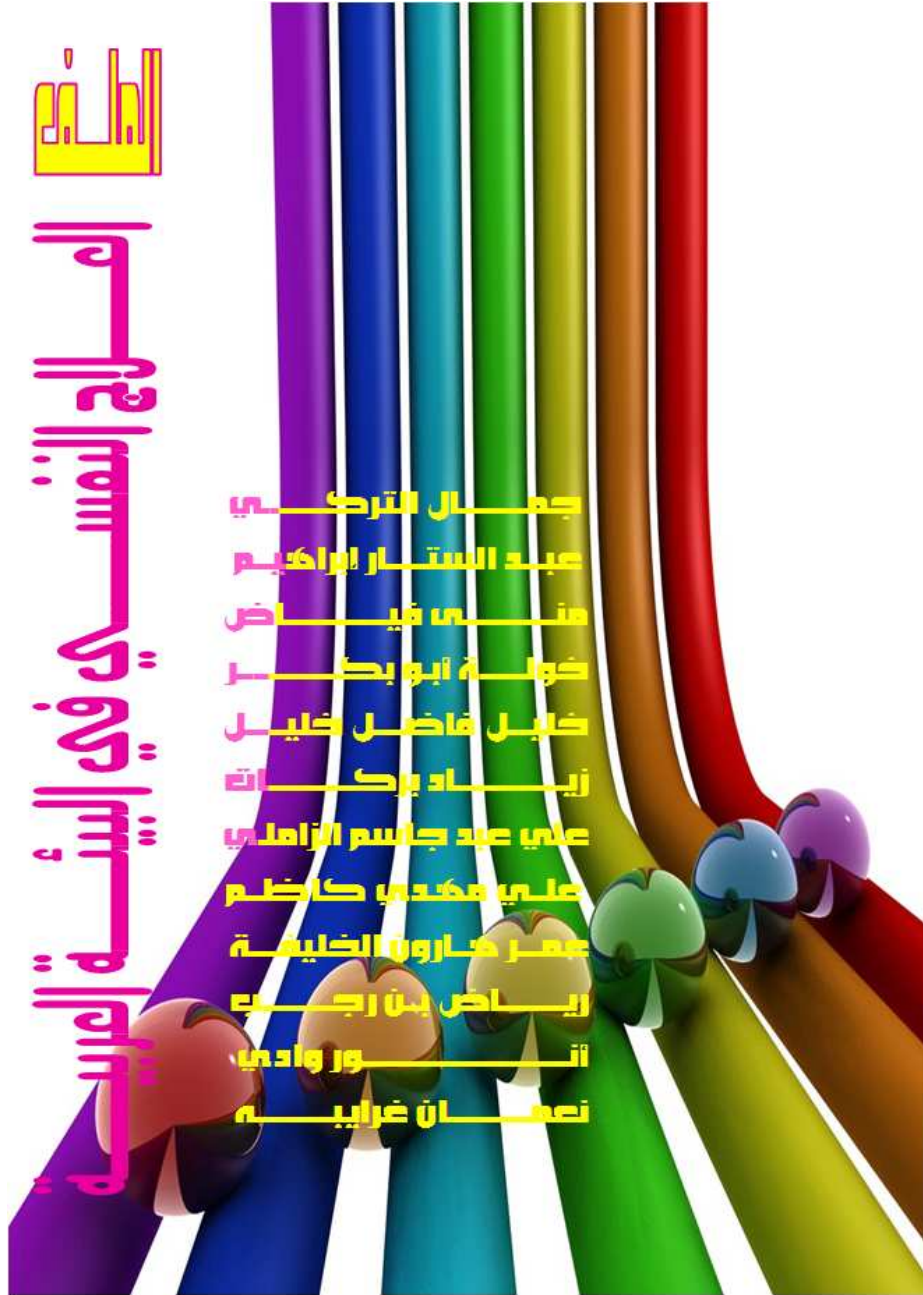


## العالج النفسي في البيئة العربية

جمال التركي  
 عبد الستار ابراهيم  
 منى فياض  
 فولة ابو بطر  
 خليل قاضل خليل  
 زياد بركات  
 علي عبد جاسم الزامل  
 علي مكدي كاظم  
 عمر هارون الخليفة  
 رياض بن رجاء  
 نور وادي  
 نصحان غرايبه



## مجلة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية

نحو مدرسة عربية للعلوم النفسية

مجلة فطرية محكمة في علم النفس

رئيس التحرير

جمال التركيبي (تونس)

المستشار ونائب الرئيس

أ.د. محمد أحمد النابلسي (لبنان)

الرئيس الشرفي

يحيى الرخاوي (مصر)

## الهيئة العلمية

## علم النفس

قـدري حـفـنـي (مصر)

عبد الستار إبراهيم (مصر)

بشيرة معمريّة (الجزائر)

نبيل سفيان (اليمن)

مسعود النجار (الكويت)

د. عدنان فرح (الأردن)

سامر رضوان (سوريا/عمان)

سوسن شاكر الجبلي (العراق)

عمر هارون الخليفة (السودان)

## الطب النفسي

أ.د. قتيبة جالبي (العراق)

أ.د. طارق عكاشة (مصر)

د. غيثاء الخياط (المغرب)

د. وليد سرحمان (الأردن)

أ.د. الزين عمارة (الإمارات)

أ.د. أديب العسالي (سوريا)

د. حسان المالحي (السعودية)

## مراسلون

د. جمال الخطيب (الأردن)

د. صباح صليبا (لبنان)

د. رضوان كرم (الولايات المتحدة)

د. فارس كمال نظمي (العراق)

د. بسام عويل (بولندا/سوريا)

د. سليمان جار الله (الجزائر)

د. رضا أبو سريج (السعودية)

د. وائل أبو هندي (مصر)

السكرتيرية: حنان الرقيق و سفاتلانا كستروفا الطريقة

إصدار مؤسسة العلوم النفسية العربية - تونس

## العلاج النفسي وأخود الذات المنجرحة

نحو علاج نفسي أصيل ينتفخ من الآخرين دون التخلي عن الذات للآخرين

د. جمال التركي - الطب النفسي / تونس

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**مقتطف:** إن الجسد ليس شيئا ولا مناعا، لا جملة أو قفا، ولا غريبا عن الفكر أو ضد العقل، الإنسان يفكر بكل أعضائه لا بدماغه فقط إنه واحد ووحدة: جسمه منظور وروح غير منظور. والحالات النفسية بدني وغير بدني معا، والسلوك وعي داخلي وردود فعل عضلية أو حركية جسمية. مرفوضة الثانية البعيدة في لا وعينا، فالحسي والمعقول لا يتصلان بل هما يتحدان في مبدأ الوجود، والوجود هو الأول ومقدر على المثالي والمهاوي والفكراني.

