhibition :62, Instinct :48, Imagination :45, Interprétation :41, Identification :38, Intelligence :37, Identité :30
J	Jeu :26, Jugement :19, Jalousie :17, Jumeau :10, Justice :6, Jouissance :5, Jonction :5, Juvénile :4, Jaloux :3, Jacobson :3
K	Korsakoff :7, Kretschmer:5, Kraepelin:3, Kinésie:3, Kinétique :2, Kinesthétique :2, Kinesthésique :2, Kanner:2
L	Loi :84, Langage :54, Lecture :24, Lésion :23, Liberté :17, Libido :16, Limité :15, Logique :14, Latent :14, Latence :14
M	Méthode:176, Maladie:81, Mouvement:78, Mécanisme:69, Moi:61, Mémoire:59, Manie:57, Motivation:54, Mélancolie:46, Mental:33
N	Névrose:148, Niveau:51, Nerf:32, Narcissisme:16, Névrotique:14, Négation:14, Neurone:12, Norme:10, Neurasthénie:10, Négligence:9
O	Obsession:38, Objet:38, Orientation:28, Organisation:24, Orgasme:18, Opération:16, Onde:15, Organe:12, Oubli:10, Ordre:10
P	Personnalité:221, Psychose:169, Pensée:163, Psychologie:158, Psychothérapie:79, Processus:75, Phénomène:60, Perception:60, Paranoïa:59, Paralysie:58
Q	Quotient :20, Questionnaire :16, Qualité :9, Question:8, Quête:5, Quérulent :4, Quantité:3, Quantitatif:3, Quantificateur:3, Qualitatif:2
R	Réaction:336, Réflexe:127, Relation:113, Réponse:109, Renforcement:59, Rêve:58, Régression:38, Relaxation:36, Répétition:34, Récepteur:32
S	Syndrome:278, Sentiment:140, Schizophrénie:84, Stade:83, Symptôme:82, Sensation:77, Système:72, Stimulus:66, Sens:58, Sommeil:57
T	Test:443, Thérapie:283, Trouble:206, Type:181, Théorie:146, Tendance:127, Thérapeutique:57, Tempérament:51, Technique:48, Trait:46
U	Unité :14, Univers :11, Universel :6, Unique :4, Utérus :3, Utérine :3, Usage :3, Unitaire :3, Union :3, Ulcération :2
V	Valeur :51, Vision :46, Vie :30, Verbal :22, Validité :22, Volonté :21, Variable :21, Vomissement :20, Vécu :18, Voix :17
W	Wernicke:6, Wechsler:5
X	Xénopathique :3
Y	Young :8
Z	Zone :25, Zoophilique :2, Zoophilie :2

جدول المصطلحات الأكثر ورودا في المعجم النفسي الفرنسي

34	Facteur (85)	57	Fonction (66)	80	Forme (55)
35	Illusion (84)	58	Stimulus (66)	81	Langage (54)
36	Loi (84)	59	Aphasie (65)	82	Motivation (54)
37	Schizophrénie(84)	60	Contre (64)	83	Défense (52)
38	Caractère (83)	61	Epilepsie (64)	84	Groupe (52)
39	Stade (83)	62	Acte (63)	85	Education (51)
40	Symptôme (82)	63	Inhibition (62)	86	Niveau (51)
41	Maladie (81)	64	Angoisse (61)	87	Tempérament(51)
42	Psychothérapie(79)	65	Etude (61)	88	Valeur (51)
43	Mouvement (78)	66	Moi (61)	89	Erreur (50)
44	Image (77)	67	Phénomène(60)	90	Force (50)
45	Sensation (77)	68	Perception (60)	91	Instinct (48)
46	Besoin (75)	69	Conduite (59)	92	Technique (48)
47	Processus (75)	70	Paranoïa (59)	93	Association (47)
48	Conflit (73)	71	Renforcement(59)	94	Conscience (47)
49	Désir (73)	72	Paralyse (58)	95	Mélancolie (47)
50	Système (72)	73	Rêve (58)	96	Trait (46)
51	Amnésie (71)	74	Sens (58)	97	Vision (55)
52	Adaptation(70)	75	Manie (57)	98	Apprentissage(45)
53	Activité (70)	76	Sommeil (57)	99	Douleur (45)
54	Complexe (70)	77	Thérapeutique(57)	100	Fixation (45)
55	Mémoire (69)	78	Centre (56)		
56	Mécanisme(69)	79	Fantasme (56)		

"Test "

443

336

283

278

228

45

"Réaction"

"Thérapie"

"Syndrome"

235 "Délire"

"Comportement"

"Fixation"

3.4 المظهر القرافيكي للمعجم
المعلوماتي

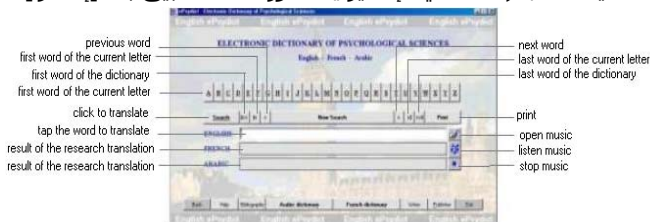
○ واجهات المعجم النفسية

واجهة المعجم النفسي العربي

خلفية المعجم النفسي العربي : صورة لمدينة عربية بألوان فاتحة]
سيدي أبو سعيد - تونس]

○ واجهة المعجم النفسي الإنكليزي

خلفية المعجم النفسي الإنكليزي : صورة لساعة بيك بان [إنكلترا]



جدول المصطلحات الأكثر ورودا في المعجم النفسي الإنكليزي

1	Reaction (250)	35	Response (81)	69	Complex (55)
2	Test (250)	36	Depression (79)	70	Family (55)
3	Therapy (250)	37	Cognitive (75)	71	Compulsive (54)
4	Psychic (212)	38	Intellectual (74)	72	Acute (54)
5	Mental (189)	39	Unconscious (74)	73	Group (54)
6	Sexual (182)	40	Experience (73)	74	Need (54)
7	Personality(179)	41	Crisis (72)	75	Tension (54)
8	Social (175)	42	Dream (71)	76	Effect (53)
9	Behavior (171)	43	Law (69)	77	Factor (63)
10	Syndrome (152)	44	Infantile (68)	78	Movement(53)
11	Psychosis (138)	45	Cerebral (67)	79	Conflict (52)
12	Affective (128)	46	Amnesia (67)	80	Desire (52)
13	State (124)	47	Psychotherapy(67)	81	Activity (52)
14	Delusion (123)	48	Hysteric (65)	82	Anguish (52)
15	Method (121)	49	Neurotic (65)	83	Paranoia (52)
16	Emotional (119)	50	Relation (65)	84	Function (51)
17	Self (117)	51	Schizophrenia(65)	85	Insanity (51)
18	Psychologic(116)	52	Sleep (65)	86	Motor (51)
19	Reflex (112)	53	Stimulus (65)	87	Functional (50)
20	Type (111)	54	Adaptation (64)	88	Hysterical (50)
21	Delirium (110)	55	Character (63)	89	Inhibition (50)
22	Anxiety (104)	56	Nervous (63)	90	Memory (50)
23	Idea (103)	57	Sense (63)	91	Passive (50)
24	Analysis (102)	58	Verbal (61)	92	Organic (50)
25	Neurosis (102)	59	Cultural (60)	93	Temperament(49)
26	Psychology (99)	60	Alcoholic (58)	94	Counter (47)
27	Ego (98)	61	Process (58)	95	Delirious (47)
28	Child (96)	62	Defense (57)	96	Illusion (47)
29	Sensation (95)	63	Epilepsy (57)	97	Thought (47)
30	Therapeutic (95)	64	General (57)	98	Image (46)
31	Tendency (89)	65	Moral (57)	99	Trouble (46)
32	Theory (87)	66	Depressive (56)	100	Body (45)
33	Dementia (83)	67	Association(56)		
34	Primary (81)	68	Negative (56)		

"Therapy" ، "Test" ، "Reaction"

250

212

"Psychic"

189

"Mental"

182

"Sexual"

45

"Body"

○ المعجم النفسي الفرنسي

جدول المصطلحات الأكثر ورودا في المعجم النفسي الفرنسي

1	Test (443)	12	Psychose (169)	23	Expérience(113)
2	Réaction (336)	13	Pensée (163)	24	Relation (113)
3	Thérapie (283)	14	Psychologie (158)	25	Crise (109)
4	Syndrome (278)	15	Névrose (148)	26	Réponse (109)
5	Délire (235)	16	Théorie (146)	27	Démence (108)
6	Comportement(228)	17	Sentiment (140)	28	Folie (107)
7	Personnalité (221)	18	Idée (129)	29	Anxiété (104)
8	Trouble (206)	19	Réflexe (127)	30	Effet (104)
9	Etat (195)	20	Tendance (127)	31	Echelle (96)
10	Type (181)	21	Analyse (125)	32	Enfant (93)
11	Méthode (176)	22	Dépression(113)	33	Hallucination(90)

• أضرار الطباعة

أنموذج صفحة الطباعة من المعجم النفسي العربي



أنموذج صفحة الطباعة من المعجم النفسي الفرنسي



• أضرار الموسيقى

فتح ملف الموسيقى
"فتح ملف الموسيقى"

استمع إلى الموسيقى
"استمع إلى الموسيقى"

إيقاف الموسيقى

"إيقاف الموسيقى".

- البحث عن الترجمة

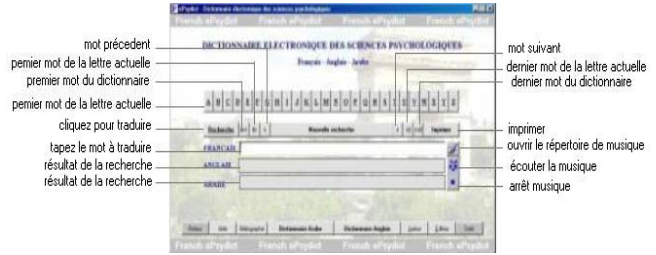
1- عند كتابة المصطلح المراد ترجمته كاملا :

"Enter" "ابحث"
2- عند كتابة المصطلح المراد ترجمته منقوصا :

"Enter" "ابحث"

واجهة المعجم النفسي الفرنسي

خلفية المعجم النفسي الفرنسي : صورة لقوس النصر [جادة الإيليزي - باريس]



3.5 خلايا التصفح

[] :

- الخلية البيضاء [خلية البحث] :

- الخلية الرمادية [خلايا العرض] :

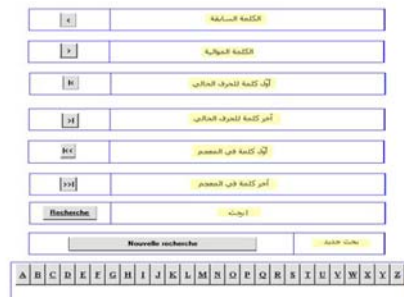
- وظائف أضرار المعجم
• أضرار التصفح

-
-
-
-
-

أضرار تصفح المعجم العربي



أضرار تصفح المعجم الإنكليزي و المعجم الفرنسي



: الإصدار الكامل، الإصدار
الإنكليزي-العربي، الإصدار الفرنسي-العربي و الإصدار الإنكليزي-الفرنسي.

الإصدار الكامل : ePsydictC

:
المعجم النفسي الإنكليزي : English ePsydict
المعجم النفسي الفرنسي : French ePsydict

النسبة المئوية	مجموع المصطلحات	مسارد الإصدار الكامل
%28,485	32165	المعجم النفسي العربي
%39,083	44132	المعجم النفسي الإنكليزي
%32,432	36622	المعجم النفسي الفرنسي
%100	112919	المجموع

الإصدار الإنكليزي-العربي : ePsydictEA

:
المعجم النفسي الإنكليزي : English ePsydict
و المعجم النفسي العربي : Arabic ePsydict

النسبة المئوية	مجموع المصطلحات	مسارد الإصدار الإنكليزي العربي
%42	32165	المعجم النفسي العربي
58%	44132	المعجم النفسي الإنكليزي
100%	76297	المجموع

الإصدار الفرنسي - العربي : ePsydictFA

:
المعجم النفسي العربي : Arabic ePsydict
المعجم النفسي الفرنسي : French ePsydict

النسبة المئوية	مجموع المصطلحات	مسارد الإصدار الفرنسي العربي
47%	32165	المعجم النفسي العربي
53%	36622	المعجم النفسي الفرنسي
100%	68787	المجموع

الإصدار الإنكليزي - الفرنسي : ePsydictEF

: المعجم النفسي
الإنكليزي [-] : English ePsydict
الفرنسي [-] : French ePsydict

النسبة المئوية	مجموع المصطلحات	مسارد الإصدار الإنكليزي الفرنسي
%55	44132	المعجم النفسي الإنكليزي
45%	36622	المعجم النفسي الفرنسي
100%	80754	المجموع

- إصدارات المراجعة

1.0

المراجعة جزئية

المراجعة [1.1 ، 1.2 ، 1.3 ..]
شاملة [2.0 ، 3.0]

- المراجعة الجزئية

- تأكيد البحث عن الترجمة

1. "ابحث"
2. "Enter"

- إجراء بحث جديد

"suppr"

"ابحث"

"Enter"

- ترجمة أول كلمة للحرف الحالي

"أول كلمة للحرف الحالي"

" أول "

كلمة للحرف الحالي"
حيث ميت "

- ترجمة آخر مصطلح للحرف الحالي

"آخر كلمة للحرف الحالي"

- ترجمة أول كلمة في المعجم

"الكلمة الأولى في المعجم"

" الكلمة "

الموالية "

- ترجمة آخر كلمة بالمعجم

"الكلمة "

الأخيرة في المعجم "

"

الكلمة السابقة."

- ترجمة الكلمة الموالية

"الكلمة الموالية"

- ترجمة الكلمة السابقة

"الكلمة السابقة"

- ترجمة أول كلمة من كل حرف

"قائمة أزرار الحروف"

مثال :

■ إصدارات المعجم

- المراجعة الشاملة

2.0

()

) ... (

خاتمة

ePsydict EA – English - Arabic Edition (CD)
English-French- Arabic / Arabic - English-French



تنزيل النسخة التقييمية من الإصدار الكامل

www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/ePsyCs.exe

ePsydict FA – FRENCH . Arabic Edition (CD)
French- English- Arabic / Arabic-French-English



تنزيل النسخة التقييمية من الإصدار الإنكليزي الفرنسي

www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/ePsyEFs.exe

المعجم الإلكتروني النفسي الإنكليزي " PDF doc "
إنجليزية - فرنسية - عربية

نموذج : تنزيل كامل مصطلحات حرف A الإنكليزي (Ko 1024)

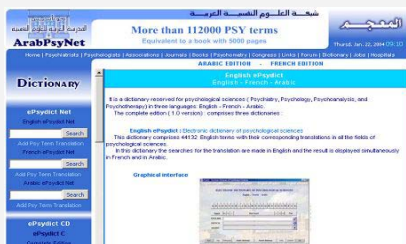
www.arabpsynet.com/eDictBooks/A.afe.exe

المعجم الإلكتروني النفسي العربي – المجلد 1 " PDF doc "
عربية - إنجليزية - فرنسية

نموذج : تنزيل كامل مصطلحات حرف أ العربي (Ko 1415)

www.arabpsynet.com/eDictBooks/A.aef.exe

Arabpsynet Dictionaries



www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Dict.htm

المعجم الشبكي للعلوم النفسية



www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Dict.Ar.htm

DICIONNAIRE ÉLECTRONIQUE DES SCIENCES PSYCHOLOGIQUES

DR. JAMEL TURKY –TUNISIA / Traduit par DR. SLIMANE DJARALLAH – ALGERIA

turky.jamel@gnet.tn - s_djarallah@yahoo.fr

Résumé: Dans ce projet d'ouvrage électronique des sciences psychologiques trilingue : Français, Anglais, Arabe – comprenant trois dictionnaires.

- Dictionnaire électronique anglais de psychologie; English ePsydict: [**Anglais – Français - Arabe**].
- Dictionnaire électronique Arabe de psychologie; Arabic ePsydict: [**Arabe – Français - Anglais**].
- Dictionnaire électronique Français de psychologie; French ePsydict: [**Français – Anglais - Arabe**].

S'intéressant aux domaines des sciences psychologiques : Psychiatrie, Psychologie, Psychanalyse et Psychothérapie, permettra la compulsion et la recherche de la traduction consacrée d'un terme ou d'une expression, de l'une de ces trois langues vers les deux autres.

Après rappel des étapes de la réalisation de ce dictionnaire, nous proposons dans la première partie de ce résumé une étude quantitative détaillée du contenu de chacun de ces trois dictionnaires portant :

- L'ensemble des terminologies par ordre alphabétique.
- Leur fréquence dans chaque lettre.
- Les terminologies les plus citées dans chaque glossaire [les cent termes les plus employés]
- Présentation graphique de chaque glossaire avec les détails qu'il faut à l'exploitation du contenu du dictionnaire et exécution de l'opération de traduction.

Dans sa deuxième partie, nous exposons une étude quantitative et comparative avec les dictionnaires psychologiques contemporains :

- Dictionnaire Ennafis [S.Ammar, A.Djarraya, A.Diab].
- Dictionnaire des sciences psychologiques [F.Akil].
- Dictionnaire de la terminologie psychiatrique [M.A.Naboulsi].
- Dictionnaire de psychologie [J.Abdelhamid, A.Kafafi].

A la fin de cette étude nous citerons ces quatre éditions en valorisant l'intérêt de l'édition électronique et ce qu'elle apporte de nouveau dans la maîtrise du savoir.

Mots clés : Dictionnaire- terminologie, psychiatrie, psychologie, psychothérapie, psychanalyse.

Introduction: Entre les sciences humaines et médicales les disciplines psychologiques [psychologie, psychiatrie, psychanalyse et psychothérapie], n'ont trouvé un créneau qu'au début du vingtième siècle. Cependant ce retard, comparativement aux autres domaines scientifiques a été rattrapé grâce au progrès accomplis. Cette véritable révolution a fait ses premiers pas avec la compréhension progressive du rôle de l'inconscient dans le psychisme humain, et son application dans le domaine psychothérapeutique. Ceci parallèlement et en complément des travaux qu'a connus la psychiatrie et accomplis en biologie et génétique, a amélioré l'harmonie psychique de l'individu et la compréhension de la santé mentale, la plaçant à la base du concept de santé équilibrée de l'individu.

Le monde arabe n'a suivi cette évolution des sciences psychologiques qu'avec un demi-siècle de retard grâce aux pionniers qui ont eu le mérite de faire progressivement une assise à cette discipline dans leurs pays. Citons les Professeurs : en psychologie, Dr. Youssef Mourad , Dr. Mostefa Zayour , Dr. Abdelaziz Elkoussi , Dr. Mounir Ouahba Elkhazin , Dr. Djamil Saliba et autres; en psychiatrie, Dr. Salim Ammar , Dr. Abdelaziz Askar , Dr. Mahmoud Sami Abdeldjouad , Dr. Yahia Rakhaoui , Dr. Ahmed Okacha et autres.

1. Principes théoriques dans la réalisation du dictionnaire.

Après avoir étudié cette science dans la langue-vehicule [Allemand, Anglais, Français] ; on a essayé d'adapter les terminologies de la langue arabe afin de traduire la langue d'origine, en traduisant le terme, parfois même littéralement le

transcrire. Ces tentatives disparates, quoique louables, se sont soldées par des ouvrages spécialisés dans les sciences psychologiques. Mais l'absence totale des institutions scientifiques unifiant et prenant en charge ce genre de travaux; a donné la diversité des terminologies d'un dictionnaire à un autre et a produit une traduction chaotique de la discipline psychologique dans la langue arabe. En dépit de ce fait, nous avons relevé un minimum de concordance de la traduction dans les ouvrages sus-cités. C'est ainsi que, après avoir repris la terminologie objet de cette concordance, déjà adoptée par tous, on a redonné les termes objets de discordance, dans la démarche suivante : Lorsque nous utilisons ces termes pour la première fois, nous en citons toutes les traductions; par la suite et afin d'unifier la traduction en arabe, nous adoptons un seul terme. Ce choix peut être révisé dans les prochaines éditions, car il va sans dire que la terminologie peut évoluer à terme en fonction de l'utilisation que nous en faisons et de l'évolution même de notre discipline.

L'importance de la terminologie scientifique réside dans le fait que c'est un outil de travail. Un terme perd son efficacité s'il est dépassé par l'évolution de la science et délaissé par ses utilisateurs, les spécialistes; il ne garde qu'une fonction d'archive. Le terme qu'on utilise est celui adopté par les spécialistes, il reste significatif tant que ces derniers ne l'ont pas remplacé par un autre plus signifiant. D'où le parallèle entre la terminologie et l'évolution des sciences qu'elle explique. Le développement de toute langue est lié aux capacités de régénération, d'abord à partir d'elle-même, puis de la prise de greffe accepté par la

souche. C'est pour cela je propose tous les termes, sans parti pris, laissant le temps aux spécialistes d'en retenir ceux qu'ils considèrent les plus significatifs pour donner au lecteur la dimension et le sens de l'écrit. Le facteur déterminant, la continuité ou la l'abandon d'un terme reste notre perception de son efficacité, donc de son utilisation par tous pour signifier. C'est dans ce sens que je partage pleinement l'avis du Dr.Naboulsi et de ses confrères lorsqu'il disent "La maladie mentale est aussi ancienne que son porteur, donc elle anticipe et accueille tout ce qui peut la représenter dans la classification actuelle. En réintégrant notre patrimoine culturel nous redécouvrirons nombre de termes répondant au besoin du chercheur dans ce domaine".

Devant l'ambiguïté de la terminologie dans la langue arabe, je me suis appuyé sur un ensemble de règles fondamentales afin de réaliser le dictionnaire électronique, dont les plus importantes sont :

a – Utilisation des termes adoptés a l'unanimité : Par exemple La traduction du terme "Schizophrénie" est " fissam – فصام " et les autres termes sont abandonnés " Infissam echakhsia - انفصام الشخصية " , " Tafakok dhini - تفكك ذهني " , " Izdjouaje echakhsia - ازدواج الشخصية " .

b – Abandon de la transcription en arabe d'un terme. Si celui-ci a un équivalent répondant a l'exigence linguistique et a la signification scientifique.

c – Rappel des synonymes de chaque terme que nous proposons pour la première fois: Afin d'éviter toute controverse, son choix est soumis aux suggestion du dictionnaire médical unifié pour asseoir son adoption linguistique, sa signification scientifique très précise. [Dans les éditions ultérieures, sa révision éventuelle dépend de l'appréciation des spécialistes en domaine linguistique , psychiatrique et psychologique].

d – Proposition de termes composés et leur inscription par accollement : Par exemple la traduction du terme "Psychiatrie" est " Tib Nafsi - طب نفسي , Tibnafsi – طبينفسي " et le terme "psychosocial" est " Nafsi Idjtimai - نفسي اجتماعي - Nafastimai - نفستماعي ". Ceci est obtenu par l'accolement de termes complémentaires facilitant la compréhension de l'idée ou de la notion, méthode importante pour l'enrichissement de la langue arabe et son développement. Sans vouloir imposer le terme composé, je ne fais que le proposer, laissant aux linguistes et aux spécialistes en sciences psychologiques, après confrontation des exigences de leurs disciplines respectives, le soin de fixer un choix assurant la signification et répondant aux règles grammaticales de la langue arabe.

e – S'assurer de la pérennité de la composition alphabétique du terme en arabe, en évitant les mots dits "passe partout" et ceux d'utilisation locale ou régionale; n'admettre que les termes ayant un sens scientifique précis.

Seule l'adoption d'une méthodologie et de règles consensuelles peut sortir la terminologie en sciences psychologiques en langue arabe de la problématique ayant pour origine :

- 1 – Absence de collaboration des spécialistes afin de régénérer des nouveaux termes, d'où manque de consensus.
- 2 – Désaccord des linguistes au sujet de la construction d'une terminologie appropriée dans cette discipline, ce qui complique la tâche des spécialistes; et qui a rendu la tâche de construction de terminologie non soumise a la précision scientifique et la rigueur objective. Nécessite de détermination des conditions et les capacités de ceux qui sont aptes à traduire et a débattre ce problème, tels le Dr Naboulsi et ses confrères du (comité du dictionnaire - Modan) qui, en

définitif, sont aptes a mener a bien cette tâche qui demande rigueur scientifique et méthodologie appropriée.

2. 1- Le constructeur du terme doit être de la spécialité, et le débat sur ces termes est réservé aux psychiatres, psychanalystes et autres spécialistes dans un domaine précis de la psychologie.

2. 2- Par contre le travail syntaxique est du domaine du linguiste afin que la représentation du terme en langue arabe trouve sa place dans cette langue en respectant les règles grammaticales.

Il en découle que leur absence dans la réalisation des dictionnaires scientifiques dans la langue arabe a créé ce hiatus, cette discordance caractéristique dans le monde arabe. Face a cette situation, et à l'absence d'institutions scientifiques cordonnant la traduction dans ce domaine, seul l'initiative individuelle et sa persévérance a pu combler ce vide.

2. Etapes dans la réalisation du dictionnaire.

La bibliothèque arabe comprend plusieurs dictionnaires scientifiques, plus ou moins importants ; avec prédominance de la discipline médicale[termes médicaux de neurologie, neurochirurgie et de psychiatrie] et parfois prédominance des sciences psychologiques] d'ou négligence de plusieurs nouveaux termes de psychiatrie].

- C'est dans celle-ci que j'ai, dans la première étape, de mon travail, commencé à rassembler tout ce que j'ai pu en extraire, relevant du domaine des sciences psychologique. Puis j'ai consulté l'encyclopédie de psychiatrie et de divers dictionnaires étrangers dans ce domaine. Après quoi je me suis attelé à cette tâche considérable.

- Dans une deuxième étape, j'ai essayé de trouver la traduction croisée de la terminologie des sciences psychologiques dans les trois langues – Arabe, Anglais, Français. Ceci se passait durant la première partie de la décennie quatre vingt dix.

- Dans la troisième étape, un nombre important de termes (plus de cents mille) disséminés et repartis dans plusieurs classeurs et requérant une méthode rigoureuse de classement, correction, rectification et répartition dans les ouvrages projets.

Devant l'énormité et la complexité de la tâche, il était devenu évident que l'ambition et le zèle d'un jeune chercheur ne pouvaient suffire à porter la bibliothèque arabe dans ce domaine scientifique au niveau des pays avancés.

Le courage ne peut suppléer le manque d'expérience, ni la détermination l'absence de moyens, révélant ainsi une mésestimation de l'ampleur de la tâche pour un chercheur isolé. Dans ces conditions le découragement et la lassitude constituent une tentation pour lui. C'est alors que dans cette deuxième moitié de la dernière décennie, que j'ai commencée a maîtrisé l'outil informatique. Seul l'informatique pouvait m'éviter la reddition et l'échec, l'évidence vient d'elle-même. Aussitôt que je m'y mis, je réalisais combien étaient archaïques les pauvres moyens que j'utilisais. Je n'arrivais pas à traiter les milliers d'informations ni les rassembler minutieusement et rigoureusement sans l'outil informatique. A mesure que j'avancais dans cette nouvelle tâche, de nouvelles perspectives s'ouvraient devant moi pour mettre l'informatique au service de cette spécialité.

En 1997, après deux ans de travail, la totalité des termes étaient stockés sous forme numérique. C'est alors qu'un fait nouveau survint dans le monde de l'information : Le réseau Internet envahissait les domaines culturels et scientifiques. Ma première réaction fut analogue a celle que j'ai eue devant

l'irruption du numérique; je ne réalisais pas de prime abord ce que ce nouvel instrument pouvait m'apporter comme contribution à la réalisation de mon projet. La masse de documentation que j'avais accumulée était déjà telle que j'avais beaucoup de difficultés à l'organiser. Trouver le temps nécessaire pour maîtriser cette nouvelle technique de travail semblait exclu.

Pourtant, comme pour le numérique, je réalisais bientôt l'inanité des artifices psychiques que j'adoptais comme autojustification pour reculer devant l'effort demandé. C'est ainsi que je finis par sauter littéralement sur " Internet explorer "; et la récompense fut à la mesure de l'effort consenti pour vaincre mes hésitations. Car, aussitôt que je m'y mis , j'entrais tout d'abord dans un monde culturel insoupçonné, puis ce fut la découverte , de plusieurs dictionnaires à partir desquels je consolidais le contenu de mon ouvrage. Cette étape fut, grâce au réseau Internet, un éclaircissement progressif dans l'organisation du dictionnaire, puis de correction, plusieurs révisions, jusqu'à ce que l'ouvrage soit en fin prêt pour l'édition sous forme de CD ROM. Pour cette édition j'obtins la collaboration d'un spécialiste en programmation. Je dus néanmoins superviser ce travail dans les détails jusqu'à l'obtention d'un ouvrage électronique interactif comportant trois dictionnaires de psychologie en Arabe, Anglais et Français.

Suprême satisfecit, ce travail m'a permis de découvrir ce que l'édition électronique comporte de révolutionnaire et prometteur dans l'épanouissement scientifique et culturel.

3. Etude quantitative du ePsydict

Le dictionnaire électronique des sciences psychologiques comporte trois parties.

- Dictionnaire arabe de psychologie: Arabic ePsydict

Le dictionnaire Arabe - Français – Anglais, comporte 36646 termes intéressant tous les domaines des sciences psychologiques. La recherche de la traduction du terme se fait en arabe, et les résultats s'affiche simultanément en Anglais et en Français.

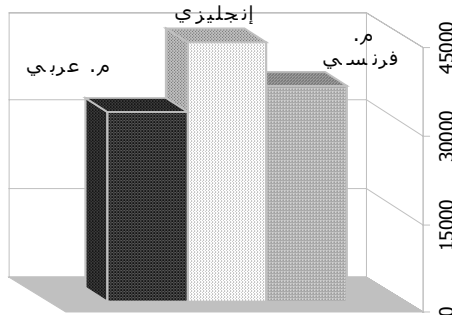
- Dictionnaire anglais de psychologie : English ePsydict

Le dictionnaire Anglais -Français – Arabe, comporte 44132 termes intéressant tous les domaines des sciences psychologiques. La recherche se fait en Anglais, et le résultat de la traduction du terme s'affiche en deux langues simultanément, Français et Arabe.

- Dictionnaire Français de psychologie : French ePsydict

Le dictionnaire Français - Anglais – Arabe, comporte 32136 termes, intéressant tous les domaines des sciences psychologiques. La recherche se fait en Français, et le résultat de la traduction du terme psychologique s'affiche en deux langues simultanément, Anglais et Arabe.

المعجم المعلوماتي للعلوم النفسية



3.1 Etude comparative des trois glossaires du dictionnaire électronique

- Répartition et Fréquences des termes dans les dictionnaires selon l'alphabet

Le dictionnaire arabe de psychologie

241	ض	5627	أ
718	ط	535	ب
105	ظ	4426	ت
2422	م	199	ث
387	ن	778	ج
1059	ع	1253	ح
883	ف	1312	خ
509	ك	560	د
759	ل	475	ذ
2948	م	1081	ر
1487	ن	176	ز
886	ه	1018	س
693	و	955	ش
26	ي	647	ص

توزيع مصطلحات المعجم النفسي العربي حسب الحروف



La lettre "Alif – ألف" en tete de l'alphabet arabe, comporte 5627 termes psychologiques, suivie de la lettre " Taa – تاء " en deuxième position avec 4426 termes, puis la lettre " Mim – مي " avec 2948 termes et en quatrième position la lettre "Ain – العين " 2422 termes, suivie par les letters " ر, ش, س, و, ه, ن, ف, ط, ص, ل " qui comportant un nombre de termes estimé entre 647 et 1342, et en dernier viennent les lettres " د, ذ, ح, ج, خ, ي, ك, غ, ظ, ض, ز, د, ث, ب " qui comportant un nombre de terme estimé entre 26 et 560 .

- Répartition des termes du dictionnaire Arabe, en ensembles de chiffres :

De 0 a 500	7 lettres	De 2500 a 3000	Une lettre
De 500 a 1000	11 lettres	De 4000 a 4500	Une lettre
De 1000 a 1500	6 lettres	De 5500 a 6000	Une lettre
De 2000 a 2500	Une lettre		

Le dictionnaire anglais de psychologie

A	5112	N	1321
B	1210	O	1088
C	4208	P	5438
D	3016	Q	29
E	2366	R	2140
F	1403	S	4765
G	641	T	2369
H	1649	U	295
I	2780	V	399
J	149	W	214
K	141	X	28
L	921	Y	10
M	2409	Z	31

توزيع مصطلحات المعجم النفسي الإنجليزي حسب الحروف



La lettre " P " vient en tête de l'alphabet Anglais avec 5438 termes, suivie de "A" 5112 termes en deuxième position, puis "S " 4765 termes et en quatrième position la lettre "C " 4208 termes.

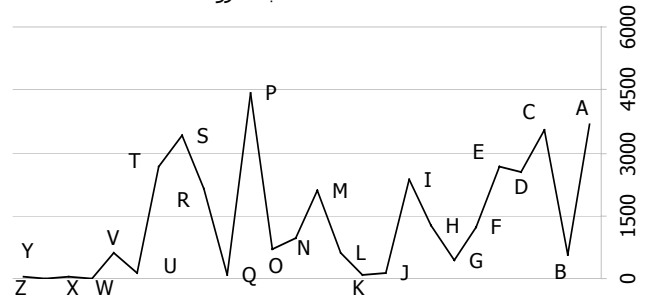
- Répartition des termes du dictionnaire Anglais en ensembles de chiffres :

De 0 a 500	9 lettres	De 2500 a 3000	Une lettre
De 500 a 1000	2 lettres	De 3000 a 3500	Une lettre
De 1000 a 1500	4 lettres	De 4000 a 4500	Une lettre
De 1500 a 2000	Une lettre	De 4500 a 5000	Une lettre
De 2000 a 2500	4 lettres	De 5000 a 5500	2 lettres

Le dictionnaire Français de psychologie

A	3677	N	981
B	576	O	717
C	3559	P	4441
D	2545	Q	98
E	2667	R	2145
F	1206	S	3421
G	420	T	2676
H	1288	U	115
I	2378	V	605
J	147	W	20
K	107	X	24
L	632	Y	9
M	2103	Z	65

توزيع مصطلحات المعجم النفسي الفرنسي حسب الحروف



Dans le dictionnaire Français, les fréquences par ordre alphabétique sont de 4441 termes pour la lettre " P ", 3677 pour "A " suivie de "C " avec 3559 et en quatrième position la lettre "S " 3421 termes.

- Répartition des termes du dictionnaire Français en ensembles de chiffres :

De 0 a 500	9 lettres	De 2500 a 3000	3 lettres
De 500 a 1000	5 lettres	De 3000 a 3500	Une lettre
De 1000 a 1500	2 lettres	De 3500 a 4000	2 lettres
De 1500 a 2000	0	De 4000 a 4500	Une lettre
De 2000 a 2500	3 lettres		

De la lecture de cette repartition numérique des initiales des termes des trois dictionnaires selon les intervalles chiffrés ; nous constatons dans le dictionnaire Arabe de psychologie une prédominance de quatre lettres " أ ", " ت ", " م ", " ع " avec un total de 15459, soit un tiers des termes du dictionnaire. Par contre le reste se repartit sur les autres initiales d'une façon très rapprochée : 7 lettres comporte de 0 a 500 termes, 11 lettres comporte de 500 a 1000 et 6 lettres comporte de 1000 a 1500.

Tandis que les termes des dictionnaires Anglais et français de psychologie, sont repartis sur les différents intervalles des chiffres, les lettres " P , A , S , C " occupent la première place du total des termes dans les deux dictionnaires[Avec une légère modification de classification des lettres " S " et " C ", occupant respectivement les troisième et quatrième positions dans le dictionnaire Anglais et les quatrième et troisième places dans le dictionnaire Français].

Les termes commençant par "P " dans le dictionnaire Anglais dépassent de 1072 ceux du dictionnaire français de psychologie. Pour la lettre "A " cet intervalle est de 1545 et pour la lettre "C " il est de 649, tandis que pour la lettre " S " il se monte à 1344 termes. C'est ainsi pour le reste des lettres dans le dictionnaire Anglais comportent un nombre de termes dépassent ceux du dictionnaire Français. Ceci reflète la prédominance de la langue anglaise par rapport au français dans la création des termes issus de la recherche scientifiques ; sans que pour autant le français soit considéré comme langue mineure dans ces domaines.

Nous constatons que les termes commençant par le restant des lettres se repartissent de façon presque égale, à l'exception de " J , V , W , U , K , Y , Z " .

3.2 Les termes les plus employés selon l'alphabet dans chaque dictionnaire

Tableau des termes les plus employés selon l'alphabet Arabe	
أ	اختبار:376 ، استجابة:349، اضطراب:189 ، إحساس:134،، اكتاب : 128، ألم:106 ،، أثر:86 ،، إعادة:71 ،، إدراك:69 ،، اعتلال:68
ب	بنية:65 ، باحة:32 ، بطء:27 ، بناء:24 ، بحث:14 ، بيئة:14 ، برود:13 ، بوال:12 ، برنامج:11 ، بديل:11
ت	تناذر:186 ، تحليل:176 ، تفكير:129 ، تفاعل:90 ، تجربة:88 ، تكيف:62 ، تشنج:60 ، تصرف:54 ، تعزيز:50 ، تكوين:49
ث	ثقافة:53 ، ثائي:21 ، ثبات:18 ، ثنائية:16 ، ثقة:10 ، ثقل:9 ، ثلاثي:6 ، ثرثرة:6 ، ثغرة:5 ، ثراء:5
ج	جنون:137 ، جنسية:57 ، جهاز:56 ، جماع:35 ، جلسة:25 ، جمود:22 ، جناح:21 ، جماعة:19 ، جنس:17 ، جرعة:16
ح	حالة:251 ، حبسة:101 ، حركة:87 ، حاجة:69 ، حلم:63 ، حس:51 ، حصر:42 ، حب:41 ، حساسية:27 ، حاسة:27
خ	خواف:515 ، خلل:84 ، خبرة:69 ، خرف:48 ، خطأ:41 ، خوف:39 ، خطل:32 ، خيال:29 ، خلق:28 ، خدر:26
د	دافع:71 ، دراسة:67 ، داء:38 ، دفاع:38 ، دور:31 ، دينامية:24 ، درجة:20 ، دليل:16 ، دورة:14 ، دواء:14
ذ	ذهان:219 ، ذاكرة:53 ، ذكاء:34 ، ذهول:33 ، ذكرى:33 ، ذات:33 ، ذعر:8 ، ذكورة:5 ، ذهن:4 ، ذبحة:3
ر	رهاب:511 ، رغبة:75 ، رؤية:51 ، رنج:27 ، رفض:25 ، رصاص:23 ، رد فعل:21 ، رسم:20 ، رعاش:19 ، رمز:17
ز	زملة:30 ، زمن:19 ، زور:11 ، زوال:10 ، زيادة:9 ، زواج:9 ، زهري:9 ، زيغ:6 ، زلة:5 ، زمرة:4
س	سلوك:229 ، سلم:57 ، سمة:54 ، سيرورة:49 ، سيكولوجيا:27 ، سبب:26 ، سورة:23 ، سوداوية:20 ، سيات:17 ، سابقة:17
ش	شخصية:246 ، شعور:150 ، شلل:108 ، شكل:52 ، شذوذ:29 ، شيق:26 ، شجن:17 ، شبقية:16 ، شهوة:14 ، شخص:14
ص	صرع:92 ، صورة:91 ، صراع:71 ، صدمة:46 ، صمم:33 ، صعوبة:24 ، صوت:23 ، صفة:19 ، صدق:19 ، صيغة:14
ض	ضعف:61 ، ضبط:24 ، ضغط:24 ، ضعيف:13 ، ضمور:12 ، ضحالة:10 ، ضهي:9 ، ضد:9 ، ضلال:6 ، ضحك:6
ط	طريقة:179 ، طفل:88 ، طور:60 ، طبع:54 ، طاقة:50 ، طب نفسي:40 ، طقس:22 ، طب نفس:12 ، طراز:10 ، طاعة:9
ظ	ظاهرة:78 ، ظرف:6 ، ظاهراتية:5 ، ظواهرية:3
ع	علم:358 ، علاج:217 ، عصاب:204 ، عته:110 ، علاقة:109 ، عظام:83 ، عرض:82 ، عامل:78 ، عقدة:65 ، عمه:49
غ	غريزة:48 ، غلمة:27 ، غيبوبة:18 ، غيرة:13 ، غشية:11 ، غدة:11 ، غياب:10 ، غرابية:10 ، غفوة:8 ، غثيان:6
ف	فرط:177 ، فكرة:138 ، فسام:112 ، فعل:56 ، فكر:41 ، فترة:33 ، فقد الذاكرة:28 ، فرضية:25 ، فالج:17 ، فحص:15
ق	قلق:117 ، قانون:79 ، قدرة:68 ، قوة:57 ، قيمة:48 ، قياس:46 ، قيل:35 ، قراءة:30 ، قابل:25 ، قابلية:23
ك	كلام:56 ، كبت:39 ، كتابة:30 ، كف:19 ، كره:19 ، كراهية:19 ، كحولية:18 ، كمون:14 ، كذب:10 ، كسل:10
ل	لغة:48 ، لذة:40 ، لازمة:23 ، لعب:20 ، لجم:13 ، لاوعي:13 ، لاكتائية:13 ، لأدائية:12 ، لون:11 ، لافرائية:11
م	معالجة:109 ، متلازمة:82 ، مرحلة:75 ، مضاد:70 ، مقياس:53 ، منعكس:52 ، ميحث:51 ، مداواة:50 ، مستوى:50 ، مبدأ:49
ن	نمط:242 ، نظرية:143 ، نوبة:92 ، نقص:65 ، نشاط:62 ، نسيان:53 ، نزعة:52 ، نوم:51 ، نفسي:49 ، نسبة:37
هـ	هوس:204 ، هذيان:201 ، هلس:88 ، هذا:75 ، هجمة:31 ، هراع:29 ، هوام:28 ، هوية:27 ، هياج:25 ، هلاس:17
و	وظيفة:61 ، ولع:60 ، وهن:53 ، وضعية:51 ، وهم:34 ، وعي:26 ، وضع:23 ، وحدة:22 ، وسوسة:17 ، وراثي:16
ي	يقظة:8 ، يقين:6 ، يد:2