في العلاج النفسي تغير نظرة الزبون إلى جسمه، كتغيرها بالنسبة لماضيه، ضرورة حتمية إن أراد لنفسه الشفاء وأردنا له ذلك. فعبر جسمه تنبر التغيرات وينتجها المأساة، وعبر لا يعي الإنسان ذاته، وتتكون الأنا المستقلة. إن معطيات الطب النفسي ألغت الانقسام بين النفس والبدن، والعلاج النفسي يبلغ غايته بعلاج البدن عندما يتمكن من إعادة العميل إلى توازنه النفسي. فالصحة واحدة، لا بدني من جهة ونفسية من جهة أخرى، وهي شمولية ترى البدن كأحد ليس غير الروح، بل كأحد الروح مع اختلاف في الدرجة. والجسد العاجز أو الناقص هو الروح العاجزة أو الناقصة، وهو النفسية المنوثة، والسلوك الاخلالي، والجروح النفسية في أبسط العواطف قد لا تشفى بأسرع من أخرى في هذا العضو أو ذاك. إن كشف العوامل الانفعالية المكبوتة في اللاوعي والتجارب الأولى والنظرات القديمة ومخبرات الأنا الأعلى القابع. ومعرفته الأسباب التي سببت الانجراف ضرورية، لكنها ليست كافية. لا يكفي العلم بالمرض كي يشفي، ولا تكفي النظرة العقلانية للواقع كي تعالجه. لا بد من إرادة للشفاء، ومعاونة من أفكارية جديدة عقلانية ومنفتحة. ولا بد من تغيير في البيئة، في الجماعية، بأسرها داخل مجتمعا. ولا بد من المجتمع الصالح الذي يوفى لتلك الذات إعادة شعورها بجسمها، بأن بدنها هو هي، وأنها وبدنها واحد. إنه ذلك المجتمع الذي لا يقرض فيه الأنا العليا الهرمة نظرها إلى البدن.

علي زيور / بيروت، لبنان - عن "التحليل النفسي للذات العربية"

موسوعة الشخصية العربية ودراسات مبعثرة هنا وهناك. قد نكون بعيدين عن هذه الطموحات ولكن هل المطلوب هذا أو بعض من هذا؟ أليس من باب التضخيم أن نزمع تحقيق كل هذه الأهداف؟ إن ما نصبو إليه لا يعدو أن يكون خطوة في مسيرة الألف خطوة، هذه المسيرة التي بدأت مع جيل الرواد انطلاقا من إسماعيل قبانى، أحمد عزت راجح عبد العزيز القوصي، سليمان نجاتي، عبد العزيز عسكر، مصطفى زيور (مصر)، جميل صليبا، فاخر عاقل (سورية)، محمد سلطان وسليم عمار (تونس) مرورا بعلي زيور، محمد أحمد النابلسي (لبنان) وصولا إلى أحمد عكاشة ويحيى الرخاوي (مصر).

حسبنا بهذا المشروع العلمي السعي للمساهمة

بهذا العدد التاسع تدخل المجلة الإلكترونية للشبكة عامها الثالث، أملى تجاوز نقائص، تطورا نحو الأفضل، إن ما تحقق في سنتين وبإمكانات جد متواضعة، إنجاز يحسب لكل من ساهم في تأسيس هذا العمل وإثرائه رغم أنه مازالت تفصلنا مساحة ممتدة بين ما نأمل تحقيقه وما تحقق، بين تأسيس بوابة إلكترونية جامعة للأطباء والأخصائيين العرب مقيمين ومغتربين وما وصلنا إليه، بين إرساء قواعد مدرسة تبرز خصائص الممارسة العربية للعلوم النفسية وما أدركناه من ملامح مازالت جنينية، بين نحت المصطلح النفسي العربي "المرتبك" على مستوى مراكز الأبحاث والمحاولات الفردية هنا وهناك، بين العمل العلم عربي الأكاديمي المشترك والتعاون المتعثر، بين تأسيس

**النفسي في البيئة العربية** في محاولة أن يستوطن العلاجنفسي مكانة نقلة نوعية لصحة النفسية متردية وصولاً إلى لياقة نفسية تسمح بمشاركة فعالة في تحقيق نهضة آن أوانها وحفوا لذواتنا من الاندثار والتلاشي في زمن عولة متأمركة ملغية الآخر ومهمشة له .

■ إنه رغم تعدد مدارس العلاج النفسي ونتائجه الإيجابية مازلنا نفتقد في مجتمعاتنا هذا النوع من العلاج خاصة أمام محدودية فعالية العلاج الدوائي الطبنفسي في بعض الحالات، وإنه في غياب أخصائيي العلاج النفسي لمثل هذه الحالات تصدى لعلاج هؤلاء المرضى النفسانيين المشعوذون والدجالون. إن تضخيم أهمية العلاج الدوائي النفسصيدلاني ساهم في تدني العلاقة العلاجية بين الطبيب والمعالج لينحصر دوره في وصفة دواء قد لا تمثل الاستجابة العلاجية المثلى، إن الحاجة إلى نوع آخر من الإنصات، نوع آخر من الرعاية ومن الاهتمام ضرورة في مثل هذه الحالات، إن لشركات الأدوية العملاقة دوراً لا يحفى في برمجة العقول وتضخيم دور الكيمياء في المداواة النفسية. قد لا ينكر أحد أهمية العلاج الدوائي في رعاية المرضى النفسانيين، أما أن تقتصر الرعاية على الأدوية النفسصيدلانية دون غيرها فهذا غبط لحق الإنسان في نوع آخر من العلاج قد يشكل المخرج الحقيقي لاضطرابه وأزمته النفسية .

■ نستهل الملف **"بمدخل تشخيصي علاجنفسي متعدد المحاور لاضطراب الشخصية"** لعبد الستار إبراهيم (مصر) بين فيه أن اضطرابات الشخصية تنقسم إلى ثلاثة مجموعات، الأولى يتسم أصحابها بالبرود والغرابية والشكوك تضم الشخصيات الاضطهادية، الفصاموية، المعادية للجميع. الثانية يتميز أصحابها بالانفعالية والتقلب الوجداني وتضم الشخصيات الخدية، الهستيرية، النرجسية. أما الثالثة فيسيطر على أصحابها القلق، والخوف وتشمل الشخصيات التجنبية، الاعتمادية، الوسواسية، كما يعرض الباحث لمعايير تشخيص هذه الاضطرابات وفقاً لنظرية المحاور المتعددة التي تحدد ثلاثة معايير لعملية التشخيص والعلاج متمثلة في أساليب التفكير، المعتقدات الشخصية، المشاعر والانفعالات والمهارات الاجتماعية. تكون أول خطوات العلاج في بناء علاقات تواصل فعالة بالمريض وتحقيق التطابق في الأهداف العلاجية والاتفاق عليها، من ذلك أن نجاح العلاج النفسي يحتاج لمحاور متعددة تشمل أولاً وجود معالج يخلق ويؤكد رابطة علاجية تتميز بالاهتمام والاحترام مع إيمان عميق بإمكانية الشفاء، ثانياً للاستفادة من العلاج النفسي في نهاية البحث يخلص الباحث بشيء من التفصيل إلى عرض مسار العملية العلاجية من خلال صياغة المشكلة المحورية، تحديد أهداف العلاج، اختبار الأساليب العلاجية الملائمة وإلى تبيان