Tableau des termes les plus employés selon l'alphabet Anglais	
A	Affective :128, Anxiety:104, Analysis:102, Amnesia:67, Adaptation:64, Alcoholic :58, Association :56, Acute:54, Activity:52, Anguish:52
B	Behavior:171, Body:45, Behavioral:37, Biological:32, Brain:31, Behaviorism:29, Belief:26, Blindness:25, Basic:22, Blind:19
C	Child:96, Cognitive:75, Crisis:72, Cerebral:67, Character:63, Cultural :60, Complex :55, Compulsive :54, Conflict:52, Counter:47
D	Delusion:123, Delirium:110, Dementia:83, Depression:79, Dream:71, Defense:57, Depressive:56, Desire:52, Delirious:47, Dynamic:44
E	Emotional:119, Ego:98, Experience:73, Epilepsy:57, Effect:53, Erotic:38, Epileptic:38, Education:37, Error:35, Energy:30
F	Family:55, Factor:53, Function:51, Functional:50, Fixation:44, Form:40, False:35, Fear:33, Feeling:32, Fatigue:32
G	General:57, Group:54, Genital:27, Genetic:23, Global:12, Good:10, Growth:10, Gland:9, Generalized:9, Gestalt:9
H	Hallucinatory:78, Hysterical:64, Hysterical:50, Hypnotic:25, Hallucination:22, Habit:22, Hysteria:20, Hereditary:19, Homosexual:18, Hemiplegia:17
I	Idea:103, Intellectual:74, Infantile:68, Insanity:51, Inhibition:50, Illusion:47, Image:46, Imaginary:45, Instinct:38, Imagination:36
J	Judgment:24, Jealousy :15, Juvenile :13, Judicial :10, Juridical :9, Job :5, Joy:4, Junction:4, Jargon :4, Jealous :4
K	Kinetic:13, Korsakoff:10, Knowledge:8, Kinesthetic:6, Kretschmer:5, Kinesthetic:4, Kraepelin:3, Kinesis:2, Katatonic:2, Katathymic:2
L	Law:69, Language:42, Latent:35, Level:33, Learning:30, Life:30, Loss:24, Love:19, Lack:19, Lesion:19
M	Mental:189, Method:121, Moral:57, Movement:53, Motor:51, Memory:50, Mania:45, Melancholia: 45, Mother: 31, Mechanism: 31
N	Neurosis: 102, Neurotic: 65, Nervous: 63, Negative: 56, Need: 54, Nerve: 34, Narcissic: 29, Normal: 21, Neural: 19, Narcissistic: 18
O	Organic:49, Object:43, Oral:43, Objective:28, Obsessional:26, Obsession :22, Organization:22, Oniric :20, Occupational :19, Obsessive :17
P	Psychic :212, Personality :179, Psychosis :138, Psychologic :116, Psychology:99, Primary:81, Psychotherapy:67, Process:58, Paranoia :52, Passive:50
Q	Questionary :6, Quotient :4, Quick :3, Quintal :2, Quiet :2, Question :2
R	Reaction:250, Reflex:112, Response:81, Relation:65, Reinforcement:45, Regression:40, Relaxation:34, Repressed:32, Real:32, Repression:29
S	Sexual:182, Social:175, Syndrome:152, State:124, Self:117, Sensation:95, Sleep:73, Stimulus:65, Schizophrenia: 65, Sense:63
T	Therapy:250, Test:250, Type:111, Therapeutic:95, Tendency:89, Theory:87, Tension:54, Temperament:49, Thought:47, Trouble:46
U	Unconscious:74, Universal:11, Under:10, Untypical:6, Uterine:6, Unconditional:4, Unreal:4, Undesirable:3, Unconditioned:3, Unbalanced:3
V	Verbal:61, Visual:31, Voluntary:19, Vital:17, Visceral:13, Vocational:11, Vaginal :10, Vascular :10, Vegetative :9, Vigilance :8
W	Word:15, Will:10, Work:10, Woman:8, Writing:7, War:7, Waking:7, Wrong:6, Wernicke:6, Weaning:6
X	Xenopathic :4
Y	Young:4, Youth:3
Z	Zoanthropic :2, Zoophilia :2

Tableau des termes les plus employés selon l'alphabet Français

A	Analyse :125, Anxiété :104, Amnésie :71, Activité :70, Adaptation :70, Aphasie :65, Acte :63, Angoisse :61, Association:47, Apprentissage:45
B	Besoin :75, But :10, Bouffée :9, Bêta :8, Bénéfice :8, Beauté :8, Blocage :7, Biologique :7, Base :6, Baisse :6
C	Comportement :228, Crise :109, Caractère :83, Conflit :73, Complexe :70, Contre :64, Conduite :59, Centre :56, Conscience :47, Cécité :40
D	Délire :235, Dépression :113, Démence :108, Désir :73, Défense :52, Douleur :45, Dépendance :39, Développement :38, Désordre :34, Détérioration :33
E	Etat :195, Expérience :113, Effet :104, Echelle :96, Enfant :93, Epilepsie :64, Etude :61, Education :51, Erreur :50, Energie :43
F	Folie :107, Facteur :85, Fonction :66, Fantôme :56, Forme :55, Force :50, Fixation :45, Formation :38, Fatigue :33, Fantaisie :25
G	Groupe:52, Glande:11, Génétique:10, Gène:10, Grossesse:9, Général:9, Génital:8, Gradient:6, Généralisation:6, Gestalt:5
H	Hallucination:90, Homosexualité:26, Hypothèse:25, Hystérie:25, Hémiplégie:19, Habitude:19, Humeur:17, Hérité:16, Habilité:16, Hypnose:14
I	Idée :129, Illusion :84, Image :77, Inhibition :62, Instinct :48, Imagination :45, Interprétation :41, Identification :38, Intelligence :37, Identité :30
J	Jeu :26, Jugement :19, Jalousie :17, Jumeau :10, Justice :6, Jouissance :5, Jonction :5, Juvénile :4, Jaloux :3, Jacobson :3
K	Korsakoff :7, Kretschmer:5, Kraepelin:3, Kinésie:3, Kinétique :2, Kinesthétique :2, Kinesthésique :2, Kanner:2
L	Loi :84, Langage :54, Lecture :24, Lésion :23, Liberté :17, Libido :16, Limité :15, Logique :14, Latent :14, Latence :14
M	Méthode:176, Maladie:81, Mouvement:78, Mécanisme:69, Moi:61, Mémoire:59, Manie:57, Motivation:54, Mélancolie:46, Mental:33
N	Névrose:148, Niveau:51, Nerf:32, Narcissisme:16, Névrotique:14, Négation:14, Neurone:12, Norme:10, Neurasthénie:10, Négligence:9
O	Obsession:38, Objet:38, Orientation:28, Organisation:24, Orgasme:18, Opération:16, Onde:15, Organe:12, Oubli:10, Ordre:10
P	Personnalité:221, Psychose:169, Pensée:163, Psychologie:158, Psychothérapie:79, Processus:75, Phénomène:60, Perception:60, Paranoïa:59, Paralyse:58
Q	Quotient :20, Questionnaire :16, Qualité :9, Question:8, Quête:5, Quérulent :4, Quantité:3, Quantitatif3, Quantificateur:3, Qualitatif:2
R	Réaction:336, Réflexe:127, Relation:113, Réponse:109, Renforcement:59, Rêve:58, Régression:38, Relaxation:36, Répétition:34, Récepteur:32
S	Syndrome:278, Sentiment:140, Schizophrénie:84, Stade:83, Symptôme:82, Sensation:77, Système:72, Stimulus:66, Sens:58, Sommeil:57
T	Test:443, Thérapie:283, Trouble:206, Type:181, Théorie:146, Tendance:127, Thérapeutique:57, Tempérament:51, Technique:48, Trait:46
U	Unité :14, Univers :11, Universel :6, Unique :4, Utérus :3, Utérine :3, Usage :3, Unitaire :3, Union :3, Ulcérateur :2
V	Valeur :51, Vision :46, Vie :30, Verbal :22, Validité :22, Volonté :21, Variable :21, Vomissement :20, Vécu :18, Voix :17
W	Wernicke:6, Wechsler:5
X	Xénopathique :3
Y	Young :8
Z	Zone :25, Zoophilique :2, Zoophilie :2

3.3 Les termes les plus employés selon chaque dictionnaire

○ Le dictionnaire Arabe de psychologie

Tableau des termes les plus employés dans le dictionnaire Arabe de psychologie

1	خوف (515)	18	فرط (177)	35	صرع (92)
2	رهاب (511)	19	تحليل (176)	36	نوبة (92)
3	اختبار (376)	20	شعور (150)	37	صورة (91)
4	علم (358)	21	نظرية (143)	38	تفاعل (90)
5	استجابة (349)	22	فكرة (138)	39	تجربة (88)
6	حالة (251)	23	جنون (137)	40	طفل (88)
7	شخصية (246)	24	إحساس (134)	41	هلوس (88)
8	نمط (242)	25	تفكير (129)	42	حركة (87)
9	سلوك (229)	26	اكتئاب (128)	43	أثر (86)
10	ذهان (219)	27	قلق (117)	44	خلل (84)
11	علاج (217)	28	فصام (112)	45	عظام (83)
12	عصاب (204)	29	عته (110)	46	عرض (82)
13	هوس (204)	30	علاقة (109)	47	متلازمة (82)
14	هذيان (201)	31	معالجة (109)	48	قانون (79)
15	اضطراب (189)	32	شلل (108)	49	ظاهرة (78)
16	تناذر (186)	33	ألم (106)	50	عامل (78)
17	طريقة (179)	34	حبسة (101)		
51	رغبة (75)	68	تكيف (62)	85	ذاكرة (53)
52	مرحلة (75)	69	نشاط (62)	86	مقياس (53)
53	هداء (75)	70	ضعف (61)	87	نسيان (53)
54	إعادة (71)	71	وظيفة (61)	88	وهن (53)
55	دافع (71)	72	تشنج (60)	89	شكل (52)
56	صراع (71)	73	طور (60)	90	منعكس (52)
57	مضاد (70)	74	ولع (60)	91	زعة (52)
58	إدراك (69)	75	جنسية (57)	92	حس (51)
59	حاجة (69)	76	سلم (57)	93	رؤية (51)
60	خبرة (69)	77	قوة (57)	94	مبحث (51)
61	اعتلال (68)	78	جهاز (56)	95	نوم (51)
62	قدرة (68)	79	فعل (56)	96	وضعية (51)
63	دراسة (67)	80	كلام (56)	97	تعزيز (50)
64	بنية (65)	81	تصرف (54)	98	طاقة (50)
65	عقدة (65)	82	سمة (54)	99	مداواة (50)
66	نقص (65)	83	طبع (54)		
67	حلم (63)	84	ثقافة (53)		

De cet exposé statistique quantitatif, nous constatons que le terme "خوف" et "رهاب" viennent en première place, avec respectivement 515 et 511 répétitions, et en troisième place le terme "اختبار" 376 répétitions, avec une net différence des précédents. Puis le reste des termes par ordre décroissant jusqu'aux termes tels que "تعزيز", "طاقة" et "مداواة", répété 50 fois en dernière position. Ils représentent les cent termes les plus employés dans le dictionnaire Arabe de psychologie.

○ Le dictionnaire Anglais de psychologie

Tableau des termes les plus employés dans le dictionnaire Anglais

1	Reaction (250)	18	Psychologic(116)	35	Response (81)
2	Test (250)	19	Reflex (112)	36	Depression (79)
3	Therapy (250)	20	Type (111)	37	Cognitive (75)
4	Psychic (212)	21	Delirium (110)	38	Intellectual (74)
5	Mental (189)	22	Anxiety (104)	39	Unconscious (74)
6	Sexual (182)	23	Idea (103)	40	Experience (73)
7	Personality(179)	24	Analysis (102)	41	Crisis (72)
8	Social (175)	25	Neurosis (102)	42	Dream (71)
9	Behavior (171)	26	Psychology (99)	43	Law (69)
10	Syndrome (152)	27	Ego (98)	44	Infantile (68)
11	Psychosis (138)	28	Child (96)	45	Cerebral (67)
12	Affective (128)	29	Sensation (95)	46	Amnesia (67)
13	State (124)	30	Therapeutic (95)	47	Psychotherapy(67)
14	Delusion (123)	31	Tendency (89)	48	Hysteric (65)
15	Method (121)	32	Theory (87)	49	Neurotic (65)
16	Emotional (119)	33	Dementia (83)	50	Relation (65)
17	Self (117)	34	Primary (81)	51	Schizophrenia(65)
52	Sleep (65)	69	Complex (55)	86	Motor (51)
53	Stimulus (65)	70	Family (55)	87	Functional (50)
54	Adaptation (64)	71	Compulsive (54)	88	Hysterical (50)
55	Character (63)	72	Acute (54)	89	Inhibition (50)
56	Nervous (63)	73	Group (54)	90	Memory (50)
57	Sense (63)	74	Need (54)	91	Passive (50)
58	Verbal (61)	75	Tension (54)	92	Organic (50)
59	Cultural (60)	76	Effect (53)	93	Temperament (49)
60	Alcoholic (58)	77	Factor (63)	94	Counter (47)
61	Process (58)	78	Movement (53)	95	Delirious (47)
62	Defense (57)	79	Conflict (52)	96	Illusion (47)
63	Epilepsy (57)	80	Desire (52)	97	Thought (47)
64	General (57)	81	Activity (52)	98	Image (46)
65	Moral (57)	82	Anguish (52)	99	Trouble (46)
66	Depressive (56)	83	Paranoia (52)	100	Body (45)
67	Association (56)	84	Function (51)		
68	Negative (56)	85	Insanity (51)		

Les mots " Reaction ", " Test ", " Therapy " sont, les premiers de l'ensemble des termes du dictionnaire anglais, répétés 250 fois. En quatrième position "Psychic " répété 212 fois et en cinquième place le terme "Mental " 189 répétitions, suivi par "Sexual" en sixième place, 182 fois. Le reste des termes par ordre décroissant jusqu'au "Body" qui est utilisé 45 fois. Ceci représente les cent termes les plus employés dans le dictionnaire anglais.

○ Le dictionnaire Français de psychologie

Tableau des termes les plus employés dans le dictionnaire Français

1	Test (443)	18	Idée (129)	35	Illusion (84)
2	Réaction (336)	19	Réflexe (127)	36	Loi (84)
3	Thérapie (283)	20	Tendance (127)	37	Schizophrénie (84)
4	Syndrome (278)	21	Analyse (125)	38	Caractère (83)
5	Délire (235)	22	Dépression (113)	39	Stade (83)
6	Comportement (228)	23	Expérience (113)	40	Symptôme (82)
7	Personnalité (221)	24	Relation (113)	41	Maladie (81)
8	Trouble (206)	25	Crise (109)	42	Psychothérapie (79)
9	Etat (195)	26	Réponse (109)	43	Mouvement (78)

10	Type (181)	27	Démence (108)	44	Image (77)
11	Méthode (176)	28	Folie (107)	45	Sensation (77)
12	Psychose (169)	29	Anxiété (104)	46	Besoin (75)
13	Pensée (163)	30	Effet (104)	47	Processus (75)
14	Psychologie (158)	31	Echelle (96)	48	Conflit (73)
15	Névrose (148)	32	Enfant (93)	49	Désir (73)
16	Théorie (146)	33	Hallucination(90)	50	Système (72)
17	Sentiment (140)	34	Facteur (85)	51	Amnésie (71)
52	Adaptation (70)	69	Conduite (59)	86	Niveau (51)
53	Activité (70)	70	Paranoïa (59)	87	Tempérament(51)
54	Complexe (70)	71	Renforcement (59)	88	Valeur (51)
55	Mémoire (69)	72	Paralysie (58)	89	Erreur (50)
56	Mécanisme (69)	73	Rêve (58)	90	Force (50)
57	Fonction (66)	74	Sens (58)	91	Instinct (48)
58	Stimulus (66)	75	Manie (57)	92	Technique (48)
59	Aphasie (65)	76	Sommeil (57)	93	Association (47)
60	Contre (64)	77	Thérapeutique(57)	94	Conscience (47)
61	Epilepsie (64)	78	Centre (56)	95	Mélancolie (47)
62	Acte (63)	79	Fantasme (56)	96	Trait (46)
63	Inhibition (62)	80	Forme (55)	97	Vision (55)
64	Angoisse (61)	81	Langage (54)	98	Apprentissage (45)
65	Etude (61)	82	Motivation (54)	99	Douleur (45)
66	Moi (61)	83	Défense (52)	100	Fixation (45)
67	Phénomène (60)	84	Groupe (52)		
68	Perception (60)	85	Education (51)		

"Test" est le premier de l'ensemble des termes du dictionnaire Français, répété 443 fois ; en deuxième lieu le terme "Réaction " répété 336 fois et en troisième place, "Thérapie" 283 répétitions, suivi par "Syndrome"en quatrième place avec 278 et en cinquième place le terme "Délire" répété 235 fois, suivi en sixième place par le terme " Comportement " 228 fois. Puis le reste des termes par ordre décroissant jusqu'au "Fixation" qui est utilisé 45 fois. Ceci représente les cent termes les plus employés dans le dictionnaire Français.

3.4 Interface graphique du dictionnaire électronique

- Interfaces des dictionnaires psychologiques

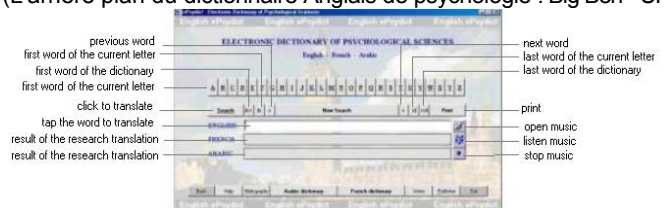
Interface du dictionnaire Arabe de psychologie

(L'arrière plan du dictionnaire Arabe de psychologie : Photo d'une ville arabe a coloration claire (Sidi Abousaid – Tunisie)

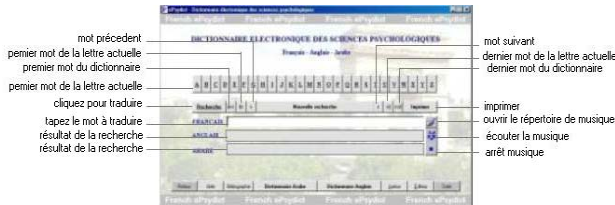


Interface du dictionnaire Anglais de psychologie

(L'arrière plan du dictionnaire Anglais de psychologie : Big Ben –UK)



Interface du dictionnaire Français de psychologie
(L'arrière plan du dictionnaire Français de psychologie : Photo de l'Arc de triomphe [Champs-élysées – Paris)



3.5 Recherche

L'interface graphique de chaque dictionnaire comporte trois cases : Une Blanche et deux autres grises.

- La case blanche (case de recherche) : Conçue pour l'écriture du terme a traduire.

Après avoir placé le pointeur de la souris dans cette case, puis en cliquant une fois avec le bouton droit, ce qui permet d'écrire complètement ou partiellement le mot que nous désirons traduire; puis en validant la recherche en cliquant sur le bouton "Recherche", la traduction du terme est affichée en deux autres langues dans les deux cases réservées a cette effet. Dans le cas d'écriture incomplète d'un terme, le programme traite le reste des lettres de ce terme tenant compte de celles du terme le plus proche de celui-ci à partir de sa base de donnée indexée alphabétiquement, puis affiche la traduction.

- Les cases grises d'affichage : Servent exclusivement à l'affichage de la traduction.

Fonctions des boutons du dictionnaire électronique

Boutons de recherche

Les boutons de recherche permettent les fonctions suivantes :

- Rechercher la traduction
- Supprimer la précédente traduction recherchée.
- Rechercher les termes du dictionnaire.
- Connaître le premier terme traduit de chaque lettre.
- Connaître le premier et le dernier terme dans chaque dictionnaire.

Boutons de recherche du dictionnaire Anglais et Français

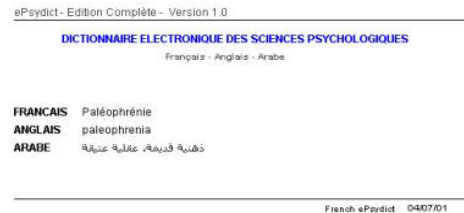


Boutons de recherche du dictionnaire Arabe



Boutons d'impression

Modèle d'une page imprimée du dictionnaire Français de psychologie



Modèle d'une page imprimée du dictionnaire Arabe de psychologie



Boutons de musique

Pour le confort et la détente psychologique durant la recherche de traduction et d'exploration du dictionnaire, on a inclu de la musique douce. L'explorateur peut choisir un air et l'écouter pendant qu'il travaille en utilisant les boutons suivants :

Ouvrir le répertoire de musique

Cliquez sur le bouton "Ouvrir le répertoire de musique". Une boîte de dialogue s'ouvre contenant plusieurs variétés de la musique. Vous en Choisissez une à écouter en double clique sur l'icône correspondante.

Ecouter la musique

En cliquant sur le bouton "Ecouter la musique", vous écouterez la musique choisie. Comme on peut la changer par une autre à partir dossier de la musique.

Arrêt musique

Pour continuer l'exploration sans écouter de la musique, il suffit de cliquer sur le bouton "Arrêt musique".

Recherche de la traduction

Une commodité permet a l'utilisateur du dictionnaire électronique de rechercher la traduction d'un terme a partir d'une langue vers deux autres[Arabe, Français, Anglais] en un temps record. Cette recherche peut se faire de deux façons :

1 - En écrivant le terme a traduire dans sa totalité : Après avoir tapé le terme dans sa totalité dans la case réservée a cet effet, et en cliquant sur le bouton "Recherche" ou en la validant par la touche "Entrée" du clavier.

2- En écrivant partiellement le terme désiré : Après avoir tapé les premières lettres du terme (incomplet) et en cliquant sur le bouton "Recherche" ou en la validant par la touche "Entrée" du clavier; le programme du dictionnaire traitant les mots le complète selon la base de données dans l'ordre alphabétique et affiche la traduction du mot le plus proche dans sa case.

Validation de la recherche

Après avoir écri le terme a traduire dans la case prévue a cet effet, la validation de la recherche se fait de deux façons :

- En cliquant sur le bouton "Recherche"
- En tapant sur la touche "Entrée" du clavier

- Nouvelle recherche

Pour effectuer une nouvelle recherche, il faut supprimer le mot de la précédente, soit en le sélectionnant et appuyant sur la touche "**Suppr**" du clavier ou en choisissant "supprimer", du menu déroulant qui s'affiche quand on clique sur le bouton droit de la souris. Après la suppression, la case est vacante, on tape le terme dont on désire la traduction, puis en cliquant sur le bouton "**Recherche**" avec la souris ou en tapant sur la touche "**Entr**" du clavier.

- Traduction du premier mot de la lettre en cours

On peut connaître le premier terme traduit de la lettre en cours, en cliquant sur le bouton "**Premier mot de la lettre actuelle**".

Exemple : Pour traduire le mot "حيسة", après avoir cliqué sur le bouton "**Premier mot de la lettre actuelle**", le premier terme traduit de cette lettre qui s'affiche est "حيز ميث".

- Traduction du dernier mot de la lettre en cours

Après avoir terminé la traduction d'un terme; et pour connaître aussi celle du dernier mot de la lettre actuelle, on l'affiche en cliquant sur le bouton "**Dernier terme de la lettre actuelle**".

- Traduction du premier mot du dictionnaire

Afin de connaître le premier mot du dictionnaire et sa traduction, il suffit de cliquer sur le bouton "**Premier mot du dictionnaire**"; à partir de ce mot on peut visualiser les termes du dictionnaire par ordre alphabétique, en cliquant sur le bouton "**Mot suivant**".

- Traduction du dernier mot du dictionnaire

Pour connaître la traduction du dernier mot du dictionnaire, il suffit de cliquer sur le bouton "**Dernier mot du dictionnaire**". De là on peut visualiser les termes traduits du dictionnaire suivant l'ordre alphabétique inverse.

- Traduction du mot suivant

Après avoir obtenu la traduction d'un terme, on peut connaître le suivant et sa traduction en cliquant sur le bouton "**mot suivant**". Ce bouton permet d'obtenir la traduction des mots par ordre alphabétique en partant de n'importe quel terme.

- Traduction du mot précédent

Après avoir eu la traduction d'un terme, on peut connaître le précédent et sa traduction en cliquant sur le bouton "**mot précédent**". De cette façon on peut obtenir la traduction des mots précédents selon leur ordre alphabétique inverse à partir de l'importe quel terme.

- Traduction du premier mot de chaque lettre

Pour connaître le premier mot de chaque lettre et sa traduction, il suffit de cliquer sur le bouton de l'une des lettres alphabétiques "Liste des boutons des lettres" apparente.

Exemple : Quand on clique sur la lettre "ك" dans le dictionnaire arabe on visualise le terme "كأبة" et sa traduction. C'est le premier terme dans la lettre "ك".

❖ Editions du Dictionnaire électronique des Sciences Psychologiques

Le dictionnaire est présenté en quatre éditions : Edition complète, édition Anglais-Arabe, édition Français-Arabe et l'édition Anglais-Français.

Edition complète : ePsydict C

La version complète comporte Trois dictionnaires : Un dictionnaire Arabe-Anglais-Français : "**Arabic ePsydict**", un dictionnaire Anglais-Français-Arabe : "**English ePsydict**", un dictionnaire Français-Anglais-Arabe : "**French ePsydict**".

Glossaires de l'édition complète	Nombre de termes	Pourcentage
dictionnaire Arabe de psychologie	32165	28,485 %
dictionnaire Anglais de psychologie	44132	39,083 %
dictionnaire Français de psychologie	36622	32,432 %
Total	112919	100 %

Edition Anglais-Arabe : ePsydictEA

Cette édition comporte deux dictionnaires : Dictionnaire Arabe de psychologie : **Arabic ePsydict** et le dictionnaire Anglais de psychologie : **English ePsydict**

Glossaires de l'édition Anglais-Arabe	Nombre de termes	Pourcentage
dictionnaire Arabe de psychologie	32165	45 %
dictionnaire Anglais de psychologie	44132	58 %
Total	76297	100 %

Edition Français-Arabe : ePsydictFA

Elle comporte deux dictionnaires : dictionnaire Arabe de psychologie "**Arabic ePsydict**" et le dictionnaire Français de psychologie "**French ePsydict**".

Glossaires de l'édition Française Arabe	Nombre de termes	Pourcentage
dictionnaire Arabe de psychologie	32165	47 %
dictionnaire Français de psychologie	36622	53 %
Total	68787	100 %

Edition Anglais-Français : ePsydictEF

L'édition **Anglais-Français** comporte aussi deux dictionnaires : dictionnaire Anglais de psychologie [Anglais – Français] "**English ePsydict**" et le dictionnaire Français de psychologie [Français – Anglais] "**French ePsydict**".

C'est la seule édition qui ne comporte pas la traduction vers l'Arabe des termes de la langue Française ou Anglaise comparativement aux trois premières éditions qui sont trilingues.

Glossaires de l'édition complète	Nombre de termes	Pourcentage
dictionnaire Anglais de psychologie	44132	55 %
dictionnaire Français de psychologie	36622	45 %
Total	80754	100 %

- Editions révisés

Certains termes cités dans le dictionnaire, fréquemment utilisés actuellement, pourraient être abandonnés dans les années à venir. Cette édition a la numérotation 1,0; ce qui veut dire que les éditions corrigées et révisées ultérieurement du dictionnaire, d'une façon partielle en changeant la décimale de leur numérotation (1,1 ; 1,2 ; 1,3 ...etc.] ou totale en changeant le chiffre entier [2,0 ; 3,0 ...etc.] .

- Révision partielle

La réédition des copies révisées partiellement n'est pas limitée périodique; elle se fait chaque fois que le numéro d'édition précédente est expiré.

- Révision complète

Pour la réédition d'une copie 2,0 révisée complètement, nous prévoyons une période de dix ans qui nous semble être le maximum pour la circulation d'un dictionnaire traitant de la terminologie, quelle que soit son importance. L'ère informatique, avec la rapidité dans l'évolution de la terminologie (apparition de nouveaux termes et abandon des autres devenus obsolètes), nous commande de ne pas dépasser cette période.

La réédition de la version révisée complètement, ne demande du propriétaire de la précédente que la mise à jour de la base de données révisée, sans recours à une nouvelle édition.

Conclusion:

En proposant ce dictionnaire électronique des sciences psychologiques, nous en espérons un début prometteur dans le domaine des éditions arabes électroniques appelé à être

complété par l'étude, amélioré et adopté par ceux qui s'intéressent au développement de la terminologie en arabe afin de remédier à sa dispersion et stabiliser sa signification scientifique avec toute la rigueur qu'il faut à cette époque ou la terme ambigu n'a pas de place, du fait qu'il peut avoir un sens ou son antonyme.

Cet effort, dont le but est la réalisation d'une base d'un dictionnaire électronique multilingues, et son extension par l'ajout d'autres langues en plus de l'anglais, du français et de l'arabe, reste pour moi une ambition, pour que médecins et spécialistes puissent utiliser le même mot pour la même signification malgré les différences phonologiques pour l'exprimer. Je suis reconnaissant à ceux qui désirent coopérer avec moi pour y ajouter d'autres langues. (Allemand, Espagnole, Italien, Russe ...). Je poursuivrais ce travail jusqu'à réalisation d'un dictionnaire électronique unifié, multilingues des sciences psychologiques. Si je n'y arrive pas, j'aurais toujours la satisfaction d'avoir essayé.

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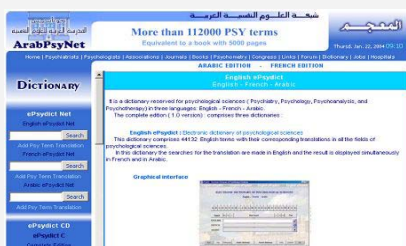
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Schizophrenie

SCZ, Violence, Olanzapine & Risperidone

▪ **REDUCING VIOLENCE RISK IN PERSONS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA: OLANZAPINE VERSUS RISPERIDONE.**

Authors : Swanson JW, Swartz MS, Elbogen EB, Van Dorn RA. - From the Services Effectiveness Research Program, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, N.C.

Source : J Clin Psychiatry. 2004 Dec;65(12):1666-73. Related Articles, Links

Summary: This study prospectively examined the effectiveness of treatment with olanzapine versus risperidone in reducing violent behavior among patients with schizophrenia under "usual care" conditions in the community. **METHOD:** Participants were 124 adults with DSM-IV-diagnosed schizophrenia-spectrum disorders receiving services in public-sector mental health systems in North Carolina. After enrollment (1997-1999), subjects were followed for 3 years in an observational study with interviews at 6-month intervals to assess treatment, clinical outcomes, and violent behavior. Rates of violence were compared over time between periods of first switch to olanzapine or risperidone and periods following at least 1 year of treatment with each of these medications. **RESULTS:** The study found that remaining on olanzapine for 1 year or more significantly lowered violence risk compared to first switch period, but no significant change in violence risk was found for subjects remaining on risperidone for 1 year or more. These results were obtained using multivariable time-series analysis controlling for salient demographic and clinical covariates. **Conclusion:** *This study found that, in the complex "real world" settings where persons with schizophrenia reside, long-term treatment with olanzapine confers some advantage over risperidone in reducing violence risk. This advantage appears to be at least in part an indirect effect, via improvement in adherence with treatment. Specifically, adherence with prescribed medication was found to mediate the association between olanzapine treatment and reduced violent behavior.*

Olanzapine & Schizophrenia simplex

▪ **[A PATIENT WHO FOR ONE YEAR SHARED HIS APARTMENT WITH HIS DEAD LADYFRIEND'S CORPSE.]**

Authors : Niethammer R, Taubert E, Breitmaier J. - Abteilung fur Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Krankenhaus Zum Guten Hirten Ludwigshafen

Source : Psychiatr Prax. 2005 Jan;32(1):39-41. Related Articles, Links

Summary: A 58-year old unemployed painter had for one year shared his apartment with his ladyfriend's corpse and not talked to anyone about her death. When admitted to our hospital, loss of drive, initiative, interest, psychomotor activity and emotional response as well as poverty of speech were the main clinical features. Not having been able to care for his own vital needs such as food, shelter and protection against cold temperature, he was neglected and suffered from frostbites. We diagnosed a schizophrenia simplex and initiated neuroleptic treatment using olanzapine. During the course of treatment there was some improvement regarding affect and psychomotor activity, his loss of drive and initiative and indifference regarding his own situation in life did hardly improve.

SCZ, Neuroimaging & Affective symptoms

▪ **[NEUROIMAGING OF AFFECT PROCESSING IN SCHIZOPHRENIA.]**

Authors : Habel U, Kircher T, Schneider F. - Klinik fur Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitätsklinikum Aachen, RWTH

Source : Radiologe. 2005 Feb 5; [Epub ahead of print] Related Articles, Links

Summary: Functional imaging of normal and dysfunctional emotional processes is an important tool for a better understanding of the pathophysiology of affective symptoms in schizophrenia patients. These symptoms are still poorly characterized with respect to their neural correlates. Comparisons of cerebral activation during emotional paradigms offered the possibility for a better characterization of cerebral dysfunctions during emotional processing in schizophrenia. Abnormal activation patterns reveal a complex dysfunctional subcortical-cortical network. This is modulated by respective genotypes as well as psycho- and pharmacotherapy.

SCZ, Cognitive function & Atypical NP

▪ **ON THE TRAIL OF A COGNITIVE ENHANCER FOR THE TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA.**

Authors : Stip E, Chouinard S, Boulay LJ. - Department of Psychiatry, Centre de Recherche Fernand-Seguin, Hopital Louis-Hippolyte Lafontaine, Universite de Montreal, 7331, rue Hochelaga Montreal (Quebec), Canada, H1N 3V2.

Source : Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2005 Feb;29(2):219-32. Epub 2005 Jan 16. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The aim of this critical review is to address that the study of cognition and antipsychotics is not always driven by logic and that research into real pro-cognitive drug treatments must be guided by a better understanding of the biochemical mechanisms underlying cognitive processes and deficits. Many studies have established that typical neuroleptic drugs do not improve cognitive impairment. Atypical antipsychotics improve cognition, but the pattern of improvement differs from drug to drug. Diminished cholinergic activity has been associated with memory impairments. Why atypical drugs improve aspects of cognition might lie in their ability to increase dopamine and acetylcholine in the prefrontal cortex. An optimum amount of dopamine activity in the prefrontal cortex is critical for cognitive functioning. Another mechanism is related to procedural learning, and would explain the quality of the practice during repeated evaluations with atypical antipsychotics due to a more balanced blockage of D2 receptors. Laboratory studies have shown that clozapine, ziprasidone, olanzapine, and risperidone all selectively increase acetylcholine release in the prefrontal cortex, whereas this is not true for haloperidol and thioridazine. A few studies have suggested that cholinomimetics or AChE inhibitors can improve memory functions not only in Alzheimer's disease but also in other pathologies. Some studies support the role of decreased cholinergic activity in the cognitive deficits while others demonstrate that decreased choline acetyltransferase activity is related to deterioration in cognitive performance in schizophrenia. Overall, results suggest the hypothesis that the cholinergic system is involved in the cognitive dysfunctions observed in schizophrenia and that increased cholinergic activity may improve these impairments. Furthermore, a dysfunction of glutamatergic neurotransmission could play a key role in cognitive deficits associated with schizophrenia. Further meta-analysis of various clinical trials in this field is required to account for matters on the grounds of evidence-based medicine.

SCZ, COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS & QUETIAPINE

EFFECTS OF QUETIAPINE ON COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS IN SCHIZOPHRENIA.

Authors : Kivircik Akdede BB, Alptekin K, Kitis A, Arkar H, Akvardar Y. - Department of Psychiatry, Dokuz Eylul University School of Medicine, Balçova, Inciralti Izmir, Turkey.

Source : Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2005 Feb;29(2):233-238. Epub 2004 Dec 24. Related Articles, Links

Summary: OBJECTIVE: All atypical antipsychotic drugs with complex pharmacology have been shown to improve some, but not all, domains of cognitive function, including quetiapine, i.e., the agent with the most rapid dissociation from dopamine receptors and a relatively weak serotonin antagonism. The present study was to evaluate which, if any, areas of cognition improve in patients with schizophrenia, following a brief treatment with quetiapine. METHODS: Effects of quetiapine on cognition were investigated in a group of patients with schizophrenia (n=14). Neuropsychological tests in cognitive areas previously shown as impaired in schizophrenia were administered at baseline and after 8 weeks of treatment with quetiapine. Administered at these two times were also the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, Hamilton Depression Rating Scale, and scales to assess motor side effects (Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale, Simpson-Angus Scale, and Barnes Akathisia Scale). RESULTS: Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test indicated a statistically significant improvement in scores on Digit Span Test, Trail Making Test, Stroop Test, Finger Tapping Test, and on the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale. No significant change was noted in motor side effects. **Conclusion:** *The patients improved in their attentional, motor, and visuo-motor skills, and in executive functions as well as with respect to psychopathology, without an increase in motor side effects.*

SCZ, HALOPERIDOL & ALLOPURINOL

BENEFICIAL ANTIPSYCHOTIC EFFECTS OF ALLOPURINOL AS ADD-ON THERAPY FOR SCHIZOPHRENIA: A DOUBLE BLIND, RANDOMIZED & PLACEBO CONTROLLED TRIAL.

Authors : Akhondzadeh S, Safarcherati A, Amini H. - Psychiatric Research Center, Roozbeh Psychiatric Hospital, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Source : Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2005 Feb;29(2):253-9. Epub 2004 Dec 28. Related Articles, Links

Summary: There is a large amount of data showing that adenosine plays a role opposite to dopamine in the brain. Adenosine agonists and antagonists produce behavioral effects similar to dopamine antagonists and dopamine agonists, respectively. Allopurinol, a well-known hypouricemic drug that inhibits xanthine oxidase, has been used as an add-on drug in the treatment of poorly responsive schizophrenic patients. Indeed, the neuropsychiatric effects of allopurinol in schizophrenia have been suggested to be secondary to its inhibitory effect of purine degradation, enhancing adenosinergic activity. The purpose of the present investigation was to assess the efficacy of allopurinol as an adjuvant agent in the treatment of chronic schizophrenia in an 8-week double blind and placebo controlled trial. Eligible participations in the study were 46 patients with schizophrenia. All patients were inpatients and were in the active phase of the illness, and met DSM-IV criteria for chronic schizophrenia. Patients were allocated in a random fashion, 23 to haloperidol 15 mg/day plus allopurinol 300 mg/day and 23 to haloperidol 15 mg/day plus placebo. Although both protocols

significantly decreased the score of the positive, negative and general psychopathological symptoms over the trial period, the combination of haloperidol and allopurinol showed a significant superiority over haloperidol alone in the treatment of positive symptoms, general psychopathology symptoms as well as PANSS total scores. The means of Extrapyraxidal Symptoms Rating Scale for the placebo group were higher than in the allopurinol group over the trial, and the differences were significant in weeks 6 and 8. A significant difference was observed between the overall mean biperiden dosages in two groups. The results of this study suggest that allopurinol may be an effective adjuvant agent in the management of patients with chronic schizophrenia. Nevertheless, results of larger controlled trials are needed, before recommendations for a broad clinical application can be made.

BUPROPION SR OVERDOSE & PARANOID DELUSIONS

ACUTE PSYCHOSIS FOLLOWING SUSTAINED RELEASE BUPROPION OVERDOSE.

Authors : Wang TS, Shiah IS, Yeh CB, Chang CC. - Department of Psychiatry, Tri-Service General Hospital, No 325, Sec 2, Cheng-Kung RD, Neihu District, 114, Taipei, Taiwan

Source : Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2005 Jan;29(1):149-51. Epub 2004 Nov 23. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Bupropion is an antidepressant that is structurally related to amphetamines and enhances dopamine neurotransmission through inhibiting neuronal dopamine reuptake. Bupropion-related psychosis has been recognized in several papers, but these reports of bupropion-related psychosis almost all involve immediate release (IR) formulation. We present a case of acute psychosis following sustained release bupropion (SR) overdose. A 23-year-old male was admitted because of major depression and a suicidal attempt by ingesting 28 tablets of 150 mg bupropion SR and 14 tablets of 7.5 mg midazolam. He developed paranoid delusions 12 h after the bupropion SR overdose. The paranoid symptoms remitted on the third day of his admission. Our case of acute psychosis following bupropion SR overdose indicates the importance of being aware of the rare complication in patients receiving bupropion SR treatment.

SCZ, ALA - 9VAL & MN - SOD GENE

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ALA-9VAL POLYMORPHISM OF MN-SOD GENE & SCHIZOPHRENIA.

Authors : Akyol O, Yanik M, Elyas H, Namli M, Canatan H, Akin H, Yuce H, Yilmaz HR, Tutkun H, Sogut S, Herken H, Ozyurt H, Savas HA, Zoroglu SS. - Department of Medical Biology and Genetics, Firat University Medical School, Elazig, Turkey. oakyl@hacettepe.edu.tr

Source : Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2005 Jan;29(1):123-31. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Reactive oxygen species (ROS) have been suggested to play an important role in physiopathology of schizophrenia. The major intracellular antioxidant enzymes, copper-zinc superoxide dismutase in the cytoplasm and manganese superoxide dismutase (Mn-SOD) in the mitochondria, rapidly and specifically reduce superoxide radicals to hydrogen peroxide. Polymorphisms in the genes encoding antioxidant enzymes should therefore result in predisposition to schizophrenia. The present study was performed to assess whether there is a genetic association between a functional

polymorphism (Ala-9Val) in the human Mn-SOD gene in schizophrenic patients (n=153) and healthy controls (n=196) using a PCR/RFLP method. Significant differences in the genotypic distribution between schizophrenics and controls were observed. Genotypic distribution with 14 (9.2%) Ala/Ala, 106 (69.3%) Ala/Val and 33 (21.6%) Val/Val subjects in schizophrenia was different from those of controls with 46 (23.5%), 83 (42.3%) and 67 (34.2%), respectively ($p < 0.0001$). When the patients with schizophrenia were divided into the subgroups as disorganized, paranoid and residual, there was a significant difference in genotypic distribution among the subgroups ($\chi^2 = 11.35$, $df = 4$, $p = 0.023$). This association between -9Ala Mn-SOD allele and schizophrenia suggests that -9Ala variant may have a contribution in the physiopathogenesis of schizophrenia. Further investigations are warranted in larger populations with other susceptible genes that might be associated with schizophrenia.

SCZ, FRONTAL ACTIVATION & QUETIAPINE

RESTORATION OF FRONTAL ACTIVATION DURING A TREATMENT WITH QUETIAPINE: AN FMRI STUDY OF BLUNTED AFFECT IN SCHIZOPHRENIA.

Authors : Stip E, Fahim C, Mancini-Marie A, Bentaleb LA, Mensour B, Mendrek A, Beaugregard M. - Department of Psychiatry, Centre de Recherche Fernand-Seguin, Hopital Louis-Hippolyte Lafontaine, Université de Montreal. 7331, rue Hochelaga Montreal (Quebec), Canada H1N 3V2. emmanuel.stip@umontreal.ca

Source : Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2005 Jan;29(1):21-6. Epub 2004 Nov 05. Related Articles, Links

Summary: This study investigated changes in cerebral activation related to emotion processing in schizophrenia patients with blunted or flat affect (FA+) during treatment with quetiapine. Using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), brain activation in 12 FA+ schizophrenia patients during passive viewing of sad film excerpts was studied before and after a median of 5.5-months treatment with quetiapine. Random-effects 'paired sample t-test' analyses of brain activation before quetiapine (contrast=sad-neutral, before-after) revealed significant activation in the brainstem (pons, medulla). After quetiapine, the same contrast showed significant prefrontal activation (BA 9, 10 and 11). Activation of key prefrontal areas involved in emotion processing and significant symptoms improvement as measured by the subjective rating scale and PANSS suggests the potential effect of quetiapine in improving blunted affect related symptoms (i.e., passive withdrawal, emotional withdrawal, social avoidance) in schizophrenia.

SCZ, CELIAC DISEASE & GENES

GENE, GUT AND SCHIZOPHRENIA: THE MEETING POINT FOR THE GENE-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION IN DEVELOPING SCHIZOPHRENIA

Authors : Wei J, Hemmings GP. - Schizophrenia Association of Great Britain, Institute of Biological Psychiatry, Bryn Hyfryd, The Crescent, Bangor LL57 2AG, UK

Source : Med Hypotheses. 2005;64(3):547-52. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Both schizophrenia and celiac disease involve a genetic component. Several lines of evidence have shown a genetic relationship between these two conditions. Celiac

disease is characterized by damage to the microscopic finger-like projections called villi, which line the small intestine and play a significant role in digestion, due to an inflammatory condition caused by a reaction to wheat gluten or related rye and barley proteins. Celiac disease represents not only malabsorption leading to a poor nutritional condition but also an alteration of gut permeability. Individuals with a history of a childhood celiac condition have a raised risk of developing schizophrenia. Psychotic symptoms often occur in adult celiac disease. It can be hypothesized that apart from malnutrition, the meeting point for the gene-environment interaction may be an alteration in gut permeability, in which the gut may lose its capacity to block exogenous psychosis-causing substances that may enter the body thus causing the development of schizophrenia and other mental conditions. To support this hypothesis, the conditional test was conducted to look at the combined effect of the CLDN5 gene involved in forming permeability barriers and the DQB1 gene that has been found to be associated with celiac disease. The results demonstrate that these two genes possibly work together in conferring a susceptibility to schizophrenia.