في دفع مسيرة العلوم النفسية في أوطاننا حتى تتبوأ مكانة تسمح بإحداث نقلة نوعية لصحة نفسية متردية وصولاً إلى لياقة نفسية تسمح بمشاركة فعالة في تحقيق نهضة آن أوانها وحفوا لذواتنا من الاندثار والتلاشي في زمن عولة متأمركة ملغية الآخر ومهمشة له .

إن ترددي الوضع النفسي يدخل ضمن إطار ترددي الوضع العربي على جميع مستوياته، إنا لم نصل إلى ما نحن عليه من هوان لو لم يتقوقع الفكر العربي على ذاته مكتفياً بثقافة "العنينة" التي أربكت إبداعه وانطلاقاته وهمشت واقعه على حساب تضخيم مرضي لماض نحن في حاجة إلى إعادة قراءته وغربلته من شوائب أعاققت نهضتنا علناً نساهم في رأب صدع نرجسية متضخمة منخرجة، لقد حفر الزمان على الذات العربية أحاديث عميقة شرختها فأفقدتها ملاحمها وخصائصها ومميزاتها وأعاققت نموها عند مرحلة معينة متمسكة بعقدة التشبيث، رافضة كل محاولة للانعتاق والتجاوز كأن الزمن في المفهوم العربي غير فعال، فهو لا يدور إلى الأمام وصبوب الجديد، إن العلاقة بين الزمن والأنا العربية علاقة غير سوية<sup>(1)</sup>، فالأنا تشيبت بنهضة داخله وتقدها وترفض الانخراط والتطور مادامت تحن إلى الرحم وتحلم بالعودة إلى حيث المثل الأعلى. إن الذي تضطرب نظرتة للزمن تهزل شخصيته، وتتصلب مواقفه الاجتماعية، فيقدم الحلول المسبقة، ويرفض التكيف، ويفقد المرونة. ذلك هو المريض النفسي. وتلك هي الذات العربية في تصليبها، في جمود نظرتها للمواقف الجديدة، في ترددها في أخذ الحلول الجذرية للتكيف مع الواقع العالمي ونداءات العقلانية والديموقراطية والاجتماعية وما إليها<sup>(2)</sup>.

يأتي هذا العدد متأخراً عن موعد صدوره (مرة أخرى) كأن لعنة الزمن تلاحقنا، فلا نحن أدركنا الدقة والصرامة في التعامل معه ولا أدرك مجتمعنا أن الكل واحد والواحد كل وأن الفرد لا يعد أن يكون حلقة في سلسلة ممتدة وأن سعيه في تجاوز الزمن السكوني غير كاف ما لم تسعه بقية الحلقات، وستبقى علاقتنا بالزمن غير سوية من الوجهة النفسية ما لم ندرك أن الزمن وسيلة تغيير وإعادة بناء، إنه حقل تزرع فيه الذات التي تتجاوز أخطاءها، وتتمثل تاريخها، وتغسل ذنوبها لتأخذ معنى جديداً<sup>(3)</sup>، إنه قدرنا أن نسبح ضد تيار استحكم واستوطن، آملين أن نكون بإصرارنا مواصلة الإصدار والمسيرة إضاءة شععة نغزق بها سواد ليل حالك.

### أبواب العدد التاسع... قراءة سريعة

#### الملف: "العلاج النفسي في البيئة العربية"

■ يأتي موضوع ملف هذا العدد حول "العلاج

للطب النفسي منذ 2001). قدمها صاحب التجربة **خليل فاضل خليل** (مصر) من خلال بحثه في الموضوع الذي استهله بتعريفه على أنه إحدى طرق العلاج النفسي ويستخدم طرقاً تعتمد على "الطاقة الإبداعية" داخل مجموعة لتحقيق عملية "التشافي" و"التغيير" بالاعتماد على المساعدة، التشجيع والديناميكية (الحركة الدائمة) ويتحرك أبعد من مجرد عملية الفحص والعلاج التقليدي. تقدم العملية سبيلاً إبداعياً بعيداً عن الروشحات، الملفات، النظريات، المعتقدات الجاهزة، مركزاً على الروابط اللاشعورية مع الماضي، والإحساس الواعي بالإيجابيات التي تظهر مع الحياة بكل قوة إبداعها.

■ شاركنا أيضاً هذا الملف من فلسطين كل من **زياد بركات وكفاح حسن** بدراسة "الاتجاه نحو المرض النفسي وعلاجه" لدى عينة من الطلاب الجامعيين في شمال فلسطين من خلال تطبيق "مقياس الاتجاه نحو المرض النفسي وعلاجه" وقد خلصت الدراسة إلى أن أغلبية الطلبة أظهروا اتجاهات إيجابية نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي حيث أظهر ما نسبته (75,9%) ميلاً موجباً نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي، بينما أظهر ما نسبته (24,1%) ميلاً سلباً نحو ذلك، وجود فروق دالة إحصائية نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي تبعاً لمتغير التخصص وذلك لصالح الطلاب الذين يدرسون تخصصات طبية وهندسية وصيدلة، وجود فروق دالة إحصائية نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي تبعاً لمتغير العمر وذلك لصالح الطلاب صغار العمر وعدم وجود فروق دالة إحصائية نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي تبعاً لمتغيرات: الجنس، والتحصيل، ومكان السكن، ودخل الأسرة الشهري.

■ من مسقط (سلطنة عمان) شاركنا كل من **علي عبد جاسم الزامل وعلي مهدي كاظم** بدراسة عن "سيكولوجية الأطفال ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة واستراتيجيات التعامل معهم" تضمنت عرضاً للخصائص السيكلوجية للأطفال ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة بشكل عام مع التركيز على الإعاقات الأكثر ظهوراً بين الأطفال سواء قبل المرحلة الابتدائية أو بعدها. وبالتحديد ثلاثة من أهم الإعاقات وهي (الإعاقة العقلية، وصعوبات التعلم، والإعاقة السمعية)، مستعرضين مختلف الاستراتيجيات والأساليب التربوية لهذه الشريحة التي تستحق كل رعاية واهتمام، على اعتبار أنهم من الشرائح الاجتماعية الواجب رعايتها والاستفادة منها في إطار التنمية الاجتماعية والاقتصادية التي تتطلع لها المجتمعات البشرية.