3T MRI, SCZ & BRAIN DEVELOPMENT

3 TESLA MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING OF THE BRAIN IN NEWBORNS.

Authors : Gilmore JH, Zhai G, Wilber K, Smith JK, Lin W, Gerig G. - UNC Schizophrenia Research Center, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7160, USA. jgilmore@med.unc.edu

Source : Psychiatry Res. 2004 Nov 15;132(1):81-5. Related Articles, Links

Summary: While it has been hypothesized that brain development is abnormal in schizophrenia and other neurodevelopmental disorders, there have been few attempts to study very early brain development in children. Twenty unselected healthy newborns underwent 3 Tesla magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), including diffusion tensor imaging (DTI). The left ventricle was significantly larger than the right; females had significantly larger ventricles than males. Fractional anisotropy (FA) increased significantly with gestational age in the genu and splenium of the corpus callosum. It is feasible to study brain development in unselected newborns using 3 T MRI.

GLN, PETH IN SCZ

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PROTON AND PHOSPHORUS MAGNETIC RESONANCE SPECTROSCOPY IN SCHIZOPHRENIA AT 4 TESLA.

Authors : Theberge J, Al-Semaan Y, Jensen JE, Williamson PC, Neufeld RW, Menon RS, Schaefer B, Densmore M, Drost DJ. - Department of Medical Biophysics, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada

Source : Psychiatry Res. 2004 Nov 15;132(1):33-9. Related Articles, Links

Summary: This study used high-field magnetic resonance spectroscopy to examine the correlation of 1H and 31P metabolite levels in patients with schizophrenia and normal controls. 1H and 31P in vivo spectra were acquired successively from the left anterior cingulate and left thalamus of nine chronic schizophrenic patients and eight comparable healthy controls. A significant positive correlation between glutamine (Gln) and phosphoethanolamine (PEtn) was found in the left anterior

cingulate of patients. In the left thalamus of patients, a significant negative correlation between N-acetylaspartate (NAA) and glycerophosphocholine (GroPCho) was found. No significant correlations were found in controls. The correlation between glutamine and phosphoethanolamine may reflect a link between neurotransmission alterations and membrane phospholipid metabolism alterations. The negative correlation between N-acetylaspartate and glycerophosphocholine may reflect the presence of neurodegeneration.

SCZ & IMPAIRED IN MEMORY

▪ SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS ARE IMPAIRED IN MEMORY REINSTATEMENT UNDERLYING MISMATCH NEGATIVITY SYSTEM.

Authors : Minami Y, Kirino E. - Department of Psychiatry, Juntendo University School of Medicine, 560 Fukuroyama, Koshigayashi, Saitama 3430032, Japan.

Source : Clin Neurophysiol. 2005 Jan;116(1):120-8. Related Articles, Links

Summary: OBJECTIVE: We modified the paradigm used in the report of Cowan et al. [J Exp Psychol Learn Mem Cogn 19 (1993) 909] to investigate how the silent intervals influence the memory trace underlying mismatch negativity (MMN) generation in schizophrenic patients. METHODS: Experiment 1 was designed to explore how long an inter-train interval would be needed for the memory to become dormant. Experiment 2 was designed to elucidate how many standard stimuli would be needed to reinstate the memory. RESULTS: In Experiment 1, schizophrenic patients showed a significant reduction in MMN amplitude after the longer inter-train intervals compared to the shorter ones, although little difference was observed in controls. Specifically, the memory trace underlying the MMN system in the schizophrenic patients easily became dormant after the extended silent intervals. In Experiment 2, we could not conclude that schizophrenic patients needed more reminders than did controls in order to reinstate the memory once the memory trace became dormant. The patients might be little impaired with respect to forming the memory trace.

Conclusions: *In schizophrenic patients, the memory trace in MMN generation might easily become out of context after silent intervals. Patients could not effectively reinstate the memory that was put out of context by the extended silent interval. SIGNIFICANCE: This article provides some suggestions in terms of patients' difficulty encoding episodes and retrieving them within distinct contexts in preconscious processes.*

SCZ & SUSCEPTIBILITY GENES

▪ [IN SEARCH OF SUSCEPTIBILITY GENES FOR SCHIZOPHRENIA] [ARTICLE IN GERMAN]

Authors : Schosser A, Aschauer HN. - Klinische Abteilung für Allgemeine Psychiatrie, Universitätsklinik für Psychiatrie, Wien, Österreich. alexandra.schosser@meduniwien.ac.at

Source : Wien Klin Wochenschr. 2004 Dec 30;116(24):827-33. Related Articles, Links

Summary: After the recent discovery and replication of several schizophrenia candidate regions on multiple chromosomes, susceptibility genes for schizophrenia could be identified for the first time. Each of these discoveries resulted from association studies within chromosomal regions first identified by linkage analyses. Within the last two years, the susceptibility genes Neuregulin1, Dysbindin, D-amino-acid-oxidase (DAAO)

and G72 were discovered, which, in the variant forms, reduce glutamatergic activity in brain. Therefore, they are related to the so-called "Glutamate-hypothesis", which postulates a hypofunction of the glutamatergic system. Adults with VCFS (velo-cardio-facial-syndrome), where a deletion on chromosome 22q11 can be found, show a very high incidence of schizophrenia. In addition, 2% of patients with schizophrenia exhibit this 22q11-deletion. Within the VCFS-deleted region on chromosome 22q11, the genes coding for proline dehydrogenase (PRODH) and catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT) were also found to be significantly associated with schizophrenia. Proline is a pre-stage of glutamate, and in addition, it seems to be a neuromodulator of glutamatergic transmission in the brain. COMT is one of the two enzymes degrading catecholamines such as dopamine. Therefore, it plays a large role in the cortical dopamine metabolism. Furthermore, an association of schizophrenia with the gene RGS4 (regulator-of-G-protein-signaling-4), a modulator of the function of multiple G-protein-linked neurotransmitter receptors, was identified. Gene-expression-analyses of postmortem cerebral cortex (prefrontal) indicate that the transcription of RGS4 is diminished within schizophrenics. In accordance with the fact that schizophrenia is a disease with a multifactorial etiology, it should be emphasized that the described biological risk factors can increase susceptibility, but that none of them can cause the disease alone.

SCZ, APD & NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILES

▪ A NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION INTO VIOLENCE AND MENTAL ILLNESS

Authors : Barkataki I, Kumari V, Das M, Hill M, Morris R, O'connell P, Taylor P, Sharma T. - Department of Psychological Medicine, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom.

Source : Schizophr Res. 2005 Apr 1;74(1):1-13. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Previous research has reported cognitive impairment in patients with schizophrenia and antisocial personality disorder (APD), the two psychiatric illnesses most implicated in violent behaviour. Previous studies have focused on either group exclusively, and have been criticized for procedural inadequacies and sample heterogeneity. The authors investigated and compared neuropsychological profiles of individuals with APD and violent and nonviolent individuals with schizophrenia in a single investigation. The study involved four groups of subjects: (i) individuals with a history of serious violence and a diagnosis of APD, (ii) individuals with a history of violence and schizophrenia, (iii) individuals with schizophrenia without a history of violent behaviour and (iv) healthy control subjects. All study groups were compared on a neuropsychological battery designed to assess general intellectual function, executive function, attention, and processing speed. Cognitive deficits were more widespread among individuals with schizophrenia regardless of history of violence, compared with those with APD. Significant impairment in patients with APD was limited to processing speed. Violent individuals with schizophrenia demonstrated poorer performance than their nonviolent schizophrenia peers on a measure of executive function. Different cognitive impairments are manifested by individuals with APD and schizophrenia with violent behaviours, suggesting differences in underlying pathology. Furthermore, cognitive impairment appears to be more a feature of schizophrenia than of violent behaviour, although there is evidence that a combination of schizophrenia

and violent behaviour is associated with greater cognitive deficits.

Aripiprazole, SCZ & MAINTENANCE THERAPY

■ ARIPIPRAZOLE: A NEW ATYPICAL ANTIPSYCHOTIC WITH A DIFFERENT PHARMACOLOGICAL MECHANISM.

Authors : Naber D, Lambert M. - Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Martinistrasse 52, Hamburg 20246, Germany. naber@uke.uni-hamburg.de

Source : Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2004 Dec;28(8):1213-9. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Aripiprazole is a new atypical antipsychotic with a mode of action that is distinct from currently available antipsychotic drugs. In phase III comparative clinical studies, aripiprazole 15-30 mg/day was at least as effective as haloperidol and risperidone in short term treatment of acute exacerbation of schizophrenia but superior to haloperidol in long term maintenance therapy. Consistent with an atypical profile, aripiprazole is effective against positive, negative and cognitive symptoms of schizophrenia and has a favourable side effect profile with the incidence of extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS) comparable to placebo. It is also devoid of side effects such as clinically significant hyperprolactinaemia, hypercholesterolaemia and cardiotoxicity, and has a low propensity for weight gain. Symptom relief is achieved without significant sedation. These clinical data suggest its usefulness in psychosocial rehabilitation, as well as in long-term prevention of schizophrenic relapse. Recent results from a multicentre, open-label study in a general psychiatric setting provide the first evidence that aripiprazole is also effective under naturalistic conditions. However, only post-marketing experience will show whether the positive results of these controlled trials can be replicated in everyday practice.

SCZ & Visual scanning deficits

■ VISUAL SCANNING DEFICITS IN SCHIZOPHRENIA AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING IMPAIRMENT.

Authors : Minassian A, Granholm E, Verney S, Perry W. Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Diego, 200 West Arbor Drive, Mailcode 8620, San Diego, CA 92103-8620, USA

Source : Schizophr Res. 2005 Apr 1;74(1):69-79. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Abnormal visual scanning of faces, objects, and line drawings has been observed in patients with schizophrenia and is thought to reflect neurocognitive impairment. In this study, a simultaneous measurement approach was used to assess whether schizophrenia patients demonstrate restricted visual scanning when confronted with a complex problem-solving stimulus, and whether visual scanning deficits are predictive of inflexible thinking. Thirty-eight schizophrenia patients and 30 comparison participants were presented with Rorschach inkblots while eye movements were monitored and verbal responses to the stimuli were recorded and scored for inflexible thinking using the Rorschach Repetition and Perseveration Scale. Schizophrenia patients demonstrated fewer and longer visual fixations and shorter total scanpath relative to comparison participants but did not differ on mean scanpath length. Among patients, fewer fixations were associated with a higher frequency of verbal perseverations. Correlations between scanning

measures and symptoms showed that negative symptoms were related to a minimal scanning or "staring" approach. Results support previous findings of restricted visual scanning in schizophrenia patients, are consistent with previously observed relationships between visual scanning and symptom profiles, and suggest that visual organizational deficits during complex problem-solving tasks may be related to cognitive inflexibility and frontal-executive dysfunction.

SCZ, Tyrosine kinetics & Cognitive dysfunction

■ KINETICS OF TYROSINE TRANSPORT AND COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING IN SCHIZOPHRENIA.

Authors : Wiesel FA, Edman G, Flyckt L, Eriksson A, Nyman H, Venizelos N, Bjerkenstedt L. - Department of Neuroscience, Psychiatry, Ulleraker, Uppsala University Hospital, Uppsala SE-750 17, Sweden

Source : Schizophr Res. 2005 Apr 1;74(1):81-9. Related Articles, Links

Summary: BACKGROUND: Tyrosine supplementation in humans has been shown to improve cognitive functioning. Several studies have demonstrated a decreased maximal transport capacity of tyrosine (V(max)) across the cell membrane and an increased affinity (K(m)) of tyrosine to membrane binding sites in schizophrenic patients. A lack of tyrosine for dopamine synthesis with impairment of dopaminergic transmission could impair cognitive functioning. Aberrant tyrosine kinetics in patients with schizophrenia might therefore be associated with cognitive dysfunction—a core feature of schizophrenia. METHODS: Tyrosine kinetics was determined in cultured fibroblasts from 36 schizophrenic patients. The kinetic parameters V(max) and K(m) were calculated and then the patients were divided into two groups according to the median of the kinetic parameters. A comprehensive neuropsychological test battery was used to evaluate cognitive functioning. RESULTS: Patients with low K(m) (below the median) had poorer cognitive performance than patients with high K(m) (above the median). V(max) did not discriminate schizophrenic patients with cognitive dysfunction to the same extent. **Conclusions:** Changes in tyrosine transport probably influence cognitive functioning via the dopamine system. However, our findings of a relation between low K(m) and cognitive dysfunction may have a more complex background. It is suggested that the connection is related to genetically determined membrane factors that disturb communication/transmission among neurons.

SCZ & RECOGNITION MEMORY

■ LEVELS OF PROCESSING EFFECTS ON RECOGNITION MEMORY IN PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA.

Authors : Paul BM, Elveg B, Bokar CE, Weinberger DR, Goldberg TE. - Clinical Brain Disorders Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, 10 Center Drive, MSC 1379, Bethesda MD 20892, USA

Source : Schizophr Res. 2005 Apr 1;74(1):101-10. Related Articles, Links

Summary: This study sought to characterize the performance of patients with schizophrenia, as compared with healthy participants, on a memory task that required encoding of items to different depths. Participants included 21 individuals with schizophrenia and 26 healthy controls. During the encoding phase of the study, participants processed successively

presented words in two ways: perceptually (by making a decision as to whether the letter "a" was present in the word) or semantically (by making a living/nonliving decision for each word). During the recognition phase of the study, participants were presented with a list of words containing items that had been presented during the encoding phase (during either the letter decision task or the semantic decision task), as well as items that had not been seen before (foils). Though patients with schizophrenia performed more poorly overall on the recognition task, recognition was facilitated by semantic encoding to an equivalent degree in both groups. In other words, while significant main effects were present for group and encoding, no group x encoding condition was present. This result is consistent with previous findings of a lack of qualitative differences in performance on learning and memory tasks between patients with schizophrenia and healthy controls. It also suggests that strategies that place constraints on the encoding processes used by patients may help improve the efficiency with which they learn and remember information.

SCZ & Confusing thoughts and speech

■ CONFUSING THOUGHTS AND SPEECH: SOURCE MONITORING AND PSYCHOSIS.

Authors : Henquet C, Krabbendam L, Dautzenberg J, Jolles J, Merckelbach H. - Department of Psychiatry and Neuropsychology, South Limburg Mental Health Research and Teaching Network, EURON, Maastricht University, P.O. Box 616, 6200 MD Maastricht, The Netherlands.

Source : Psychiatry Res. 2005 Jan 30;133(1):57-63. Related Articles, Links

Summary: To explore the idea that deficits in source monitoring may underlie positive symptoms of schizophrenia, the current study compared schizophrenic patients' performance (n=15) on an internal source-monitoring task with that of normal controls (n=15). On the basis of a source-monitoring task in which participants had to recall whether they had verbalized answers or merely thought about these answers, overall source monitoring performance, discrimination index, and response bias were calculated. In addition, participants completed cognitive tests and symptomatology questionnaires. Relative to controls, patients had significantly more difficulties with monitoring their own actions and showed a tendency towards misclassifying imagined thoughts as verbalized thoughts. Source-monitoring performance was related to selective attention, but not to other cognitive domains. No relationship was found between source-monitoring and symptomatology. Failures in internal source monitoring are a prominent feature of schizophrenia, and our results suggest that they form a more enduring characteristic of this disorder than has previously been assumed.

DEPRESSION, BD, MDD & DD

MDD, Adolescent & Escitalopram

■ ESCITALOPRAM IN ADOLESCENT MAJOR DEPRESSION

Authors : James L. Schaller, MD, PA; David B. Rawlings, PhD, PA

Summary: Escitalopram is the purified functional isomer contained in citalopram. Escitalopram is now prescribed in 26 countries. In the United States, the only US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved selective serotonin reuptake

inhibitor (SSRI) for adolescents is fluoxetine. However, in clinical practice all antidepressants are used in adolescents. Five patients had parents who opted for the use of escitalopram instead of other treatments. Reasons included poor response and side effects from other SSRIs. Specifically, escitalopram was considered possibly less likely to cause obesity than paroxetine. It also caused a lower frequency of akathisia than fluoxetine, more stable blood levels over years than sertraline, very low drug interactions, and a low onset of anxiety if using a 5-mg starting dose. Although studies in adolescents are very limited for escitalopram, its parent medication -- citalopram -- has been used in over 40 million patients. Parents and adolescent patients should be made aware of all antidepressant options, if psychopharmacology is indicated. In some patients, escitalopram may have use.

Bipolar depression, Risperidone & Paroxetine

■ RISPERIDONE AND PAROXETINE GIVEN SINGLY AND IN COMBINATION FOR BIPOLAR DEPRESSION.

Authors : Shelton RC, Stahl SM. - From the Department of Psychiatry, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, Tenn. (Dr. Shelton); and Neuroscience Education Institute, Carlsbad, Calif. (Dr. Stahl)

Source : J Clin Psychiatry. 2004 Dec;65(12):1715-9. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Background: Bipolar depression is a major clinical problem that remains under-researched. The current study was intended to evaluate the effects of the novel antipsychotic risperidone, the selective serotonin reup-take inhibitor (SSRI) paroxetine, and the combination in patients with bipolar disorder. Method: Thirty patients with DSM-IV bipolar (I or II) disorder, depressed phase, who were receiving a stable dose of a mood stabilizer were randomly assigned to 12 weeks of double-blind treatment with risperidone (plus placebo), paroxetine (plus placebo), or the combination of risperidone and paroxetine. Data were gathered from August 1999 to September 2001. Results: All 3 groups experienced significant reductions in depression ratings from baseline to endpoint; there were no significant differences in outcome between groups. There were statistically significant differences in paroxetine dose contrasting paroxetine plus placebo against the combined condition. The switch rate into mania or hypomania was very low, with only 1 patient in the paroxetine plus placebo condition experiencing mild hypomania. **Conclusion:** These results suggest that risperidone, paroxetine, and the combination of risperidone and paroxetine are equally but modestly effective when added to a mood stabilizer in bipolar depression. The paroxetine dose differed between groups, possibly because of drug-drug interactions. Using another SSRI in the combined condition could have produced a more robust effect and should be tested.

BD, Antidepressants & Mood stabilizers

■ MANY DEPRESSED PATIENTS HAVE BIPOLAR DISORDER

Authors : Alison Palkhivala

Source : Presented Oct. 16, 2004. - Reviewed by Gary D. Vogin, MD- Alison Palkhivala is a freelance writer for Medscape

Summary: Oct. 18, 2004 (Montreal) — Many depressed patients who fail to respond to repeated treatment with antidepressants may actually have bipolar disorder, according to new research. These patients are better treated with mood stabilizing drugs, possibly in combination with atypical neuroleptics. Clinicians

who treat patients with depression are all too familiar with those who do not seem to respond to antidepressants or who respond for a while and then relapse. According to Verinder Sharma, MB, FRCP(C), many of these patients probably have bipolar disorder. Dr. Sharma is a psychiatrist at the Mood Disorders Program of St. Joseph's Health Care and a professor of psychiatry at the University of Western Ontario in London, Ontario, Canada. He presented his research into misdiagnosed bipolar disorder here at the 54th annual meeting of the Canadian Psychiatric Association.

Depressed patients with bipolar features are both less likely to respond to antidepressants and more likely to have tolerability problems with these drugs, possibly because they elicit hypomanic symptoms such as agitation and sleep disturbance, said Dr. Sharma. What is less known is whether these bipolar features are subtle enough for clinicians to miss them if they are not careful.

"There are a lot of diagnoses for which we really have to do better screening," Dr. Sharma told Medscape. "What is happening is sometimes people overemphasize the issue of cross-sectional symptoms, whereas with mood disorders, we really have to look at people over a period of time in order to know what we're dealing [with]. So, [for] some of these people, it's possible that at some point they were clearly unipolar, but when we observe them over a period of time, it's more clear [that they have bipolar features]."

In addition to poor response to antidepressants, signs that seemingly depressed patients may have bipolar disorder include an early age of onset, the presence of multiple episodes over a long period of time, a family history of bipolar disorder, a history of postpartum depression, a history of psychotic symptoms, and a hyperthymic personality when not depressed.

One challenge is the changing definition of bipolarity. "What we have seen over the past few years is the expansion of the bipolar spectrum," said Dr. Sharma. It may be helpful to look at unipolar depression and bipolar disorder as opposite ends of a continuum, rather than distinct diseases, he added.

Dr. Sharma and colleagues used the Structured Clinical Interview for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) to reinterview 61 patients diagnosed with unipolar depression who had failed to respond to at least two adequate courses of antidepressants. By examining their symptoms over time as well as their family history, the researchers discovered that 35% of these patients had a form of bipolar disorder. Even more remarkably, after following them for a year, fully 80% of patients were deemed to have bipolar disorder.

"In a large number of these patients, we were able to stop antidepressants and to treat them with mood stabilizers, usually in combination with neuroleptics," said Dr. Sharma during his presentation. Specifically, 93% of patients were taking antidepressants at intake compared with 34% after one year of follow-up. The other 66% were taking mood stabilizers, often combined with atypical neuroleptics. Many of those who remained on antidepressant therapy had been switched to monoamine oxidase inhibitors.

"We urge caution about the use of antidepressants in patients who have a history of loss of response because, in these patients, some of them developed treatment-refractory symptoms because of the overuse or misuse of antidepressants," Dr. Sharma said during his presentation.

"There may be a subgroup of people in whom we may be contributing to treatment refractoriness by giving them antidepressants," Dr. Sharma told Medscape. "In these people, you really have to be using mood stabilizers."

LTG & PREVENTING DEPRESSIVE

■ LAMOTRIGINE IS HELPFUL IN PREVENTING DEPRESSIVE RELAPSES IN BIPOLAR DISORDER

Authors : Laurie Barclay, MD

Source : ICBP 2004: Abstract 5. February 9-13, 2004. Reviewed by Gary D. Vogin, MD

Summary: Feb. 18, 2004 — Lamotrigine (LTG) is better than placebo or lithium for preventing depressive relapses in bipolar disorder, according to a presentation at the International Congress of Biological Psychiatry held in Sydney, Australia, from Feb. 9-13 "The results of this study suggest that [LTG] is the only medication that has better efficacy in preventing depressive relapse," lead author Lakshmi N. Yatham, MBBS, FRCP, MRCPsych, told Medscape. Dr. Yatham is a professor of psychiatry and Michael Smith Foundation Senior Scholar at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada. "This has important clinical implications, as all medications currently used for prophylaxis of bipolar disorder have better efficacy in preventing mania than depression."

Lithium, which is commonly used to treat bipolar mania, is also thought to have antidepressant activity. Based on the results of two clinical trials in bipolar I disorder that enrolled 463 currently or recently depressed patients and 175 currently or recently manic patients, the investigators compared the effects of 18 months of prophylactic treatment with placebo (PBO), lithium (Li), and LTG. Compared with placebo, LTG treatment resulted in fewer recently manic patients who required intervention for depression (LTG 14%, Li 22%, PBO 30%; $P = .034$ for LTG vs. PBO); reported depressive adverse events (LTG 0, Li 4%, PBO 3%); met Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV), criteria for depression (LTG 10%, Li 17%, PBO 28%; $P = .024$ for LTG vs. PBO), or had Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAMD) scores greater than 20 (LTG 3%, Li 11%, PBO 19%; $P = .011$ for LTG vs. PBO). In recently depressed patients, the treatment groups did not differ significantly in the incidence of depressive symptoms. Intervention for depression was required in 39% of the PBO group, 34% of the LTG group, and 38% of the Li group. The corresponding proportions for reported depressive adverse events were 2%, 4%, and 3%; for DSM-IV depression, the proportions were 36%, 31%, and 36%; and for HAMD scores greater than 20 were 26%, 22%, and 18%, respectively.

The authors suggest that because LTG can protect against depressive symptoms in currently or recently manic patients, administration of LTG should be considered during or shortly after stabilization of mania, before depressive symptoms occur.

"Clinicians can combine lamotrigine with lithium or atypical antipsychotics for achieving optimal control of both depression and mania,"

BD & LEVETIRACETAM

■ LEVETIRACETAM SHOWS PROMISE IN TREATING MODERATE BIPOLAR DISORDER

Authors : Jill Taylor

Source : 56th APA-IPS: Poster 106. Presented Oct. 8, 2004. Reviewed by Gary D. Vogin, MD

Summary: Oct. 11, 2004 (Atlanta) — Levetiracetam (Keppra) may be an effective and safer alternative to existing drugs in the first-line treatment of moderate bipolar disorder, suggests a study presented here at the American Psychiatric Association 56th Institute on Psychiatric Services. Bipolar disorder affects an estimated 10 million Americans and is often accompanied

by conditions such as anxiety disorders, substance or alcohol abuse, and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, leading many patients to require concurrent medications. Lead investigator Daniel A. Deutschman, MD, chief of psychiatry at Southwest General Health Center in Cleveland, Ohio, said that anticonvulsants are a common treatment for patients with bipolar disorder, but most carry a large burden in terms of adverse effects. The favorable safety profile of levetiracetam made the drug attractive for investigation in bipolar patients. "We were excited about this molecule, and we gave it to patients in cases where we suspected it might be better than anything else we had to offer them," Dr. Deutschman told Medscape. "We wouldn't have to worry about liver damage or bone marrow issues, we wouldn't have to monitor sodium, and we wouldn't be causing the weight gain associated with most of the traditional medications." A total of 109 study subjects were drawn retrospectively from a private practice. Of them, 45% were diagnosed as bipolar II, 37% as bipolar II subsyndromal, and 18% as bipolar I. Half of the subjects were men, the median age was 30 years (range, 6-69 years), and the median duration of treatment with levetiracetam was 76 days (range, 14 days to one year) at an average dose of 1,838 mg per day (range, 125 – 5,250 mg/day). Response to treatment was assessed retrospectively using electronic medical records, and symptom severity was tracked on a Likert scale. Analysis was performed in SAS and Systat, and symptom improvement was tested using t tests (overall change) and McNemar's test (individual symptoms).

Results showed that overall symptom severity improved significantly in patients ($t = 3.77$; $P < .001$). Common individual symptoms, including irritability, racing thoughts, mood swings, and extra energy, also showed significant improvement ($P < .01$) when separately analyzed.

In addition, adherence was observed to be high, with 8% of subjects discontinuing the medication. Adverse effects were reported by 19% of patients, with the most common being mild sedation. Three percent of patients discontinued treatment as a direct result of adverse effects. According to Dr. Deutschman, the study is limited by the fact that it is retrospective and does not benefit from randomization and blind evaluation. However, he noted that the strength of the study lies in complex and diverse "real-world" patients, making the results easy to generalize to practicing physicians.

Dr. Deutschman also noted that this treatment option is not suitable for patients experiencing severe mania, primarily due to dosing requirements that can vary widely between individuals.

Costs, Bipolar Depression & Mania

THE ECONOMIC BURDEN OF BIPOLAR-RELATED PHASES OF DEPRESSION VERSUS MANIA

Authors : Alex Z. Fu, MS; Anu A. Krishnan, MS; Sonya D. Harris, MPH; Thomas R. Thompson, MD

Summary: Health care resource utilization and costs of bipolar depression compared with costs of bipolar mania were determined retrospectively using data from 1998 to 2002 obtained from a national managed care claims database. Medical claims and health care events were characterized as depressive or manic using International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision codes. Costs were compared using t tests and multivariate linear regression. Depressive episodes occurred 3 times as often as manic episodes in persons with a diagnosis of bipolar disorder. Annual bipolar depression-related

outpatient and inpatient costs were 4 and 2 times higher, respectively, than costs related to mania. Estimated costs of a depressive episode and a manic episode were \$5503 and \$2842, respectively. In this sample, bipolar-related depressive episodes predominated, used more health care resources, and cost more than manic episodes.

Introduction : Bipolar disorder, a common, serious, psychiatric condition characterized by recurrent episodes of depression and hypomania or mania, with intervening periods of euthymia, is a major cause of disability worldwide. The Global Burden of Disease Study, conducted by the World Health Organization, ranked bipolar affective disorder second among mental illnesses and sixth among the leading causes of worldwide disability in persons aged 15 to 44 years.[1] Bipolar disorder has a significant impact on psychosocial and vocational functioning and quality of life. Persons with bipolar disorder have substantially lower health-related quality of life and functionality compared with the general population,[2-4] which results in increased medical and work-impairment costs[3] and poor long-term outcomes.[4]

Of the 2 affective states, depression predominates and is more debilitating than mania.[5,6] Patients with bipolar disorder experience depressive symptoms 3 times more often than manic symptoms,[6] causing greater disruption than manic symptoms to careers, family, and social functioning.[7] Among patients with bipolar disorder, depressive symptoms have been identified as the most significant contributor to subsequent morbidity and poor function.[8-10] In addition, recovery from depression is slower and less complete than recovery from mania. A comparative study of recovery rates for manic and depressive episodes found that 46% of manic versus 36% of depressive episodes abated at 1 month, 64% versus 44% at 2 months, and 93% versus 78% at 18 months.[11] Moreover, the relative risk of suicide during bipolar-related depressive episodes is 30 times greater than the risk during manic episodes.[12]

Bipolar disorder is the second most costly mental illness, exceeded only by schizophrenia.[13] Total annual costs of bipolar disorder have been reported to range from \$24 billion to \$45.2 billion.[14,15] However, the costs of the depressive phase relative to the manic phase has not been systematically examined. In this study, we analyzed health care resource utilization and the economic burden of bipolar depression versus mania using medical claims data from a national managed care claims database that compiled information from more than 30 managed care health plans operating in the United States.

TESTOSTERONE, Hypogonadal MEN & MDD

SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF TESTOSTERONE GEL 1% AUGMENTATION IN DEPRESSED MEN WITH PARTIAL RESPONSE TO ANTIDEPRESSANT THERAPY.

Authors : Orengo CA, Fullerton L, Kunik ME. - Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Houston, TX, Menninger Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, Veterans Affairs South Central Mental Illness Research, Education, and Clinical Center (MIRECC)

Source : J Geriatr Psychiatry Neurol. 2005 Mar;18(1):20-4. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The current study evaluates the efficacy and safety of testosterone (T) gel 1% augmentation on depressive symptoms and quality of life in treatment-resistant, depressed, hypogonadal men older than 50 years of age who are receiving antidepressants. The authors hypothesized that T augmentation

would improve depressive symptoms and quality of life. Eighteen hypogonadal men entered the study who had had an adequate trial of antidepressant therapy and had significant depressive symptoms. Participants were continued on their antidepressant and were randomized to receive either placebo or active T gel (5 g) to be applied once a day. Participants were tested on 6 occasions: screening visit, an initial session (pretreatment), at 6 and 12 weeks during the first treatment condition, and at 18 and 24 weeks during the crossover condition. The authors found a significant improvement in depressive symptoms from baseline to 12 weeks of testosterone treatment. However, a statistical difference between placebo and testosterone treatment phases was not demonstrated. The limitations of the study, including the chronicity and severity of patients' depression, variability in T levels, and a small sample size, probably influenced the ability to detect a discernable difference. Nevertheless, the study shows that T gel augmentation may be helpful in hypogonadal males with depression.

DPD, Comorbidity & PDs

DEPRESSIVE PERSONALITY DISORDER: RATES OF COMORBIDITY WITH PERSONALITY DISORDERS AND RELATIONS TO THE FIVE-FACTOR MODEL OF PERSONALITY.

Authors : Bagby RM, Schuller DR, Marshall MB, Ryder AG. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, and Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada. michael_bagby@camh.net

Source : J Personal Disord. 2004 Dec;18(6):542-54. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Depressive personality disorder (DPD) is listed in the DSM-IV as one of the "Disorders for Further Study." In this investigation we examined (1) the rates of comorbidity of DPD with the 10 personality disorders (PDs) in the main text of DSM-IV, and (2) the convergent and discriminant validity of DPD in its relation to the 30 facet traits of the Five-Factor Model of personality (FFM). One hundred and sixty-nine participants with psychiatric diagnoses were interviewed with the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Personality Disorders Questionnaire (SCID-II) and completed the Revised NEO Personality Inventory (NEO PI-R). A total of 26 (15%) of the participants met diagnostic criteria for at least one of the 10 main text PDs, and 15 (9%) met criteria for DPD. Of those who met criteria for DPD, 10 (59%) of the participants also met criteria for one or more of the 10 main text PDs. Regression analyses indicated a four-facet trait set derived from the NEO PI-R thought to be uniquely associated with DPD accounted for a significant amount of variance in DPD SCID-II PD scores and was significantly larger for DPD than it was for the 9 of the 10 main text PDs; the sole exception was for avoidant PD. Diagnostically, DPD overlaps significantly with other PDs but is distinguishable in its unique relation with traits from the FFM.

UD, Bupropion & Venlafaxine

BUPROPION AND VENLAFAXINE RESPONDERS DIFFER IN PRETREATMENT REGIONAL CEREBRAL METABOLISM IN UNIPOLAR DEPRESSION.

Authors : Little JT, Ketter TA, Kimbrell TA, Dunn RT, Benson BE, Willis MW, Luckenbaugh DA, Post RM. - Division of Psychiatric Neuroimaging, Department of Psychiatry and

Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland; Biological Psychiatry Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Maryland

Source : Biol Psychiatry. 2005 Feb 1;57(3):220-8. Related Articles, Links

Summary: BACKGROUND: Pretreatment functional brain imaging was examined for never-hospitalized outpatients with unipolar depression compared with control subjects in a crossover treatment trial involving bupropion or venlafaxine monotherapy. METHODS: Patients (n = 20) with unipolar depression received baseline (medication-free) fluorine-18 deoxyglucose (FDG) positron emission tomography (PET) scan and then at least 6 weeks of bupropion or venlafaxine monotherapy in a single-blind crossover trial. Age-matched healthy control subjects (n = 20) also received baseline FDG PET scans. For each medication PET data from patients compared with control subjects was analyzed as a function of treatment response (defined as moderate to marked improvement on the Clinical Global Impression Scale). RESULTS: Treatment response rates were similar for bupropion (32%) and venlafaxine (33%). Compared with control subjects, responders but not nonresponders, to both drugs demonstrated frontal and left temporal hypometabolism. Selectively, compared with control subjects bupropion responders (n = 6) also had cerebellar hypermetabolism, whereas venlafaxine responders (n = 7) showed bilateral temporal and basal ganglia hypometabolism. **Conclusions:** These data suggest that pretreatment frontal and left temporal hypometabolism in never-hospitalized depressed outpatients compared with control subjects is linked to positive antidepressant response and that additional alterations in regional metabolism may be linked to differential responsivity to bupropion and venlafaxine monotherapy.

DHEA & Midlife - ONSET DEPRESSION

DEHYDROEPIANDROSTERONE MONOTHERAPY IN MIDLIFE-ONSET MAJOR & MINOR DEPRESSION.

Authors : Schmidt PJ, Daly RC, Bloch M, Smith MJ, Danaceau MA, St Clair LS, Murphy JH, Haq N, Rubinow DR. - Behavioral Endocrinology Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, Rockville, MD 20892-1276, USA. PeterSchmidt@mail.nih.gov

Source : Arch Gen Psychiatry. 2005 Feb;62(2):154-62. Related Articles, Links

Summary: CONTEXT: Alternative and over-the-counter medicines have become increasingly popular choices for many patients who prefer not to take traditional antidepressants. The adrenal androgen and neurosteroid dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) is available as over-the-counter hormonal therapy and previously has been reported to have antidepressant-like effects. OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the efficacy of DHEA as a monotherapy treatment for midlife-onset depression. DESIGN: A double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, crossover treatment study was performed from January 4, 1996, through August 31, 2002. Settings The National Institute of Mental Health Midlife Outpatient Clinic in the National Institutes of Health Clinical Center, Bethesda, Md. Patients Men (n = 23) and women (n = 23) aged 45 to 65 years with midlife-onset major or minor depression participated in this study. None of the subjects received concurrent antidepressant medications. Intervention Six weeks of DHEA therapy, 90 mg/d for 3 weeks and 450 mg/d for 3 weeks, and 6 weeks of placebo. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: The 17-Item Hamilton Depression Rating Scale and Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale.

Additional measures included the Derogatis Interview for Sexual Functioning. Results were analyzed by means of repeated-measures analysis of variance and post hoc Bonferroni t tests. **RESULTS:** Six weeks of DHEA administration was associated with a significant improvement in the 17-Item Hamilton Depression Rating Scale and the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale ratings compared with both baseline ($P<.01$) and 6 weeks of placebo treatment ($P<.01$). A 50% or greater reduction in baseline Hamilton Depression Rating Scale scores was observed in 23 subjects after DHEA and in 13 subjects after placebo treatments. Six weeks of DHEA treatment also was associated with significant improvements in Derogatis Interview for Sexual Functioning scores relative to baseline and placebo conditions. **Conclusion:** *We find DHEA to be an effective treatment for midlife-onset major and minor depression.*

Topiramate, Risperidone & Acute Mania

■ TOPIRAMATE AND DIVALPROEX IN COMBINATION WITH RISPERIDONE FOR ACUTE MANIA: A RANDOMIZED OPEN-LABEL STUDY.

Authors: Bahk WM, Shin YC, Woo JM, Yoon BH, Lee JS, Jon DI, Chung SK, Choi SK, Paik IH, Pae CU. - Department of Psychiatry, St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea

Source: Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2005 Jan;29(1):115-21. Epub 2004 Nov 19. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Mood stabilizers and atypical antipsychotics are commonly combined for the treatment of bipolar mania. The aim of this study was to compare the effectiveness and tolerability of topiramate and divalproex in combination with risperidone for treating acute mania patients in a naturalistic treatment setting. Seventy-four patients who met the DSM-IV criteria for bipolar mania were enrolled in this study. In order to assess the efficacy and the extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS), the Young Mania Rating Scale (YMRS), Clinical Global Impression (CGI) and Simpson-Angus Rating Scale (SARS) were measured at the baseline and at weeks 1, 3 and 6. From the baseline to the endpoint, the YMRS and CGI scores were reduced by 67.9% and 56.6% in the topiramate plus risperidone group (TPMG). The YMRS and CGI scores were also reduced by 63.7% and 58.2% in the divalproex plus risperidone group (DVPG). The weight and body mass index (BMI) increased significantly by 3.6% and 3.3% from the baseline to the endpoint in the DVPG, while they decreased by 0.5% and 0.4%, respectively, with no significant difference in the TPMG. There were no serious adverse events in either group. Despite the methodological limitations, topiramate was effective and tolerable for treating acute mania and may also be a promising alternative to a weight-gain liable mood stabilizer (MS) such as divalproex.

MDD, Probiotics & Adjuvant Therapy

■ MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER: PROBIOTICS MAY BE AN ADJUVANT THERAPY.

Authors: Logan AC, Katzman M. - Nutrition Research Consulting, 50 Yonkers Terrace, 8-J Yonkers, NY 10704, USA

Source: Med Hypotheses. 2005;64(3):533-8. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Major depressive disorder (MDD) is an extremely complex and heterogeneous condition. Emerging research suggests that nutritional influences on MDD are currently underestimated. MDD patients have been shown to have elevated levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines, increased

oxidative stress, altered gastrointestinal (GI) function, and lowered micronutrient and omega-3 fatty acid status. Small intestinal bacterial overgrowth (SIBO) is likely contributing to the limited nutrient absorption in MDD. Stress, a significant factor in MDD, is known to alter GI microflora, lowering levels of lactobacilli and bifidobacterium. Research suggests that bacteria in the GI tract can communicate with the central nervous system, even in the absence of an immune response. Probiotics have the potential to lower systemic inflammatory cytokines, decrease oxidative stress, improve nutritional status, and correct SIBO. The effect of probiotics on systemic inflammatory cytokines and oxidative stress may ultimately lead to increased brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF). It is our contention that probiotics may be an adjuvant to standard care in MDD.

BPD, Impulsivity & Aggression

■ THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMPULSIVITY, AGGRESSION, AND IMPULSIVE-AGGRESSION IN BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF SELF-REPORT MEASURES.

Authors: Critchfield KL, Levy KN, Clarkin JF. - New York Presbyterian Hospital, Joan and Sanford I. Weill Cornell Medical College, USA. psykc@psych.utah.edu

Source: J Personal Disord. 2004 Dec;18(6):555-70. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Impulsivity has been repeatedly identified as a key construct in BPD; however, its precise definition seems to vary especially regarding the overlap with aggression. The term impulsive-aggression, also generally seen as central to an understanding of BPD, seems to address itself to the interface between the two, but has itself been used inconsistently in the literature, sometimes having reference to a unitary phenotypic dimension, and at other times suggesting some combination of distinct traits. This study examined the relationship between multiple measures of impulsivity, aggression, and impulsive-aggression in a BPD sample (N = 92) in order to clarify the relationship between these measured constructs in this clinical population. Results show little relationship between measures of aggression and impulsivity in BPD, with measures of impulsive-aggression correlating strongly with measures of aggression only. Implications of the present results for future research and clinical work with BPD are discussed.

ATD Method, Mood & Cognitive Disturbances

■ EFFECTS OF A NOVEL METHOD OF ACUTE TRYPTOPHAN DEPLETION ON PLASMA TRYPTOPHAN AND COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE IN HEALTHY VOLUNTEERS.

Authors: Evers EA, Tillie DE, van der Veen FM, Lieben CK, Jolles J, Deutz NE, Schmitt JA. - Department of Psychiatry and Neuropsychology (DRT10), Brain and Behavior Institute, Maastricht University, P.O. Box 616, Maastricht, 6200, The Netherlands, l.evers@np.unimaas.nl

Source: Psychopharmacology (Berl). 2004 Dec 23; [Epub ahead of print] Related Articles, Links

Summary: RATIONALE: Disorders associated with low levels of serotonin (5-HT) are characterized by mood and cognitive disturbances. Acute tryptophan depletion (ATD) is an established method for lowering 5-HT levels and an important tool to study the effects of reduced 5-HT on mood and cognition in human subjects. The traditional ATD method, i.e., administration of separate amino acids (AAs), has several

disadvantages. The AA mixture is costly, unpalatable and associated with gastrointestinal discomfort. **OBJECTIVES:** The University of Maastricht developed a new and inexpensive method for ATD: a natural collagen protein (CP) mixture with low tryptophan (TRP) content. The reductions in plasma TRP after taking this CP mixture were compared with the reductions achieved taking the traditional AA mixture, and effects on memory and reversal learning were studied. **METHODS:** Fifteen healthy young volunteers participated in a double-blind, counterbalanced within-subject study. Reversal learning, verbal memory and pattern recognition were assessed at baseline and 3-4 h after taking the CP mixture. **RESULTS:** The new ATD method significantly reduced plasma TRP by 74% and the ratio between TRP and the other large AAs (TRP/LNAA) by 82%. The placebo mixture did not change these measures. Delayed recognition reaction time on the verbal learning task was increased following ATD. No other cognitive effects were found. **Conclusions:** *The CP mixture was shown to be an efficient tool for lowering plasma TRP in humans. The validity of this method with regard to behavioral changes remains to be established in healthy, vulnerable and clinical populations.*

Hippocampus, Amygdala & MDD

ANATOMICAL MRI STUDY OF HIPPOCAMPUS AND AMYGDALA IN PATIENTS WITH CURRENT AND REMITTED MAJOR DEPRESSION.

Authors : Caetano SC, Hatch JP, Brambilla P, Sassi RB, Nicoletti M, Mallinger AG, Frank E, Kupfer DJ, Keshavan MS, Soares JC. - Division of Mood and Anxiety Disorders, Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Health Sciences Center at San Antonio, TX, USA.

Source : Psychiatry Res. 2004 Dec 15;132(2):141-7. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Morphometric MRI studies suggest decreased hippocampal volumes in currently depressed patients, with conflicting findings for the amygdala. We studied these temporal lobe structures and superior temporal gyrus (STG) in patients with current and remitted major depression. We scanned 31 unmedicated depressed patients (21 currently depressed, 10 remitted) and 31 matched healthy controls with a 3D SPGR sequence in a 1.5 Tesla GE Signa Imaging System. There was a trend towards smaller left amygdala volumes in all depressed patients compared with healthy controls. We found significantly smaller hippocampal volumes bilaterally in currently depressed patients than in remitted patients. Furthermore, we found a statistically significant inverse correlation between length of illness and left hippocampus volumes and right superior temporal gyrus volumes. Our finding of smaller hippocampi in currently depressed patients is consistent with the hypothesis that hypercortisolism could result in hippocampal neurotoxicity in major depression. A smaller hippocampal size may be more characteristic of the depressive state and not be present in remitted patients.