■ كما نعرض في الملف دراسة **عمر هارون الخليفة** (السودان/اليابان) عن "البيمارستانات العربية"

فنيات العلاج المستخدمة مع مختلف الفئات منها العلاج المعرفي، تدريب السلوك الاجتماعي والمهارات التفاعلية.

■ البحث الثاني لهذا الملف **لمنى فياض** (لبنان) عن "الأخصائي النفسي وإن كان ضرورة اجتماعية في بيئتنا العربية أو هو عمل من لا عمل له"، مستهله بحثها برسم صورة الأخصائي النفسي لدى عامة الناس من خلال استمارة تم تطبيقها من طرف طلبة علم النفس على عينة من الناس العاديين خلصت إلى استنتاجات عدة أهمها: أن زيارة الطبيب النفسي أمر غير طبيعي في المجتمع اللبناني، أن العديد من الأشخاص يترددون على الروحاني، تأكيد أهمية تواجد الأخصائي النفسي في المدرسة وليس في باقي المؤسسات، أن الروحاني ملم بمجال معالجة الأمراض الروحانية التي لا تتعلق بمجال الأمراض النفسية وأخيراً ثقة بالأخصائي النفساني وسعي أن يكون في مرتبة الصديق أو القريب.

■ بعد هذه الدراسة الميدانية ننتقل إلى بحث **خولة أبو بكر** (الناصر / فلسطين المحتلة) حول "زنا المحارم في البيئة العربية" لترفع الستار على المستور من خلال عرض مشكلة "زنا المحارم" أو "سفاح القربي" وانعكاساته النفسية المدمرة على مستوى تقدير الذات، صورة الجسد والموقف من الجسد وممارسته، مؤكدة في بداية بحثها أن جرعة سفاح المحارم تحصل في جميع المجتمعات وأن الظاهرة طويلة العهد ورافقت تطور الحضارة الإنسانية مع ميل معظم المجتمعات للتعتيم إلى أن تمكنت الدراسات النسوية من المساهمة في فك صمت الضحايا وتثقيفهم ولفت نظرهم إلى الإساءة التي حصلت في حقهم وإلى تشجيعهم للتوجه للعلاج أو للقانون أو للأنثيين معاً، إلا أن هذه الدراسات نادرة في مجتمعنا العربي للتحفظ حول دراسة الجنس واعتبار ما يدور حوله يعيب الباحث والمبحث. ركزت الباحثة من خلال عرض حالة "وردة" على أهمية عدم إنهاء العلاج قبل أن تصل الضحية لترتيب صحي وبناء مع جسدها وإعادة بناء علاقة إيجابية مع موضوع الجنس وما لأهمية تقديم شكوى بحق الجاني ومحاسبته أمام القضاء كوسيلة لمواجهة الحاضر هذا إلى جانب التدريب على تعزيز قدرات حاجة الذات والمدافعة عنها، إلا أن "وردة" قررت عدم مواجهة جسدها وعدم مواجهة والدها وكانت قوية بهذين القرارين وما كان على العلاج إلا أن يحترم خيارها ويوافق على عدم التحرش الإضافي في أجهزتها الدفاعية أو في خبايا عقلها اللاوعي.

■ البحث الرابع عن "السيكودراما" كتجربة رائدة في العلاج النفسي (يقوم بها مركز فاضل

بالنسبة للأشخاص الذين يتعرف بهم ويعطون معنى لحياته)، حيث أن الصدمة في المجتمع الفلسطيني يتقاسمها الجميع والجميع يتعاون لتقديم العون إلى الآخرين، داعياً الباحث في نهاية دراسته إلى مساندة المعالجين الفلسطينيين الذين تقاسموا صدمات أصابت الجميع.

■ نختم هذا الملف بمقالة نعمان الغرايبة (أمريكا/الأردن) عن "الآثار الجانبية والاضطراب الطبائي المنشأ للعلاج النفسي" مبيناً أنه كما للعلاج الدوائي آثاراً جانبية مؤقتة، واضطرابات دوائية المنشأ نهائية فإن للعلاج النفسي آثاره الجانبية المؤقتة وقد يحدث أيضاً اضطرابات طبائية المنشأ لا تختفي بانتهاء العلاج فهي وإن كانت في المعالجة الدوائية مرتبطة بنوعية الدواء ومقادير الجرعات فهي في العلاج النفسي مرتبطة بنوعية هذا العلاج وكفاءة المعالج من ذلك أنه بقدر ما ترقى كفاءة المعالج بقدر ما تتدن نسبة الآثار الجانبية والاضطرابات الطبائية المنشأ وترتفع هذه النسبة بقدر ما تتدن كفاءة المعالج النفسي.

### أبحاث ومقالات أصيلة

■ نستهل هذا الباب ببحث أصيل لبشير معمريّة (الجزائر) عن "تصميم استبيان لقياس الشعور باليأس لدى الراشدين" هدف إلى تقنين الاستبيان على عينات من البيئة الجزائرية. تأتي أهمية هذه الدراسة من الحاجة الملحة إلى تصميم استبيان لقياس الخصائص النفسية نظراً للصعوبة التي يجدها الباحث بسبب ندرته مما جعله يلجأ إلى استخدام استبيانات تم تقنينها على مجتمعات أخرى والذي من شأنه أن يجعل نتائج البحوث لا تعبر بصدق عن خصوصيات العينات التي تم دراستها. يتكون الاستبيان في نسخته النهائية من 30 بنداً تمت صياغتها بأسلوب التقرير الذاتي، وقد تكونت العينة من 966 فرداً تم تقسيمها على عينتين فرعيتين وفقاً للعمر (18-25 سنة و26-37 سنة) تبين من القيم المستخرجة للاستبيان لحساب شروطه السيكومترية (الصدق والثبات) أنه أداة قابلة للاستخدام لتحديد الأبعاد الثلاثة لقياس الشعور باليأس: الاتجاه السلبي نحو الذات، الاتجاه السلبي نحو الماضي، الاتجاه السلبي نحو المستقبل. وهو قابل للتطبيق بصورة جماعية وفردية ويستعمل خاصة من أجل التنبؤ باحتمال إقبال المفحوص على الانتحار.