AN & Depression syndromes

[DEPRESSION SYNDROMES IN PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM ANOREXIA NERVOSA] [ARTICLE IN POLISH]

Authors : Lucka I. - Kliniki Psychiatrii Rozwojowej, Zaburzen Psychotycznych i Wieku Podeszlego AM w Gdansk

Source : Psychiatr Pol. 2004 Jul-Aug;38(4):621-9. Related Articles, Links

Summary: **AIM:** The purpose of the study was the estimation of comorbidity of depressive syndromes and anorexia nervosa (based on criteria of ICD-10 and DSM-IV). A group of 30 children (average age--13.5), 27 girls and 3 boys suffering from a first episode of anorexia nervosa was considered. **METHOD:** Anamnesis from patients and their parents, clinical observation, the psychiatric investigation with use of The Depression Rating Scale for Children (Elva o. Poznanski and comp.) and the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale. **RESULTS:** The comorbidity of depressive syndromes and anorexia nervosa was frequently observed. 73.3% children suffered from depressive syndromes in the course of anorexia nervosa. As for intensity--in 33% it was moderate, in 20%--severe, and in 20%--mild depression. In the investigated group of children depressive syndromes appeared in the bulimic subtype of anorexia nervosa in 88.8% cases and in the restricting subtype in 72.2%. Statistically, in the considered group, the depression was significantly frequent in the first and the second degree relatives. **Conclusions:** *In the examined group, the number of biological as well as psychological events which could predispose to depression was found. However, the children were not suffering from depression until they were sick from anorexia nervosa and their bodies were not cachectic.*

SEROTONERGIC FUNCTION & AFFECTIVE STATES

SEROTONERGIC FUNCTION IN THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM IS ASSOCIATED WITH DAILY RATINGS OF POSITIVE MOOD.

Authors : Flory JD, Manuck SB, Matthews KA, Muldoon MF. - Department of Psychology, University of Pittsburgh, 4015 O'Hara Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15260, USA. janine.flory@mssm.edu

Source : Psychiatry Res. 2004 Nov 30;129(1):11-9. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Serotonin constrains a broad array of animal and human behavior and may also inhibit the expression of mood or affective states among humans. For the most part, this research has focused on the association of central serotonergic function with negative affectivity (i.e., anxiety, depression, hostility), with less attention on the relationship between serotonergic function and positive affect or mood. The current study was conducted to examine the relationship between a measure of central serotonergic activity and daily ratings of positive and negative mood in a nonpatient sample. Two hundred and fifty-four adults, aged 24-60, completed end-of-day ratings of positive and negative mood items over 7 consecutive days. A neuropharmacological challenge was administered to index central serotonergic function, i.e., the maximal prolactin (PRL) response to fenfluramine, a serotonin releasing agent. Hierarchical linear regression analyses indicated that the peak PRL response to fenfluramine was positively associated with positive mood, averaged over 7 days, after controlling for known predictors of the PRL response. This relationship remained significant after controlling for average negative mood, for the presence of a current DSM-III-R diagnosis, and for trait measures of Neuroticism and Extraversion. In contrast, the PRL response to fenfluramine was not associated with average negative mood, although it was inversely correlated with trait negative affectivity (i.e., Neuroticism). These results suggest that deficiencies in serotonergic function may reflect the relative absence of positive mood.

TRAZODONE, VENLAFAXINE & MDD

■ TRAZODONE ADDITION FOR INSOMNIA IN VENLAFAXINE-TREATED, DEPRESSED INPATIENTS: A SEMI-NATURALISTIC STUDY.

Authors : Bertschy G, Ragama-Pardos E, Muscionico M, Ait-Ameur A, Roth L, Osiek C, Ferrero F. - Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital and University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland. gilles.bertschy@hcuge.ch

Source : Pharmacol Res. 2005 Jan;51(1):79-84. Related Articles, Links

Summary: In this paper, we present the results of a prospective semi-naturalistic study of the addition of trazodone for insomnia to a 4 week, 300mg/day venlafaxine treatment in 50 depressed inpatients. The Montgomery and Asberg depression rating scale was used as a rating instrument. The study is designated as semi-naturalistic due to the fact that, although the venlafaxine treatment regimen was strictly defined, the timing of the trazodone introduction and the dosage were determined by the clinicians. The indication was based on the persistency of insomnia despite the use of authorized sedative co-medication (zopiclone as a hypnotic, clorazepate as an anxiolytic). Among the 42 patients who completed the study, 27 did not receive trazodone (G1) while 15 did (G2). Although the two groups were not clinically different at study entry, G2 patients showed less improvement than G1 patients during venlafaxine treatment alone, both in terms of insomnia (MADRS item 4) and inner tension (MADRS item 3). After trazodone introduction, insomnia improved and the median (interquartile range) of this item in G1 and G2 patients showed no statistically significant difference on Day 28 (G1: 0 (0-1); G2: 0 (0-2)). However, inner tension did not improve and the median (interquartile range) was higher on Day 28 in G2 patients (G1: 1 (0-2); G2: 2 (1-4); $P < 0.05$). Thus, trazodone is probably used for patients who develop not only insomnia, but also inner tension/anxiety during venlafaxine treatment. However, it alleviates only the first symptom, not the second.

SAM-E & Depression with HIV/AIDS

■ S-ADENOSYLMETHIONINE (SAM-E) FOR THE TREATMENT OF DEPRESSION IN PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS.

Authors : Shippy RA, Mendez D, Jones K, Cerngul I, Karpiak SE. - ACRIA (AIDS Community Research Initiative of America), 230 West 38th St, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10018, USA. ashippy@acria.org

Source : BMC Psychiatry. 2004 Nov 11;4(1):38. Related Articles, Links

Summary: BACKGROUND: This study reports on clinical data from an 8-week open-label study of 20 HIV-seropositive individuals, diagnosed with Major Depressive Disorder (DSM-IV), who were treated with SAM-e (S-Adenosylmethionine). SAM-e may be a treatment alternative for the management of depression in a population reluctant to add another "pill" or another set of related side effects to an already complex highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) regimen. METHODS: The Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAM-D) and the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) were used to assess depressive symptomatology from 1,2,4,6 and 8 weeks after initiation of treatment with SAM-e. RESULTS: Data show a significant acute reduction in depressive symptomatology, as measured by both the HAM-D and the BDI instruments. **Conclusions:** SAM-e has

a rapid effect evident as soon as week 1 ($p < .001$), with progressive decreases in depression symptom rating scores throughout the 8 week study.

MDD & 5-HTTLPR

■ THE POWER OF SAMPLE SIZE AND HOMOGENOUS SAMPLING: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE 5-HTTLPR SEROTONIN TRANSPORTER POLYMORPHISM AND MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER.

Authors : Hoefgen B, Schulze TG, Ohlraun S, von Widdern O, Hofels S, Gross M, Heidmann V, Kovalenko S, Eckermann A, Kolsch H, Metten M, Zobel A, Becker T, Nothen MM, Propping P, Heun R, Maier W, Rietschel M. - Department of Psychiatry, University of Bonn

Source : Biol Psychiatry. 2005 Feb 1;57(3):247-51. Related Articles, Links

Summary: BACKGROUND: Several lines of evidence indicate that abnormalities in the functioning of the central serotonergic system are involved in the pathogenesis of affective illness. A 44-base-pair insertion/deletion polymorphism in the 5' regulatory region of the serotonin transporter gene (5-HTTLPR), which influences expression of the serotonin transporter, has been the focus of intensive research since an initial report on an association between 5-HTTLPR and depression-related personality traits. Consistently replicated evidence for an involvement of this polymorphism in the etiology of mood disorders, particularly in major depressive disorder (MDD), remains scant. METHODS: We assessed a potential association between 5-HTTLPR and MDD, using the largest reported sample to date (466 patients, 836 control subjects). Individuals were all of German descent. Patients were systematically recruited from consecutive inpatient admissions. Control subjects were drawn from random lists of the local Census Bureau and screened for psychiatric disorders. RESULTS: The short allele of 5-HTTLPR was significantly more frequent in patients than in control subjects (45.5% vs. 39.9%; $p = .006$; odds ratio = 1.26). **Conclusions:** These results support an involvement of 5-HTTLPR in the etiology of MDD. They also demonstrate that the detection of small genetic effects requires very large and homogenous samples.

BD & MAINTENANCE TREATMENT

■ TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR BIPOLAR DEPRESSION.

Authors : Bowden CL. - From the Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio

Source : J Clin Psychiatry. 2005 Jan;66 Suppl 1:3-6. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Bipolar disorder is often misdiagnosed as major depressive disorder because of the high frequency of depressive symptomatology in many patients with bipolar disorder. Depressive episodes that are resistant to treatment may also be associated with a worse course of illness in bipolar disorder, but we do not yet understand all the factors in the connection between bipolar disorder and depression. The data on the effectiveness of antidepressants in the treatment of depression in bipolar disorder vary greatly, and there have been few prospective, randomized studies on the subject. From the data so far, the rates of induction of mania for selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors and lamotrigine seem similar to those seen with placebo. The optimal length of time to continue antidepressant treatment in patients with bipolar disorder has

not yet been determined; however, research tends to indicate that a longer term of treatment (6 months or more) may aid in the prevention of relapse. Newer U.S. Food and Drug Administration-approved treatments for depression in bipolar disorder include a combination of olanzapine and fluoxetine, which is used for depressive episodes in bipolar disorder, and lamotrigine, which is used for maintenance treatment of bipolar I disorder. Psychoeducation has also been examined as a possible treatment for depression in bipolar disorder, and a study has shown that patients receiving psychoeducation plus medication may have a lower rate of relapse than patients who receive medication alone.

BD & LONG-TERM TREATMENT

LONG-TERM TREATMENT IN BIPOLAR DISORDER.

Authors : Swann AC. - From the Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Medical School, Houston

Source : J Clin Psychiatry. 2005 Jan;66 Suppl 1:7-12. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Bipolar disorder is a lifelong illness with a course that is usually chronic or recurrent. Severity of complications is generally proportionate to the number of episodes, especially depression. In addition to potentially preventing episodes, effective treatment reduces mortality. This article reviews long-term treatment strategies for bipolar disorder, focusing on depressive episodes, and discusses treatment studies, including problems in design. Treatment effectiveness, including reduction of suicide risk, is enhanced if patients and physicians collaboratively recognize and treat prodromal symptoms, preventing the emergence of episodes. Strategies for treatment differ as one progresses from obtaining syndromal recovery in the acute episode, to functional recovery during continuation treatment, to stability during maintenance treatment. Successful long-term treatment of bipolar disorder requires integrated pharmacologic and nonpharmacologic treatments combined with a therapeutic alliance that facilitates a proactive, preventive approach to the illness.

BD II, DIAGNOSIS & MANAGEMENT

DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS WITH BIPOLAR II DISORDER.

Authors : Yatham LN. - From the Division of Mood Disorders, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

Source : J Clin Psychiatry. 2005 Jan;66 Suppl 1:13-7. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Bipolar II disorder is frequently misdiagnosed as major depressive disorder. In particular, correct diagnosis of bipolar II disorder may be delayed by years due to the predominance of depressive symptoms and the relative subtlety of hypomania, which may manifest only briefly and without elevated mood. The prevalence of bipolar II disorder varies from 0.5% to about 5% depending on the criteria used. Diagnosis can be improved by using mood disorder questionnaires, systematic probing, and prospective mood diary charting. There is a dearth of research into treatment of bipolar disorder. The limited available evidence suggests that lithium and lamotrigine may have efficacy in preventing relapse of mood episodes. Acute bipolar II depression could be treated with a combination of a mood stabilizer plus an antidepressant or pramipexole and in rare cases with antidepressant monotherapy. Hypomania will likely respond to monotherapy with antimanic agents. Adjunctive psychosocial treatments may provide additional benefit in patients with bipolar II disorder.

BD, ADHD & CHILDREN

RECOGNIZING AND MANAGING BIPOLAR DISORDER IN CHILDREN.

Authors : Wozniak J. - From the Pediatric Psychopharmacology Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston

Source : J Clin Psychiatry. 2005 Jan;66 Suppl 1:18-23. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Bipolar disorder affects people of all ages, including preschool-aged children. Two major difficulties in diagnosing children with bipolar disorder are its overlap with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and its developmentally distinct presentation from that in adults, with high rates of irritability, chronicity, and mixed states. Comorbid conditions are common in bipolar disorder and, in addition to ADHD, include depression, anxiety disorders, oppositional defiant disorder, and conduct disorder. Family studies have helped to confirm the validity of bipolar disorder in children. In terms of treatment, children do not appear to respond well to conventional mood stabilizers alone. However, using an atypical antipsychotic either alone or in addition to another mood stabilizer has shown utility in treating manic symptoms, depression in mixed states, and aggression. Amphetamine salts have been helpful in treating bipolar children with comorbid ADHD, but no data are available on treating comorbid depression in bipolar children. Because childhood-onset mania is commonly chronic rather than episodic, highly comorbid, and characterized by high rates of irritability, future clinical trials should examine the overlap of mania with other disorders in children to determine routes to accurate diagnosis and treatment.

MDD, MIRTAZAPINE & FLUOXETINE

COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF MIRTAZAPINE AND FLUOXETINE IN SEVERELY DEPRESSED PATIENTS.

Authors : Versiani M, Moreno R, Ramakers-van Moorsel CJ, Schutte AJ, Antidepressants Study Group CE. - Institute of Psychiatry, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Source : CNS Drugs. 2005;19(2):137-46. Related Articles, Links

Summary: INTRODUCTION: Depression is a major global problem associated with large medical, sociological and economic burdens. Mirtazapine (Remeron(R)), Organon NV, The Netherlands) is an antidepressant with a unique mechanism of action that has similar or superior efficacy to TCAs and SSRIs in moderate-to-severe depression. However, this agent has not yet been tested in patients with severe depression alone. OBJECTIVE: To compare the antidepressant efficacy and tolerability of mirtazapine and fluoxetine and their effects on anxiety and quality of life in patients with severe depression (≥ 25 points on the first 17 items of the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale [HDRS-17]). METHODS: In this double-blind study, 297 severely depressed patients were randomized to receive mirtazapine 15-60 mg/day ($n = 147$) or fluoxetine 20-40 mg/day ($n = 152$) for 8 weeks. 294 subjects were actually treated and 292 included in the intent-to-treat population. Symptom severity was measured by the HDRS-17, Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) and Clinical Global Impression (CGI) rating scale. Quality of life was self-assessed by patients using the Leeds Sleep Evaluation Questionnaire and the Quality of Life, Enjoyment and Satisfaction Questionnaire. Adverse events were recorded throughout the study. RESULTS: No statistically significant differences were noted between the

two groups in change from baseline HDRS-17 score at any time point; both treatments were associated with large (~15 points) decreases by study end. However, more mirtazapine-treated patients tended to exhibit a $\geq 50\%$ decrease in HDRS score (significant at day 7; 9.0% vs 0.7%, $p = 0.002$). Significant differences in favour of mirtazapine were also observed at day 14 for changes in MADRS scores (-10.9 vs -8.5, $p = 0.006$) and the proportion of patients with $\geq 50\%$ decrease in MADRS score (21.4% vs 10.9%, $p = 0.031$). On the CGI, the proportion of 'much/very much improved' patients tended to be greater with mirtazapine (significant at day 7; 9.7% vs 3.4%, $p = 0.032$). No significant between-group differences were observed for the majority of quality-of-life measures. However, mirtazapine produced significantly better improvements on 'sleeping assessment 1' (14.9 +/- 5.2 vs 13.7 +/- 5.4, $p = 0.028$) and 'sleeping assessment 2' ($p = 0.013$) than fluoxetine. Both agents were generally well tolerated but mirtazapine-treated patients experienced a mean weight gain of 0.8 +/- 2.7kg compared with a mean decrease in weight of 0.4 +/- 2.1kg for fluoxetine-treated patients ($p < 0.001$). **Conclusions:** *Mirtazapine is as effective and well tolerated as fluoxetine in the treatment of patients with severe depression.*

CVRFs & Depressive symptoms

■ RISK FACTORS FOR GERIATRIC DEPRESSION: THE IMPORTANCE OF EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING WITHIN THE VASCULAR DEPRESSION HYPOTHESIS.

Authors: Mast BT, Yochim B, Macneill SE, Lichtenberg PA. - Psychological and Brain Sciences, 317 Life Sciences, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. b.mast@louisville.edu.

Source: J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci. 2004 Dec;59(12):1290-4. Related Articles, Links

Summary: BACKGROUND: Results from recent studies addressing the vascular depression hypothesis have been mixed, with cerebrovascular risk factors (CVRFs) predicting depression in some geriatric patients but not in others. The current study seeks to examine executive dysfunction as a potential moderator of the relationship between CVRFs and depressive symptoms. METHODS: Data concerning CVRFs, executive functioning, and depressive symptoms from 77 geriatric rehabilitation patients were incorporated to test the hypothesis that patients with executive dysfunction and greater CVRFs would demonstrate the highest levels of depression over time. CVRFs (diabetes, hypertension, atrial fibrillation) were measured via diagnosis by treating physician. Depression was assessed using the 15-item Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS) at baseline and at 6-month and 18-month follow-ups. Executive functioning was measured at baseline using the Initiation/Perseveration (IP) Subtest of the Mattis Dementia Rating Scale. RESULTS: Multivariate analysis of variance demonstrated a significant statistical interaction between the number of CVRFs and scores on the IP Subtest on depressive symptoms. Patients with two or more CVRFs and lower IP scores demonstrated significantly greater depressive symptoms at baseline and at 18-month follow-up than patients with fewer CVRFs and higher IP scores. The univariate effect at 6 months was not significant. **Conclusion:** *The current data suggest that scores on an index of executive functioning may moderate the relationship between CVRFs and depressive symptoms. Interpretation of these findings is provided in the context of the vascular depression hypothesis and related frontostriatal dysfunction. Patients with greater CVRF burden and poor executive functioning may be at particularly high risk for depression.*

BD & Mood changes

■ MOOD CHANGES RELATED TO ANTIDEPRESSANTS: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF PATIENTS WITH BIPOLAR DISORDER IN A NATURALISTIC SETTING.

Authors: Bauer M, Rasgon N, Grof P, Altshuler L, Gyulai L, Lapp M, Glenn T, Whybrow PC. - Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite-University Medicine Berlin, Campus Charite-Mitte (CCM), Schumannstr. 20/21, 10117 Berlin, Germany; Neuropsychiatric Institute & Hospital, Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, University of California Los Angeles (UCLA), 760 Westwood Plaza, Los Angeles, CA, 90024, USA.

Source: Psychiatry Res. 2005 Jan 30;133(1):73-80. Related Articles, Links

Summary: This prospective, longitudinal study investigated the frequency and pattern of mood changes between outpatients receiving usual care for bipolar disorder who were either taking or not taking antidepressants. Eighty patients with bipolar disorder self-reported mood and psychiatric medications daily for 3 months using a computerized system (ChronoRecord) and returned 8662 days of data. Of the total group of 80 patients, 47 took antidepressants; 33 did not. Patients taking antidepressants reported depression twice as frequently (29% of days vs. 13.8% of days). In both groups, two-thirds of all mood changes over a 1-, 2- and 3-day period were small, between -5 and 5 on a 100-point scale. No statistically significant difference was found in the frequency of large mood changes (>10 on a 100-point scale) or in switches between depression and mania (0.7% if not taking antidepressants vs. 0.9% if taking), independent of diagnosis of bipolar I or II. Eighty-nine percent of patients taking antidepressants were also taking mood stabilizers. In this naturalistic setting, no significant difference between the rate of switches to mania or rapid cycling was found between those taking and not taking antidepressants, regardless of diagnosis. The primary difference in pattern between the groups was the time spent in depressed or normal mood, with minor daily mood variations.

BD II & Mixed depression

■ MIXED DEPRESSION: A CLINICAL MARKER OF BIPOLAR-II DISORDER.

Authors: Benazzi F. - E. Hecker Outpatient Psychiatry Center, Ravenna, Italy; University of California at San Diego Collaborating Center, USA; Department of Psychiatry, National Health Service, Forli, Italy.

Source: Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2005 Feb;29(2):267-74. Epub 2005 Jan 28. Related Articles, Links

Summary: BACKGROUND: Recent studies have found that mixed depression [i.e., a major depressive episode (MDE) plus intra-MDE hypomanic symptoms] is common in bipolar-II disorder (BP-II), and not uncommon in major depressive disorder (MDD) depressed outpatients. Study aim was to test the predictive power for the diagnosis of BP-II of several dimensional definitions of mixed depression, searching for a clinical marker which could reduce the current underdiagnosis of BP-II. METHODS: Consecutive 348 BP-II and 254 MDD depressed outpatients were interviewed by the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV, the Hypomania Interview Guide, and the Family History Screen, by a senior psychiatrist in a private practice. Intra-MDE hypomanic symptoms were systematically assessed. Mixed depression was defined as an

MDE plus intra-MDE hypomanic symptoms. **RESULTS:** Dimensional definitions of mixed depression (at least 2, 3, 4, 5 or more intra-MDE hypomanic symptoms) were tested for predicting BP-II. A definition requiring 2 or more hypomanic symptoms had the highest sensitivity, the lowest specificity, and the lowest positive predictive value. A definition requiring 5 or more hypomanic symptoms had the highest specificity, the lowest sensitivity, and the highest positive predictive value. The most balanced combination of sensitivity and specificity was found for a definition requiring 3 or more hypomanic symptoms. This definition had the highest positive predictive value, and the highest ROC area (i.e., the best global performance). This definition had also the most balanced combination of sensitivity and specificity for predicting bipolar family history. In order to validate this definition as a clinical marker of BP-II, as bipolar validators were used BP-II, young onset, many recurrences, atypical depression features, and bipolar family history (the most important one). Univariate logistic regression found that this definition was associated with most bipolar validators, especially bipolar family history. Multiple logistic regression found that bipolar family history was its strongest predictor. **Conclusions:** Findings suggest that a definition of mixed depression requiring 3 or more intra-MDE hypomanic symptoms may be a useful clinical marker for predicting the diagnosis of BP-II. Presence of mixed depression should lead to skillful probing for history of hypomania, which would probably reduce the BP-II misdiagnosed as MDD. Findings may also impact treatment of BP-II, as intra-MDE hypomanic symptoms may become more severe by antidepressants alone, and mood stabilising agents may be required before (or concurrently with) antidepressants.

ANXIETY DISORDERS

PAROXETINE, ANXIETY DISORDERS & REMISSION

■ REMISSION RATES IN PATIENTS WITH ANXIETY DISORDERS TREATED WITH PAROXETINE.

Authors : Ballenger JC. - From the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston

Source : J Clin Psychiatry. 2004 Dec;65(12):1696-707. Related Articles, Links

Summary: BACKGROUND: Approximately 50% to 60% of patients with depression and/or anxiety respond to treatment, but only a minority achieve remission. The continued presence of subsyndromal symptoms in treated depressed (and probably anxious) patients leads to higher relapse rates and increased utilization of health care resources. It is proposed that remission is the appropriate target in the treatment of both depression and the anxiety disorders. **AIMS:** Rigorous criteria for remission have been proposed for the anxiety disorders and are currently being applied in clinical studies. Using these criteria, data from the paroxetine clinical study database were retrospectively analyzed to determine remission rates following paroxetine treatment across a range of anxiety disorders in the largest analysis of remission data in the anxiety disorders to date. **METHOD:** These analyses included data from 16 short-term and 6 long-term, randomized, placebo-controlled studies in panic disorder, social anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder (short term only), and generalized anxiety disorder (DSM-III-R or DSM-IV). Separate analyses were performed for each disorder, with short- and long-term data analyzed separately. **RESULTS:** In general, across the range of

anxiety disorders studied, in both short- and long-term studies, remission rates were higher for paroxetine compared with placebo, using disorder-specific, global, and functional remission criteria both individually and combined. Remission occurred in a moderate proportion of paroxetine-treated patients after only 8 to 12 weeks of treatment, and longer-term therapy led to even higher remission rates. **Conclusion:** Paroxetine has demonstrated efficacy in treating patients to remission across the range of anxiety disorders studied. Our findings strongly suggest that continuing treatment with paroxetine (and probably other SSRI antidepressants) for 2 to 12 months increases the proportion of patients achieving clinical remission.

GSP, GLUTAMATERGIC & GABAERGIC ANTICONVULSANT

■ AN OPEN TRIAL OF TOPIRAMATE IN THE TREATMENT OF GENERALIZED SOCIAL PHOBIA.

Authors : Van Ameringen M, Mancini C, Pipe B, Oakman J, Bennett M. - From the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Neurosciences, McMaster University, Hamilton (Drs. Van Ameringen and Mancini); the Anxiety Disorders Clinic, McMaster University Medical Centre of Hamilton Health Sciences, Hamilton (Drs. Van Ameringen and Mancini, Ms. Pipe, and Mr. Bennett); and the Department of Psychology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo (Dr. Oakman), Ontario, Canada

Source : J Clin Psychiatry. 2004 Dec;65(12):1674-1678. Related Articles, Links

Summary: BACKGROUND: Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) are the current gold standard in the pharmacologic treatment of generalized social phobia. SSRIs are only effective in approximately 50% of individuals with generalized social phobia and can be associated with significant side effects. Based on the successful use of the anticonvulsants gabapentin and pregabalin in treating generalized social phobia, we conducted an open trial examining the efficacy of the glutamatergic and GABAergic anticonvulsant topiramate in the treatment of generalized social phobia. **METHOD:** Twenty-three adult outpatients with DSM-IV social phobia, generalized type, were entered into a 16-week open trial of topiramate, starting at 25 mg/day, and gradually titrated up to a maximum dose of 400 mg/day. **RESULTS:** Twelve of 23 patients completed the trial. In the intent-to-treat (ITT) analysis, 11 (47.8%) of 23 were responders by a Clinical Global Impressions Improvement (CGI-I) scale rating of "much" or "very much" improved. The mean drop in the Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale (LSAS) score for the ITT group was 29.4%. The change in LSAS score from baseline to endpoint was significant for the ITT group ($F = 3.44$, $df = 4, 110$; $p = .01$). In the completers group, 9 (75.0%) of 12 were responders by CGI-I at 16 weeks, with a mean drop in LSAS score of 45.1%. The rate of remission in the ITT sample, using a definition of an LSAS score of ≤ 30 , gave a remission rate of 26.1% (6/23). **Conclusion:** This study suggests that topiramate may be effective in the treatment of generalized social phobia. These results also suggest the possibility that the neurotransmitters glutamate and GABA may be involved in the neurobiology of generalized social phobia.

SP, NEUROBIOLOGY & PHARMACOTHERAPY

■ [NEUROBIOLOGY AND PHARMACOTHERAPY OF SOCIAL PHOBIA]

Authors : Aouizerate B, Martin-Guehl C, Tignol J. Service de Psychiatrie d'Adultes, (Professeur Tignol) - Université Victor-Segalen Bordeaux 2, Centre Hospitalier Charles-Perrens,

Centre Carreire, 121, rue de la Bechade, 33076 Bordeaux

Source: *Encephale*. 2004 Jul-Aug;30(4):301-13. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Social phobia (also known as social anxiety disorder) is still not clearly understood. It was not established as an authentic psychiatric entity until the diagnostic nomenclature of the American Psychiatric Association DSM III in 1980. In recent years, increasing attention among researchers has contributed to provide important information about the genetic, familial and temperamental bases of social phobia and its neurochemical, neuroendocrinological and neuroanatomical substrates, which remain to be further investigated. Up to date, there have been several findings about the possible influence of variables, including particularly genetic, socio-familial and early temperamental (eg behavioral inhibition) factors that represent risk for the later development of social phobia. Clinical neurobiological studies, based on the use of exogenous compounds such as lactate, CO₂, caffeine, epinephrine, flumazenil or cholecystokinin/pentagastrin to reproduce naturally occurring phobic anxiety, have shown that patients with social phobia appear to exhibit an intermediate sensitivity between patients with panic disorder and control subjects. No difference in the rate of panic attacks in response to lactate, low concentrations of CO₂ (5%), epinephrine or flumazenil was observed between patients with social phobia and normal healthy subjects, both being less reactive compared to patients with panic disorder. However, patients with social phobia had similar anxiety reactions to high concentrations of CO₂ (35%), caffeine or cholecystokinin/pentagastrin than those seen in patients with panic disorder, both being more intensive than in controls. Several lines of evidence suggest specific neurotransmitter system alterations in social phobia, especially with regard to the serotonergic, noradrenergic and dopaminergic systems. Although no abnormality in platelet serotonin transporter density has been found, patients with social phobia appear to show an enhanced sensitivity of both post-synaptic 5HT_{1A} and 5HT₂ serotonin receptor subtypes, as reflected by increased anxiety and hormonal responses to serotonergic probes. Platelet 5HT₂ receptor density has also been reported to be positively correlated to symptom severity in patients with social phobia. During anticipation of public speaking, heart rate was elevated in patients with social phobia compared to controls. Norepinephrine response to the orthostatic challenge test or to the Valsalva maneuver was also greater in patients with social phobia. While normal beta-adrenergic receptor number was observed in lymphocytes, a blunted response of growth hormone to clonidine, an α_2 -adrenergic agonist, was reported. This suggests reduced post-synaptic α_2 -adrenergic receptor functioning related to norepinephrine overactivity in social phobia. Decreased cerebrospinal fluid levels of the dopamine metabolite homovanillic acid have also been observed. There are relatively few reports of involvement of the adrenal and thyroid functions in social phobia, and all that has been noted is that patients with social phobia show an exaggerated adrenocortical response to a psychological stressor. Recent advances in neuro-imaging have contributed to find low striatal dopamine D₂ receptor binding or low dopamine transporter site density in patients with social phobia. They have also demonstrated the involvement of the cortico-limbic pathways, including the prefrontal cortex, hippocampus and amygdala, which show an increased activity in different experimental conditions. These brain regions have extensively been reported to play an important role in the cognitive appraisal in determining the significance of

environmental stimuli, in the emotional and mnemonic integration of information, and in the expression of contextual fear-conditioned behaviors, which might be disrupted in the light of the phenomenological aspects of social phobia. A substantial body of literature based on case reports, open and placebo-controlled trials, has now clearly examined the efficacy of major classes of psychotropic agents including monoamine oxidase inhibitors, beta-blockers, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors and benzodiazepines in social phobia. Until recently, irreversible non-selective monoamine oxidase inhibitors, of which phenelzine was the most extensively evaluated, were considered as the most efficacious treatment in reducing the symptomatology associated with social phobia in 50-70% of cases after 4 to 6 weeks. However, side effects and dietary restrictions limit their use. This led to the development of reversible inhibitors of monoamine oxidase A, for which careful dietary monitoring is not required. Moclobemide has been the most widely studied but produced unconvincingly therapeutic effects on social phobic symptoms. To date, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors may be considered as a reasonable first-line pharmacotherapy for social phobia. There is growing evidence for the efficacy of the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors fluvoxamine, fluoxetine, citalopram, paroxetine and sertraline. They have beneficial effects with response rates ranging from 50 to 80% in social phobia. It has been recommended that the treatment period should be extended at least 6 months beyond the early improvement achieved within the first 4 to 6 weeks. The overall advantages include tolerability with a low risk of adverse events. The benzodiazepines clonazepam and alprazolam have also been proposed for the treatment of social phobia. Symptomatic relief occurred in 40 to 80% of the cases with a relatively rapid onset of action within the first two weeks. Untoward effects, discontinuation-related withdrawal symptoms and abuse or dependence liability constitute major concerns about the use of benzodiazepines, so they should be reserved for cases unresponsive to the safer medications cited above. Beta-blockers such as atenolol and propranolol have commonly been employed in performance anxiety, decreasing autonomic symptoms (eg, tachycardia, sweating and dry mouth). However, they are not effective in the generalized form of social phobia. Other pharmacologic alternatives seem helpful for the management of social phobia, including venlafaxine, gabapentin, bupropion, nefazodone or augmentation with buspirone. Preliminary studies point to promising effects of these agents. Larger controlled clinical trials are now needed to confirm their potential role in the treatment of social phobia.

NICOTINE TREATMENT & OCD

■ NICOTINE TREATMENT OF OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER.

Authors: Lundberg S, Carlsson A, Norfeldt P, Carlsson ML. Psychiatric Clinic, Kungälv Sjukhus, Kungälv, Sweden

Source: *Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry*. 2004 Nov;28(7):1195-9. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Following initial observations of marked effects of nicotine self-medication in a patient with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), another four OCD patients were treated with nicotine for eight weeks in an open label fashion. Patients fulfilling DSM-IV criteria for OCD and with initial Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (YBOCS) score >15 were included in the study. The patients were scored with YBOCS, Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), NIMH Global Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (NIMH) and Global

Assessment of Functioning (GAF). Four of five patients receiving nicotine treatment displayed a favourable response with reductions in YBOCS scores. For these four patients, the nicotine chewing gum enabled a more adequate behaviour in stressful, OCD-eliciting, situations. We feel that these results are encouraging enough to warrant a larger, controlled study on nicotine treatment of OCD.

OCD & Nicotine

■ NICOTINE AUGMENTATION FOR REFRACTORY OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER. A CASE REPORT.

Authors : Pasquini M, Garavini A, Biondi M. - Psychiatric Clinic III, University of Rome La Sapienza, Viale dell'Universita, 30; 00185 Roma, Italy. maxpasquini@tiscalinet.it

Source : Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2005 Jan;29(1):157-9. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The authors present a case of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) resistant to conventional treatments, which improved following nicotine augmentation administered as 4 mg chewing gum. The role of acetylcholine in the pathophysiology of OCD is not clear. The authors discuss the effect of nicotine on memory for actions.

EDS & PD

■ SLEEP EPISODES AND DAYTIME SOMNOLENCE AS RESULT OF INDIVIDUAL SUSCEPTIBILITY TO DIFFERENT DOPAMINERGIC DRUGS IN A PD PATIENT: A POLYSOMNOGRAPHIC STUDY.

Authors : Romigi A, Brusa L, Marciani MG, Pierantozzi M, Placidi F, Izzi F, Sperli F, Testa F, Stanzione P. - University of Rome "Tor Vergata" Policlinico Tor Vergata Servizio di Neurofisiopatologia, Centro di Medicina del Sunno, Italy; IRCCS Fondazione Santa Lucia Via Ardeatina 306 Rome, Italy

Source : J Neurol Sci. 2005 Jan 15;228(1):7-10. Epub 2004 Nov 10. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The association between excessive daytime somnolence (EDS) and idiopathic Parkinson's disease (PD) is often reported but still debated. The possible role of antiparkinsonian therapy or primarily of PD on excessive diurnal sleepiness is controversial. We describe the case of a 61-year-old patient affected by PD who experienced sleep episodes (SE) occurring during pramipexole plus I-Dopa therapy. Polysomnographic sleep studies and subjective evaluations of daytime sleepiness (Epworth Sleepiness Scale) were carried out under administration of pramipexole plus I-Dopa, I-Dopa monotherapy and cabergoline plus I-Dopa. The polysomnography revealed two sleep events during pramipexole plus I-Dopa. Moreover, the polysomnographic data showed an increase of both diurnal and nocturnal sleep under pramipexole plus I-Dopa compared with cabergoline plus I-Dopa and I-Dopa as monotherapy. In addition, while Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS) Score showed a mild sleepiness under pramipexole (ESS score=11), ESS scores were normal under both I-Dopa and cabergoline plus I-Dopa. Sleep episodes also disappeared under both I-Dopa and cabergoline plus I-Dopa (2- and 12-month follow-up). We hypothesize that an individual susceptibility to specific antiparkinsonian drug may play a significant role in the genesis of sleepiness in our PD patient.

APD & Social avoidance

■ IS AVOIDANT PERSONALITY DISORDER MORE THAN JUST SOCIAL AVOIDANCE?

Authors : Taylor CT, Laposa JM, Alden LE. - University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

Source : J Personal Disord. 2004 Dec;18(6):571-94. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Although social avoidance is a defining feature of avoidant personality disorder (APD), some theorists posit that APD is characterized by a broader pattern of avoidance that extends beyond social situations. This paper describes a series of four studies that examined the different types of nonsocial avoidance hypothesized to characterize APD in three undergraduate student samples and a clinical sample of adults with APD. Overall, the findings revealed low to moderate associations between APD and emotional and novelty avoidance, as well as avoidance of various nonsocial events. The results provide support for contemporary models of APD.

PDs, Adolescent & Conflict

■ ADOLESCENT PERSONALITY DISORDERS AND CONFLICT WITH ROMANTIC PARTNERS DURING THE TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD.

Authors : Chen H, Cohen P, Johnson JG, Kasen S, Sneed JR, Crawford TN. - Department of Epidemiology, New York State Psychiatric Institute, USA. hc657@columbia.edu

Source : J Personal Disord. 2004 Dec;18(6):507-25. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Longitudinal data were used to investigate the association of adolescent personality disorders with conflict between romantic partners during the transition to adulthood (i.e., age 17 to 27). Findings indicated that adolescent personality disorders (PDs) assessed at mean age 16 were associated with subsequent elevated partner conflict. Cluster B PD was associated with sustained elevations in partner conflict throughout the transition to adulthood. Cluster A and C PDs were associated with elevated partner conflict before age 23. Paranoid, schizoid, schizotypal, borderline, narcissistic, and obsessive-compulsive PD symptoms were independently associated with sustained elevations in partner conflict.

PD, Adolescent & Stability

■ TWO-YEAR STABILITY OF PERSONALITY DISORDER IN OLDER ADOLESCENT OUTPATIENTS.

Authors : Chanen AM, Jackson HJ, McGorry PD, Allot KA, Clarkson V, Yuen HP. - ORYGEN Research Centre, Department of Psychiatry, University of Melbourne. achanen@unimelb.edu.au

Source : J Personal Disord. 2004 Dec;18(6):526-41. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The 2-year stability of categorical and dimensional personality disorder (PD) in an older adolescent psychiatric outpatient sample was examined. One hundred and one 15-18-year-old participants were assessed using the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM Axis II Disorders (SCID-II) at baseline and 97 were re-interviewed, face-to-face, at 2 years. Of those with a categorical PD diagnosis at baseline, 74% still met criteria for a PD at follow-up, with marked gender differences (83% of females and 56% of males). Kappa for specific PDs was low for all except antisocial. Rank order and mean level dimensional stability ranged from high (antisocial, schizoid) to moderate

(borderline, histrionic, schizotypal) to low (other PDs), with no decline in PD scores over the 2 years. There was no substantial influence upon stability of dimensional PD from the presence of Axis I disorder at baseline or from outpatient or inpatient treatment. However, categorical PD endured in 100% of those receiving inpatient care. The study supports that, in late teenage outpatients, the 2-year stability of the global category of PD is high and the stability of dimensionally rated PD appears to be similar to that found in young adults in a variety of settings, especially for some cluster A and B PDs. Diagnosis and early intervention appears to be justified in this age group.

Trichotillomania

■ [TRICHOTILLOMANIA, ITS COURSE AND PSYCHOSOCIAL CONSEQUENCES] [ARTICLE IN POLISH]

Authors : Prochwicz K, Starowicz A. - Instytutu Psychologii UJ
Source : Psychiatr Pol. 2004 Jul-Aug;38(4):639-49. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The article contains the definition and characteristics of trichotillomania, its prevalence, main syndromes and factors which intensify the pressure of uncontrolled hair pulling. It also raises the problem of the role of tension in maintaining these behaviours what is connected with some controversy around the definition of trichotillomania. In addition this article includes its relationship with other mental disorders. Special attention was given to the subjective experiences of chronic hair-pulling, and to social and psychological consequences of trichotillomania.

Traumatic Experience & Coping style

■ [COPING WITH STRESS IN THOSE WHO EXPERIENCED A TRAUMATIC SITUATION] [ARTICLE IN POLISH]

Authors : Borys B, Majkowicz M. - Kliniki Chorob Psychiczných i Zaburzen Nerwicowych AM w Gdansk
Source : Psychiatr Pol. 2004 Jul-Aug;38(4):651-9. Related Articles, Links

Summary: AIM: Does the traumatic experience influence the choice of a particular coping style? If yes, which style is preferred by those who experienced trauma? Answering these two essential questions is the aim of this paper. The authors have accepted the assumption (Holman, Silver, 1998), that the individuals who experienced trauma prefer past temporal orientation and they present a higher level of distress. METHOD: The authors investigated two groups. The experimental group consisted of 46 victims of the Gdansk Shipyard concert hall fire. The control group comprised the 41 individuals who never experienced any trauma. Two psychological methods were used. CISS--Endler and Parker, which measures coping styles. STAI--Spielberger and al., was the second method used for measuring the level of anxiety as an essential distress indicator. RESULTS AND Conclusions: *The results show, that individuals who experienced trauma, presented a significantly higher level of anxiety and that the victims of trauma prefer the emotional coping style. The difference is statistically significant. There is also an indirect conclusion (based on these results), which confirms the above mentioned assumption.*

5-HT & 5-HTT in PD

■ REDUCED BRAIN SEROTONIN TRANSPORTER BINDING IN PATIENTS WITH PANIC DISORDER.

Authors : Maron E, Kuikka JT, Shlik J, Vasar V, Vanninen E,

Tiihonen J. - Department of Psychiatry, University of Tartu, Raja 31, Tartu 50417, Estonia. Eduard.Maron@kliinikum.ee

Source : Psychiatry Res. 2004 Dec 15;132(2):173-81. Related Articles, Links

Summary: There is strong evidence for the importance of the serotonin (5-HT) system in the neurobiology of panic disorder (PD); however, the exact role of this system remains unclear. The 5-HT transporter (5-HTT) is a key element in 5-HT neurotransmission. The current study aimed to investigate the binding of 5-HTT in the brain of patients with PD. We used single-photon emission computed tomography with a radioligand that specifically labels the 5-HTT, [(123)I]nor-beta-CIT. Subjects comprised eight patients with current PD, eight patients with PD in remission, and eight healthy control subjects. The patients with current PD showed a significant decrease in 5-HTT binding in the midbrain, in the temporal lobes and in the thalamus in comparison to the controls. The binding of 5-HTT in patients with PD in remission was similar to findings in the control group in the midbrain and in the temporal lobes, but lower in the thalamus. Regional 5-HTT binding significantly and negatively correlated with the severity of panic symptoms. These findings point to a dysregulation of the 5-HT system in PD patients. Altered function of 5-HTT appears to be related to the clinical status of patients. Clinical improvement in the patients in remission is associated with normalization of 5-HTT binding.

PD, Agoraphobia & Depression

■ A PROSPECTIVE EVALUATION OF AGORAPHOBIA AND DEPRESSION SYMPTOMS FOLLOWING PANIC ATTACKS IN A COMMUNITY SAMPLE OF ADOLESCENTS.

Authors : Wilson KA, Hayward C. - Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University Medical Center, 401 Quarry Road, Stanford, CA 94305-5722, USA. kawilson@stanford.edu

Source : J Anxiety Disord. 2005;19(1):87-103. Related Articles, Links

Summary: In a community sample of high schoolers who experienced their first panic attack, we examined the prospective relationships among pre-panic vulnerabilities, panic attack severity, and post-panic agoraphobia and depression symptoms. Students were evaluated yearly over 4 years to test the following four hypotheses: (1) pre-panic anxiety sensitivity, negative affect, and childhood behavioral inhibition will serve as vulnerabilities that predict agoraphobia and depression symptoms following a panic attack; (2) these vulnerabilities will lead to more severe panic attacks; (3) severe and spontaneous panic attacks will predict subsequent agoraphobia and depressive symptoms; and (4) the interaction between panic severity and vulnerabilities will be associated with worse outcomes following a panic attack. Results supported the first three hypotheses, but no evidence emerged for an interactive effect. Findings are discussed in light of recent modernized classical conditioning models that address factors contributing to development of more severe panic related psychopathology after panic attacks.