■ في المقالة الثانية نواصل مع يحيى الرخاوي (مصر) قراءته لـ "الإنسان" عن الفطرة التي تتضح ملامحها من الصراط المستقيم الذي نطلب من الله تعالى أن يهديننا إليه في كل قراءة فاتحة وكيف أن من يشذ عن الصراط المتناغم مع الجميع في الكون إلى الله يصبح مثل النيزك الضال إذ ينفصل عن أصله، نشازاً شارداً، لم يعد يمثل

في قراءة تاريخية للمشافي النفسية العربية التي تعتبر أهم المؤسسات في تاريخ الحضارة العربية الإسلامية وقد كانت وضعية البيمارستانات للمرضى العقلين ممتازة مقارنة بأوضاع المرضى النفسانيين في أوروبا المسيحية، حيث كانوا يحرقون ويلقون بالسلاسل في الأقبية المظلمة حتى الموت أو يوضعون في السجن أو برج المجانين في حين كان يراعى البعد السيكولوجي المعماري عند بناء البيمارستانات من حيث ملائمة المبنى للظروف الخاصة بالعلاج النفسي مثل تهوية البرك والحياة الخارجية والنوافير والحمامات وبناء الحدائق والاهتمام بالتزهير ومراعاة الهدوء المكاني، كما كان للبيمارستان دوراً هاماً في التدريب على العلاج النفسي وكانت تجرى فيه المقابلات والاختبارات الطبية والسيكولوجية لاختبار كفاءة الأطباء.

■ من تونس شاركنا رياض بن رجب بدراسة عن "التحليل النفسي في الجامعة: التجربة التونسية" طارحاً إشكالية تدريس التحليل النفسي وإلى من يعود التكوين في هذا الفرع من العلوم، هل إلى الجمعيات النفسية أم الجامعات، مستهلاً بحثه بقراءة تاريخية لنشأة جمعيات التحليل النفسي وعلاقتها بالتعليم الجامعي. ليخلص إلى عرض التجربة التونسية من خلال تجربة إدراج سيكودراما التحليل النفسي الفردي والتحليل النفسي في البرنامج التعليمي لكلية العلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية بتونس، مستعرضاً عديد المواقف تجاه هذه المبادرة.

■ من فلسطين قدم أنور وادي دراسة عن "العلاج النفسي للمساكين السياسيين بعد خروجهم من سجون الاحتلال الإسرائيلي" مشيراً إلى أن حوالي 600 ألف فلسطيني تعرض للسجن من طرف المحتل الإسرائيلي على مدى ثلاثين سنة منهم 175 000 أثناء الانتفاضة الأولى وكان معظمهم قد عانى أنواعاً متعددة من التعذيب. وفي محاولة لتقديم الدعم والعلاج النفسي لهؤلاء عمل الباحث من خلال معالجة عديد الروابط العائلية، الجماعية، المجتمعية المحافظة على الهوية وإعطاء معنى وهدف للحياة حيث من الصعوبة بمكان المحافظة على معنى التواصل وتأكيد معنى الهوية في ظل تفكك هذه الروابط خاصة وأنه إلى جانب المعانات النفسية والجسمية نجد السجن السابق يجابه مشاكل اقتصادية واجتماعية وثقافية جديدة. وقد تمثلت المهمة العلاجية في توفير مناخ يجد فيه المتعالج معنى لشبكة علاقاته السابقة وتطويرها لاحقاً، الأمر الذي يتطلب من المعالج إضافة إلى فهم الثقافة والكفاءة المهنية مستوى إنساني راق، موظفاً نظرياته العلمية لخدمة حقوق الإنسان والقيم الإنسانية العليا. إن عملية التوقيف والتعذيب وإطلاق السراح تؤدي إلى الصدمة بمستويات متعددة، فهي انتهاك على المستوى الشخصي، وعلى المستوى العائلي (خاصة

حرونا عنيدا حتى لو كان فيه فناؤه، مبينا أن المنحرفين والمجرمين والمتمردين يأتون من الأطفال الذين عاشوا خبرات العقاب الجسدي والترهيب والتهديد والقهر النفسي والازدراء والتخجيل والسخرية والتهمك، فالذي احتقر في صغره وكان موضوعا للسخرية والقمع النفسي يتشكل لديه أسلوب عصابي في التعامل مع الآخرين يدفعه إلى رد الاعتبار لنفسه وإعلاء صوت الأنا من خلال النيل ممن يتخذه ضحية من هؤلاء الآخرين وبتكرار الضحايا يتضخم الأنا إلى أن يكون بصورة البطل في ذهن صاحبه العصابي بلا حدود.

■ تختم هذا الباب بمقالات موجزة لكل من يحي الرخاوي (مصر)، محمد أحمد النابلسي (لبنان)، أحمد لطيف جاسم (العراق)، قدرتي حفني (مصر)، سهام بلعارف (الجزائر)، فارس كمال نظمي (العراق)، عادل صادق جبوري (العراق)، خليل فاضل خليل (مصر) طارق الكبيسي (انكلترا) عن "التكامل المعرفي"، "العلاج النفسي لأطفال الانتفاضة"، "العلاج النفسي بالتدريب على المهارات الاجتماعية"، "دعوة إلى احترام العقائد"، "نظرية بيارمارتي"، "البيئة العراقية والكرب النفسي"، "سيكولوجية ثقافة الطابور" "نحو مفهوم جديد للعلاج النفسي" و "دور التدخل الطبني المبرك في خفض اضطراب الشدة التالي للصدمة".

### وثائق نفسية

■ نعرض في هذا الباب وثيقة برنامج الجمعية العالمية للطب النفسي لمكافحة الوصمة والتمييز بسبب مرض الفصام في نسخته العربية. تأسس هذا البرنامج للقضاء على الخرافات وسوء الفهم الذي أحيط بمرض الفصام، حيث تخلق الوصمة دائرة مغلقة من العزلة والتمييز مما تؤدي بالمرضى إلى العزلة النفسية، عدم المقدرة على العمل، استعمال المخدرات والمسكرات، التشرد، أو الإقامة لمدد طويلة داخل مؤسسات مما يقلص فرص الشفاء. يجرب البرنامج التحيز في كل مسارات الحياة لأن هذا التحيز يقلل من كفاءة حياة المرضى بالفصام وعائلاتهم كما يجرمهم من الحياة معنا. صمم برنامج الجمعية العالمية للطب النفسي لزيادة الوعي والمعرفة بطبيعة مرض الفصام وكافة أنواع العلاج المتاحة، لتحسين مواقف العامة من المصابين أو الذين أصيبوا من قبل وعائلاتهم ولاتخاذ إجراءات لمنع التمييز والتحيز ضد هؤلاء المرضى.

### مراجعة كتب

■ نعرض في بداية هذا الباب أول إصدارات سلسلة الكتاب الإلكتروني لشبكة العلوم النفسية،

تلك النغمة الإيمانية التي تشترك في عزف لحن الإيمان الكلي إلى وجهه تعالى.