OCD & ACC

■ ERROR-RELATED HYPERACTIVITY OF THE ANTERIOR CINGULATE CORTEX IN OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER.

Authors : Fitzgerald KD, Welsh RC, Gehring WJ, Abelson JL,

Himle JA, Liberzon I, Taylor SF. - Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

Source: Biol Psychiatry. 2005 Feb 1;57(3):287-94. Related Articles, Links

Summary: BACKGROUND: Hyperactivity of the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) in patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) has been shown to increase with symptom provocation and to normalize with treatment-induced symptom reduction. Although the functional significance of anterior cingulate involvement in OCD remains unknown, electrophysiological evidence has linked this region to error-processing abnormalities in patients with OCD. In this functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) study, we sought to further localize error-processing differences within the ACC of OCD patients compared with healthy subjects. METHODS: Event-related fMRI data were collected for eight OCD patients and seven healthy subjects during the performance of a simple cognitive task designed to elicit errors but not OCD symptoms. RESULTS: Both OCD patients and healthy subjects demonstrated dorsal ACC activation during error commission. The OCD patients exhibited significantly greater error-related activation of the rostral ACC than comparison subjects. Activity in this region was positively correlated with symptom severity in the patients. **Conclusions:** *Error-processing abnormalities within the rostral anterior cingulate occur in the absence of symptom expression in patients with OCD.*

GSAD, VENLAFAXINE ER & PAROXETINE

■ VENLAFAXINE EXTENDED RELEASE VS PLACEBO AND PAROXETINE IN SOCIAL ANXIETY DISORDER

Authors: Liebowitz MR, Gelenberg AJ, Munjack D. - New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York 10032, USA. mrl1945@aol.com

Source: Arch Gen Psychiatry. 2005 Feb;62(2):190-8. Related Articles, Links

Summary: BACKGROUND: Evidence indicates that venlafaxine hydrochloride extended release (ER) effectively ameliorates anxiety symptoms. OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the efficacy, safety, and tolerability of flexible-dose venlafaxine ER compared with placebo in the short-term treatment of generalized social anxiety disorder and, secondarily, to compare paroxetine with venlafaxine ER and paroxetine with placebo. DESIGN: Adult outpatients with DSM-IV generalized social anxiety disorder for 6 months or longer were randomly assigned to receive venlafaxine hydrochloride ER (75-225 mg/d), paroxetine (20-50 mg/d), or placebo for 12 weeks or less at 26 centers in the United States. The primary outcome measure was the total Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale score. Secondary measures included response (Clinical Global Impression-Improvement score, 1 or 2) rates and Clinical Global Impression-Severity of Illness and Social Phobia Inventory scores. RESULTS: Of 440 patients treated, 413 (93.9%) were included in the last-observation-carried-forward efficacy analysis; of the 429 patients in the safety population, 318 (74.1%) completed the study. Mean daily doses were 201.7 mg (SD, 38.1 mg) of venlafaxine hydrochloride ER and 46.0 mg (SD, 7.9 mg) of paroxetine. Venlafaxine ER treatment was significantly superior to placebo at weeks 1 through 12 on the Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale and Social Phobia Inventory and at week 2 and weeks 6 through 12 for Clinical Global Impression-Severity of Illness and responder status, and was significantly superior to paroxetine treatment at weeks 1 and 2 for the Social Phobia Inventory ($P < .05$ for all).

Paroxetine treatment was significantly superior to placebo at weeks 3 through 12 on the Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale, the Clinical Global Impression-Severity of Illness scale, and the Social Phobia Inventory, and at weeks 4 through 12 for response ($P < .05$ for all). Week 12 response rates were significantly greater for the venlafaxine ER and paroxetine groups (58.6% and 62.5%, respectively) vs the placebo group (36.1%) ($P < .001$ for both). **Conclusion:** *Venlafaxine ER is effective in the short-term treatment of generalized social anxiety disorder, with efficacy and tolerability comparable to paroxetine.*

Child & Adolescent psychiatry

Atypical - antipsychotics in children & Adolescents -

■ SECOND-GENERATION ANTIPSYCHOTIC MEDICATIONS IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS.

Authors: Cheng-Shannon J, McGough JJ, Pataki C, McCracken JT. - Department of Psychiatry, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA, USA

Source: J Child Adolesc Psychopharmacol. 2004 Fall;14(3):372-94. Related Articles, Links

Summary: OBJECTIVE: We reviewed available pediatric literature on second-generation antipsychotic medications to assess current evidence of efficacy and safety. METHOD: An English language MEDLINE search (1974-2003) was conducted using key words-atypical antipsychotics, children and adolescents, toxicity, clozapine, risperidone, olanzapine, quetiapine, ziprasidone, and aripiprazole. Additional efficacy and safety data were obtained from drug manufacturers. RESULTS: We identified 176 reports, including 15 double-blind, controlled trials, 58 openlabel studies, 18 retrospective chart reviews, and 85 case series/reports. The majority of these studies (43%) were of risperidone. Evidence suggests that second-generation antipsychotics are efficacious in the treatment of psychosis, bipolar disorders, pervasive developmental disorders, and Tourette's Disorder, and are potentially useful in mental retardation, conduct disorder, and severe attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). The most frequently reported side effects included cardiovascular effects, weight gain, sedation, sialorrhea, extrapyramidal signs, and hyperprolactinemia, although the relative frequencies of these untoward effects vary among medications. **Conclusion:** *Although the evidence base for pediatric use of second-generation antipsychotics is expanding, the majority of available studies are anecdotal, or short-term, openlabel trials. Reports suggest that these compounds are effective for a variety of psychiatric disorders in children and adolescents, but additional double-blind, controlled studies are required to establish definitive efficacy. Although these medications appear to be well tolerated in short-term studies, long-term follow-up investigations and ongoing clinical monitoring are necessary to confirm their safety in this age group.*

Adolescents & Suicide

■ TREATMENT FOR ADOLESCENTS FOLLOWING A SUICIDE ATTEMPT: RESULTS OF A PILOT TRIAL.

Authors: Donaldson D, Spirito A, Esposito-Smythers C.

Dr. Donaldson is with the May Institute, Norwood, MA, and Brown Medical School, Providence, RI; Drs. Spirito and Esposito-Smythers are with Brown Medical School, Providence, RI.

Source: J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2005 Feb;44(2):113-20. Related Articles, Links

Summary: **OBJECTIVE:** To compare the efficacy of a skills-based treatment protocol to a supportive relationship therapy for adolescents after a suicide attempt. **METHOD:** Thirty-nine adolescents (12-17 years old) and parents who presented to a general pediatric emergency department or inpatient unit of a child psychiatric hospital after a suicide attempt were randomized to either a skills-based or a supportive relationship treatment condition. Follow-up assessments were conducted at intake and 3 and 6 months post-attempt. **RESULTS:** In contrast to the low rates of treatment received by adolescent suicide attempters in the community, approximately 60% of this sample completed the entire treatment protocol. Significant decreases in suicidal ideation and depressed mood at 3- and 6-month follow-ups were obtained, but there were no differences between treatment groups. There were six reattempts in the follow-up period. **Conclusions:** *When adolescents who attempt suicide are maintained in treatment, significant improvements in functioning can be realized for the majority of patients.*

AUTISM & CHROMOSOME 15

AUTISTIC SPECTRUM DISORDER ASSOCIATED WITH PARTIAL DUPLICATION OF CHROMOSOME 15; THREE CASE REPORTS.

Authors: Simic M, Turk J. - Michael Rutter Centre for Children and Young People, The Maudsley Hospital, London SE5 8AZ, UK. mima.simic@slam.nhs.uk

Source: Eur Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2004 Dec;13(6):389-93. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Duplication of part or the entirety of chromosome 15 that involves the Prader-Willi/Angelman syndrome critical region (PWACR) is a genetic disorder which is associated with variable degrees of intellectual impairment, motor co-ordination problems and social and communication disorders. Published case reports indicate that phenotypic expression is dependent on parental origin of the duplication and implicate maternally derived duplications in the pathogenesis of autistic features. This article describes three individuals, two males and one female, aged between 5 and 8 years, all with partial duplication of chromosome 15. Autism (or autistic spectrum disorder) was present in all three instances with varying degrees of cognitive impairment. The aim of this paper is to describe the phenotypic characteristics of this genetic sequence and the possible associations between social and behavioural patterns on the one hand, and degree and nature of genetic impairment on the other.

AUTISM & TUBEROUS SCLEROSIS

AUTISM IN TUBEROUS SCLEROSIS.

Authors: Curatolo P, Porfirio MC, Manzi B, Seri S. - Department of Neurosciences, Pediatric Neurology Unit, Tor Vergata University of Rome, Via di Tor Vergata 135, 00133 Rome, Italy. curatolo@uniroma2.it

Source: Eur J Paediatr Neurol. 2004;8(6):327-32. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Despite considerable progress in the last few years, the neurobiologic basis of autism in tuberous sclerosis complex is still largely unknown and its clinical management represents a major challenge for child neurologists. Recent evidence suggests that early-onset refractory epilepsy and functional deficits associated with the anatomical lesions in the temporal

lobes may be associated with autism. No one factor alone (cognitive impairment, tuber localization, occurrence of infantile spasms, focal EEG abnormalities), can be causally linked with the abnormal behaviour. Autism may also reflect a direct effect of the abnormal genetic program. Incidence of autism associated with Tuberous Sclerosis may be significantly higher than the rates of cardiac and renal abnormalities, for which screening is routinely conducted in this population. Hopefully, early diagnosis of autism will allow for earlier treatment and the potential for better outcome for children with Tuberous Sclerosis.

SP & CHILDREN

[SOCIAL PHOBIA IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS] [ARTICLE IN POLISH]

Authors: Dabkowska M. - Kliniki Psychiatrii AM w Bydgoszczy

Source: Psychiatr Pol. 2004 Jul-Aug;38(4):589-602. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Epidemiological data indicate that anxiety disorders are the most common childhood disorders. 1% of children and adolescents suffer from social phobia and it may influence further adult life. The aim of the article is to show differences of child and adolescent social phobia and its diagnostic criteria. Contrast and distinction of childhood social phobia symptoms are also shown, such as risk factors of appearance of childhood social phobia. The article presents main therapeutic methods--psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy applied to children with phobia and difficulties with estimating efficacy of the particular therapy in this group of patients. Phobic children perceive surroundings more negatively. They have reduced estimations of their own competency to cope with danger. They also show cognitive impairments of ambiguous situations. As much as 60% children with social phobia suffer from a second, concurrent disorder. Widening of information about symptoms and therapeutic methods may reduce the intensity of the disorder during adulthood.

ADHD - A & RETARD STIMULANTS

[THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STIMULANTS OF RETARD FORMS IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH ADHD--A SYSTEMATIC OVERVIEW] [ARTICLE IN GERMAN]

Authors: Sevecke K, Dopfner M, Lehmkuhl G. - Klinik und Poliklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie des Kindes- und Jugendalters am Klinikum der Universität zu Köln.

Source: Z Kinder Jugendpsychiatr Psychother. 2004 Nov;32(4):265-78. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Stimulants are the matter of choice to treat attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) pharmacologically. The period of effectiveness of immediate release stimulants is, however, often not satisfying. Currently a variety of retarded forms of methylphenidate and also amphetamine were developed in order to minimize the problems involved in a daily dose. This paper presents the clinical studies on effectiveness, period of effectiveness and the profile of side effects of different forms of stimulants. In the clinical practice the new retard products are effective alternatives. There is an advantage in giving this drug in a once daily single dose. At the same time, the side effects that are caused by an extended period of being effective have to be studied in detail. A more exact adaptation to the requirements of daily obligations and needs of children and adolescents is difficult to realize. Future research is supposed to test schemes of titration including immediate and sustained released stimulants.

ADHD, MPH & Hyperkinetic symptoms

■ **[DOES A MORNING DOSE OF METHYLPHENIDATE RETARD REDUCE HYPERKINETIC SYMPTOMS IN THE AFTERNOON?] [ARTICLE IN GERMAN]**

Authors : Sinzig JK, Dopfner M, Pluck J, Banaschewski T, Stephani U, Lehmkuhl G, Rothenberger A; Arbeitsgruppe Methylphenidat. - Klinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie des Kindes- und Jugendalters am Klinikum der Universität Köln
Source : Z Kinder Jugendpsychiatr Psychother. 2004 Nov;32(4):225-33. Related Articles, Links

Summary: OBJECTIVES: In order to treat children with Attention-deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) with a once-a-day stimulant several galenic approaches have been tried. The long acting methylphenidate (MPH, Medikinet-Retard) is a preparation with a two-step dynamic to release MPH (step one: acute; step two: prolonged). The efficacy of Medikinet-Retard, a new long-acting methylphenidate preparation, is analyzed based on the assessment of parents in the afternoon. METHODS: In a multicenter drug treatment study (placebo controlled, randomized, double-blind) 85 children (normal intelligence, age 6 to 16 years, diagnosis of ADHD according to DSM-IV) were investigated over 4 weeks with weekly visits. Forty-three children received Medikinet-Retard and forty-two children placebo. The weekly dose titration depending on body weight and symptomatology allowed a final maximum of 60 mg. The effects on ADHD as perceived by the parents were assessed weekly with a German symptom checklist for ADHD according to DSM-IV and ICD-10 (FBB-HKS). The differences between baseline and last week of treatment were compared statistically between groups. RESULTS: There was a large and statistically significant positive drug effect on ADHD symptomatology. The effect size of these differences was $d = 1.2$ (total score). Effects were found on inattention, hyperactivity and impulsivity on the respective subscales. The efficacy of Medikinet-Retard was evaluated by the parents on an average as good. The rate of responders was four-times higher in the verum-group. The correlations of the changed scores in the parent ratings with the respective change scores in the teacher ratings were in the medium range. **Conclusion:** *This is the first study with a German long-acting methylphenidate preparation (Medikinet-Retard). According to data based on parents' assessments, the drug showed very good clinical efficacy and safety in children with ADHD. Its two step galenic release of methylphenidate seems to be appropriate for a once-a-day (morning) stimulant in schoolchildren.*

DA, Alcoholism & Neurobiology

■ **DOPAMINE AND ALCOHOLISM: NEUROBIOLOGICAL BASIS OF ETHANOL ABUSE.**

Authors : Tupala E, Tiihonen J. - Department of Forensic Psychiatry, University of Kuopio, Niuvanniemi Hospital, FIN-70240 Kuopio, Finland. erkki.tupala@niuva.fi
Source : Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2004 Dec;28(8):1221-47. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The role of the dopamine (DA) system in brain reward mechanisms and the development of substance abuse has been well established. We review earlier animal and human studies on DA and alcoholism with some relevant issues relating to those studies. The present animal and human data suggest several alterations in the DA system in the context of alcoholism. Receptor studies imply that DA D(2) receptor density and

function are lower at least among type 1 alcoholics, which suggests that they could benefit from drugs that enhance DAergic activity, such as partial DA agonists. These drugs could help to restore suboptimal levels of DAergic activity by reducing both the craving for alcohol in abstinence and the euphoria subsequent to alcohol's release of DA in the nucleus accumbens (NAC), thus providing negative reinforcement for relapse.

Chronic alcoholics & White matter atrophy

■ **COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT AND DIFFUSE WHITE MATTER ATROPHY IN ALCOHOLICS.**

Authors : Mochizuki H, Masaki T, Matsushita S, Ugawa Y, Kamakura K, Arai H, Motoyoshi K, Higuchi S. - Department of Neurology, National Institute on Alcoholism, Kurihama National Hospital, Yokosuka, Kanagawa, Japan
Source : Clin Neurophysiol. 2005 Jan;116(1):223-8. Related Articles, Links

Summary: OBJECTIVE: Diffuse brain white matter atrophy is often seen in chronic alcoholics, but its relation with cognitive impairment remains to be solved. In order to address this issue, in alcoholics with cognitive impairment at different levels, we studied relations of the central sensory conduction time (CSCT) or brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) findings with the cognitive function. METHODS: Subjects were 35 alcoholics with mild cognitive impairment (mini-mental state examination score, MMSE, ≥ 24 ; mean \pm SD, 27.7 \pm 1.9), 12 with moderate to severe cognitive impairment (MMSE $<$ 24; 20.3 \pm 2.7), 15 with Alzheimer's disease (AD) (MMSE, 18.9 \pm 4.3) (disease control) and 20 healthy volunteers (MMSE, 28.5 \pm 1.6) (normal control). Median nerve SEPs were recorded in the all subjects, and the latencies and amplitudes of their N9, N11, P13/14, N20 and P25 components were measured. The ventriculocranial ratio (VCR) and the width of cortical sulci were measured on MRIs. These physiological parameters and MRI findings were compared between the 4 groups of the subject, and correlations between those all features were also analyzed. RESULTS: CSCT and VCR were significantly greater in alcoholics with moderate to severe cognitive impairment than those in the other 3 groups. Pearson's product-moment correlation analyses of the alcoholics disclosed that both the CSCT and VCR had significant negative correlations with the MMSE score. Moreover, the CSCT and VCR were positively correlated. **Conclusions:** *Both physiological and morphological estimates of the white matter function (CSCT and VCR) had a significant correlation with the cognitive dysfunction. SIGNIFICANCE: The diffuse white matter atrophy may be one of the factors causing cognitive impairment in chronic alcoholics.*

ADHD & Opioid dependence

■ **HISTORY OF ATTENTION-DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER SYMPTOMS AND OPIOID DEPENDENCE: A CONTROLLED STUDY.**

Authors : Davids E, von Bunau U, Specka M, Fischer B, Scherbaum N, Gastpar M. - Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Duisburg-Essen, Rhine Clinics Essen, Virchowstr. 174, 45147 Essen, Germany.
Source : Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2005 Feb;29(2):291-6. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The co-occurrence of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and substance use disorders has received considerable attention in recent clinical and scientific investigations. These two disorders are linked to one another in a variety of ways. The core symptoms of ADHD may be

mimicked by the effects of psychoactive substance use, making it difficult to diagnose one disorder in the presence of the other. Individuals with ADHD may demonstrate earlier onset of the substance abuse and a pattern of more frequent or intense use. ADHD symptoms were explored as possible antecedents of opioid dependence. A total of 109 adult opioid-dependent, treatment-seeking male and female outpatients were investigated with an extended clinical semistructured interview to collect sociodemographic, drug-related, and clinical data. The results indicate that ADHD alone does not predispose the development of opioid dependence in our sample. Childhood ADHD symptoms may nevertheless be found more frequently related to school performance problems and difficulties in social adaptation, which was identified in more than half of our population. Patients with ADHD history seemed to experience a drug abuse career with more complications which need to be recognized with focused attention in order to start earlier treatment strategies.

SCL & EXECUTIVE /ATTENTIONAL FUNCTIONS

■ IMPAIRMENTS OF EXECUTIVE /ATTENTIONAL FUNCTIONS IN SCHIZOPHRENIA WITH PRIMARY AND SECONDARY NEGATIVE SYMPTOMS.

Authors : Brazo P, Delamillieure P, Morello R, Halbecq I, Marie RM, Dollfus S. - Centre Esquirol, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire (CHU), Avenue Cote de Nacre, 14033 Caen, France; Groupe d'Imagerie Neurofonctionnelle, UMR 6095, CNRS/CEA/Universite de Caen/Universite de Paris V, Centre Cyceron, Boulevard Henri Becquerel, 14000 Caen, France.

Source : Psychiatry Res. 2005 Jan 30;133(1):45-55. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Frontal cognitive inabilities have been amply described in schizophrenic patients with negative symptoms, but findings are controversial. These discrepancies could be due to the fact that negative symptoms are heterogeneous, composed of primary and secondary negative symptoms. The hypothesis tested was that executive/attentional dysfunctions would be significantly more impaired in patients with primary than in patients with secondary negative symptoms independently of IQ, the severity of negative or positive symptoms, treatments and side effects. Fifty-six DSM-IV schizophrenic patients characterized either by primary or secondary negative symptoms and 56 controls matched on age, sex and level of education were assessed with executive/attentional cognitive tests. The categories score of the Modified Card Sorting Test (MCST) and the Verbal Fluency Test, which reflect solving and organizing skills, were significantly more impaired in the primary negative subtype than in the secondary negative subtype. In contrast, scores on the MCST (perseveration), the Trail Making Test and the Stroop Color Word Test, which test the ability to inhibit an automatic response, did not differ between the two subtypes. **Conclusion:** *this study supports the view that primary and secondary negative symptoms could be associated with different levels of executive/attentional dysfunctions.*

ADHD & WM deficits

■ COMPUTERIZED TRAINING OF WORKING MEMORY IN CHILDREN WITH ADHD-A RANDOMIZED, CONTROLLED TRIAL.

Authors : Klingberg T, Fernell E, Olesen PJ, Johnson M, Gustafsson P, Dahlstrom K, Gillberg CG, Forssberg H, Westerberg H. - Drs. Klingberg, Fernell, Forssberg, and

Westerberg and Ms. Olesen are with the Unit of Neuropediatrics, Department Women and Children's Health, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm Institute, Stockholm; Drs. Johnson and Gillberg are with the Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Goteborg University, Sweden; Dr. Gustafsson is with the Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Faculty of Health Sciences, Linkoping University, Sweden; Dr. Dahlstrom is with the Department of Neuropediatrics, Huddinge University Hospital, Sweden.

Source : J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2005 Feb;44(2):177-186. Related Articles, Links

Summary: OBJECTIVE: Deficits in executive functioning, including working memory (WM) deficits, have been suggested to be important in attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). During 2002 to 2003, the authors conducted a multicenter, randomized, controlled, double-blind trial to investigate the effect of improving WM by computerized, systematic practice of WM tasks. METHOD: Included in the trial were 53 children with ADHD (9 girls; 15 of 53 inattentive subtype), aged 7 to 12 years, without stimulant medication. The compliance criterion (>20 days of training) was met by 44 subjects, 42 of whom were also evaluated at follow-up 3 months later. Participants were randomly assigned to use either the treatment computer program for training WM or a comparison program. The main outcome measure was the span-board task, a visuospatial WM task that was not part of the training program. RESULTS: For the span-board task, there was a significant treatment effect both post-intervention and at follow-up. In addition, there were significant effects for secondary outcome tasks measuring verbal WM, response inhibition, and complex reasoning. Parent ratings showed significant reduction in symptoms of inattention and hyperactivity/impulsivity, both post-intervention and at follow-up. **Conclusions:** *This study shows that WM can be improved by training in children with ADHD. This training also improved response inhibition and reasoning and resulted in a reduction of the parent-rated inattentive symptoms of ADHD.*

WOMEN MENTAL HEALTH

PREGNANCY & NEWER ANTIDEPRESSANTS

■ THE SAFETY OF NEWER ANTIDEPRESSANTS IN PREGNANCY AND BREASTFEEDING.

Authors : Gentile S. - Department of Mental Health ASL Salerno 1, District n. 4, Cava de' Tirreni (Salerno), Italy

Source : Drug Saf. 2005;28(2):137-52. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The pregnancy and postpartum periods are considered to be relatively high risk times for depressive episodes in women, particularly for those with pre-existing psychiatric illnesses. Therefore, it may be necessary to start or continue the pharmacological treatment of depression during these two timeframes. Hence, the aim of this review is to examine the effects on the fetus and infant of exposure, through the placenta and maternal milk, to the following drugs: fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, paroxetine, sertraline, citalopram, escitalopram, mirtazapine, venlafaxine, reboxetine and bupropion. The teratogenic risks, perinatal toxicity and effects on the neurobehavioural development of newborns associated with exposure through the placenta or maternal milk to these medications need to be carefully assessed before starting psychopharmacological treatment in pregnant or lactating women. In spite of the limitations of some of the studies reviewed, the older selective serotonin-reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) [as we await further data regarding escitalopram] and

venlafaxine seem to be devoid of teratogenic risks. By contrast, the data concerning possible consequences related to exposure to SSRIs via the placenta and breastmilk on neonatal adaptation and long-term neurocognitive infant's development are still controversial. Nevertheless, a number of reports have shown that an association between placental exposure to SSRIs and adverse but self-limiting effects on neonatal adaptation may exist. In addition, the information on both teratogenic and functional teratogenic risks associated with exposure to bupropion, mirtazapine and reboxetine is incomplete or absent; at present, these compounds should not be used as first-line agents in the pharmacological treatment of depression in pregnancy and breastfeeding. Untreated depression is not without its own risks since mothers affected by depression have a negative impact on the emotional development of their children and major depression, especially when complicated by a delusional component, may lead to the mother attempting suicide and infanticide. Consequently, clinicians need to help mothers weigh the risks of prenatal exposure to drugs for their babies against the potential risks of untreated depression and abrupt discontinuation of pharmacological treatment. Given these situations, we suggest that choosing to administer psychopharmacological treatment in pregnant or breastfeeding women with depression will result primarily from a careful evaluation of their psychopathological condition; currently, the degree of severity of maternal disease appears to represent the most relevant parameter to take this clinical decision.

PPD & Surveillance

THE ONSET OF POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION: IMPLICATIONS FOR CLINICAL SCREENING IN OBSTETRICAL AND PRIMARY CARE.

Authors : Stowe ZN, Hostetter AL, Newport DJ.

Source : Am J Obstet Gynecol. 2005 Feb;192(2):522-6. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Objective Inconsistent diagnostic criteria fail to delineate guidelines for postpartum depression surveillance. This study evaluates the validity of commonly accepted postpartum onset criteria. Study design Consecutive referrals to the Emory Women's Mental Health Program for evaluation of postpartum depression fulfilling criteria for major depression and taking no psychotropic medication were included. Diagnostic interview, demographics, depression scales, and the time of illness onset were obtained. Descriptive analysis was conducted for 3 participant groups: pregnancy onset, early postpartum onset within 6 weeks of delivery, and late postpartum onset. Results Among participants, 11.5% reported prenatal onset, 22.0% late postpartum onset, and 66.5% early postpartum symptom onset. Those reporting pregnancy onset were more likely to be unmarried, and those with a late postpartum onset were less likely to report a past history of postpartum depression. Conclusion The perinatal vulnerability to depression begins before delivery and extends beyond 6 weeks postpartum. Depression surveillance is therefore warranted during prenatal visits, at the postnatal check up, and at pediatric visits during the initial 6 months of the first postnatal year.

PREGNANCY & PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS

PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN PREGNANCY.

Authors : Levey L, Ragan K, Hower-Hartley A, Newport DJ, Stowe ZN. - Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, USA

Source : Neurol Clin. 2004 Nov;22(4):863-93. Related Articles, Links

Summary: This review, although not exhaustive, provides information on the potential impact of psychiatric illness on obstetric outcome. There is clear evidence that psychiatric illness poses a risk to pregnancy outcome. There productive safety data on many of the available treatments fail to demonstrate a clear risk from treatment. The medications with clear teratogenic, neonatal, and developmental risks are, not surprisingly, those used to treat some of the most severe and debilitating psychiatric illnesses. Even the amount of information available is inadequate without some straightforward clinical guidelines. A model of risk for illness and treatments of illnesses during pregnancy developed by the authors' group reminds clinicians that nonexposure does not exist. Rather, the decision is which type of exposure is in the best interest of the patient and family-exposure to illness or exposure to treatment. Regardless of the choice, clinicians are encouraged to think in terms of reducing the total number of exposures; that is, if choosing to treat, patients should be kept well by adjusting and monitoring medications-partial treatment simply provides exposure to illness and treatment. Guidelines to accomplish the goal of minimizing exposures include: 1. Treating women of reproductive capacity from the first visit as if they are pregnant: choosing treatments with reproductive safety information (eg, new and improved = no data) and providing supplemental folic acid for all women (800 microg), with higher doses for those treated with anticonvulsants (3 to 4 mg). 2. For women who conceive while taking a medication, and if it was efficacious for them, then the majority of decisions for medication selection should be considered already made for pregnancy and lactation (eg, do not switch medications once pregnant or for breastfeeding, as that simply exposes the baby to a second medication and the data previously discussed do not apply). 3. Because the serum concentration of most medications decreases during pregnancy, establishing criteria a priori for increasing the maternal daily dose; as a general rule, sleep patterns are good markers of psychiatric illnesses. 4. Always preferring monotherapy to two medications. 5. Obtaining up-to-date information at www.emorywomensprogram.org (a website with links to many support groups, reproductive safety registries) or other women's health websites. These basic guidelines can help decrease the number of exposures and aid in conducting clinical care with at least some reproductive safety data.

PREGNANCY & PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS

PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS IN PREGNANCY: A CASE-CONTROL STUDY.

Authors : Yaris F, Ulku C, Kesim M, Kadioglu M, Unsal M, Dikici MF, Kalyoncu NI, Yaris E. - Karadeniz Technical University, School of Medicine, Department of Family Medicine TR-61187, Trabzon, Turkey.

Source : Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2005 Feb;29(2):333-8. Epub 2004 Dec 30. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Psychotropic drug exposure during pregnancy is a common problem. Among the 601 cases exposed to drugs during pregnancy, who were followed by our Toxicology Information and Follow-up Service, 124 cases had used psychotropic drugs for depression, anxiety, or psychotic disorders. As the control group, 248 women, who did not use any drugs were selected. Of the 124 cases, 80 (64.5%) had healthy babies, and 17 (13.7%) decided to terminate the pregnancy. Spontaneous abortions, intrauterine death (in the 38th week) and premature deliveries were observed in the 9 (7.3%), 1 (0.8%) and 3 (2.4%) cases, respectively, in the drug exposure group. Pregnancies of the 14 (11.3%) cases were

continuing during the preparation of this manuscript. Of the 248 controls, 151 (60.9%) had healthy babies, 9 (3.6%) experienced spontaneous abortion and 3 (1.2%) decided to terminate their pregnancies, 3 (1.2%) had premature deliveries, and we observed one (0.4%) congenital abnormality, 81 (32.7%) cases were still pregnant. Odds Ratio (95% confidence interval) for spontaneous abortion was found to be 1.35 (1.27-11.82) in the cases exposed to psychotropic drugs ($P=0.02$). No developmental problems were observed in the babies followed for 12 months. These data may give information about the early- but not the late-term effects of psychotropic drugs used in pregnant women.

ALZHEIMER DISEASE

DEMENTIA, OLANZAPINE, RISPERIDONE & ANTICHOLINERGIC ACTIVITY

CORRELATES OF ANTICHOLINERGIC ACTIVITY IN PATIENTS WITH DEMENTIA AND PSYCHOSIS TREATED WITH RISPERIDONE OR OLANZAPINE.

Authors : Mulsant BH, Gharabawi GM, Bossie CA, Mao L, Martinez RA, Tune LE, Greenspan AJ, Bastean JN, Pollock BG. - From Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, Department of Psychiatry, Division of Geriatric Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Drs. Mulsant and Pollock); Janssen Medical Affairs, L.L.C., Titusville, N.J. (Drs. Gharabawi, Bossie, Greenspan, and Bastean and Mr. Mao); Geriatric Research, Education, and Clinical Center, Pittsburgh Veterans Administration Health System, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Dr. Mulsant); Janssen Research Foundation, Titusville, N.J. (Dr. Martinez); and Wesley Woods Health Center of Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. (Dr. Tune).

Source : J Clin Psychiatry. 2004 Dec;65(12):1708-1714. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Background: Older individuals with dementia are highly sensitive to the effects of muscarinic receptor blockade. Study Design: This was a 6-week multisite, randomized clinical trial. Subjects: Eighty-six patients with probable Alzheimer's disease, vascular dementia, or mixed-etiology dementia (DSM-IV criteria) were randomly assigned to treatment with olanzapine or risperidone. Assessments: Anticholinergic activity was measured with a radioreceptor assay, and plasma levels of antipsychotic medications were determined. Primary outcomes were assessed with the Udvalg for Kliniske Undersogelser (UKU) scale and somnolence adverse events; secondary outcome measures included scores on the Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI) and other scales. Results: There were no between-treatment differences in the UKU scale or in somnolence adverse events. Statistically significant improvements ($p < .001$) from baseline were found for the NPI measures, with no between-treatment group differences. Olanzapine was associated with significant increases from baseline in anticholinergic activity, while risperidone was not; the between-treatment group differences were not statistically significant. Increase in anticholinergic activity was associated with an increase in anticholinergic side effects and slower performance on the Trail Making Test Part A. Higher endpoint anticholinergic activity was associated with higher endpoint scores on several items from the NPI, including delusions, anxiety, and aberrant motor behavior. Implications: Efficacious doses of olanzapine increased anticholinergic activity in older patients with dementia, while similarly efficacious doses of

risperidone did not. Patients whose anticholinergic activity increased were more likely to experience anticholinergic side effects and to have worsening in certain cognitive domains. These data suggest that certain patients may be vulnerable to the anticholinergic activity associated with antipsychotic treatment.

VITAMIN B12 DEFICIENCY & REVERSIBLE DEMENTIA

NEUROPSYCHOLOGY OF VITAMIN B12 DEFICIENCY IN ELDERLY DEMENTIA PATIENTS AND CONTROL SUBJECTS.

Authors : Osimani A, Berger A, Friedman J, Porat-Katz BS, Abarbanel JM. - Kaplan Hospital, Rehovot, Israel and the Department of Behavioral Sciences, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva, Israel

Source : J Geriatr Psychiatry Neurol. 2005 Mar;18(1):33-8. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Cobalamin deficiency may cause cognitive deficits and even dementia. In Alzheimer's disease, the most frequent cause of dementia in elderly persons, low serum levels of vitamin B(12), may be misleading. The aim of this work was to characterize the cognitive pattern of B(12) deficiency and to compare it with that of Alzheimer's disease. Nineteen patients with low levels of vitamin B(12) were neuropsychologically evaluated before treatment and a year later. Results were compared with those of 10 healthy control subjects. Final results suggest that there is a different pattern in both diseases. Twelve elderly patients with dementia improved with treatment. Seven elderly demented patients did not improve; they deteriorated after 1 year although their levels of cobalamin were normal. Analysis of the initial evaluation showed that the 2 groups of patients had a different neuropsychological profile. The group that improved had initially more psychotic problems and more deficits in concentration, visuospatial performance, and executive functions. They did not show language problems and ideomotor apraxia, which were present in the second group. Their memory pattern was also different. These findings suggest that cobalamin deficiency may cause a reversible dementia in elderly patients. This dementia may be differentiated from that of Alzheimer's disease by a thorough neuropsychological evaluation.

VaD & Nimodipine

EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF NIMODIPINE IN SUBCORTICAL VASCULAR DEMENTIA. A RANDOMIZED PLACEBO-CONTROLLED TRIAL.

Authors : Pantoni L, Del Ser T, Soglian AG, Amigoni S, Spadari G, Binelli D, Inzitari D. - From the Department of Neurological and Psychiatric Sciences, University of Florence, Florence, Italy; Section of Neurology, Hospital Severo Ochoa, Leganes, Madrid, Spain; Bayer SpA, Medical Department, Milan, Italy; and Opis Data Srl, Desio, Milan, Italy

Source : Stroke. 2005 Feb 3; [Epub ahead of print] Related Articles, Links

Summary: BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Evidence of drug efficacy in vascular dementia (VaD) is scanty. Therapeutic trials should address VaD subtypes. We studied the efficacy and safety of the calcium antagonist nimodipine in subcortical VaD. METHODS: 242 patients defined as affected by subcortical VaD based on clinical (ICD-10) and computed tomography criteria were randomized to oral nimodipine 90 mg/d or placebo.

RESULTS: 230 patients (121 nimodipine, mean age 75.2+/-6.1; 109 placebo, 75.4+/-6.0) were valid for the intention-to-treat analysis. At 52 weeks, the Sandoz Clinical Assessment Geriatric scale 5-point variation (primary outcome measure) did not differ significantly between the 2 groups. However, patients on nimodipine performed better than placebo patients in lexical production ($P<0.01$) and less frequently showed deterioration (3 or more point-drop versus baseline) on a Mini-Mental State Examination (28.1% versus 50.5%; $\chi^2(2) P<0.01$) and Global Deterioration Scale ($P<0.05$). Dropouts and adverse events were all significantly more common among placebo than nimodipine patients, particularly cardiovascular (30 versus 13; RR, 2.26; 95% CI, 1.11 to 4.60) and cerebrovascular events (28 versus 10; RR, 2.48; 95% CI, 1.23 to 4.98), and behavioral disturbances requiring intervention (22 versus 5; RR, 3.88; 95% CI, 1.49 to 10.12). A worst-rank analysis, performed to correct for the effect of the high dropout rate in the placebo group, showed additional significant differences in favor of nimodipine in Set Test and MMSE total scores. **Conclusions:** *Nimodipine may be of some benefit in subcortical VaD. Confirming previous results, the safety analysis of this study shows that in this high-risk population, nimodipine might protect against cardiovascular comorbidities.*

AD, MDE & PSYCHOMOTOR AGITATION

■ AGITATED DEPRESSION: A VALID DEPRESSION SUBTYPE?

Authors: Benazzi F. - E. Hecker Outpatient Psychiatry Center, Ravenna, Italy. f.benazzi@fo.nettuno.it

Source: Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2004 Dec;28(8):1279-85. Related Articles, Links

Summary: **PURPOSE:** The diagnostic validity of agitated depression (AD, a major depressive episode (MDE) with psychomotor agitation) is unclear. It is not classified in DSM-IV and ICD-10 classification of mental and behavioural disorder (ICD-10). Some data support its subtyping. This study aims to test the subtyping of AD. **METHODS:** Consecutive 245 bipolar-II (BP-II) and 189 major depressive disorder (MDD) non-tertiary-care MDE outpatients were interviewed (off psychoactive drugs) with Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders--Clinician Version (SCID-CV), Hypomania Interview Guide (HIGH-C), and Family History Screen. Intra-MDE hypomanic symptoms were systematically assessed. AD was defined as an MDE with psychomotor agitation. Mixed AD was defined as an MDE with four or more hypomanic symptoms (including agitation). **FINDINGS:** AD was present in 34.7% of patients. AD was mixed in 70.1% of AD patients. AD, vs. non-AD, had significantly (at $\alpha = 0.05$) lower age at onset, more BP-II, females, atypical depressions, bipolar-I (BP-I) and BP-II family history, and was more mixed; racing/crowded thoughts, irritability, more talkativeness, and risky behaviour were significantly more common. Mixed AD, vs. non-AD, had significantly (at $\alpha = 0.01$) lower age at onset, more intra-MDE hypomanic symptoms, BP-II, females, atypical depressions, BP-II family history, and specific hypomanic symptoms (distractibility, racing thoughts, irritable mood, more talkativeness, risky activities). Mixed AD, vs. non-mixed AD, had significantly more intra-MDE hypomanic symptoms (by definition), more recurrences, and more specific hypomanic symptoms (by definition). Non-mixed AD, vs. non-AD, had significantly more intra-MDE hypomanic symptoms and more talkativeness. **Conclusions:** *AD was common in non-tertiary-care depression outpatients, supporting its diagnostic utility. AD and many bipolar diagnostic validators were associated, supporting its link with the bipolar spectrum. Mixed AD, but not*

non-mixed AD, had differences vs. non-AD similar to those of AD, suggesting that psychomotor agitation by itself may not be enough to identify AD as a subtype. Findings seem to support the subtyping of mixed AD. This subtyping may have important treatment impact, as antidepressants alone might increase agitation.

DEMENTIA & ATYPICAL ANTIPSYCHOTICS

■ PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF NEUROPSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS OF DEMENTIA: A REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE.

Authors: Sink KM, Holden KF, Yaffe K. - Sticht Center on Aging, Department of Internal Medicine, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC 27157, USA. kmsink@wfubmc.edu

Source: JAMA. 2005 Feb 2;293(5):596-608. Related Articles, Links

Summary: **CONTEXT:** Neuropsychiatric symptoms of dementia are common and associated with poor outcomes for patients and caregivers. Although nonpharmacological interventions should be the first line of treatment, a wide variety of pharmacological agents are used in the management of neuropsychiatric symptoms; therefore, concise, current, evidence-based recommendations are needed. **OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate the efficacy of pharmacological agents used in the treatment of neuropsychiatric symptoms of dementia. **EVIDENCE ACQUISITION:** A systematic review of English-language articles published from 1966 to July 2004 using MEDLINE, the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, and a manual search of bibliographies was conducted. Inclusion criteria were double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized controlled trials (RCTs) or meta-analyses of any drug therapy for patients with dementia that included neuropsychiatric outcomes. Trials reporting only depression outcomes were excluded. Data on the inclusion criteria, patients, methods, results, and quality of each study were independently abstracted. Twenty-nine articles met inclusion criteria. **EVIDENCE SYNTHESIS:** For typical antipsychotics, 2 meta-analyses and 2 RCTs were included. Generally, no difference among specific agents was found, efficacy was small at best, and adverse effects were common. Six RCTs with atypical antipsychotics were included; results showed modest, statistically significant efficacy of olanzapine and risperidone, with minimal adverse effects at lower doses. Atypical antipsychotics are associated with an increased risk of stroke. There have been no RCTs designed to directly compare the efficacy of typical and atypical antipsychotics. Five trials of antidepressants were included; results showed no efficacy for treating neuropsychiatric symptoms other than depression, with the exception of 1 study of citalopram. For mood stabilizers, 3 RCTs investigating valproate showed no efficacy. Two small RCTs of carbamazepine had conflicting results. Two meta-analyses and 6 RCTs of cholinesterase inhibitors generally showed small, although statistically significant, efficacy. Two RCTs of memantine also had conflicting results for treatment of neuropsychiatric symptoms. **Conclusions:** *Pharmacological therapies are not particularly effective for management of neuropsychiatric symptoms of dementia. Of the agents reviewed, the atypical antipsychotics risperidone and olanzapine currently have the best evidence for efficacy. However, the effects are modest and further complicated by an increased risk of stroke. Additional trials of cholinesterase inhibitors enrolling patients with high levels of neuropsychiatric symptoms may be warranted.*

(APOE) epsilon 4 allele & Alzheimer

▪ **APOLIPOPROTEIN E EPSILON4 ALLELE AND LORAZEPAM EFFECTS ON MEMORY IN HIGH-FUNCTIONING OLDER ADULTS.**

Authors : Pomara N, Willoughby L, Wesnes K, Greenblatt DJ, Sidtis JJ.- Geriatric Psychiatry Program, Nathan S. Kline Institute for Psychiatric Research, Orangeburg, NY 10962, USA. Pomara@nki.rfmh.org

Source : Arch Gen Psychiatry. 2005 Feb;62(2):209-16. Related Articles, Links

Summary: CONTEXT: The apolipoprotein E (APOE) epsilon4 allele has been implicated as a significant risk factor in the development of late-onset Alzheimer disease, but the evidence of cognitive sequelae in healthy individuals has been mixed. OBJECTIVE: To determine if the APOE epsilon4 allele increases susceptibility to lorazepam-induced verbal learning impairment in nondemented older adults. DESIGN: A placebo-controlled crossover design. SETTING: A community-based sample of subjects. PARTICIPANTS: Sixty-four cognitively intact and highly educated (>12 years) adults. Twenty-four subjects (mean age, 66.3 years) were carriers of an APOE epsilon4 allele (epsilon4 positive) and 40 (mean age, 66.0 years) were not (epsilon4 negative). INTERVENTIONS: All subjects received a single oral dose of placebo and lorazepam (0.5 and 1.0 mg) 1 week apart. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURE: We used the Buschke Selective Reminding Test to assess verbal learning during a 5-hour period after placebo or lorazepam administration. RESULTS: We found a time-related, dose-dependent effect of lorazepam, with long-term recall generally decreasing with higher doses of lorazepam at up to 2.5 hours. At 5 hours, the epsilon4-negative group showed significant improvement in long-term memory, but the epsilon4-positive group demonstrated a persistent deficit. Subsequent analysis revealed that the poor performance at 5 hours was found in an epsilon4-positive subgroup with lower baseline performance.