■ البحث الثالث في هذا الباب لـ **عمر هارون الخليفة** (السودان / اليابان) عن "ذكاء الأطفال في اليابان والسودان" بين فيه من خلال مقارنة ذكاء الأطفال اليابانيين والسودانيين تفوق الأطفال في السودان في الاختبارات اللفظية والشفاهية والسماعية في حين تفوق اليابانيون في الاختبارات العلمية والحركية والبصرية والإدراكية ملاحظا تميز الأطفال في اليابان بحس عال في كيفية استخدام عيونهم الصغيرة وأيديهم الماهرة فضلا عن ذلك يتميزون بقدرة عالية في قراءة وتصميم الخرائط بينما تقل هذه المهارة بالنسبة للطفل في السودان وربما يعود ذلك لفقر التدريب والممارسة والإجراءات. ربما يمكن القول بأن القدرات اللفظية تدرس في المدرسة بينما تعتمد القدرات البصرية- الحركية على التدريب المستمر في الحياة عموما. فهل تركز المدرسة السودانية على آليات الحفظ والتكرار والمشاهدة أكثر من المدرسة اليابانية التي لاتعير انتباها لهذه القدرات. في تقدير الباحث، سوف يظل الطفل السوداني في حالة من الفقر في عملية التأزر البصري- الحركي - المكاني ما لم تتم عملية تدريب صارم في مرحلة مبكرة من العمر. ولحد كبير ترتبط المهارة في الصناعة والرياضة والتصميم والاختراع بعملية التأزر هذه. السؤال كيف يمكننا في السودان (خاصة في مدارس الأطفال الموهوبين) تدريب الأطفال على تجويد عملية التأزر البصري المكاني الحركي. يمكن القول أن الثقافة العربية هي ثقافة شفوية ولفظية وسماعية في حين أن الثقافة اليابانية هي ثقافة بصرية وشكلية وإدراكية حركية وهي ثقافة "أنثى" للدور الكبير الذي تلعبه الأم في حين أن الثقافة السودانية (العربية) "ذكر" يلعب الأب فيه دورا كبيرا. ليخلص الباحث في نهاية دراسته إلى تقديم تعريف بمشروع "طائر السمير" للكشف عن الأطفال الموهوبين في السودان.

■ من العراق قدم لنا **قاسم حسين صالح** دراسة عن "التحليل النفسي لثقافة الإرهاب" معرفا "الإرهاب" لغة على أنه إخافة الطرف الآخر في النزاع أو الصراع ولا يعني فعل إيقاع الأذى به، بمعنى أنه أقرب إلى الإنذار الذي يسبق الفعل ليحذر الخصم، في حين أن "الإرهاب" يتضمن ترويع الناس وإشاعة الذعر بينهم وهو ما شاع استعماله اصطلاحا على أنه "إرهاب" فالإنسان لا يولد إرهابيا إنما تصنعه المؤسسات الاجتماعية (الأسرة، النظام التربوي، السلطة)، فالإرهابي عصابي، فقد المرونة في التعامل مع الأحداث ولا يجد إلا حلا واحدا قسريا لكل قضية تسيطر عليه يجعله

**في نيكيوت** كمدخل لفهم نظرية التحليل النفسي هذه المحللة النفسانية من خلال تسليط بعض الأضواء على المظاهر النظرية والسرييرية لفكرها النفس تحليلي الذي يبدو معقدا في ظاهره. تنعقد هذه الملتقيات في أربع تظاهرات تتمحور كل واحدة على إحدى فرضيات فينيكيوت.

■ كما نعرض لبرنامج **"اليوم الثاني للأطباء الجامعيين بتونس"** حول: **"حدود التناقضية"** الذي يتناول بالبحث الأسس البيولوجية والتطبيقية للتناقضية مع مقارنة تشخيص تفريقية لهذا الاضطراب مقارنة بالفصام الوجداني، القلق النفسي، المزاج الوجداني واضطرابات الشخصية.

■ المؤتمر الثالث في هذا الباب نعرض فيه برنامج **"الملتقى الثاني للجمعية الريطانية العربية للطب النفسي"** (البحرين) والذي اهتم بعدة مواضيع أهمها: الصحة النفسية ورعاية الفلسطينيين في ظلال الاحتلال، إعادة تأهيل الصحة النفسية في العراق، الاغتراب والتأقلم والصحة النفسية، الروحانية في الممارسة الطينفسية والمدخلات النفس علاجية، الصدمة النفسية والاضطرابات التابعة لها إضافة إلى مجموعة أخرى من المدخلات تتعلق باضطرابات الفصام، القلق، الوجدان، الرهاب والوساوس.

■ نعرض أيضا برنامج **"مؤتمر الإرشاد في الدول العربية"** (الإمارات) الذي ينعقد تحت شعار **"نمضي قدما لنصنع المستقبل"**، متناولا بالبحث المحاور التالية: الابتكار في ممارسة مهنة الإرشاد، طرق وأدوات التقييم، معايير ممارسة مهنة الإرشاد، العناية الذاتية لمحترفي المهنة، النماذج الدولية وأنظمة ممارسة الإرشاد وتطوير الإرشاد الشخصي والمهني للمؤسسات.

■ المؤتمر الخامس في هذا الباب نقدم فيه برنامج **اتحاد الأطباء النفسانيين الخواص الناطقين بالفرنسية** (ألفابسي) بالاشتراك مع الجمعية التونسية لأطباء النفسانيين بالممارسة الحرة حول **"العلاقة العلاجية والأدوية في الطب النفسي"** (تونس).

■ نعرض أيضا البرنامج المفصل لـ **"المؤتمر العالمي التاسع عشر للعلاج النفسي"** (ماليزيا) حول **"العلاج النفسي في عصر البيولوجيا"** الذي ينظمه **الاتحاد الدولي للعلاج النفسي** بالاشتراك مع **الجمعية الماليزية للطب النفسي** متناولا بالبحث مواضيع عدة أهمها: العلاج النفسي العائلي، الجماعي، الزوجي، الدينامي، سوء استعمال المواد، التعب المزمن، الجندر والمرأة، الأم، المشاكل الجسدية، العنف، ضحايا اضطرابات الشدة، إضافة إلى مواضيع أخرى متفرقة.