Conclusions: *In cognitively intact, older adults, the effect of the APOE epsilon4 allele is not necessarily seen in the immediate response to benzodiazepine challenge. Rather, the APOE epsilon4 allele appears to affect the carrier's ability to recover from a cognitive challenge in a normal fashion, at least in a subgroup of subjects with relatively low baseline performance. This suggests that although carrying an APOE epsilon4 allele increases the risk for cognitive toxic effects, allele status alone is not a sufficient predictor of such effects. Studying the response to and the recovery from cognitive challenges may provide insights into the role of the APOE epsilon4 allele and its interaction with other factors in the development of Alzheimer disease and other age-related cognitive problems.*

SLEEP DISORDERS**SLEEP QUALITY & GIR**

▪ **THE EFFECT OF ACID SUPPRESSION ON SLEEP PATTERNS AND SLEEP-RELATED GASTRO-OESOPHAGEAL REFLUX.**

Authors : Orr WC, Goodrich S, Robert J. - Lynn Institute for Healthcare Research, Oklahoma City, OK, USA

Source : Aliment Pharmacol Ther. 2005 Jan 15;21(2):103-8. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Several studies have demonstrated that night-time gastro-oesophageal reflux affects sleep quality, and thereby

impairs daytime functioning. Aim : To determine whether treatment with a proton-pump inhibitor (rabeprazole) would improve both objective and subjective measures of sleep. Methods : Individuals with complaints of significant gastro-oesophageal reflux disease were studied by polysomnography and 24-h pH monitoring on two separate nights. On one occasion, participants received 20 mg rabeprazole b.d., and on another they received placebo. Both study conditions were preceded by a week of treatment with either rabeprazole or placebo. The order of treatments was randomized. Results : Rabeprazole significantly reduced overall acid reflux, but it did not significantly reduce night-time acid contact. Rabeprazole treatment significantly improved subjective indices of sleep quality. There were no significant differences on objective measures of sleep between placebo and rabeprazole treatment.

Conclusions : *Consistent with other studies of pharmacological treatments for gastro-oesophageal reflux, subjective measures of sleep improved with heartburn medication but objective measures were not affected.*

NEFAZODONE & PRIMARY INSOMNIA

▪ **NEFAZODONE IN PRIMARY INSOMNIA: AN OPEN PILOT STUDY.**

Authors : Wiegand MH, Galanakis P, Schreiner R. - Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Technical University of Munich, Ismaninger Str. 22, D-81675 Munich, Germany. mhwiegand@lrz.tum.de

Source : Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2004 Nov;28(7):1071-8. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The present study is the first to investigate the effect of the antidepressant nefazodone on sleep in patients with primary (psychophysiological) insomnia. Following baseline assessment of sleep (polysomnography and subjective sleep parameters), 32 patients received initially 100 mg nefazodone in a single dose at bedtime; according to efficacy and tolerability, the dose could be increased up to 400 mg. Polysomnography and assessment of subjective sleep parameters were repeated after 4 weeks' administration. 12 patients dropped out, 11 of them due to lack of efficiency or intolerable side effects. In 20 patients who completed, the authors observed a lengthened sleep onset latency, decreases in stage 1 and slow wave sleep, and increases in stages 2 and REM under nefazodone. Subjective measures of sleep mirrored a clearer improvement: there was a significant reduction of the PSQI total score and all subscores except sleep latency. We suppose that the dose range chosen was too high for this patient population, thus accounting for the high proportion of dropouts and the partly unfavorable effects on objective sleep parameters. For a definite evaluation of the possible role of nefazodone in the treatment of primary (psychophysiological) insomnia, double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized studies with lower doses are needed.

SD & AD

▪ **SLEEP DISORDERS IN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND OTHER DEMENTIAS.**

Authors : Bliwise DL. - Department of Neurology, Program in Sleep, Aging and Chronobiology, Emory University Medical School, Atlanta, Georgia 30329, USA.

Source : Clin Cornerstone. 2004;6 Suppl 1A:S16-28. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Patients with dementias, such as Alzheimer's disease (AD), often have nocturnally disrupted sleep. Clinically,

this may present as agitation during the nighttime hours, which may affect as many as a quarter of AD patients during some stage of their illness. Sleep disturbance in AD may be multifactorial and involve sleep-disordered breathing and disrupted chronobiology, both often characterized by excessive daytime napping. Polysomnographically, AD patients show decreased rapid eye movement (REM) sleep in proportion to the extent of their dementia; some evidence suggests that cholinesterase inhibitors, commonly used pharmacologic agents for cognitive loss in AD, may increase REM sleep measures. Unfortunately, such agents may also induce insomnia and vivid dreams. There have been no randomized clinical trials of sedative-hypnotic medications specifically targeted at AD patients with sleep problems. Evidence suggests that sedative-hypnotics, such as benzodiazepine site-specific agonists, may have a role in some cases, whereas atypical antipsychotics may be necessary in other cases. There are also reports of successful interventions with nonpharmacologic options (eg, exercise, illumination). The utility of melatonin as a hypnotic in this population appears equivocal.

Sleep disorders

■ SLEEP DISORDERS: AN OVERVIEW.

Authors : Roehrs T, Roth T. - Sleep Disorders and Research Center, Henry Ford Hospital, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, Michigan 48202, USA

Source : Clin Cornerstone. 2004;6 Suppl 1C:S6-16. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Although sleep disorders medicine is a relatively young discipline, understanding of the diagnosis, pathophysiology, and treatment of sleep disorders is evolving at a rapid pace. This overview discusses the history of the development of sleep disorders medicine, tracing changes in the diagnostic classification of sleep disorders as well as the role of polysomnography in diagnosis. This evolution is most evident for insomnia, one of the major sleep disturbances. The accumulation of epidemiologic data on the prevalence and temporal course of insomnia and emerging information regarding its pathophysiology derived from laboratory assessments have led to the development of new therapeutic approaches for primary insomnia and insomnia associated with medical and psychiatric disorders.

SD & PD

■ SLEEP DISORDERS IN PARKINSON'S DISEASE.

Authors : Thorpy MJ. - Sleep-Wake Disorders Center, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, New York, USA

Source : Clin Cornerstone. 2004;6 Suppl 1A:S7-15. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Depression, dementia, and physiologic changes contribute to the high prevalence of sleep disturbances in patients with Parkinson's disease (PD). Antiparkinsonian drugs also play a role in insomnia by increasing daytime sleepiness and affecting motor symptoms and depression. Common types of sleep disturbances in PD patients include nocturnal sleep disruption and excessive daytime sleepiness, restless legs syndrome, rapid eye movement sleep behavior disorder, sleep apnea, sleep walking and sleep talking, nightmares, sleep terrors, and panic attacks. A thorough assessment should include complete medical and psychiatric histories, sleep history, and a 1- to 2-week sleep diary or Epworth Sleepiness Scale

evaluation. Polysomnography or actigraphy may also be indicated. Treatment should address underlying factors such as depression or anxiety. Hypnotic therapy for sleep disturbances in PD patients should be approached with care because of the risks of falling, agitation, drowsiness, and hypotension. Behavioral interventions may also be useful.

SD, WOMEN & BZRAs

■ WOMEN AND INSOMNIA.

Authors : Miller EH. - Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York, USA. EhMiller@nshs.edu

Source : Clin Cornerstone. 2004;6 Suppl 1B:S8-18. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The occurrence of insomnia in women is influenced in great part by the complex hormonal cycles they undergo. Patterns of insomnia in younger women may be physiologically different on a hormonal basis from those found in older women. Although significant objective sleep disturbances have been difficult to demonstrate across the menstrual cycle in normal women, the International Classification of Sleep Disorders (ICSD) includes premenstrual insomnia and premenstrual hypersomnia as sleep disorders within the category of menstrual-associated sleep disorder. On the other hand, during pregnancy and after childbirth, profound fluctuations in steroid and hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis-related hormones produce significant physiological changes, including sleep disruption. During the menopausal transition, significant sleep disruptions are provoked by sleep-disordered breathing, vasomotor disturbance, and mood disorders. Regardless of age, women with chronic insomnia are at higher risk for developing or sustaining depression. Thoughtful management approaches must consider known relationships between menstrual or menopausal status and various sleep disorders, and should rely on pharmacologic, nonpharmacologic, or a combination of treatments to achieve successful relief from insomnia. The off-label, first-line use of antidepressants for treating insomnia in the absence of depression is now considered debatable. The long-term efficacy and safety of the newer benzodiazepine receptor agonists (BZRAs) for insomnia, whether taken nightly or episodically, are supported by existing clinical experience. US Food and Drug Administration guidelines limiting the use of hypnotics to only a few weeks predate the newer generation BZRAs, and, as such, the guidelines may no longer be truly appropriate for these new agents.

SD, INSOMNIA & WOMEN

■ DEPRESSION AND INSOMNIA IN WOMEN.

Authors : Krystal AD. - Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, North Carolina 27710, USA. Krystal001@mc.duke.edu

Source : Clin Cornerstone. 2004;6 Suppl 1B:S19-28. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Depression and insomnia are both significantly more prevalent in women than in men. Risks appear linked to fluctuations and transitions in gonadal hormones during various phases of women's lives, with the risk of depression greatest during the period from menarche to menopause. Increased risks of both insomnia and depression also coincide with the late luteal phase of the menstrual cycle, during and after pregnancy, and during the peri-/postmenopausal period. Gonadal hormones exert significant effects on the neurohumoral systems most intimately associated with depression and insomnia, with corresponding implications for treatment. Medications related to

the serotonin system-the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, or SSRIs-appear to be uniquely effective in the treatment of insomnia and depression experienced by women. SSRIs and the nonbenzodiazepine receptor agonists are generally useful as first-line treatments in a number of circumstances; hormone replacement therapies can also be considered. Behavioral therapies for insomnia may be particularly relevant for postpartum patients because of safety concerns and to prevent the development of autonomous chronic insomnia, which may also increase the risk of depression. In light of the high risk of relapse and high likelihood of comorbidity, it is crucial to effectively treat both insomnia and depression in women. However, few data exist for many key areas related to the treatment of these disorders in women, and research is greatly needed.

CHRONIC INSOMNIA

▪ CHRONIC INSOMNIA: CURRENT ISSUES.

Authors : Neubauer DN. - The Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, The Johns Hopkins Sleep Disorders Center, Baltimore, Maryland 21224, USA. neubauer@jhmi.edu

Source : Clin Cornerstone. 2004;6 Suppl 1C:S17-22. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Insomnia is a common problem in the general population and has a higher prevalence in persons with medical and psychiatric disorders. Although insomnia is most often transient, occurring as a result of identifiable stressors, a substantial portion of insomnia cases involve persistent sleep difficulty. This chronic form of insomnia may be associated with a wide range of adverse consequences. An understanding of the characteristics and causes of this disorder and the available therapeutic strategies will promote more effective identification and treatment of patients with chronic insomnia.

Cosleeping & Solitary - sleeping infants

▪ A COMPARISON OF THE SLEEP-WAKE PATTERNS OF COSLEEPING AND SOLITARY-SLEEPING INFANTS.

Authors : Mao A, Burnham MM, Goodlin-Jones BL, Gaylor EE, Anders TF. - George Washington University, USA

Source : Child Psychiatry Hum Dev. 2004 Winter;35(2):95-105. Related Articles, Links

Summary: This study examined whether 3-15, month-old cosleeping infants displayed differences in time spent in active versus quiet sleep, and in the number/duration of nighttime awakenings when compared with solitary-sleeping infants; and also whether they spent the majority of the night sleeping face-to-face, as previously reported. Nine cosleeping and nine solitary-sleeping infants were matched on age, gender, ethnicity, maternal age, and family SES. Video recordings of nighttime sleep yielded percentage of time in active sleep, quiet sleep, and awake, number of wakenings, and the percentage of time cosleeping infants and mothers spent face-to-face. Across age, cosleeping infants had more awakenings per night mean 5.8(1.50) versus 3.2(1.95); $t = 3.16$, $p = .006$). The percent of the nighttime spent awake did not differ between groups, suggesting that cosleeping infants had shorter awakenings. Cosleeping infants spent 40% of the night face-to-face with their mothers.

PD, Sleep & Daytime sleepiness

▪ SLEEP AND SLEEPINESS IN PATIENTS WITH PARKINSON'S DISEASE BEFORE AND AFTER DOPAMINERGIC TREATMENT.

Authors : Kaynak D, Kiziltan G, Kaynak H, Benbir G, Uysal O. Department of Neurology, Cerrahpasa Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey.

Source : Eur J Neurol. 2005 Mar;12(3):199-207. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Sleep disturbances and daytime sleepiness are well-known phenomena in Parkinson's disease (PD). Fifteen previously untreated PD patients underwent clinical evaluation, subjective sleep evaluation and polysomnographic evaluation (PSG) before and after a treatment period of mean 8 +/- 3.1 months with dopaminergic drugs. Both mean Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) total score and mean subset III of the UPDRS were significantly improved with dopaminergic treatment. PSG revealed that administration of dopaminergic drugs resulted in significant increase in mean percentage of stages 1 and 2. The mean Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS) score was significantly increased and mean Multiple Sleep Latency Test (MSLT) score was significantly decreased after dopaminergic treatment indicating subjective and objective daytime sleepiness. The differences in MSLT scores were best explained by a higher dose of L-dopa, whereas other variables such as disease duration, treatment duration, Hoehn and Yahr stage, sleep efficiency index or dopamine agonists did not increase the significance. In contrast, any of the variables appeared to explain ESS score variability. This study demonstrates that daytime sleepiness is not present in untreated patients but emerges later during dopaminergic treatment. Total daily L-dopa dose is predictive of objective daytime sleepiness. Furthermore, subjective assessment of sleepiness may cause underestimation of the severity of daytime sleepiness.

Addiction disorders

Rapid delivery of drugs & Addiction

▪ WHY DOES THE RAPID DELIVERY OF DRUGS TO THE BRAIN PROMOTE ADDICTION?

Authors : Samaha AN, Robinson TE. - Department of Psychology (Biopsychology Program), University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1109, USA

Source : Trends Pharmacol Sci. 2005 Feb;26(2):82-7. Related Articles, Links

Summary: It is widely accepted that the more rapidly drugs of abuse reach the brain the greater their potential for addiction. This might be one reason why cocaine and nicotine are more addictive when they are smoked than when they are administered by other routes. Traditionally, rapidly administered drugs are thought to be more addictive because they are more euphorogenic and/or more reinforcing. However, evidence for this is not compelling. We propose an alternative (although not mutually exclusive) explanation based on the idea that the transition to addiction involves drug-induced plasticity in mesocorticolimbic systems, changes that are manifested behaviourally as psychomotor and incentive sensitization. Recent evidence suggests that rapidly administered cocaine or nicotine preferentially engage mesocorticolimbic circuits, and more readily induce psychomotor sensitization. We conclude that rapidly delivered drugs might promote addiction by promoting forms of neurobehavioural plasticity that contribute to the compulsive pursuit of drugs.

Escitalopram / Reboxetine, MDD & SUD

▪ **ESCITALOPRAM/REBOXETINE COMBINATION IN DEPRESSED PATIENTS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER.**

Authors : Camarasa X, Lopez-Martinez E, Duboc A, Khazaal Y, Zullino DF. - Hopital Psychiatrique Cantonal de Marsens, Switzerland

Source : Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2005 Jan;29(1):165-8. Epub 2004 Nov 19. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Acting pharmacologically on different transmitter systems has been suggested to have some advantages in patients with substance abuse and may possibly address a larger spectrum of symptoms. One major drawback of using antidepressants addressing several neurotransmitters is that the relative activities on the different neurotransmitters cannot individually be adjusted. Combining antidepressants targeting different neurotransmitter systems may allow adapting the effect on each neurotransmitter system corresponding to patients' response and tolerance. Three cases of patients presenting a substance use disorder with comorbid major depression episodes are presented, who were treated with a reboxetine/escitalopram combination and who showed a rapid response of their depressive syndrome.

DBT & Alcohol dependency

▪ **[APPLICATION OF DIALECTICAL BEHAVIOR THERAPY IN IN-PATIENT TREATMENT FOR ALCOHOL DEPENDENCY.] [ARTICLE IN GERMAN]**

Authors : Mayer-Bruns F, Lieb K, Dannegger E, Jacob GA. Rehaklinik Glocklehof, Schluchsee

Source : Nervenarzt. 2005 Feb 5; [Epub ahead of print] Related Articles, Links

Summary: Dialectical behavior therapy (DBT) was originally developed for suicidal female patients with borderline personality disorder (BPD). Meanwhile, DBT-based approaches to psychotherapy have also been successfully applied in other clinical groups. Previous studies of DBT in patients suffering from BPD and comorbid drug addiction are discussed, and an approach to DBT that has been devised by the authors for use in the treatment of alcoholics with comorbid BPD is described. As these patients have more severe clinical problems and less satisfactory treatment responses than do alcoholics without comorbid BPD, we must hope that this new approach will improve clinical outcomes in these severely ill patients.

Mirtazapine, Venlafaxine & Alcohol detoxification

▪ **MIRTAZAPINE AND VENLAFAXINE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF COLLATERAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY DURING ALCOHOL DETOXIFICATION.**

Authors : Liappas J, Paparrigopoulos T, Tzavellas E, Rabavilas A. - Athens University Medical School, Department of Psychiatry, Eginition Hospital, 74 Vas. Sofias Ave., 115 28 Ateece, Greece

Source : Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2005 Jan;29(1):55-60. Epub 2004 Nov 23. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Symptoms of anxiety and depression are common in a large proportion of alcohol-abusing/dependent individuals during alcohol detoxification. The aim of this study was to examine the impact of a combined psychotherapeutic-

psychopharmacological (either with mirtazapine or venlafaxine) treatment of these symptoms during the early withdrawal phase of alcohol compared to a group treated only with psychotherapy. A total of 60 alcohol-dependent/abusing subjects randomly assigned to three groups (psychotherapy, psychotherapy plus mirtazapine, psychotherapy plus venlafaxine) were studied. Assessment of psychopathology and global functioning throughout a 4-5-week detoxification period was done by the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HARS), the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS), and the Global Assessment Scale (GAS). At baseline, high scores of anxiety and depression were recorded (HARS: controls: 33.1+/-7.8, mirtazapine: 33.2+/-12.6, venlafaxine: 36.6+/-5.4; HDRS: controls: 39.5+/-7.4, mirtazapine: 37.9+/-7.8, venlafaxine: 41.9+/-4.5). A marked improvement ($p < 0.000$) was evidenced in all groups by the end of the detoxification period. However, patients on mirtazapine improved significantly more compared to the other two groups (HARS: controls: 9.6+/-7.6, mirtazapine: 4.3+/-4.4*, venlafaxine: 7.2+/-4.1, * $p = 0.011$; HDRS: controls: 8.6+/-7.9, mirtazapine: 3.8+/-3.2*, venlafaxine: 8.2+/-3.5, * $p = 0.017$; GAS: controls: 79.5+/-9.4, mirtazapine: 87.5+/-5.5**, venlafaxine: 83.0+/-8.0, ** $p = 0.006$). It is concluded that addition of mirtazapine, but not venlafaxine, to a standard psychotherapy-oriented alcohol detoxification treatment may facilitate the detoxification process by minimizing psychological discomfort. Consequently, it may prove to be a facilitator for the long-term abstinence from alcohol.

Psychotropics drugs**Sexual Side Effects, Citalopram & Paroxetine**

▪ **INCIDENCE OF SEXUAL SIDE EFFECTS IN REFRACTORY DEPRESSION DURING TREATMENT WITH CITALOPRAM OR PAROXETINE**

Authors : Landen M, Hogberg P, Thase ME. - From the Section of Psychiatry St. Goran, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden (Dr. Landen); Bristol-Myers Squibb, Bromma, Sweden (Mr. Hogberg); the Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center (Dr. Thase); and the Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic (Dr. Thase), Pittsburgh, Pa.

Summary: OBJECTIVE: The incidence of sexual dysfunction due to antidepressant drugs reported in pre-marketing clinical efficacy trials is often several times lower than in subsequent clinical experiences and independent reports. Although it is commonly believed that the reason for this discrepancy is that the nonleading questions employed in conventional clinical trials underestimate sexual dysfunction while the direct questioning used in independent trials provides more accurate data, few studies have actually compared these 2 methods. METHOD: In this study, 119 patients with a DSM-IV-defined major depressive episode (82 women and 37 men) who had been treated with but not responded to a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI; either citalopram or paroxetine) were assessed regarding sexual functioning by means of open-ended questions and direct questioning at baseline (after SSRI treatment only) and after 4 weeks of SSRI treatment plus buspirone or placebo. RESULTS: More patients reported sexual dysfunction in response to direct questioning (41%) as compared with spontaneous report (6%) ($p < .001$). Sexual dysfunction correlated with the duration of the depressive episode, but not with age, dose of SSRI, plasma level of SSRI, duration of SSRI treatment, or any measurement of depression. No statistically significant differences regarding

the incidence of sexual dysfunction were found between the citalopram and the paroxetine groups. **Conclusion:** *Open-ended questions are an insufficient tool to estimate sexual dysfunction, and premarketing clinical trials should therefore include basic explicit assessments. The failure to find a correlation between treatment duration and sexual dysfunction adds to the notion that sexual side effects due to SSRIs do not abate over time.*

Clozapine & Cardiac Effects

■ ADVERSE CARDIAC EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH CLOZAPINE.

Authors : Merrill DB, Dec GW, Goff DC. - *New York State Psychiatric Institute, Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York, NY; daggerHarvard Medical School and the Heart Failure and Transplantation Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA and double daggerHarvard Medical School and the Psychiatry Service of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA

Source : J Clin Psychopharmacol. 2005 Feb;25(1):32-41. Related Articles, Links

Summary: OBJECTIVE: To review the published literature on serious adverse cardiac events associated with the atypical antipsychotic agent, clozapine, and to make recommendations for cardiac assessment of candidates for clozapine treatment and for monitoring of cardiac status after treatment is initiated. DATA SOURCES: We searched the PubMed and MEDLINE databases for articles published from 1970 to 2004 that contain the keywords "clozapine and myocarditis," "clozapine and cardiomyopathy," "clozapine and cardiotoxicity," "clozapine and sudden death" or "clozapine and mortality." We also manually searched the bibliographies of these articles for related sources. STUDY SELECTION: We reviewed the 30 case reports, case series, laboratory and clinical trials, data mining studies, and previous reviews identified by this search. DATA SYNTHESIS: Recent evidence suggests that clozapine is associated with a low (0.015% to 0.188%) risk of potentially fatal myocarditis or cardiomyopathy. The drug is not known to be independently associated with pathologic prolongation of the QTc interval, but it may contribute to pathologic QTc prolongation in patients with other risk factors for this condition. **Conclusions:** *The low risk of a serious adverse cardiac event should be outweighed by a reduction in suicide risk for most patients taking clozapine. We provide recommendations for assessing and monitoring cardiac status in patients prior to and after initiation of treatment with clozapine.*

Clozapine & Clinical Review

■ [CLOZAPINE, 10 YEARS AFTER -- A CLINICAL REVIEW] [ARTICLE IN FRENCH]

Authors : Llorca PM, Pere JJ. - CHU Gabriel Montpied, 58, rue Montalembert, 63000 Clermont Ferrand, France

Source : Encephale. 2004 Sep-Oct;30(5):474-91. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Clozapine was one of the major advances in the treatment of schizophrenia since the introduction of the classic antipsychotic agent chlorpromazine in the 1950s. Over the past 10 years, clozapine has become the reference compound for the development of new antipsychotics, and new drugs have been developed which have also claimed atypical status. The indications of clozapine were recently extended to Psychosis in Parkinson's disease and harmonized in the European Union. This provides the opportunity to update the data on clozapine in

the treatment of schizophrenia. In this article we review current clinical evidence in schizophrenia to address the following issues: 1) Efficacy in refractory/positive symptoms: a systematic and critical analysis of 14 double-blind clinical trials in comparison with both standard and novel antipsychotics show consistent findings in favour of clozapine, with all but three of the reports demonstrating superiority. The review of studies allow us to say little about the predictors of treatment response, time to clozapine response and about the impact of clozapine on the quality of patients' life and longer-term outcome. Treatment options for clozapine non-responders are reviewed. 2) Risk of EPS: clozapine is considered to have a minimal risk of EPS and in all studies where a valid methodology was used, a clear superiority over the other neuroleptics is demonstrated. It is pointed out that, if the prevalence and incidence of EPS with clozapine is low, it is not zero. All the studies assessing clozapine treatment for TD have major methodological limitations, so no final conclusion can be drawn. 3) Efficacy for primary and secondary negative symptoms and neurocognitive effects: the data of clinical studies where negative symptoms scales were used favour clozapine in terms of improvement. However most of the studies were carried out in populations with predominantly positive symptoms. With regard to the need to distinguish primary and secondary symptoms, data are conflicting regarding the benefit of clozapine. Due to the lack of studies with a valid methodology, no definitive conclusion can be drawn about the efficacy on clozapine on the deficit syndrome and on neurocognitive disorders. 4) Impact on suicide risk: 4 out of 6 retrospective studies provide evidence for the ability of clozapine therapy to reduce suicidal behaviour. The results of a recent randomized, parallel-group study designed to compare clozapine versus olanzapine in preventing suicide attempts seems to confirm this hypothesis. We also address the tolerability and safety data, especially haematologic, comitial, cardiovascular and metabolic side-effects. The effectiveness of blood monitoring for the management of neutropenia and agranulocytosis demands that the recommendations are strictly followed. The use of clozapine at doses higher than 600 mg daily should follow published recommendations, in order to minimize the risk of seizures; these include anticonvulsant regimens based on blood levels. With regard to the cardiovascular mortality, if clozapine therapy has negligible effects on QT interval, its association with potential fatal myocarditis cannot be excluded in young patients who should be investigated if they develop cardiac symptoms in the first weeks of treatment. Available data support the notion that the frequency of bodyweight gain is high with several new antipsychotics, including clozapine. Potential long term effects of bodyweight gain on mortality and morbidity have to be taken into consideration. The pharmacological mechanisms underlying the "unique clozapine profile" is discussed. Clozapine remains the only antipsychotic with efficacy at relatively low D2 receptor occupancy. The pharmacogenetic and pharmacokinetic aspects are also reviewed. Finally, the place of clozapine in the current treatment of schizophrenia is highlighted to inform the development of guidelines for clinical management.

Quality of life, Typical & Atypical Antipsychotics

■ [RELATION BETWEEN SUBJECTIVE WELL BEING AND PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT IN PATIENTS WITH PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS]

Authors : Antonini V, Corradi A, Buizza C, Vittorielli M, Pioli R, Rossi G. - IRCCS Centro S. Giovanni Dio-Fatebenefratelli, Brescia. ricerca.psichiatria@oh-fbf.it

Source : Recent Prog Med. 2004 Dec;95(12):581-4. Related Articles, Links

Summary: AIMS: The present study aims to investigate whether exists a meaningful relation between quality of life and subjective well being with regard to the pharmacological treatment (antipsychotic typical versus atypical) in a sample of people with psychotic disorders integrated in a Community Residential Rehabilitation Centre; to examine whether the different antipsychotic treatment is correlated to a different answer to the psychosocial rehabilitation intervention in terms of significant improvement in the positive and negative symptomatology, subjective well-being and quality of life. **METHOD:** All patients, who suffer from schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder according to DSM-IV criteria, treated with antipsychotic and stabilized from at least one month, were enrolled in the study. **RESULTS:** 32 patients have participated in the study: 22 patients treated with atypical drugs and 10 with typical. The analysis of the collected data didn't show any significant statistical difference at baseline with regard to symptomatology, subjective well-being and quality of life. From the statistical analysis of the data to the endpoint, after a month of psychosocial rehabilitation, we found a statistically meaningful improvement in all the areas inquired in the group of the patients dealt with antipsychotic atypical drugs. **Conclusion:** *The results confirm that the atypical antipsychotics are more efficacy, than typical, to improve symptomatology, subjective well-being and quality of life of psychiatric patients.*

LAMOTRIGINE & Complex elderly patients

■ TOLERABILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF LAMOTRIGINE IN COMPLEX ELDERLY PATIENTS.

Authors : Aulakh JS, Hawkins JW, Athwal HS, Sheikh JI, Yesavage J, Tinklenberg JR.- VA Palo Alto Health Care System and Mental Illness Research, Educational and Clinical Center and Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine

Source : J Geriatr Psychiatry Neurol. 2005 Mar;18(1):8-11. Related Articles, Links

Summary: There is paucity of medical literature on the use of lamotrigine in elderly patients who have behavior problems and diverse psychiatric syndromes. This article is a retrospective case series summarizing the authors' experience with this medication. In a 20-patient case series from an institutional review board-approved retrospective chart review, the tolerability and efficacy of lamotrigine was evaluated for the management of agitated and aggressive behaviors in nursing home patients with a range of psychiatric and medical diagnoses. Nineteen of the elderly nursing home patients tolerated lamotrigine treatment, and 18 showed modest clinical improvement. These results support the authors' belief that controlled clinical investigations of this medication should be performed.

SEVERE delirium & Donepezil

■ SEVERE DELIRIUM DUE TO BASAL FOREBRAIN VASCULAR LESION AND EFFICACY OF DONEPEZIL

Authors : Kobayashi K, Higashima M, Mutou K, Kidani T, Tachibana O, Yamashita J, Koshino Y. - Department of Psychiatry and Neurobiology, Kanazawa University Graduate School of Medical Sciences, 13-1, Takara-machi, Kanazawa, Ishikawa-ken, 920-8641, Japan. kobakatu@med.m.kanazawa-u.ac.jp

Source : Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2004 Nov;28(7):1189-94. Related Articles, Links

Summary: A severe intractable delirium caused by the basal forebrain vascular lesion and its dramatic recovery after donepezil administration were reported. A 68-year-old man had suffered for a month from delirium of mixed type caused by the right basal forebrain vascular lesion after surgery for craniopharyngioma. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed hemorrhagic infarcts in the head of the right caudate nucleus and the right basal forebrain of the medial septal nucleus, diagonal band of Broca and nucleus basalis of Meynert. He had been treated with anti-psychotics, anti-depressants and hypnotics, which resulted in little improvement. Donepezil administration dramatically improved his intractable delirium at the 19th post-donepezil administration day, but this was followed by amnesic symptoms. Clinical correlates of delirium with the basal forebrain lesion and efficacy of donepezil support the cholinergic theory of delirium.

Clozapine, Sleep, BD & SCZ

■ EFFECTS OF CLOZAPINE ON SLEEP IN BIPOLAR AND SCHIZOAFFECTIVE DISORDERS.

Authors : Armitage R, Cole D, Suppes T, Ozcan ME.

Department of Psychiatry, Sleep Study Unit, The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, 2201 Inwood Road, Dallas, TX 75235, USA. Roseanne.Armitage@med.umich.edu

Source : Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2004 Nov;28(7):1065-70. Related Articles, Links

Summary: **OBJECTIVE:** Sleep disturbances are strongly associated with mood disorders, although the majority of data have been obtained in patients with major depressive disorder. Studies reporting results in bipolar disorder are few, and results have not been consistent. Clozapine is a prototype of atypical antipsychotics, which is effective in improving symptoms of manic episodes in patients with bipolar disorder, or schizoaffective disorder, bipolar type and has been shown to influence sleep in other psychiatric disorders. The present study evaluated the sleep effects of clozapine in bipolar and schizoaffective disorders. **METHODS:** Participants were 11 women and 4 men (range:28-53 years of age, mean 40.9+/-8.6 years), all with a history of mania by DSM-IV criteria for either bipolar I disorder or schizoaffective disorder, bipolar type. They participated in a sleep study at baseline and again after 6 months initiation of clozapine add-on therapy. **RESULTS:** Sleep latency was longer on clozapine and the number of awakenings were increased, whereas time in bed (TIB) and total sleep period (TSP) were increased (range: $F=6.2-17.9$; $df=1,12$; $p<0.05$). Although none of the individual sleep stage showed significant treatment changes, both Stage 2 and slow-wave sleep were increased and Stage 2 decreased on clozapine. Subjective sleep measures improved on clozapine with a small but significant improvement in how rested patients felt upon awakening ($t=-2.1$; $df=26$; $p<0.05$).

Conclusion: *Clozapine prolonged sleep latency, improved restedness, and increased total sleep time. Although lack of a control group limits interpretation of these results, they are in general agreement with studies in other psychiatric populations, and support the view that clozapine is primarily a NREM sleep enhancer. The improvement in restedness may be of positive clinical consequence.*

OLANZAPINE & DEPOT ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUG

▪ **SWITCHING DEPOT ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUG RESPONDERS TO ORAL OLANZAPINE.**

Authors : Godleski LS, Goldsmith LJ, Vieweg WV, Zettwoch N, Stikovac D, Lewis S. - Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Louisville, KY, USA

Source : Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2005 Jan;29(1):141-4. Related Articles, Links

Summary: In an open-label study, 13 patients taking depot antipsychotic medication for greater than 3 years were switched to oral olanzapine. The first 3-month experience has been previously reported. We now describe a second 3-month experience and integrate our observations into a cumulative 6-month report. Monthly, we assessed patients using clinical ratings [Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS), Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF), Mini-Mental State Exam (MMSE), and Clinical Global Improvement Scale (CGI)] and side effect parameters [Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS), Association for Methodology and Documentation in Psychiatry psychotropic side effect rating scale (AMDP-5), and weights]. Olanzapine patients showed statistically significant improvement (baseline to endpoint sixth month) in GAF ($p=0.015$), MMSE ($p=0.022$), CGI improvement, and AIMS ($p=0.038$). There was no statistically significant change in PANSS, CGI severity, or AMDP-5 overall side effects. Weight gain over 6 months averaged 8.9 lb. All patients completed the study. Compliance was estimated at 90%, and 81% of patients chose to continue on the oral olanzapine. One patient was hospitalized at the conclusion of the study. Our findings suggest that clinicians may consider oral olanzapine as a viable alternative to depot antipsychotic medications, balancing clinical improvement in some clinical measures with lack of improvement in other clinical measures; and balancing improvement in abnormal involuntary movements with weight gain and its sequelae.

Risperidone & TD

▪ **[THERAPY OF TIC-DISORDERS] [ARTICLE IN GERMAN]**

Authors : Roessner V, Banaschewski T, Rothenberger A. Klinik für Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universität Göttingen. vroessn@gwdg.de

Source : Z Kinder Jugendpsychiatr Psychother. 2004 Nov;32(4):245-63. Related Articles, Links

Summary: BACKGROUND: Within the last decade therapeutic approaches to tic disorders are reflected in many new studies. The advent of novel neuroleptics and the more sophisticated behavioural therapeutic techniques may give new hope to children and adolescents with tic disorders. OBJECTIVE: Hence, the progress in the field should be explored to find out the state of the art. METHOD: A critical review of the empirically based literature and practical experience. RESULTS: Worldwide, drug treatment with clonidine and (from the group of novel antipsychotics) risperidone show the broadest empirical basis while in Europe benzamides have a good empirical clinical background. Behaviour therapy presents more and more helpful empirical data.

Conclusions: Risperidone may become the first-line drug in treatment of tic disorders and behaviour therapy might be increasingly used within a multimodal treatment program.

BZD & DEPENDENCE

▪ **BENZODIAZEPINE DEPENDENCE.**

Authors : Khong E, Sim MG, Hulse G. - Drug and Alcohol Office, Centre for Postgraduate Medicine, Edith Cowan University. eric.khong@health.wa.gov.au

Source : Aust Fam Physician. 2004 Nov;33(11):923-6. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Background: Benzodiazepine dependency can occur as a result of treatment for anxiety disorders or sleep disturbance. While benzodiazepine withdrawal can be challenging, cessation of use can be even more difficult if there are other comorbidities such as oestrogen deficiency with vasomotor symptoms and anxiety disorders. Objective: This article provides practical information for general practitioners in the management of patients with benzodiazepine dependence. Discussion: Some patients may have common medical presentations and coexisting drug dependence. It is often difficult to separate these two issues. In the case of benzodiazepine dependence, gradual withdrawal over time and nonpharmacological treatment of the symptoms of withdrawal such as anxiety or insomnia is effective. Better outcomes are achieved where the GP discusses and plans strategies well in advance with the patient. Treatment often involves multiple interventions from various health professionals. General practitioners are ideally placed to coordinate such treatment.

BZD, ANTEROGRADE AMNESIA & OVERDOSE

▪ **CLINICALLY RELEVANT ANTEROGRADE AMNESIA AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH BLOOD LEVELS OF BENZODIAZEPINES IN SUICIDE ATTEMPTERS WHO TOOK AN OVERDOSE.**

Authors : Verwey B, Muntendam A, Ensing K, Essink G, Pasker-de Jong PC, Willekens FL, Zitman FG. - Ziekenhuis Rijnstate, Postbus 9555, 6800 TA Arnhem, The Netherlands. bverwey@wxs.nl

Source : Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2005 Jan;29(1):47-53. Epub 2004 Nov 19. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The relationship between anterograde amnesia, sedation and plasma levels of benzodiazepines was studied prospectively in a group of 24 patients who took an overdose of benzodiazepines. Patients were tested on two sequential days after having taken an overdose. Anterograde amnesia was tested by using a verbal recall test and a photo recognition test. Sedation was scored on a visual analogue scale (VAS) by the patient and the interviewer. The concentration of benzodiazepines in plasma was measured by using a radioreceptor assay that adds benzodiazepines and their active metabolites. The cumulative amount of benzodiazepines was expressed as diazepam equivalents (DZE). Diazepam equivalents determined by this radioreceptor assay were significantly higher on the first day than on the second day. Ratings on the verbal recall test were significantly lower on the first day than on the second day. There was a significant relation between decrease of diazepam equivalents and increase of verbal recall: more than 30% of increase of verbal recall was explained by decrease of diazepam equivalents. There was not a strong relation between decrease of diazepam equivalents and reduction of level of sedation as scored by the patients. There was almost no relation between decrease of diazepam equivalents and reduction of level of sedation as scored by the interviewer. No relation was found between verbal recall, sedation and diazepam equivalents. There was no relation

between diazepam equivalents and photo recognition. It was concluded that anterograde amnesia was strongly associated with benzodiazepines in patients who take benzodiazepines in an overdose. Sedation does not predict the degree of anterograde amnesia.

QUETIAPINE & CORTICAL EFFECTS

■ CORTICAL EFFECTS OF QUETIAPINE IN FIRST-EPISEODE SCHIZOPHRENIA: A PRELIMINARY FUNCTIONAL MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING STUDY.

Authors : Jones HM, Brammer MJ, O'Toole M, Taylor T, Ohlsen RI, Brown RG, Purvis R, Williams S, Pilowsky LS.

Section of Neurochemical Imaging, Institute of Psychiatry, Kings College London, 1 Windsor Walk, London SE5 8AF, United Kingdom. hugh.jones@iop.kcl.ac.uk

Source : Biol Psychiatry. 2004 Dec 15;56(12):938-42. Related Articles, Links

Summary: BACKGROUND: Quetiapine improves both psychotic symptoms and cognitive function in schizophrenia. The neural basis of these actions is poorly understood. METHODS: Three subject groups underwent a single functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) session: drug-naive (n = 7) and quetiapine-treated samples of patients with schizophrenia (n = 8) and a healthy control group (n = 8). The fMRI session included an overt verbal fluency task and a passive auditory stimulation task. RESULTS: In the verbal fluency task, there was significantly increased activation in the left inferior frontal cortex in the quetiapine-treated patients and the healthy control sample compared with the drug-naive sample. During auditory stimulation, the healthy control group and stably treated group produced significantly greater activation in the superior temporal gyrus than the drug-naive sample. **Conclusions:** *Quetiapine treatment is associated with altered blood oxygen level-dependent responses in both the prefrontal and temporal cortex that cannot be accounted for by improved task performance subsequent to drug treatment.*

PAROXETINE & Clomipramine in AN with DE

■ [PAROXETINE VERSUS CLOMIPRAMINE IN FEMALE ADOLESCENTS SUFFERING FROM ANOREXIA NERVOSA AND DEPRESSIVE EPISODE--A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY ON TOLERABILITY, REASONS FOR DISCONTINUING THE ANTIDEPRESSIVE TREATMENT AND DIFFERENT OUTCOME MEASUREMENTS] [ARTICLE IN GERMAN]

Authors : Strobel M, Warnke A, Roth M, Schulze U. - Klinik und Poliklinik für Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie und Psychotherapie der Julius-Maximilian-Universität Würzburg

Source : Z Kinder Jugendpsychiatr Psychother. 2004 Nov;32(4):279-89. Related Articles, Links

Summary: OBJECTIVES: So far, there have only been few studies concerning the question of indication and efficacy of antidepressive medication in children and adolescents with anorexia nervosa and depressive episode in the course of an inpatient treatment. In addition, there is a lack of studies comparing the tolerability and efficacy of different antidepressants given to anorectic patients of this particular age group. This study compares paroxetine, a specific SRI, with clomipramine, a TCA with SRI activity, concerning the frequency and quality of adverse side effects, the frequency and the

reasons for discontinuating the antidepressive treatment and different outcome measurements. METHODS: 83 female patients, aged 10.9 to 18.1 years, who underwent an inpatient treatment at the Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychotherapy at the University of Würzburg, Germany, were enrolled in this retrospective study. All of them met the ICD-10 criteria for anorexia nervosa and depressive episode and received an antidepressant medication with clomipramine or paroxetine. We collected data from basic documentation, treatment reports, and the multiaxial classification (MAS). Outcome measurements were the duration of treatment (days) and the increase of body weight (kg/m²). RESULTS: The discontinuation of the antidepressive treatment due to adverse side effects or a lack of efficacy was significantly more frequent with clomipramine than paroxetine (33.3 vs. 15.4%). The increase of body weight (2.8 vs. 2.6 kg/m²) was similar in both groups, but the duration of treatment was significantly shorter under paroxetine (71.9 vs. 96.5 days). **Conclusions:** *A shorter duration of treatment, faster increase of body weight, lower percentage of discontinuing the antidepressive medication and last but not least economic reasons lead to the conclusion, that paroxetine should be preferred in female adolescents with anorexia nervosa and depressive episode. However, prospective studies are needed to confirm our findings.*

OLANZAPINE & ACUTE AGITATION

■ INTRAMUSCULAR OLANZAPINE: A REVIEW OF ITS USE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE AGITATION.

Authors : Wagstaff AJ, Easton J, Scott LJ. - Adis International Limited, Auckland, New Zealand

Source : CNS Drugs. 2005;19(2):147-64. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Intramuscular olanzapine (Zyprexa((R))) is a rapid-acting atypical antipsychotic drug that is also indicated for use in patients with agitation associated with schizophrenia or bipolar mania, the focus of this review. Evidence from three well designed trials indicates that this formulation of olanzapine is at least as effective as intramuscular haloperidol or lorazepam in the treatment of patients with acute agitation associated with schizophrenia or bipolar mania, and has a faster onset of action. Although transient reductions in blood pressure and heart rate may occur in some patients administered intramuscular olanzapine, preliminary evidence of a general lack of clinical effect on the corrected QT (QTc) interval and a low incidence of extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS) is promising. The parenteral formulation of olanzapine appears to offer an effective, fast-acting and generally well tolerated alternative in the treatment of this significant behavioural problem.

CARBAMAZEPINE, PEROSPİRONE & AKATHISIA

■ EFFICACY OF CARBAMAZEPINE AGAINST NEUROLEPTIC-INDUCED AKATHISIA IN TREATMENT WITH PEROSPİRONE: CASE SERIES.

Authors : Masui T, Kusumi I, Takahashi Y, Koyama T. - Department of Psychiatry, Hokkaido University Graduate School of Medicine, Kita 15 Nishi 7, Kita-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido 060-8638, Japan.

Source : Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2005 Feb;29(2):343-6. Epub 2005 Jan 06. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Neuroleptic-induced akathisia is a distressing side effect of antipsychotics, and it is unmanageable in some cases.