■ كما تنظم **"الجمعية المغربية للتحليل النفسي"** ملتقى حول **"الاختلاف الجنسي"** لمجموعة المحللين

**"في بيتنا مريض نفسي"** للبروفسور الراحل **عادل صادق** وقد حرصنا أن يكون أول إصدارات هذه السلسلة للراحل اعترافا لما قدمه من خدمات جليلة على مستوى الاختصاص وتكريما لروح الطاهرة (تكرم الابن البار **هشام صادق** ترشيح هذا الإصدار ومدنا نسخة منه). يعتبر الكتاب مرجعا لكل أسرة ولكل فرد ابتلى أحد معارفه وأصدقائه "بالاضطراب النفسي" مقدما لهم خدمات جليلة في كيفية التعامل مع هؤلاء المرضى من خلال فهم عديد الاضطرابات النفسية، وكان قد أهدى الأستاذ الراحل هذا الكتاب إلى كل إنسان يعيش في بيت واحد مع مريض نفسي، إلى كل إنسان يعيش في بيت واحد مع مريض عقلي، إلى كل قلب يتألم من أجل عزيز أصابه المرض، إلى كل عقل يريد أن يفهم ليساعد عزيزا أصابه المرض وما أقساه من مرض. رحم الله **عادل صادق** رحمة واسعة، وأسكنه فراديس جنانه، سنبقى مقدرين مسيرته، مكبرين عطاءه العلمي أملين أن يواصل الخلف رسالة سلف أضأوا عتمة ليلنا العربي بنور علومهم.

■ كما نعرض آخر إصدارات **عدنان حب الله** (لبنان) عن **"الصدمة النفسية: أشكالها العيادية وأبعادها الوجودية"**. يأتي هذا الكتاب في الزمن الأفضل لإنساننا العربي الذي تتوالى عليه الصدمات الواحدة تلو الأخرى، إن الواقع الصدمي ما إن يدخل فجأة إلى الحقل الذاتي، حتى يخلق تغييرات في ترتيب السلسلة الدلالية، لا تستطيع الذات بعد، البقاء في المكان الذي قبعت فيه من قبل، فهي مضطرة إلى تقديم قراءة جديدة لتاريخها وعلاقتها بالعالم. إن الفرضية التي يدعو لها المؤلف هي فرضية السببية الصدمية وأثرها في الجهاز النفسي وأن هذا يستدعي عملا علاجيا يتبدى ضروريا لمساعدة الذات على استيعاب الدال الجديد ضمن السلسلة الدلالية وعلى تمكينه بالتالي من التكيف في مواجهة العالم.

■ نعرض في خاتمة هذا الباب إصدار **مروان دويري** (فلسطين) عن **"الاستشارة والعلاج النفسي عند العرب والمسلمين: مقارنة ثقافية"** مفصلا فيه خلاصة خبرة علاجية امتدت على مدى خمس وعشرين سنة من العلاج النفسي والممارسة في البيئة العربية وأمريكا (المغربين العرب). جاء الكتاب في ثلاثة أجزاء: تناول جزؤه الأول الإرث النفس ثقافي، جزؤه الثاني التطور النفسي والاجتماعي للشخصية داخل الجماعات، وجزؤه الثالث الممارسة الميدانية مع المعايدين العرب والمسلمين في الولايات المتحدة.

### مؤتمرات العلوم النفسية

■ نستهل هذا الباب بعرض برنامج ملتقيات **جمعية التحليل النفسي المغربية** حول **"مقاربات**



(مركز الدراسات النفسية والنفوسية - لبنان)، فوز البروفسور يحيى الرخاوي بجائزتها لسنة 2005 التي تعد أرقى الجوائز العربية في ميدانها، وإنني إذ أتقدم للبروفسور الرخاوي بأحر التهاني أن ناله هذا الشرف، أتقدم أيضا بالتهاني إلى لجنة أمناء الجائزة أن وشح سجلها باسم هذا العالم العربي مضافا إلى نخبة من أبرز وجوه الاختصاص في الوطن العربي. لقد كنت دوما أعتقد أن القيمة الحقيقية لأي جائزة إنما تقاس بقيمة الشخصيات العلمية التي أسندت إليها، إن إسناد هذه الجائزة إلى شخصيات من قيمة الرخاوي وحفي والزراد وعبد الخالق والسنديوني والنجاتي والتكريتي وغيرهم من الرواد إنما يعزز القيمة الرمزية العليا لهذه الجائزة. لقد استحق الرخاوي هذه الجائزة بامتياز وأقر أنها وصلت متأخرة لاعتقادي كأحد أفراد أسرة أمناء الجائزة أنه كان أبرز مستحقيها من زمان لقيمه العلمية وأعماله ونظرياته وفلسفته التي تجاوزت الاختصاص إلى الإنسان في سعيه التطوري، إنه منارة في زمن البخس والتشيء. علنا بهذا التكريم نساهم ولو بجزء يسير في إيفاء الرجل حقه علينا لما قدمه على مدى نصف قرن للعلوم النفسية وللإنسان عامة من فكر أصيل تجاوز نفعه الإنسان العربي إلى الإنسان العالمي. كما لا يفوتني رفع تحية تقدير إلى رئيس لجنة أمناء الجائزة محمد أحمد النابلسي وإلى جميع الأمناء لهذه اللفتة الكريمة ولهذا الإسناد الموفق.

وإلى أن نلتقي في افتتاحية العدد القادم يسعدني دعوتكم مشاركتنا إثراء موضوع الملف الرئيسي للعدد العاشر من المجلة حول "الصحة النفسية للمرأة العربية وصراعات الحداثة" آملين تجاوز تأخير صدورها في الأعداد القادمة.

وعليكم السلام...

(1) - (2) - (3) : علي زيور / بيروت، لبنان، التحليل النفسي للذات العربية

الناطقين بالعربية (المغرب).

■ تختم هذا العرض الفصل للمؤتمرات بـ "المؤتمر الإفريقي الخاص للعلاج النفسي" الذي ينظمه "المجلس العالمي للعلاج النفسي" بالاشتراك مع "الجمعية المغربية للتحليل النفسي" حول موضوع "الهجرة، الصحة العقلية، العلاج النفسي والثقافة" (المغرب) والذي يبحث مواضيع تتعلق بالهجرة، الصحة النفسية، العلاج النفسي، التحليل النفسي، الإدماج، التربية، التشريع، الرعاية التقليدية، العقيدة والدين والشفاء، وأخيرا نعرض "أجندة المؤتمرات العالمية في الطب النفسي وعلم النفس لربيع 2006".

### أبواب أخرى

■ في ما بقي من أبواب نعرض في باب مراجعة مجلات، ملخصات العدد الثاني من المجلد السادس عشر (نوفمبر 2005) لـ "المجلة العربية للطب النفسي" التي يصدرها اتحاد الأطباء النفسانيين العرب. وملخصات العدد الرابع والستون (أكتوبر 2005) من "الثقافة النفسية المتخصصة"، الذي يصدرها مركز الدراسات النفسية والنفوسية بلبنان.