The authors report three cases of schizophrenia whose neuroleptic-induced akathisia did not respond to representative anti-akathisia drugs such as beta-adrenergic antagonists, anticholinergic agents, benzodiazepines and antihistaminergics, and they showed a marked improvement of it without worsening of psychotic symptoms during a combination treatment with carbamazepine and perospirone, a serotonin-dopamine antagonist developed in Japan. As the mechanism of current observation, we assumed that carbamazepine affected the pharmacokinetics of perospirone, and change in the proportion of perospirone and its major active metabolite (ID-15036). Further investigations including the monitoring pharmacokinetics of perospirone and ID-15036 under concomitant use of carbamazepine should be carried out to explain the mechanism of the current experience.

Topiramate, Anti-convulsant & Eating disorder

■ TOPIRAMATE FOR BINGE EATING DISORDER.

Authors : De Bernardi C, Ferraris S, D'Innella P, Do F, Torre E. - Department of Psychiatry-University of Eastern Piedmont-Novara, Italy

Source : Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2005 Feb;29(2):339-41. Epub 2004 Dec 28. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Topiramate is a new anti convulsant agent that acts on the voltage-activated sodium channels and on the glutamate and GABA receptors; it is furthermore able to reduce hunger and therefore contributes to loss of weight. The authors report the case of a patient suffering from binge eating disorder, who was unresponsive to several therapeutic plans but was successfully treated with topiramate.

Suicidality

CG & Suicidality

■ SUICIDALITY AND BEREAVEMENT: COMPLICATED GRIEF AS PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER PRESENTING GREATEST RISK FOR SUICIDALITY.

Authors : Latham AE, Prigerson HG. - The Department of Epidemiology and Public Health at Yale University School of Medicine in New Haven, CT, USA

Source : Suicide Life Threat Behav. 2004 Winter;34(4):350-62. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The influence of complicated grief (CG) on suicidality among bereaved adults was examined. The Yale Evaluation of Suicidality scale and the Inventory of Complicated Grief-Revised were administered to 309 bereaved adults in face-to-face interviews conducted at baseline (6.2 months post-loss) and at follow-up (10.8 months post-loss). Cross-sectionally, CG was associated with a 6.58 (95% CI: 1.74-18.0) times greater likelihood of "high suicidality" at baseline, and an 11.30 (95% CI: 3.33-38.10) times greater risk of high suicidality at follow-up, after controlling for gender, race, major depressive disorder (MDD), posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and social support. Longitudinally, CG at baseline was associated with an 8.21 (95% CI: 2.49-27.0) times greater likelihood of high suicidality at follow-up, controlling for the above confounders. The study results indicate that CG substantially heightened the risk of suicidality after controlling for important confounders such as MDD and PTSD, suggesting that CG poses an independent psychiatric risk for suicidal thoughts and actions.

Irritability, Impulsivity & Suicidal ideation

■ THE ASSOCIATION OF IRRITABILITY & IMPULSIVITY WITH SUICIDAL IDEATION AMONG 15- TO 20-YEAR-OLD MALES.

Authors : Conner KR, Meldrum S, Wieczorek WF, Duberstein PR, Welte JW. - University of Rochester Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry, Center for the Study and Prevention of Suicide and Laboratory of Personality and Development, NY 14642, USA. Kenneth_Conner@urmc.rochester.edu

Source : Suicide Life Threat Behav. 2004 Winter;34(4):363-73. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Information on the association of impulsivity and measures of aggression with suicidal ideation in adolescents and young adults is limited. Data were gathered from a community sample of 625 adolescent and young adult males. Analyses were based on multivariate generalized estimating equations. Impulsivity and irritability were associated strongly with suicidal ideation after accounting for alcohol dependence and other aggression-related constructs including psychopathy. Given that irritable, impulsive adolescent males appear to contemplate suicidal behavior, their heightened suicide risk may be anticipated and mitigated.

Suicidal patients & Affective states

■ DESPERATION & OTHER AFFECTIVE STATES IN SUICIDAL PATIENTS.

Authors : Hendin H, Maltzberger JT, Haas AP, Szanto K, Rabinowicz H. - American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, New York, NY 10028, USA. hhendin@afsp.org

Source : Suicide Life Threat Behav. 2004 Winter;34(4):386-94. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Data collected from 26 therapists who were treating patients when they died by suicide were used to identify intense affective states in such patients preceding the suicide. Eleven therapists provided comparable data on 26 patients they had treated who were seriously depressed but not suicidal. Although the two groups had similar numbers diagnosed with MDD, the suicide patients showed a significantly higher total number of intense affects in addition to depression. The acute affective state most associated with a suicide crisis was desperation. Hopelessness, rage, abandonment, self-hatred, and anxiety were also significantly more frequently evidenced in the suicide patients.

Substance use/abuse & Suicidal ideation

■ SUBSTANCE USE, SUICIDAL IDEATION & ATTEMPTS IN CHILDREN & ADOLESCENTS.

Authors : Wu P, Hoven CW, Liu X, Cohen P, Fuller CJ, Shaffer D. - Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, and the New York State Psychiatric Institute, NY 10032, USA. wup@childpsych.columbia.edu

Source : Suicide Life Threat Behav. 2004 Winter;34(4):408-20. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Using data from a community sample of youth (N = 1,458; ages 9-17), this study assessed the association between adolescent substance use/abuse and suicidal behaviors. Suicide attempts were strongly associated with alcohol abuse and dependence, followed by frequent cigarette smoking. The associations remained significant even after controlling for depression. The associations between substance use/abuse and suicidal ideation were no longer significant after controlling for depression. These findings highlight the important role that substance use plays in adolescent suicidal behaviors.

OTHERS psychotic disorders

Disruptive behavior disorders & Risperidone

▪ **SHORT- AND LONG-TERM EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF RISPERIDONE IN ADULTS WITH DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR DISORDERS.**

Authors : Gagiano C, Read S, Thorpe L, Eerdeken M, Van Hove I. - Westdene Research Center, PO Box 29788, Danhof, 9310, South Africa, cctrust@intekom.co.za

Source : Psychopharmacology (Berl). 2005 Jan 25; [Epub ahead of print] Related Articles, Links

Summary: RATIONALE: Function in society can be severely affected by disruptive behaviors in adults. OBJECTIVES: To examine the efficacy and safety of risperidone in the treatment of disruptive behavior disorders in intellectually disabled adults. METHODS: Intellectually disabled patients with disruptive behavior disorder were randomly assigned to receive risperidone (n=39) in a flexible dosage ranging from 1 to 4 mg/day (mean dosage, 1.45±0.08 mg/day) or placebo (n=38) for 4 weeks of double-blind treatment. Efficacy at endpoint was measured primarily by using the Aberrant Behavior Checklist (ABC); secondary efficacy measures included the Behavior Problems Inventory and Clinical Global Impressions scales. After this 4-week period, patients could enter open-label treatment with risperidone for 48 weeks. RESULTS: Risperidone was well tolerated, and patients treated with risperidone demonstrated significantly greater improvement at endpoint on the ABC than those who received placebo [-27.3 points (52.8% improvement) versus -14.9 points (31.3% improvement); P=0.036] and also improved on Behavior Problems Inventory and Clinical Global Impressions ratings. Over the 48-week, open-label follow-up period, there was a further decrease of 6.3 points (P<=0.05) on the ABC for patients who initially received risperidone and a decrease of 11.3 points (P<=0.05) for patients who initially received placebo and were switched to open-label risperidone. These results were achieved with a mean modal dosage of 1.8 mg/day. **Conclusion:** Risperidone is efficacious and well tolerated in managing disruptive behavior disorders in adults with intellectual disability.

MOH & CMLS

▪ **MEDICATION-OVERUSE HEADACHE: SIMILARITIES WITH DRUG ADDICTION.**

Authors : Calabresi P, Cupini LM. - Clinica Neurologica, Dipartimento di Neuroscienze, Università Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy & IRCCS Fondazione Santa Lucia, Rome, Italy

Source : Trends Pharmacol Sci. 2005 Feb;26(2):62-8. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Medication-overuse headache (MOH) is a clinically important entity and it is now well documented that the regular use of acute symptomatic medication by people with migraine or tension-type headache increases the risk of aggravation of the primary headache. MOH is one of the most common causes of chronic migraine-like syndrome. In this article, we analyse the possible mechanisms that underlie sensitization in MOH by comparing these mechanisms with those reported for other forms of drug addiction. Moreover, the evidence for cognitive impulsivity in drug overuse in headache and in other forms of addiction associated with dysfunction of the frontostriatal system will be discussed. An integrative hypothesis for compulsive reward-seeking in MOH will be presented.

Ziprasidone, Haloperidol & Striatal D2 RO

▪ **STRIATAL DOPAMINERGIC D2 RECEPTOR OCCUPANCY AND CLINICAL EFFICACY IN PSYCHOSIS EXACERBATION: A 123I-IBZM STUDY WITH ZIPRASIDONE AND HALOPERIDOL.**

Authors : Corripio I, Catafau AM, Perez V, Puigdemont D, Mena E, Aguilar Y, Carrio I, Alvarez E. - Department of Psychiatry, Hospital de la Sta. Creu i St. Pau C/ Sant Antoni Maria Claret 167 08025 Barcelona, Spain. icorripio@hsp.santpau.es

Source : Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2005 Jan;29(1):91-6. Epub 2004 Nov 23. Related Articles, Links

Summary: OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study was to compare striatal dopaminergic D2 receptor occupancy (D2 RO) induced by ziprasidone and haloperidol and its relationship with clinical response and extrapyramidal side effects (EPS) in patients with acute psychosis exacerbation. METHOD: Twenty patients hospitalized with an acute psychosis exacerbation were randomised in a single-blind study to receive either ziprasidone (80-120 mg/day) or haloperidol (5-20 mg/day) for more than 2 weeks. When stable doses were achieved, data on 123I-IBZM single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT), as well as data on clinical efficacy (positive and negative symptoms scale [PANSS]) and EPS (Simpson Angus scale [SAS]), were compared between the two groups of patients. Clinical response was defined as a percentage of change of >30% in PANSS. Striatal D2 RO and clinical data were also compared between responders and nonresponders on each treatment group. RESULTS: All patients on haloperidol and four patients on ziprasidone showed EPS. Mean D2 RO was significantly higher in the haloperidol (74.7±3.5) than in the ziprasidone (60.2±14.4) group (Mann Whitney U-test [M-W U-test] 8.50; p=0.002). Five patients were responders, and five were nonresponders on each group of treatment. Haloperidol responders and nonresponders did not differ in D2 RO, duration of treatment, doses or EPS. Ziprasidone responders were on higher doses than nonresponders and showed higher D2 RO although below 74%. A positive correlation of ziprasidone D2 RO was found with dose (r Spearman 0.87; p=0.001) and with SAS scores (r Spearman 0.88; p=0.001). **Conclusions:** Ziprasidone induces lower D2 RO and EPS than haloperidol, which is consistent with an atypical antipsychotic profile. A direct relationship of ziprasidone D2 RO with dose, clinical efficacy and EPS has been found in this study. These data suggest that high ziprasidone doses might be more beneficial in patients with psychosis exacerbation and claim for caution regarding EPS appearance with such high dosages.

TD symptoms & TODS - PR

▪ **FURTHER PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE TOURETTE'S DISORDER SCALE-PARENT RATED VERSION (TODS-PR).**

Authors : Storch EA, Murphy TK, Geffken GR, Soto O, Sajid M, Allen P, Roberti JW, Killiany EM, Goodman WK. - Department of Psychiatry, University of Florida, Box 100234, Gainesville, FL 32610, USA. estorch@psychiatry.ufl.edu

Source : Child Psychiatry Hum Dev. 2004 Winter;35(2):107-20. Related Articles, Links

Summary: This study evaluated the psychometric properties of the Tourette's Disorder Scale-Parent Rated (TODS-PR), a 15-item parent-rated instrument that assesses a range of common symptoms seen in childhood Tourette's Disorder (TD) patients including tics, obsessions, compulsions, inattention,

hyperactivity, aggression, and emotional disturbances. Participants were 67 children and adolescents ages 6-17 years who were diagnosed with TD and/or OCD and seen as a part of a larger study. Confirmatory factor analyses supported the original 4-factor structure of the TODS-PR with some slight re-specification of factor content. Internal consistencies were acceptable for the TODS-PR Total Score and factors. The TODS-PR Total Score and factors showed good convergent validity with other measures of symptomatology and impairment. These findings suggest that the TODS-PR is a reliable and valid parent-rating scale for assessing TD symptoms.

PRENATAL ANDROGEN, SEXUAL ORIENTATION & SPATIAL ABILITIES

■ TESTING THE PRENATAL ANDROGEN HYPOTHESIS: MEASURING DIGIT RATIOS, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, AND SPATIAL ABILITIES IN ADULTS.

Authors : Van Anders SM, Hampson E. - Department of Psychology, University of Western Ontario, London, ON, Canada

Source : Horm Behav. 2005 Jan;47(1):92-8. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The present study examined whether the following variables putatively associated with prenatal androgens are inter-related in women: spatial abilities, sexual orientation, and 2nd to 4th finger (digit) length ratio (2D:4D). Participants were 99 healthy premenopausal women tested in the menstrual phase of the ovarian cycle between 0800 and 0930 hr. Women completed the Kinsey scales of sexual orientation, and were either strictly heterosexual (HS; N=79) or not-strictly heterosexual (NHS; N=20). Photocopies of the two hands were collected, and participants completed the revised Vandenberg Mental Rotations test, the Paper Folding test, and a short version of the Guilford-Zimmerman Spatial Orientation Test. Results showed that NHS women exhibited superior spatial ability relative to HS women. No significant difference was found between the HS and NHS women in the 2D:4D digit ratio. There was no association between the digit ratio and spatial performance. These results support an association between increased spatial abilities and heteroflexible sexual orientation, which may possibly be mediated by high prenatal androgens.

FORGIVENESS, PAIN, ANGER & Psychological distress —

■ FORGIVENESS & CHRONIC LOW BACK PAIN: A PRELIMINARY STUDY EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP OF FORGIVENESS TO PAIN, ANGER, & PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

Authors : Carson JW, Keefe FJ, Goli V, Fras AM, Lynch TR, Thorp SR, Buechler JL. - Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, North Carolina

Source : J Pain. 2005 Feb;6(2):84-91. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Clinical observations suggest that many patients with chronic pain have difficulty forgiving persons they perceive as having unjustly offended them in some way. By using a sample of 61 patients with chronic low back pain, this study sought to determine the reliability and variability of forgiveness assessments in patients and to examine the relationship of forgiveness to pain, anger, and psychological distress. Standardized measures were used to assess patients' current levels of forgiveness, forgiveness self-efficacy, pain, anger, and psychological distress. Results showed that forgiveness-related constructs can be reliably assessed in patients with persistent

pain, and that patients vary considerably along dimensions of forgiveness. Furthermore, correlational analyses showed that patients who had higher scores on forgiveness-related variables reported lower levels of pain, anger, and psychological distress. Additional analyses indicated that state anger largely mediated the association between forgiveness and psychological distress, as well as some of the associations between forgiveness and pain. These findings indicate that forgiveness can be reliably assessed in patients with persistent pain, and that a relationship appears to exist between forgiveness and important aspects of living with persistent pain. Perspective: This preliminary study suggests there is a relationship between forgiveness and pain, anger, and psychological distress in patients with chronic low back pain. Patients who report an inability to forgive others might be experiencing higher pain and psychological distress that are mediated by relatively higher levels of state anger.

PG & FUNCTIONAL BRAIN

■ DECISION-MAKING IMPAIRMENTS IN PATIENTS WITH PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLING.

Authors : Brand M, Kalbe E, Labudda K, Fujiwara E, Kessler J, Markowitsch HJ. - Department of Physiological Psychology, University of Bielefeld, P.O. Box 100131, 33501 Bielefeld, Germany.

Source : Psychiatry Res. 2005 Jan 30;133(1):91-9. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Pathological gambling (PG) is most likely associated with functional brain changes as well as neuropsychological and personality alterations. Recent research with the Iowa Gambling Task suggests decision-making impairments in PG. These deficits are usually attributed to disturbances in feedback processing and associated functional alterations of the orbitofrontal cortex. However, previous studies with other clinical populations found relations between executive (dorsolateral prefrontal) functions and decision-making using a task with explicit rules for gains and losses, the Game of Dice Task. In the present study, we assessed 25 male PG patients and 25 male healthy controls with the Game of Dice Task. PG patients showed pronounced deficits in the Game of Dice Task, and the frequency of risky decisions was correlated with executive functions and feedback processing. Therefore, risky decisions of PG patients might be influenced by both dorsolateral prefrontal and orbitofrontal cortex dysfunctions.

RLS & PRIMARY CARE

■ DIAGNOSING RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME (RLS) IN PRIMARY CARE.

Authors : Chaudhuri KR, Forbes A, Grosset D, Lees A, Shneerson J, Schapira A, Stillman P, Williams A. - Kings College and University Hospital Lewisham, London, UK

Source : Curr Med Res Opin. 2004 Nov;20(11):1785-95. Related Articles, Links

Summary: This paper represents a review of current opinion and information on the effective diagnosis of restless legs syndrome (RLS) in a primary care setting. RLS can be a distressing condition—it can cause serious sleep disturbance and has a significant impact on quality of life comparable to that of depression or type 2 diabetes. The prevalence of adults whose RLS is severe enough to warrant medical advice has been estimated to be approximately 3%, but only a small proportion of these patients currently report having been diagnosed in primary care, despite stating that they have presented to their GP. The

benefits of increased understanding of the symptoms of RLS and how patients present in primary care are discussed, with emphasis on how this will help GPs more effectively diagnose and manage the patients affected. Guidelines on how to diagnose RLS in a primary care setting are given—when a patient presents with sleep disturbance, RLS should be routinely considered and, where existing, be readily diagnosed in a primary care setting on the basis of the patient's clinical history, a physical examination and with the aid of four questions based on the International RLS Study Group (IRLSSG) four essential diagnostic criteria.

CFS, JRA & EMOTIONAL DISORDERS

▪ FAMILY HEALTH AND CHARACTERISTICS IN CHRONIC FATIGUE SYNDROME, JUVENILE RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS, AND EMOTIONAL DISORDERS OF CHILDHOOD.

Authors : Rangel L, Garralda ME, Jeffs J, Rose G. - Drs. Rangel and Garralda are with the Academic Unit of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Imperial College, London; Mr. Jeffs was with the Metabolic Medicine Unit, Imperial College, London; Dr. Rose is with Collingham Gardens Child Unit, London

Source : J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2005 Feb;44(2):150-8. Related Articles, Links

Summary: **OBJECTIVE:** To compare family health and characteristics in children with chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS), in juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (JRA), and emotional disorders. **METHOD:** Parents of 28 children and adolescents aged 11 to 18 years with CFS, 30 with JRA, and 27 with emotional disorders (i.e., anxiety and/or depressive disorders) were recruited from specialty clinical settings and completed interviews and questionnaires assessing family health problems, parental mental distress, illness attitudes, and family burden of illness. **RESULTS:** Parents of children with CFS were significantly more likely than those of children with JRA to report a history of CFS-like illness, high levels of mental distress, and a tendency to experience functional impairment in response to physical symptoms. Families of children with CFS were characterized by significantly greater emotional involvement and reported greater family burden related to the child's illness in comparison with families of children with JRA. **Conclusions:** *CFS in childhood and adolescence is associated with higher levels of parental CFS-like illness, mental distress, emotional involvement, and family illness burden than those observed in association with JRA, a chronic pediatric physical illness.*

CHRONIC HEADACHE & FRONTAL DYSFUNCTION

▪ FRONTAL LOBE DYSFUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC MIGRAINE: A CLINICAL-NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY.

Authors : Mongini F, Keller R, Deregibus A, Barbalonga E, Mongini T. - Department of Clinical Pathophysiology, Headache and Facial Pain Unit, University of Turin, 14 Corso Dogliotti, I-10126 Torino, Italy

Source : Psychiatry Res. 2005 Jan 30;133(1):101-6. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Neuropsychological tests have demonstrated a frontal lobe dysfunction in several psychiatric and neurological disorders. Our purpose was to examine whether similar functional differences would be found in patients with chronic migraine. The Gambling Task (GT), the Tower of Hanoi-3 (TOH-3) and the Object Alternation Test (OAT) were administered to

23 female patients previously treated for chronic migraine and to 23 healthy women who were similar to the patients in age and educational level, and the mean test scores of the two groups were compared (Student's t and Pearson correlation coefficient). The patient group scored significantly higher than the controls on the TOH-3 and, especially, the OAT. In the patients, no significant relationship was found between the neuropsychological test scores and those for the Minnesota Multiple Personality Inventory (MMPI), the Spielberg State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), and the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI). In conclusion, the data suggest a relation between chronic headache and dorsolateral function (as tested by the TOH-3) and orbitofrontal function (as tested by the OAT). The decision-making function related to ventromedial prefrontal cortex (tested by the GT) did not show a statistically significant difference between patients and controls. These neuropsychological findings seem to be partly independent of the patient's psychological traits and psychiatric disorders.

EATING DISORDERS

ANDROGEN ANTAGONIST, CITALOPRAM & BULIMIA NERVOSA

▪ EFFECTS OF THE ANDROGEN ANTAGONIST FLUTAMIDE AND THE SEROTONIN REUPTAKE INHIBITOR CITALOPRAM IN BULIMIA NERVOSA: A PLACEBO-CONTROLLED PILOT STUDY.

Authors : Sundblad C, Landen M, Eriksson T, Bergman L, Eriksson E. - Departments of *Pharmacology and daggerClinical Neuroscience, Goteborg University, Goteborg; double daggerDepartment of General and Forensic Psychiatry, Lund University, Malmo University Hospital, Malmo and section signPrivate Unit for Child Psychiatry, Goteborg, Sweden

Source : J Clin Psychopharmacol. 2005 Feb;25(1):85-88. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Prompted by previous studies suggesting that bulimia nervosa in women may be associated with elevated serum levels of testosterone, we have evaluated the possible effect of androgen antagonism in this condition. To this end, women meeting the DSM-IV criteria of bulimia nervosa, purging type, were treated in a one-center study with the androgen receptor antagonist flutamide (n = 9), the serotonin reuptake inhibitor citalopram (n = 15), flutamide plus citalopram (n = 10), or placebo (n = 12) for 3 months using a double-blind design. Self-rated global assessment of symptom intensity suggests all active treatments to be superior to placebo. The reduction in binge eating compared with baseline was statistically significant in both groups given flutamide but not in the groups given citalopram only or placebo. A moderate and reversible increase in serum transaminase levels led to discontinuation in two subjects in the flutamide group. It is concluded that blockade of androgen receptors may reduce some of the symptoms of bulimia nervosa in women.

CBD FLUOXETINE & BED

▪ EFFICACY OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY AND FLUOXETINE FOR THE TREATMENT OF BINGE EATING DISORDER: A RANDOMIZED DOUBLE-BLIND PLACEBO-CONTROLLED COMPARISON.

Authors : Grilo CM, Masheb RM, Wilson GT. - Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut.

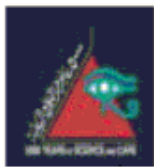
Source : Biol Psychiatry. 2005 Feb 1;57(3):301-9. Related Articles, Links

Summary: BACKGROUND: Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) and certain medications have been shown to be effective for binge eating disorder (BED), but no controlled studies have compared psychological and pharmacological therapies. We conducted a randomized, placebo-controlled study to test the efficacy of CBT and fluoxetine alone and in combination for BED. METHODS: 108 patients were randomized to one of four 16-week individual treatments: fluoxetine (60 mg/day), placebo, CBT plus fluoxetine (60 mg/day) or CBT plus placebo. Medications were provided in double-blind fashion. RESULTS: Of the 108 patients, 86 (80%) completed treatments. Remission rates (zero binges for 28 days) for completers were: 29%

(fluoxetine), 30% (placebo), 55% (CBT+fluoxetine), and 73% (CBT+placebo). Intent-to-treat (ITT) remission rates were: 22% (fluoxetine), 26% (placebo), 50% (CBT+fluoxetine), and 61% (CBT+placebo). Completer and ITT analyses on remission and dimensional measures of binge eating, cognitive features, and psychological distress produced consistent findings. Fluoxetine was not superior to placebo, CBT+fluoxetine and CBT+placebo did not differ, and both CBT conditions were superior to fluoxetine and to placebo. Weight loss was modest, did not differ across treatments, but was associated with binge eating remission. **Conclusions:** CBT, but not fluoxetine, demonstrated efficacy for the behavioral and psychological features of BED, but not obesity

ARABPSYNET CONDEMNS LONDON AND SHARM EL SHEIKH BOMBINGS

Arabpsynet web portal for Mental Health condemns the atrocious Inhumanity of those who planted the bombs that shocked London on 7 and 21 July 2005 and killed approximately 54 victims and injured nearly 700 as well as the terrorist attacks on Sharm El Sheikh which killed nearly 70, and injured nearly 120. Arabpsyne also condemns the inhumanity of the killers of Ehab El Sherif, head of Egypt's diplomatic mission in Iraq. The crimes in those situations reflect humanity in short supply. The trouble is that these crimes are committed in the name of Islam.



XIII World Congress of Psychiatry
Cairo, September 10-15, 2005, Egypt
5000 Years of Science and Care Building
the Future of Psychiatry



XIIITH WORLD CONGRESS OF PSYCHIATRY, CAIRO, SEPTEMBER 2005

WIAMH SYMPOSIUM

Sponsor: World Islamic Association for Mental Health: WIAMH

Title: Recent Developments in Culturally Appropriate Mental Health Care Among Muslims

Topic: 04 Social and Cultural Psychiatry

Language of the presentation: ENGLISH

Presenters /Authors :

Abstract: Psychiatry is a Western import to the Muslims, pioneer Muslim psychiatrists felt that for psychiatry to work more effectively in the Muslim World, all aspect of the psychiatric process, have to be adapted to the Islamic cultural context. The World Islamic Association for Mental Health (WIAMH) founded two decades ago to promote these efforts is sponsoring this symposium. In this workshop, a number of world renowned mental health workers will participate and present the progress they have developed utilizing the Islamic principles. Professor Dr. El-Sherbeenly will discuss "Overview of Psychiatry in Arab Culture". Dr Wahida Valiante will present a paper entitled "Towards Development of an Islamic Approach to Family Therapy". Dr El Rady and Dr Prof. Osama Tawakol will discuss: "The Influence of Culture and Religion on Mental Health Treatment: A Stigma Revisited". Dr Farouk El Sendiony will present a paper entitled: "The Cultural Differences in the Manifestation of Torture". Dr Elizabeth Coker will discuss: "Religion, Morality, and Psychiatric Stigma in Egypt: Implications for the development of culturally appropriate mental health care and education". The format of the workshop will encourage a discussion between the panel members and the audience and we hope to generate a number of valuable recommendations.

Additional Information :

The ability to diagnose, and treat psychiatric disorders is enhanced when clinicians fully integrate an appreciation of the cultural context of patients. It's felt that this integration of the Muslim cultural context into the diagnostic and treatment plan will make modern psychiatry-which is a recent western import to the Muslim World-work more effectively.

Articles:

Culture Emotions and PTSD, by Janice H Jenkins, in Cultural Aspects of PTSD, Issues, Research and Clinical Applications, Anthony J Marcella and Matthew Jay Friedman, Editors, American Psychological Association Washington DC, 1997.

"Cultural Aspects of Delusions: A Psychiatric study of Egypt", **Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry**, June 1976, Vol. 10, P.201. Farouk ElSendiony

These observations have led a number of mental health workers around the Muslim World to develop innovative methods for the promotion of mental health and the prevention of mental illness.

المعجم الإلكتروني للعلوم النفسية العربية

مصطلحات عربية : عربي - إنكليزي - فرنسي

د. جمال التركي الطب النفسي - تونس

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abdominale	melancholia	
dépression précoce	precocious depression	إكتئاب باكر
dépression sans	depression	إكتئاب بدون كآبة
mélancolie	without melancholia	
dépression du	post-abortum	إكتئاب بعد إجهاضي
post-abortum	depression	
dépression	post psychotic	إكتئاب بعد ذهاني
post- psychotique	depression	
dépression	post-partum	إكتئاب بعد ولادي
du post-partum	depression	
dépression subaiguë	subacute depression	إكتئاب تحت الحاد
dépression subliminaire	subliminal depression	إكتئاب تحتعيني
dépression réactionnelle	reactional depression	إكتئاب تقاعلي
dépression alternée	alternate depression	إكتئاب تناوبي
dépression secondaire	secondary depression	إكتئاب ثانوي
dépression bipolaire	bipolar depression	إكتئاب ثنائي القطب
dépression	depression	إكتئاب جسدي المنشأ
somatogène	somatogenous	
dépression majeure,	major depression,	إكتئاب جسيم
dépression sévère	severe depression	
dépression aiguë	acute depression	إكتئاب حاد
dépression anacitque	anacitic depression	إكتئاب حرمان عاطفي
dépression réelle	real depression	إكتئاب حقيقي
dépression cyclique	cyclical depression	إكتئاب حلقي
dépression gravidique	gravidic depression	إكتئاب حملي
dépression vitale	vital depression	إكتئاب حيوي
dépression exogène	exogenous depression	إكتئاب خارجي المنشأ
dépression pure	pure depression	إكتئاب خالص
dépression mineure,	minor depression,	إكتئاب خفيف
sub-dépression	sub-depression	
dépression	constitutional	إكتئاب خلقي
constitutionnelle	depression	
dépression endogène	endogenous depression	إكتئاب داخلي المنشأ
dépression	iatrogenic	إكتئاب دوائي المنشأ
iatrogène	depression	
dépression périodique	periodic depression	إكتئاب دوري
dépression	autonomous	إكتئاب ذاتي مستقل
autonome	depression	
dépression psychotique	psychotic depression	إكتئاب ذهاني
dépression stuporeuse	stupor depression	إكتئاب ذهولي
mélancolie	panphobic	إكتئاب رهابي شامل

إكتئاب - ألم - آليّة		
dépression	exhausting	إكتئاب الإضناء
d'épuisement	depression	
dépression	symptomatic	إكتئاب الأعراض
symptomatique	depression	
dépression de la	mother depression	إكتئاب الأم
mère		
dépression	anaclitic	إكتئاب الانفصال
anaclitique	depression	
dépression	involution	إكتئاب التراجع
d'involution	depression	
dépression	inferiority	إكتئاب الدونية
d'infériorité	depression	
dépression du nourrisson	infant depression	إكتئاب الرضيع
mélancolie	amenorrhoeal	إكتئاب الصّهي
amenorrhéique	melancholia	
dépression du bébé	baby depression	إكتئاب الطفل
dépression anxieuse	anxious depression	إكتئاب القلق
dépression des	adolescents	إكتئاب المراهقين
adolescents	depression	
dépression	aged person	إكتئاب المسن
du veillard	depression	
dépression	migrant	إكتئاب المهاجرين
des migrants	depression	
dépression des	woman depression	إكتئاب النساء
femmes		
mélancolie	puerperal	إكتئاب النفاس
puerpérale	melancholia	
dépression	aversion	إكتئاب النفور
aversive	depression	
mélancolie	neurasthenic	إكتئاب التّهك العصبي
neurasthénique	melancholia	
dépression	maniac depression	إكتئاب الهوس
maniaque		
dépression	smiling depression	إكتئاب باسم
souriante		
mélancolie	abdominal	إكتئاب باطني

dépression récurrente	recurrent depression	إكتئاب معاود
dépression invalidante	invalidating depression	إكتئاب معجز
dépression hyper aiguë	hyperacute depression	إكتئاب مفرط الحدة
dépression résistante	resistant depression	إكتئاب مقاوم
dépression réfractaire	refractory depression	إكتئاب مقاوم للعلاج
dépression masquée	masked depression	إكتئاب مقنع
dépression fruste	worn depression	إكتئاب ناقص
dépression récurrente	recurrent depression	إكتئاب ناكس
dépression narcissique	narcissistic depression	إكتئاب نرجسي
dépression subliminale	subliminal depression	إكتئاب نصف واع
dépression psychogène	psychogenic depression	إكتئاب نفساني المنشأ
dépression aversive	aversive depression	إكتئاب نفوري
dépression authentique	authentic depression	إكتئاب نموذجي
dépression de la fin de semaine	week-end depression	إكتئاب نهاية الأسبوع
dépression agitée	agitated depression	إكتئاب هائج
dépression délirante	delirious depression	إكتئاب هذيان
dépression hystérique	hysterical depression	إكتئاب هراعي
dépression maniaque	maniac depression	إكتئاب هوسي
dépression agitée	agitated depression	إكتئاب هياج
dépression brève	brief depression	إكتئاب وجيز
dépression unipolaire	unipolar depression	إكتئاب وحيد القطب
douleur, algie, souffrance, peine	pain, dolor, algia, sufferance	ألم
douleur neuro-pathique	neuro-pathic pain	ألم إعتلال الأعصاب
polynévràlgie	polyneuràlgia	ألم أعصاب عديدة
fibromyalgie	fibromyalgia	ألم ألياف العضلات
acroalgie, acrodynie	acroalgia, acrodynia	ألم الأطراف
polynévràlgie	polyneuràlgia	ألم الأعصاب
douleur d'abstinence	abstinence pain	ألم الإمتناع
coitalgie	coitalgia	ألم الإنعاض
cryalgésie, crymodynie	cryalgisia, crymodynia	ألم البرد
douleur de la pensée	thought pain	ألم التفكير
algotparéunie	algotpareunia	ألم الجماع
cinesalgie, kinésalgie,	cinesalgia, kinesalgia,	ألم الحركة
oxycinésie	oxycinesia	
synesthésalgie	synesthesalgia	ألم الحس المشترك
ménalgie	menalgia	ألم الحيض (ألم الطمث)
radiculalgie	radiculalgia	ألم الخدر
céphalalgie	cephalalgia, cephalgia	ألم الرأس
nyctalgie	nyctalgia	ألم الرقاد
trichalgie	trichalgia	ألم الشعر
thoracalgie	thoracalgia	ألم الصدر (ألم صدري)
douleur à la pression	tenderness	ألم الضغط
douleur des membres fantômes	phantom limb pain	ألم الطرف الكاذب

panphobique	melancholia	
dépression clinique	clinical depression	إكتئاب سريري
dépression d'involution	dimactic depression	إكتئاب سن اليأس
dépression mélancolique,	melancholic depression,	إكتئاب سوداوي
tristemanie, mélancolie	tristimania, melancholia	
dépression juvénile	youth fullness depression	إكتئاب شبابي
dépression franche	franc depression	إكتئاب صريح
dépression pharmacogénique	pharmacogenic depression	إكتئاب صيدلاني المنشأ
dépression spectrale	spectrum depression	إكتئاب طيفي
dépression circonscancielle	circumstantial depression	إكتئاب ظرفي
dépression normale	normal depression	إكتئاب عادي
dépression pseudo-déméntielle	pseudo-dementia depression	إكتئاب عنهي كاذب
dépression classique	classical depression	إكتئاب عتيق
dépression hostile	hostility depression	إكتئاب عدائي
dépression névrotique	neurotic depression	إكتئاب عصبي
dépression organique	organic depression	إكتئاب عضوي
dépression ictale	ictal depression	إكتئاب فجائي
dépression schizophrénique	schizophrenic depression	إكتئاب فصامي
dépression schizo - affective	schizo- affective depression	إكتئاب فصامي وجداني
dépression brève	brief depression	إكتئاب قصير
dépression anxieuse	anxious depression	إكتئاب قلقي
dépression compulsive	compulsive depression	إكتئاب قهري
pseudo-dépression	pseudo- depression	إكتئاب كاذب
dépression akinétique	akinetic depression,	إكتئاب لا حركي
dépression atypique	atypical depression	إكتئاب لا نموذجي
dépression inhibée	inhibited depression	إكتئاب لجمي
dépression précoce	precocious depression	إكتئاب مبكر
dépression tardive	tardy depression	إكتئاب متأخر
dépression itérative,	iterative depression,	إكتئاب متكرر
dépression récurrente	recurrent depression	(تردادي، معاود)
dépression agitée	agitated depression	إكتئاب متهيج
dépression récurrente	recurrent depression	إكتئاب متواتر
dépression moyenne	middle depression	إكتئاب متوسط
dépression induite	induced depression	إكتئاب محدث
dépression cachée	hidden depression	إكتئاب مخفي
dépression euphorique	euphoric depression	إكتئاب مرحي
dépression pathologique	pathologic depression	إكتئاب مرضي
dépression chronique	chronic depression	إكتئاب مزمن
dépression durable	durable depression	إكتئاب مستديم
contre dépression	counter depressant	إكتئاب مضاد
dépression équivalente	equivalent depression	إكتئاب معادل
dépression curable	curable depression	إكتئاب معالج

douleur névrotique	neurotic pain	ألم عصابي	dorsalgie	backache, backalgia	ألم الظهر
douleur nerveuse,	nervous pain, neuralgia,	ألم عصبي	algonévrose	algoneurosis	ألم العصاب
névralgie, neurodynie	neurodynia		coccydnie,	coccydynia,	ألم العصعص
hystéronicévralgie	hystericoneuralgy	ألم عصبي راعي	coccygodynie	coccygodynia	
neuromyalgie	neuromyalgia	ألم عصبي عضلي	polymyalgie	polymyalgia	ألم العضلات
myalgie, myodynie	myalgia, myodynia	ألم عضلي	douleur du manque	deficiency pain	ألم العوز
douleur mentale	mind pain, phrenalgia	ألم عقلي	phallalgie,	phallalgia,	ألم القضيب
cervicodynie,	cervicodynia,	ألم عنقي	phalldynie	phalldynia	
cervicalgie	cervicalgia		haphalgesie	haphalgesia	ألم اللمس
algie active	active algia	ألم فعّال	hypnalgie	hypnalgia	ألم الليل
douleur vertébrale	vertebral pain	ألم فقري	gastralgie	gastralgia, gastrodynia	ألم المعدة
douleur idéogène	ideogenous pain	ألم فكري المنشأ	douleur de croissance	growing pain	ألم النمو
douleur hétérotopique	heterotopic pain	ألم في غير موضعه	photalgie, photodynie	photalgia, photodynia	ألم النور (ألم ضوئي)
douleur homotopique	homotopic pain	ألم في موضعه	tenalgie, teinodynie,	tenalgia, teinodynia,	ألم الوتر
douleur saltatoire	saltatory pain	ألم قافز	tenodynie	tenodynia	
phallalgie	phallalgia	ألم قضيب	douleur extatique	ecstatic pain	ألم الوجد
cardialgie	cardialgia	ألم قلبي	dyspragie	dyspragia	ألم الوظيفة
haphalgésie	haphalgesia	ألم لمسي	douleur fulgurante	lightning pain	ألم برقي (ألم وامض)
nyctalgie	nyctalgia	ألم ليلي	douleur post prandial	post prandial pain	ألم بعد الأكل
douleur fulgurante	lightning pain	ألم مبرح	douleur spontanée	spontaneous pain	ألم تلقائي
polyalgésie	polyalgesia	ألم متعدّد	hémialgie	hemialgia	ألم جانبي (نصفي، شقي)
douleur provoquée	provocated pain	ألم محدث	douleur somatique	somatic pain	ألم جسدي
causalgie	causalgia	ألم محرق (حراق)	douleur corporelle,	corporal pain,	ألم جسمي
douleur référée	referred pain	ألم محوّل	somatalgie	somatalgia	
douleur centrale	central pain	ألم مركزي	haphalgésie	haphalgesia	ألم جلدي
douleur continue	continued pain	ألم مستمر	thermalgie causalgie	thermalgia causalgia	ألم حارق
douleur équivalente	equivalent pain	ألم معادل	thérmalgésie	thermalgesia	ألم حراري
douleur morale	moral distress	ألم معنوي	thérmalgie	thermalgia	ألم حراق (حراق)
algie diffuse	diffusal algia	ألم منتشر	kinésialgie	kinesialgia	ألم حراكي
douleur dirigée	referred pain	ألم موجّه	douleur viscérale	visceral pain	ألم حشوي
topoalgie, topalgie	topoalgia, topalgia	ألم موضعي	douleur réelle	real pain	ألم حقيقي
douleur piquant	pricking pain	ألم ناخز	algie pelvienne	pelvic pain	ألم حوضي
myélgie	myelalgia	ألم نخاعي	algie fulgurant	twinge pain	ألم خاطف
psychalgie,	psychalgalia, psychalgia,	ألم نفساني	hypalgésie, hypalgie	hypalgesia, hypalgia	ألم خفيف
algopsychalie,	algopsychalia, moral	(وجع نفسي، غم النفس)	céphalodynie	cephalodynia	ألم رأسي
douleur morale	dolor, psychic pain		douleur lancinante	lancinating pain	ألم رامح (ألم ناخز)
douleur psychogène	psychogenous pain,	ألم نفساني المنشأ	télgie, douleur	telalgia, referred pain	ألم رجيع
	psychogenic pain		référé		
algopsychalie	algopsychalia	ألم نفساني مع انتحاري	douleur falsifiée	false pain	ألم زائف
douleur psychogène	psychogenic pain	ألم نفسي المنشأ	carotodynie	carotodynia	ألم سباتي
hypnalgie	hypnalgia	ألم نومي	algie passive	passive algia	ألم سلبي
algie hystérique	hysteric pain	ألم هراعي	rachialgie	rachialgia	ألم سيبسياني
douleur fantasme	fantasy pain	ألم هوامي	douleur fantôme,	phantom pain,	ألم شبحي
prosopalgie,	prosopalgia,	ألم وجهي	algo-hallucino	algo-hallucinosi	
prosopodynie	prosopodynia		épigastralgie	epigastralgia	ألم شرسوفي
sympathalgie	sympathalgia	ألم ودي	douleur irradiante	irradiating pains	ألم شعاعي
douleur fonctionnelle,	functional pain,	ألم وظيفي	périodynie	periodynia	ألم شمولي
dyspragie	dyspragia		douleur périnéale	perineal pain	ألم عجاني
psychalgie	psychalgia	ألم وهمي	algodystrophie	algodystrophia	ألم عسر الضّمور

mécanisme d'interprétation	interpretation mechanism	آلية تأويلية
mécanisme de conversion	conversion mechanism	آلية تحويلية
processus de déstructuration	destruction process	آلية تفكيكية
automatisme hypnotique	hypnotic automatism	آلية تنويمية
automatisme moteur	motor automatism	آلية حركية
automatisme sensitif	sensitive automatism	آلية حسية
mécanisme onirique	oniric mechanism	آلية حلمية
mécanisme interne	internal mechanism	آلية داخلية
mécanisme de défense	defence mechanism	آلية دفاعية
automatisme mental	mental automatism	آلية ذهنية
automatisme comportemental	behavioural dynamic	آلية سلوكية
mécanisme conscient	conscious mechanism	آلية شعورية
automatisme épileptique	epileptic automatism	آلية صرعية
mécanisme mental, automatisme mental	mental mechanism, mental automatism	آلية عقلية
automatisme aveugle	blind automatism	آلية عمياء
processus préconscient	preconscious process	آلية قبل شعورية
mécanisme inconscient	unconscious mechanism	آلية لا شعورية
servomécanisme	servomechanism	آلية موازنة
mécanisme masochiste	masochistic mechanism	آلية مازوشية
cervomécanisme	cervomechanism	آلية مخيية
automatisme psychomoteur	psychomotor automatism	آلية نفسحركية
automatisme psychique	psychic automatism	آلية نفسية
mécanisme délirant	delirium mechanism	آلية هذيانية
processus d'excitation	excitation process	آلية هيجان

mal asthénique	asthenic ill	ألم وهني
automatisme, mécanisme, processus	automatism, mechanism, process	آلية (تلقائية)
biodynamique	biodynamic	آلية إحيائية
mécanisme de projection	projection mechanism	آلية الإسقاط
mécanisme de conditionnement	conditioning mechanism	آلية الإشراف
automatisme des idées	ideas automatism	آلية الأفكار
mécanisme d'annulation	undoing mechanism	آلية الإلغاء
mécanisme de conditionnement	conditioning mechanism	آلية التجهيز
automatisme sensoriel	sensory automatism	آلية التحرك الحسي
mécanisme de dégagement	disengagement mechanism	آلية التحرير
processus de détérioration	deterioration process	آلية التردّي
processus de détérioration	biopsychological deterioration process	آلية التردّي النفسحيوي
biopsychologique	deterioration process	
mécanisme d'adaptation	adaptation mechanism	آلية التكيف
mécanisme d'alerte	alerting mechanism	آلية التنبيه
mécanisme d'ajustement	adjustment mechanism	آلية التوافق
mécanisme intuitif	intuitive mechanism	آلية الحدس
mécanisme du rêve	dream mechanisms	آلية الحلم
mécanisme de défense	defence mechanism	آلية الدفاع
mécanisme de soumission	submission mechanism	آلية الطاعة
mécanisme d'isolation	isolation mechanism	آلية العزل
mécanisme d'inhibition	inhibition mechanism	آلية الكبت
mécanisme de négation	negation mechanism	آلية النفي
mécanisme primaire	primary mechanism	آلية بدئية
automatisme post-épileptique	post epileptic automatism	آلية بعد صرعية

المعجم الشبكي للعلوم النفسية

E.DICTIONARY of Psychological Sciences

English PSY TERMINOLOGIES (English - French - Arabic)

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A

Anguish - Anorexia - Anticipation
Anticipatory - Anxiety - Anxiogenous
Anxiolytic - Anxious - Aphasia
Aphemia - Aponia - Apnea - Appearance

Anguish anxiety	anxiété angoisse	قلق-حصر
Anguish attack	attaque d'angoisse	هجمة الحصر
Anguish clinic	clinique de l'angoisse	عيادة الحصر
Anguish crisis	crise d'angoisse	نوبة حصر
Anguish dream	rêve d'angoisse	حلم الحصر
Anguish equivalent	équivalent d'angoisse	معادل الحصر
Anguish evaluation scale	échelle d'évaluation de l'angoisse	سلم تقييم القلق
Anguish extinction	extinction de l'angoisse	إطفاء القلق، إخماد الحصر
Anguish hysteria	hystérie d'angoisse	هراع الحصر
Anguish manifestation	manifestation d'angoisse	مظاهر الحصر
Anguish mastery	maîtrise de l'angoisse	التحكم في الحصر
Anguish project	projection d'angoisse	إسقاط الحصر
Anguish quotation	cotation de l'angoisse	ترقيم الحصر
Anguish reaction	réaction d'angoisse	استجابة الحصر
Anguish scale	échelle d'angoisse	سلم الحصر
Anguish state	état d'angoisse	حالة الحصر
Anorexia	anorexie	قهم، خلفه
Anorexia (complicated-)	compliquée	خلفة مركبة
Anorexia (depressive-)	anorexie dépressive	قهم اكتئابي
Anorexia (hysterical-)	anorexie hystérique	قهم هراعي (هستيري)
Anorexia (masculine-)	anorexie masculine	قهم ذكوري
Anorexia (morning-)	anorexie matinale	قهم صباحي
Anorexia (neurotic-)	anorexie névrotique	قهم عصابي
Anorexia (precocious-)	anorexie précoce	قهم مبكر
Anorexia (primary -)	anorexie primaire	قهم أولي
Anorexia	anorexie psychogène	قهم نفساني

(psychogenic-)		
Anorexia (psychotic-)	anorexie psychotique	قهم ذهاني
Anorexia (reactional-)	anorexie réactionnelle	قهم ارتكاسي
Anorexia (secondary-)	anorexie secondaire	فقد ثانوي
Anorexia (social-)	anorexie sociale	قهم اجتماعي
Anorexia (tardy-)	anorexie tardive	قهم متأخر
Anorexia electic	anorexie élective	قهم انتقائي
Anorexia nervosa	anorexie mentale	قهم عقلي
Anorexia treatment	traitement de l'anorexie	علاج القهم
Anticipation	anticipation	سبق، استباق، توقعية
Anticipation (negative-)	anticipation négative	استباق سلبي
Anticipation anxiety	anxiété d'anticipation	قلق الاستباق
Anticipation capacity	capacité d'anticipation	قدرة الاستباق
Anticipation disorder	trouble de l'anticipation	اضطراب الاستباق
Anticipation effect	effet d'anticipation	اثر الاستباق
Anticipation faculty	faculté d'anticipation	قدرة الإستباق
Anticipation method	méthode d'anticipation	طريقة توقعية
Anticipation phenomenon	phénomène d'anticipation	ظاهرة الاستباق
Anticipatory	anticipatoire	استباقي، سبقي، توقعي
Anticipatory anguish	angoisse anticipatoire	حصر استباقي
Anticipatory anxiety	anxiété anticipatoire	قلق استباقي
Anticipatory auto-castration	auto-castration anticipatoire	خصاء ذاتي استباقي
Anticipatory avoidance learning	apprentissage d'évitement anticipatoire	تعلم استباق التجنب
Anticipatory cognition	cognition anticipatoire	إدراك استباقي، معرفة استباقية
Anticipatory diagnostic	diagnostic prédictif	تشخيص توقعي
Anticipatory error	erreur anticipatoire	خطأ استباقي، خطأ سبقي
Anticipatory factor	facteur prédictif	عامل توقعي
Anticipatory goal reaction	réaction du but anticipé	استجابة لهدف متوقع
Anticipatory guidance	orientation anticipée	توجيه استباقي
Anticipatory imagination	imagination anticipatoire	تخيل توقعي

Anticipatory maturation	maturation anticipée	بلوغ استباقي	Anxiety (organic-)	anxiété organique	قلق عضوي
Anticipatory mourning	deuil anticipé	حداد استباقي	Anxiety (original-)	anxiété originale	قلق أصيل
Anticipatory reaction	réaction anticipatoire	استجابة استباقية	Anxiety (parent-)	anxiété des parents	قلق الوالدين
Anticipatory response	réponse anticipatoire	إجابة استباقية	Anxiety (paroxysmal-)	anxiété paroxystique	قلق انتبايي
Anticipatory rumour	rumeur anticipatoire	إشاعة استباقية	Anxiety (patent-)	anxiété patente	قلق ظاهر
Anxiety	anxiété	قلق	Anxiety (pathologic-)	anxiété pathologique	قلق مرضي
Anxiety (acute-)	anxiété aiguë	قلق حاد	Anxiety (permanent-)	anxiété permanente	قلق دائم
Anxiety (anguish-)	anxiété-angoisse	قلق - حصر	Anxiety (phobic-)	anxiété phobique	قلق رهائي
Anxiety (anticipation-)	anxiété d'anticipation	قلق استباقي	Anxiety (pre-release-)	anxiété de pré-libération	قلق ما قبل الإفراج
Anxiety (automatic-)	anxiété automatique	قلق تلقائي	Anxiety (precise-)	anxiété précise	قلق معين
Anxiety (basic-)	anxiété basique	قلق قاعدي (أساسي)	Anxiety (primary-)	anxiété primaire	قلق أولي
Anxiety (birth-)	anxiété de la naissance	قلق الولادة	Anxiety (prototype -)	anxiété prototype	قلق نمطي بدائي
Anxiety (chronic-)	anxiété chronique	قلق مزمن	Anxiety (psychogenic-)	anxiété psychogénique	قلق نفسي المنشأ
Anxiety (conscious-)	anxiété consciente	قلق واعي	Anxiety (psychosomatic-)	anxiété psychosomatique	قلق نفسدني
Anxiety (creative-)	anxiété créative	قلق مبدع	Anxiety (pulling-)	anxiété trait	قلق سمة
Anxiety (death-)	anxiété de la mort	قلق الموت	Anxiety (questionnaire-)	anxiété du questionnaire	قلق استفتائي
Anxiety (dependency-)	anxiété de la dépendance	قلق الإعتماد	Anxiety (real-)	anxiété vraie	قلق حقيقي
Anxiety (depressive-)	anxiété dépressive	قلق اكتبايي	Anxiety (realistic-)	angoisse réelle	قلق واقعي
Anxiety (diffuse-)	anxiété diffuse	قلق منتشر	Anxiety (secondary-)	anxiété secondaire	قلق ثانوي
Anxiety (displeas-)	anxiété de déplaire	قلق اللإعجاب	Anxiety (separation-)	anxiété de séparation	قلق الانفصال (المفارقة)
Anxiety (eight month-)	anxiété du huitième mois	قلق الشهر الثامن	Anxiety (signal-)	anxiété signal	قلق تحذيري
Anxiety (erotized-)	anxiété érotisée	قلق مشيق	Anxiety (simple-)	anxiété simple	قلق بسيط
Anxiety (examination-)	anxiété de l'examen	قلق الإمتحان	Anxiety (spontaneous-)	anxiété spontanée	قلق تلقائي
Anxiety (existential-)	anxiété existentielle	قلق وجودي	Anxiety (subjective-)	anxiété subjective	قلق ذاتي
Anxiety (fixed-)	anxiété fixe	قلق ثابت، قلق مثبت	Anxiety (super-ego-)	anxiété du super-moi	قلق الأنا الأعلى
Anxiety (floating-)	anxiété flottante	قلق عائم، قلق هائم	Anxiety (unconscious-)	anxiété inconsciente	قلق لاشعوري
Anxiety (free -)	anxiété libre	قلق حر	Anxiety annihilation	angoisse d'anéantissement	قلق الفناء
Anxiety (generalized-)	anxiété généralisée	قلق معمّم	Anxiety appeasement	apaisement de l'anxiété	خفض القلق
Anxiety (infant-)	anxiété infantile	قلق طفلي	Anxiety attack	attaque d'anxiété	هجمة القلق
Anxiety (instinctual-)	anxiété instinctuelle	قلق غريزي	Anxiety attenuation	atténuation de l'anxiété	خفض القلق
Anxiety (intercritic-)	anxiété intercritique	قلق ما بين الثوبات	Anxiety castration	anxiété de castration	قلق الخصاء
Anxiety (low-level-)	anxiété à minima	قلق متدني	Anxiety complex	complexe d'anxiété	عقدة القلق
Anxiety (major-)	anxiété majeure	قلق جسيم	Anxiety	stimulus conditionnel	منبه شرطي
Anxiety (manifest-)	anxiété manifeste	قلق ظاهر	conditional stimulus	de l'anxiété	للقلق
Anxiety (moral-)	angoisse morale	قلق أخلاقي	Anxiety crisis	crise d'anxiété	نوبة القلق
Anxiety (morbid-)	anxiété morbide	قلق مرضي	Anxiety discharge	décharge d'anxiété	ترجيع القلق
Anxiety (morning-)	anxiété matinale	قلق صباحي	Anxiety disorder	trouble de l'anxiété	اضطراب القلق
Anxiety (neurosis-)	névrose d'angoisse	عصاب القلق	Anxiety displacement	déplacement de l'anxiété	إزاحة القلق
Anxiety (neurotic-)	anxiété névrotique	قلق عصابي	Anxiety dream	rêve d'anxiété	حلم القلق
Anxiety (objective-)	anxiété objective	قلق موضوعي	Anxiety effect	effet de l'anxiété	أثر القلق
Anxiety (obsessional-)	anxiété obsessionnelle	قلق وسواسي	Anxiety ego	anxiété du moi	قلق الأنا
Anxiety (oral-)	anxiété orale	قلق فمي			

Anxiety equivalent	équivalent anxieux	معادل قلقي
Anxiety extinction	extinction de l'anxiété	إطفاء القلق
Anxiety fixation	fixation anxieuse	تثبيت قلقي
Anxiety hierarchy	hiérarchie de l'anxiété	هرمية القلق
Anxiety hysteria	hystérie anxieuse	هراع قلقي
Anxiety hysteric	anxiété hystérique	قلق هراعي
Anxiety insomnia	insomnie d'anxiété	أرق القلق
Anxiety level	niveau d'anxiété	مستوى القلق
Anxiety neurosis	névrose d'anxiété	عصاب القلق
Anxiety neutralization	neutralisation de l'anxiété	الغاء القلق
Anxiety object	objet d'anxiété	موضوع القلق
Anxiety psychosis	psychose d'anxiété	ذهان القلق
Anxiety questionnaire	questionnaire d'anxiété	استجواب القلق
Anxiety reaction	réaction anxieuse	استجابة قلقية
Anxiety replacement	remplaçant de l'anxiété	بديل القلق
Anxiety resolution	résolution d'anxiété	تبييد القلق
Anxiety scale	échelle d'anxiété	مقياس القلق
Anxiety sedation	sédation de l'anxiété	تطامن قلق
Anxiety situation	situation anxiogène	وضعية مثيرة للقلق
Anxiety solution	solution de l'anxiété	حلّ القلق
Anxiety state	état d'anxiété	حالة قلق
Anxiety status inventory	inventaire de l'état d'anxiété	استخبار حالة القلق
Anxiety stimulation	stimulation d'anxiété	إثارة القلق
Anxiety syndrome	syndrome anxieux	متلازمة القلق
Anxiety tolerance	tolérance d'anxiété	تحمل القلق
Anxiety uneasiness	inquiétude d'anxiété	انشغال القلق
Anxiety waiting	attente anxieuse	انتظار قلقي
Anxiogenous	anxiogène	مقلق، مشير للقلق
Anxiogenous fantasy	fantasme anxigène	هوام محدث للقلق
Anxiogenous idealization	idéalisation anxigène	مثالية محدثة للقلق
Anxiogenous scene	scène anxigène	مشهد مثير للقلق
Anxiogenous situation	situation anxigène	وضع مقلق
Anxiogenous stimulant	stimulant anxigène	منبه مثير للقلق
Anxiogenous stimulus	stimulus anxigène	مثير باعث للقلق
Anxiolytic	anxiolytique	مزيل القلق، مضاد للقلق
Anxiolytic drug	médicament anxiolytique	دواء مضاد للقلق
Anxiolytic effect	effet anxiolytique	أثر مضاد للقلق
Anxiolytic function	fonction anxiolytique	وظيفة مخفضة للقلق
Anxiolytic tranquilizing	tranquillisant anxiolytique	مهدي مضاد للقلق
Anxious	anxieux	قلقي
Anxious (desorder-)	trouble anxieux	اضطراب قلقي
Anxious agitation	agitation anxieuse	هياج قلقي

Anxious bottom	fond anxieux	أرضية قلقية
Anxious character	caractère anxieux	طبع قلقي
Anxious conducting	conduite anxieuse	تصرف قلقي
Anxious constitution	constitution anxieuse	بنية قلقية
Anxious delirium	délire anxieux	ذهيان قلقي
Anxious depression	dépression anxieuse	اكتئاب القلق
Anxious dream	rêve anxieux	حلم قلقي
Anxious excitement	agitation anxieuse	هيجان قلقي
Anxious expectation	anticipation de l'anxiété	توقع قلق
Anxious humour	humeur anxieuse	مزاج قلقي
Anxious hysteria	hystérie anxieuse	هراع قلقي
Anxious inhibition	inhibition anxieuse	تثبيط قلقي
Anxious interpretation	interprétation anxieuse	تفسير مقلق
Anxious intropunitiveness	intropunitiveness anxieuse	عقاب الذات القلقي
Anxious melancholia	mélancolie anxieuse	سوداوية قلقية
Anxious panic	panique anxieuse	هلع قلقي
Anxious perplexity	perplexité anxieuse	حيرة قلقية
Anxious personality	personnalité anxieuse	شخصية قلقية
Anxious raptus	raptus anxieux	هجمة القلق
Anxious recrudescence	recrudescence anxieuse	معاودة القلق
Anxious rumination	rumination anxieuse	اجترار قلقي
Anxious state	état d'anxiété	حالة قلق
Aphasia	aphasie	حبسة، خرس
Aphasia (acoustic-)	aphasie acoustique	حبسة سمعية
Aphasia (ageusic-)	aphasie ageusique	حبسة مذاقية
Aphasia (amnemonic-)	aphasie amnésique	حبسة التعبير
Aphasia (amnesic-)	aphasie amnésique	حبسة نسيانية
Aphasia (anomic -)	aphasie anomique	حبسة التسمية
Aphasia (anosmic-)	aphasie anosmique	حبسة شممية، خرس شممي
Aphasia (associative-)	aphasie associative	حبسة النداعي
Aphasia (auditory-)	aphasie auditive	حبسة سمعية
Aphasia (broca's-)	aphasie de broca	حبسة بروكا
Aphasia (central-)	aphasie centrale	حبسة مركزية
Aphasia (combined-)	aphasie combinée	حبسة مركبة
Aphasia (complete-)	aphasie complète	حبسة تامة
Aphasia (conduction-)	aphasie de conduction	حبسة موصلية
Aphasia (congenital-)	aphasie congénitale	حبسة خلقية
Aphasia (cortical-)	aphasie corticale	حبسة قشرية
Aphasia (dynamic-)	aphasie dynamique	حبسة كلامية
Aphasia (executive-)	aphasie exécutive	حبسة تنفيذية
Aphasia (expressive-)	aphasie expressive	حبسة تعبيرية
Aphasia (functional-)	aphasie fonctionnelle	حبسة وظيفية
Aphasia (global-)	aphasie globale	حبسة كلية
Aphasia (graphomotor-)	aphasie graphomotrice	حبسة حركية كتابية

Aphasia (jargon-)	jargonaphasie	حبسة راطنة
Aphasia (jargonophasis-)	aphasie jargonophone	حبسة هذرية
Aphasia (mixed-)	aphasie mixte	حبسة مختلطة، حبسة حركية حسية
Aphasia (motor-)	aphasie motrice	حبسة حركية
Aphasia (nominal-)	aphasie nominale	حبسة التسمية
Aphasia (optic-)	aphasie optique	حبسة بصرية
Aphasia (pathematic-)	aphasie pathématique	حبسة التهيب
Aphasia (receptive-)	aphasie de réception	حبسة الإدراك
Aphasia (semantic-)	aphasie sémantique	حبسة المعنى
Aphasia (sensitive-)	aphasie sensorielle	حبسة حاسية
Aphasia (sensory-)	aphasie sensorielle	خرس حسّي، حبسة حسية
Aphasia (subcortical-)	aphasie sous corticale	حبسة تحت القشرية
Aphasia (syntactic-)	aphasie syntactique	حبسة عبارية
Aphasia (syntactical-)	aphasie syntactique	حبسة رطانية
Aphasia (tactile-)	aphasie tactile	حبسة لمسية
Aphasia (total-)	aphasie totale	حبسة شاملة، حبسة حركية حسية
Aphasia (transcortical-)	transcorticale	خرس عبر القشرة
Aphasia (transitory-)	aphasie transitoire	حبسة عارضة
Aphasia (true-)	aphasie réelle	حبسة حقيقية
Aphasia (verbal-)	aphasie verbale	حبسة لفظية
Aphasia (visual-)	aphasie visuelle	حبسة نظرية-لاقرائية
Aphasia (wernicke's-)	aphasie de wernicke	حبسة الإدراك
Aphasia (writing-)	aphasie d'écriture	حبسة كتابية
Aphasia grammatical	aphasie grammaticale	حبسة نحوية
Aphasia pure	aphasie pure	حبسة خالصة

Aphemia	aphémie	صمات
Aphemia (plastic-)	aphémie plastique	صمات تشكيلي
Aphemia hysterica	aphemie hystérique	صمات هراعي
Aphemia pathematica	aphémie pathématique	صمات الروع
Aphemia spasmodica	aphémie spasmodique	صمات تشنجي
Aphonia	aphonie	لاتصويت، اصمات، لاصوتية، فقد الصوت
Aphonia (hysteric-)	aphonie hystérique	لاصوتية هستيرية
Aphonia (hysterical-)	aphonie hystérique	فقد الصوت الهستيري
Aphonia (paralytica-)	aphonie paralytique	لاصوتية شللية
Aphonia (spastic-)	aphonie spasmodique	لاصوتية تشنجية
Aphonia (total -)	aphonie totale	لاصوتية شاملة
Aphonia paralytic	aphonie paralytique	فقد الصوت الشللي
Aphonia paranoiac	aphonie paranoïaque	لاصوتية زوربية
Apnea	apnée	انقطاع النفس، بهرة، بهر
Apnea (nervous-)	apnée nerveuse	بهر عصبي
Apnea (sleep-)	apnée du sommeil	بهرة النوم
Apnea (traumatic-)	apnée traumatique	بهر رضي
Apnea (voluntary-)	apnée volontaire	بهر إرادي
Apoplectic	apoplectique	سكتي
Apoplectic coma	coma apoplectique	سبات سكتي
Apoplectic stroke	attaque d'apoplexie	سكتة دماغية
Apoplectic type	type apoplectique	نمط سكتي
Appearance	apparence, apparition	مظهر، ظهور
Appearance (general-)	apparence générale	مظهر عام
Appearance mode	mode d'apparition	نمط الظهور
Appearance negligence	négligence de l'apparence	إهمال المظهر

للعلوم النفسية المعجم الإلكتروني المبرمج

ePsydict EF – English - French Edition (CD)

English French - English French



تنزيل النسخة التقييمية من الإصدار الإنكليزي الفرنسي

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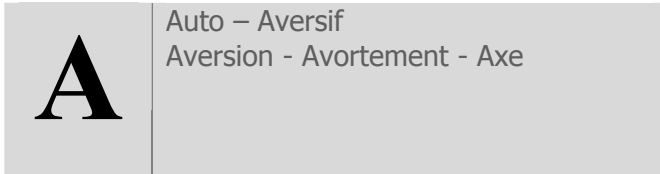
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E.DICTIONNAIRE DES SCIENCES Psychologiques

TERMINOLOGIES PSY FRANÇAISE (FRANÇAIS - ANGLAIS - ARABE)

JAMEL TURKY / PSYCHIATRE- TUNISIE

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Auto – Aversif
Aversion - Avortement - Axe

Auto-dépréciation	self deprecation	تحقير الذات، خفض قيمة الذات
Auto-destructeur	self-destroying	محطم ذاتي، مخرب ذاتي
Auto-destruction	self destruction	تدمير الذات، إتلاف ذاتي، تحطيم ذاتي، تخريب ذاتي
Auto-détermination	self determination	تصميم ذاتي
Auto-dévalorisation	self-abasement	تحقير الذات
Auto-dévaluation	self devaluation	بخس قدرات الذات
Auto-développement	self development	نمو ذاتي، تطوّر ذاتي
Auto-diagnostique	autodiagnostic	مشخص ذاتي أو تلقائي
Autodidacte	autodidact	عصامي، معلم ذاته، متعلم بذاته
Auto-différentiation	self differentiation	تفريق ذاتي
Auto-digestion	self digestion, autodigestion	انهضام ذاتي، انهضام ذوي، هضم ذاتي
Auto-direction	self-direction	تسيير ذاتي
Auto-discipline	self discipline	تسيير ذاتي
Auto-disqualification	autodisqualification	لا أهلية ذاتية
Auto-dynamisme	self dynamism	دينامية ذاتية
Auto-dysomphobie	autodysmophobia	رهاب الرأحة الكريهة
Auto-écholalie	autoecholalia	ترديد الكلمات الذاتي
Auto-échopraxie	autoechopraxia	تكرار ذاتي للحركات
Auto-enrichissement	auto enrichment	إغناء الذات
Auto-entretien	autointerview	لقاء مع الذات
Auto-érasique	autoerastic, autoerotic	معلم ذاتي (تلقائي)، شيق ذاتي (تلقائي)
Auto-érotique	self erotic	شهوة ذاتية (تلقائية)، معلم ذاتي أو تلقائي
Auto-érotisme	autoerotism, auto eroticism	علمة ذاتية، غلمة تلقائية، شيقية ذاتية
Auto-estimation	self esteem	تقدير الذات، احترام الذات
Auto-évaluation	self evaluation	تقييم الذات، تقييم ذاتي
Auto-examination	self examination	فحص ذاتي
Auto-expérimentation	self experimentation	تجربة ذاتية
Auto-exploration	auto-exploration	استكشاف ذاتي
Auto-expression	self expression	تعبير عن الذات، تعبير ذاتي
Auto-extinction	extinction-self	انطفاء ذاتي

Auto-fanatisme	self-fanaticism	تعصّب ذاتي
Auto-fermeture	autoclosing	انغلاق على الذات
Auto-fixation	ego fixation	تنثيت الذات
Auto-focalisation	autofocalization	تبئير ذاتي
Auto-fonction	egofunction	وظيفة ذاتية
Autogène	autogenous	تكوّن ذاتي
Autogénèse	autogenesis	تكوّن تلقائي، تولّد ذاتي
Autogénétique	autogenetic	متولّد ذاتياً، مكوّن ذاتي، متكوّن تلقائياً
Autogénique	autogenic	ذاتي المنشأ، توليد ذاتي
Autogestion	self-management	تصرف ذاتي
Autognosie	autognosis	تشخيص ذاتي أو تلقائي
Autagnostique	autognostic	تشخيص ذاتي، تشخيص تلقائي
Autographe	autograph	أصيل، توقيع
Autographie	handwritten, copying	نسخ مخطوط
Autographier	to autograph	نسخ مخطوطاً
Auto-graphique	autographic	نسخي، خطّي
Auto-guidé	self direction	توجيه ذاتي
Auto-hypnose	autohypnosis	تنويم ذاتي
Auto-hypnotique	autohypnotic	منوم ذاتي، منوم ذاته
Auto-hypnotisme	autohypnotism	تنويم ذاتي
Auto-identification	self identification	مماثلة ذاتية، تعيين ذاتي
Auto-illusion	autodelusion	خداع الذات
Auto-image	self image	صورة الذات
Auto-immunité	autoimmunity	مناعة ذاتية، حصانة ذاتية
Auto-indépendance	autoindependence	استقلال ذاتي
Auto-induction	self induction	استقراء ذاتي
Auto-injection	self injection	حقن ذاتي
Auto-intégration	ego integrative	تكامل الأنا، اندماج الذات
Auto-intoxication	autointoxication	انسام، تسمّم ذاتي
Auto-inventaire	self inventory	استخبار ذاتي
Auto-jugement	autojudgement	محاكمة الذات
Autokinésie	autocinesia	ذاتية الحركة
Autokinétique	autokinetic	متحرك ذاتي
Autokinétisme	autokinesis	تحرك ذاتي
Autolâtrie	autoadoration	عبادة الذات
Autolésion	autolesion	أفة ذاتية، إيذاء ذاتي
Autolésionisme	autolesionism	أذية ذاتية، إيذاء ذاتية
Autolésioniste	autolesionist	مؤذ ذاتي
Autolyse	autolysis	انحلال ذاتي
Automate	automaton, robot	إنسان آلي

Automaticité	automaticity	آلية، تلقائية	Auto-psychologie	ego psychology	علم النفس الذاتي
Automatique	automatic	ذاتي الحركة، تلقائي	Auto-psychose	autopsychosis	نفاس ذووي، ذهان ذاتي
Automatisation	automation	تألية	Auto-psychothérapie	autopsychotherapy	علاج نفسي ذاتي
Automatiser	automate	آلي	Autoptique	introspective	استبطاني
Automatisme	automatism	آلية تلقائية، تلقائية حركية	Autopunitif	self punitive	عقاب ذاتي
Automatographe	automatograph	مقياس التلقائية	Autopunition	autopunition	تأديب ذاتي، معاقبة الذات
Automatonophobie	automatonophobia	رهاب المثائيل الشمعية	Auto-questionnaire	auto-questionnaire	رائز ذاتي
Auto-médication	self-prescription	معالجة ذاتية	Auto-réalisation	self realization	تحقيق الذات
Automnésie	automnesia	تنكر ذاتي، تنكر عوي، تنكر تلقائي	Auto-récepteur	self-receptor	مستقبل ذاتي
Automobile	autokinesis	تحرك ذاتي	Auto-réception	self-reception	استقبال ذاتي
Auto-monosexualisme	automonosexualisme	انحرافية جنسية ذاتية	Auto-récitation	self recitation	تسميع الذات
Automorphisme	automorphism	تطابق	Auto-régulation	self-regulation	تنظيم ذاتي، انظام علاجي
Automoteur	self-propelled	متحرك بذاته، ذاتي الحركة	Auto-réhabilitation	autorehabilitation	تأهيل الذات
Auto-motivation	self-motivation	دافعية ذاتية	Auto-relaxation	self relaxation	استرخاء ذاتي
Auto-mutilation	self-mutilation	بتر ذاتي	Auto-renforcement	self reinforcing	تعزيز ذاتي
Auto-mysophobie	automysophobia	رهاب القذارة الذاتية	Auto-réparation	auto-reparation	ترميم الذات
Auto-narcissisme	self narcissism	نرجسية الذات	Auto-rescrimination	self rescrimination	لوم الذات
Auto-narcese	autonarcosis	تخدر ذاتي، تخدر ذاتي	Auto-respect	self regard	اعتبار الذات
Autonomasie	autonomasia	نساوة الأسماء	Auto-responsabilité	self responsibility	مسؤولية ذاتية
Autonome	autonomous	مستقل ذاتي	Autoritaire	authoritarian	سلطوي، متحكم
Autonomie	autonomy	استقلالية، استقلال ذاتي	Autoritarisme	authoritarianism	استبدادية، سلطوية
Autonomique	autonomic	ذاتي، تلقائي، مستقل	Autorité	authority	سلطة، نفوذ
Autonomisation	autonomization	تسمية ذاتية	Auto-satisfaction	self gratification	إرضاء الذات، إشباع الذات
Auto-observation	self observation	مراقبة الذات، مراقبة ذاتية، ملاحظة ذاتية	Autoscope	autoscope	معاين الذات
Auto-occlusion	ego impatency	انقفال على الذات	Autoscopie	autoscopy	تنظير ذاتي
Auto-organisation	auto-organization	تنظيم ذاتي	Auto-scopophilie	autoscopophilia	حبّ التطلع الذاتي
Auto-orientation	self direction	توجيه الذات	Auto-sensibilisation	autosensitization	تحسيس ذاتي
Auto-partition	ego partition	تجزؤ الذات	Auto-sensualité	auto-sensuality	شبقية ذاتية
Autopathie	autopathy	اعتلال عفوي	Auto-séroreaction	autoseroreaction	تفاعل مصلي ذاتي
Auto-perception	self-perception	إدراك ذاتي	Auto-sérothérapie	autoserotherapy	استمصال ذاتي
Autophagie	autophagia	التهام الذات، هزال، تآكل ذاتي	Auto-sexualisme	autosexualism	جنسية ذاتية
Auto-pharmacologie	autopharmacology	دوائيات ذاتية، صيدلانية ذاتية	Auto-sexualité	autosexuality	جنسية ذاتية
Autophilie	autophilia, narcissism	حبّ الذات، ولع ذاتي، نرجسية	Autosomal	autosomal	صبغي
Autophobie	autophobia	رهاب الذات، رهاب الوحدة، رهاب الانفراد	Auto-somatognosie	autosomatognosis	حس بوجود عضو مفقود
Auto-phonomanie	autophonomania	هوس الانتحار	Autosome	autosome	صبغي جسدي، جسيم صبغي
Autopitié	self pity	رثاء الذات، شفقة الذات	Auto-spoliation	self spoliation	استلاب الذات
Auto-placement	auto-placing	توظيف ذاتي، توظيف الذات	Auto-stimulation	selfstimulation	حفز ذاتي
Autoplastie	autoplasty	رأب الذات	Auto-suggestibilité	autosuggestibility	قابلية الإيحاء الذاتي
Autoplastique	autoplastic	مطووعة ذاتية، تكييف ذاتي، تشكيل ذاتي	Auto-suggestion	autosuggestion	إيحاء ذاتي
Autopoagnosie	autopoagnosia	عمه موضعي ذاتي	Auto-suspension	self suspension	تعليق ذاتي
Auto-présentation	self presentation	عرض ذاتي	Auto-symbolisme	autosymbolism	رمزية ذاتية
Autopsie	autopsia	تشريح، فتح الجثة	Auto-synthèse	autosynthesis	تخليق ذاتي، تأليف ذاتي
Auto-psychoanalyse	auto psycho-analysis	تحليل نفسي ذاتي	Autotélique	autotelic	هدف ذاتي
Auto-psychique	autopsychic	نفسي ذاتي	Auto-test	self administering test	اختبار ذاتي
			Auto-thérapie	autotherapy	شفاء عفوي، شفاء ذاتي
			Autotomie	autotomy	بتر ذاتي، انجداغ، جدع ذاتي
			Auto-topagnosie	autotopagnosia	جهل الموضع الذاتي
			Auto-torture	auto-torture	تعذيب الذات
			Auto-toxémie	autotoxemia	تسمم ذاتي

Auto-toxicose	autotoxicosis	انسامام ذاتي
Auto-traitement	self treatment	علاج ذاتي
Auto-transformateur	autotransformator	محول ذاتي
Auto-vérification	auto-verification	تحقق ذاتي
Auxiliaire	auxiliary	مساعد
Auxothérapie	auxotherapy	معالجة تعويضية
Auxotonique	auxotonic	شديد التوتّر
Aventurier	adventurer	مجازف، مغامر، دسّاس
Aventurisme	adventurism	مغامرية
Aversif	repulsive, aversive	اشمنزازي، منفر، كرهني
Aversif (événement-)	repulsive event	حدث منفر
Aversif (stimulus-)	repulsive stimulus	مثير منفر، مثير كرهني
Aversive (thérapie-)	aversive therapy	مداواة كرهية
Aversif (traitement-)	repulsive therapy	علاج اشمنزازي
Aversion	aversion	نفور، اشمنز
Aversion absolue	absolute aversion	نفور مطلق
Aversion gustative	gustative aversion	اشمنزاز ذوقي
Aversion phobique	phobic aversion	نفور رهابي
Aversion sexuelle	sexual aversion	نفور جنسي
Aveu	avowal, confession	اعتراف
Aviaphobie	aviaphobia	رهاب الطيران
Avicennisme	avicennism	سينوية
Avide	greedy	شره النهم
Avidité	greed, avidity	شراهة، جشع، نهم

Avidité affective	affective avidity	نهم عاطفي
Avidité orale	oral avidity	جشع شفاهي، جشع فمي
Aviophobie	aviophobia	رهاب الطيران
Avirulence	avirulence	لا فوعة
Avirulent	avirulent	لا فوعي
Avitaminose	avitaminosis	عوز الفيتامينات
Avolition	avolition	فقد الهمة
Avorté	aborted	مبتسر، جهيض
Avortement	abortion	إجهاض
Avortement criminel	criminal abortion	إجهاض غير مشروع
Avortement habituel	habitual abortion	إجهاض معاود
Avortement induit	induced abortion	إجهاض مستحث
Avortement provoqué	provoked abortion	إجهاض محرّض
Avortement psychogène	psychogenic abortion	إجهاض نفسي المنشأ
Avortement spontané	spontaneous abortion	إجهاض تلقائي
Avortement thérapeutique	therapeutic abortion	إجهاض علاجي
Axe	axis	محور
Axe cérébral	axis cerebral	محور المخ
Axe de référence	reference axis	محور المرجع
Axe factoriel	factor axis	محور عاملي
Axe sagittal	sagittal axis	محور سهمي

للعلوم النفسية الكتاب الإلكتروني لمعجم

" PDF doc " **المعجم الإلكتروني النفسي الإنجليزي**

إنجليزية - فرنسية - عربية

نموذج : تنزيل كامل مصطلحات حرف A الإنكليزي (Ko 1024).

www.arabpsynet.com/eDictBooks/A.afe.exe

" PDF doc " **المعجم الإلكتروني النفسي الفرنسي**

فرنسية - إنجليزية - عربية

نموذج : تنزيل كامل مصطلحات حرف A الإنكليزي (Ko 942).

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" PDF doc " **المعجم الإلكتروني النفسي العربي - المجلد 1**

عربية - إنجليزية - فرنسية

نموذج : تنزيل كامل مصطلحات حرف أ العربي (Ko 1415).

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" PDF doc " **المعجم الإلكتروني النفسي العربي - المجلد 2**

عربية - فرنسية - إنجليزية

نموذج : تنزيل كامل مصطلحات حرف أ العربي (Ko 1271).

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قواعد النشر بمجلة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية

تعمل "مجلة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية" على الإحاطة بمسجلات الاختصاص في كافة فروع العلوم النفسية، ومحاولين بذلك الاستجابة لحاجات المتخصصين والمهتمين خصوصاً بعد تداخل تطبيقات الاختصاص مع مختلف فروع العلوم الإنسانية. وذلك من خلال اطلاع المصنف على اتجاهات البحوث العالمية وتعريفه بأخبار ومستجدات هذه البحوث عبر بعض الترجمات للأبحاث الاصلية. أما بالنسبة للبحوث العربية فإن المجلة تسعى لتقديم الدراسات والبحوث الرصينة المسيرة للمسجلات والمجلات الفعلية لمجتمعنا العربي .

تقبل للنشر الأبحاث بإحدى اللغات الثلاث العربية، الفرنسية أو الإنكليزية.

- 1- الأبحاث الميدانية والتجريبية
- 2- الأبحاث والدراسات العلمية النظرية
- 3- عرض أو مراجعة الكتب الجديدة
- 4- المقامير العلمية عن المؤلفات المعنية بدراسات الطفولة
- 5- المقالات العامة المتخصصة

المجلة مفتوحة أمام كل الباحثين العرب من أطباء، فنانين و أساتذة علم النفس داخل الوطن العربي وخارجه، وهي ترحب بكل المساهمات الملزمة بشرط النشر التي حدتها الهيئة العلمية للموقع على الشكل التالي:

■ قواعد عامة

- الالتزام بالقواعد العلمية في كتابة البحث.
- الجودة في الفكرة والأسلوب والمنهج، والتوثيق العلمي، والحلولة من الأخطاء اللغوية والنحوية
- إرسال البحث بالبريد الإلكتروني APNjournal@arabpsynet.com أو بواسطة قرص مرص (لا تقبل الأبحاث الورقية).
- إرسال السيرة العلمية المختصة بالنسبة للكاتب الذين لم يسبق لهم النشر في مجلة الشبكة.

■ قواعد خاصة

- 1- كتابة عنوان البحث واسم الباحث ولقبه العلمي والجهة التي يعمل لديها مع الملخصات والكلمات المفتاحية باللغات الثلاث العربية، الفرنسية أو الإنكليزية.
- 2- يراعى في إعداد قائمة المراجع ما يلي: تسجيل أسماء المؤلفين والمترجمين متنوعة بسنة النشر بين قوسين ثم بعنوان المصدر ثم مكان النشر ثم اسم الناشر.
- 3- استيفاء البحث لمطلوبات البحوث الميدانية والتجريبية بما يضمنه من مقدمة والإطار النظري والدراسات السابقة ومشكلة البحث وأهدافه وفروضه وتعريف مصطلحاته.
- 4- يراعى الباحث توضيح أسلوب اختيار العينة، وأدوات الدراسة وخصائصها السيكومترية وخطوات إجراء الدراسة.
- 5- يقوم الباحث بعرض النتائج بوضوح مسنعيًا بالجدول الإحصائية أو الرسوم البيانية، منى كانت هناك حاجة لذلك.
- 6- تخضع الأعمال الطبغرافية المعروضة للنشر لتكبير اللجنة الاستشارية الطبغرافية للمجلة، كما تخضع الأعمال العلمغرافية لتكبير اللجنة الاستشارية العلمغرافية، وذلك وفقاً للنظام المعتمد في المجلة ويبلغ الباحث في حال اقتراحات تعديل من قبل المحكمين.
- 7- توجه جميع المراسلات الخاصة بالنشر إلى رئيس الموقع على العنوان الإلكتروني للمجلة.
- 8- الأتماء الواردة في المجلة تعبر عن رأي كاتبها وجهات نظرهم.
- 9- لا تعاد الأبحاث المرفوضة لأصالحها.
- 10- لا تدفع مكافآت مالية عن البحوث التي تنشر.

قواعد الوثائق:

عند الإشارة إلى المراجع في نص البحث يذكّر الاسم الأخير (فقط) للمؤلف أو الباحث وسنة النشر بين قوسين مثل (عكاشة، 1985) أو (Sartorius, 1981) وإذا كان عدد الباحثين من اثنين إلى خمسة تذكر أسماء الباحثين جميعهم للمرة الأولى مثل (دسوقي، النابلسي، شاهين، المصري، 1995)، وإذا تكررت الاستعانة بنفس المراجع يذكّر الاسم الأخير للباحث الأول وآخرين مثل (دسوقي و آخرون، 1999) أو (Sartorius et al., 1981) وإذا كان عدد الباحثين ستة فأكثر يذكّر الاسم الأخير للباحث الأول و آخرون مثل (الدمرداش، و آخرون، 1999) أو (Skinner, et al., 1965)، وعند الاقتباس بوضع النص المتبني بين قوسين صغيرين " " وتذكر أرقام الصفحات المتبني منها مثل: (أبو حطب، 1990: 43)

وجود قائمة المراجع في نهاية البحث يذكّر فيها **جميع المراجع** التي أشر إليها في من البحث وترتب ترتيباً أبجدياً. دون ترتيبه مسلسل. حسب الاسم الأخير للمؤلف أو الباحث وتأتي المراجع العربية أولاً ثم المراجع الأجنبية بعدها وتذكر بيانات كل مرجع على النحو الآتي:
- عندما يكون المرجع كتاباً:

اسم المؤلف (سنة النشر) عنوان الكتاب (الطبعة أو المجلد) اسم البلد: اسم الناشر، مثال: مراد، صلاح أحمد، (2001) الأساليب الإحصائية في العلوم النفسية والتربوية والاجتماعية، القاهرة: الأجلو المصرية
- عندما يكون المرجع بحثاً في مجلة:

اسم الباحث (سنة النشر) عنوان البحث، اسم المجلة، المجلد الصفحات، مثل: القظامي، نايبة (2002). تعليم التفكير للطفل الخليجي، مجلة الطفولة العربية، 12،

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ج- عندما يكون المرجع بحثاً في كتاب:

اسم الباحث (سنة النشر) عنوان البحث، اسم معد الكتاب، عنوان الكتاب، اسم البلد: الناشر، الصفحات التي يشغلها البحث

- 1- الإشارة إلى الهوامش بأرقام متسلسلة في من البحث ووضعها من قمة على حسب التسلسل في أسفل النص التي وردت لها مع مراعاة اختصار الهوامش إلى أقصى قدر ممكن، وتذكر المعلومات الخاصة بمصدر الهوامش في نهاية البحث قبل الجزء الخاص بالمصادر والمراجع
- 2- وضع الملاحق في نهاية البحث بعد قائمة المراجع

■ **الدراسات والمقالات العلمية النظرية:**

تقبل الدراسات والمقالات النظرية للنشر إذا ملست من المراجعة الأولية أن الدراسة أو المقالة تعالج قضية من قضايا الطب النفسي أو علم النفس منهج فكري واضح يتضمن المقدمة وأهداف الدراسة ومناقشة القضية ومروية الكاتب فيها، هذا بالإضافة إلى التزامه بالاصول العلمية في الكتابة وتوثيق المراجع وكتابة الهوامش التي وردت في قواعد الوثائق

■ **عرض الكتب الجديدة ومراجعتها:**

تنشر المجلة مراجعات الباحثين للكتب الجديدة وتقدمها إذا توافرت الشروط الآتية:

- 1- الكتاب حديث النشر، ويعالج قضية تخص أحد مجالات الطب النفسي، علم النفس، العلاج النفسي أو التحليل النفسي
- 2- استعراض المراجع لحنوات الكتاب وأهم الأفكار التي يطرحها وإيجابياتها وسلبياتها
- 3- عثوى العرض على اسم المؤلف وعنوان الكتاب والبلد التي نشر فيها واسم الناشر، وسنة النشر، وعدد صفحات الكتاب.

كتابة تقرير المراجعة بأسلوب جيد

■ **القارير العلمية عن الندوات والمؤتمرات:**

تنشر المجلة التقارير العلمية عن المؤتمرات والندوات والحلقات الدراسية في مجال علم النفس و الطب النفسي التي تعقد في البلاد العربية أو غير العربية بشرط أن يغطي التقرير بشكل كامل ومنظماً أخبار المؤتمر أو الندوة أو الحلقة الدراسية وتصنيف الأبحاث المقدمة و نتائجها وأهم القراءات والنصائح كما تنشر المجلة محاضرات الحوار في الندوات التي تشارك فيها لمناقشة قضايا تتعلق بالاختصاص.



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