■ في باب جمعيات نفسية نقدم تعريفا بالمعهد الأعلى للطب النفسي بطهران، بالمعهد الأعلى لتطوير الأبحاث والرعاية الطب نفسية (لبنان) وبالجمعية التونسية للأبحاث في الثناقطبية. أما في مستجدات الطب النفسي فنعرض للجزء الأول من ملخصات أبحاث مجلة "الطب النفسي وعلم النفس السريري"، وتختتم هذه الأبواب بمعجم العلوم النفسية بداية بالإصدار العربي (تتمه مصطلحات حرف "أ" وبداية حرف "ب") والإصدار الإنكليزي (بداية مصطلحات حرف "C") وأخيرا الإصدار الفرنسي (بعض مصطلحات حرف "G").

### إلى أن نلتقي

تميزت الثلاثية الأولى لسنة 2006 بإعلان لجنة أمناء "جائزة مصطفى زيور للعلوم النفسية"

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## مدخل تشخيصي - علاجي متعدد المحاور لاضطرابات الشخصية\*

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اضطرابات الشخصية، أنواع وأنماط - الخصائص والعلامات الشخصية - معايير تشخيص اضطرابات الشخصية، وفقا لنظرية المحاور المتعددة - نظرية المحاور المتعددة - المحاور المتعددة الثلاثة في علاج اضطرابات الشخصية - العلاقة العلاجية، من ضي اضطرابات الشخصية - بناء علاقات تواصل فعالة - علاقات تواصل خاطفة معوقة للعلاج - بناء أهداف علاجية متعددة المحاور - مسارات العملية العلاجية - فنيات العلاج المتعدد المحاور - استراتيجيات علاجية بحسب نوعية الاضطراب.

لعلنا لا نحتاج كثيرا من الجهد لتعريف مفهوم اضطراب الشخصية، فلا شك أن أي منكم قد تعرف على عدد من الأفراد أو تعامل مع بعض جوانب من السلوك الشخصي، فبنا أو في الآخرين ممن تطبق عليها محكات هذا المفهوم. ومن لمؤك أيضا، أننا تعرفنا من خلال ممارساتنا الإكلينيكية، هذه الطائفة من الأشخاص الذين يسمون بخصائص وصفات لا نستطيع أن نضعهم بسببها لغات التشخيص الطبي - النفسي التقليدية، المتعارف عليها، وفقا للمحور الشخصي الأول I AXIS، كما وصفه الدليل التشخيصي الأمريكي الرابع (DSM IV)، كما لا يمكن أن نضعهم بأهم أسوأ. يستغنون عما قلناه لهم من رعاية نفسية.

بعبارة أخرى، أفراد هذه الطائفة من الاضطرابات لا يجوز أن نضعهم بالاضطراب العقلي الذهاني ولا بالاضطرابات الوجدانية، المتعارف عليها من قلق أو اكتئاب، ومع ذلك لا يمكن أن يوصفوا بأهم عاينين أو متزنين على الإطلاق، إذا نظرنا لهم من وجهة النظر العامة، أو حتى من وجهة نظر الفرد ذاته. لكن فيهم بالغر من أهم ليسو بذهانيين ولا بعضاين الكثير من الخصائص الذهانية والاضطرابات الوجدانية. فيهم من الاضطراب الوجداني القلب والانفعالات السريعة المدمرة، والاكتئاب والمخاوف الشديدة، وفيهم من فوات أعراض الذهان الصلب والمواجس والعزلة الشديدة، ويسبون لأنفسهم وللآخرين من حولهم الإزعاج والنور وكثيرا من ألوان العاسنة والمعاناة. ومع كل هذه الخصائص والأعراض المضطربة، يصف بعضهم بالفوق والدكا. و يظهر من لأول وهلة، على أنهم قادرين على تحقيق كثير من المكاسب الاجتماعية والمادية، التي قد لا يتحقق في حقيقها هؤلاء الذين تطبق عليهم صفات المرض العقلي والوجداني.

مفهوم اضطرابات الشخصية، إذن منسج في غاية الاتساع. بلذكر المشرفون على وضع الدليل التشخيصي الأمريكي الرابع أن 50% أو أكثر من العينات التي استعملت في تحرير هذا الدليل كانوا ممن تطبق عليهم صفات اضطراب الشخصية. ومع ذلك وبالغر من القنات الضخمة، انماطهم ونوعياتهم يمكن أن يشتركوا في بعض الخصائص النفسية والعقلية والسلوكية، يوضحها الدليل التشخيصي والإحصائي الرابع الصادر عن جمعية الطب النفسي الأمريكية، في سنة 1994 في النقاط التالية:

1. الصلب في الإدراك والتفكير في الذات والآخرين بشكل يعرض الفرد للصرعات المتكررة مع بيئة المهنية والاجتماعية.
2. الاضطراب في سلوك الفرد وأساليبه، في التوافق مع الآخرين والتفاعل معهم.
3. لا يبتطوهم الاضطراب بموقف محدد، بل يظهر في مواقف متعددة وينكر ظهوره في سياق العديد من المواقف الشخصية والاجتماعية الهامة.
4. يستمر الفرد لفترات طويلة، لا يشع بالاضطراب، وقد لا يرى الفرد في سلوكه الشخصي والاجتماعي شيئا يشذ عن ممارساته العادية.
5. تسبب اضطرابا لهم في شعور الفرد والمحيطين به - من فيهم أفراد أسرته المقربين كالأطفال، وزملائه في العمل - في المعاناة والعاسنة.
6. ويغلب أن تبدأ مظاهر اضطرابات الشخصية في فترة المراهقة أو قبل ذلك، وتتمثل تلك المظاهر معظم فترة البلوغ، ولو أنها تأخذ في النضال - نسبيا - في منتصف العمر أو الشيخوخة.

1. اضطرابات الشخصية أنواع وأنماط

1.2. الاضطراب الاضطهادي<sup>3</sup>

( )

( )

( )

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( .. )

1.1. اضطراب الشخصية الحدية<sup>2</sup> (أو البين بين)

1.3. الشخصية المضادة للمجتمع<sup>4</sup>

3 - 2

1.4. اضطراب الشخصية الهستيري<sup>5</sup>

1.5. الشخصية النرجسية<sup>6</sup>

II. تصنيفات كبرى

2.1. المجموعة الأولى

2.2. المجموعة الثانية

1.6. الشخصية الاعتمادية<sup>7</sup>

2.3. المجموعة الثالثة

1.7. اضطراب الشخصية الفصامية<sup>8</sup>

ثلاثة تصنيفات كبرى

المجموعة الأولى	
اضطراب الشخصية الاضطهادية، اضطراب الشخصية من النمط الفصامي واضطرابات الشخصية المعادية للمجتمع	تشمل
ويتسم أصحاب هذه المجموعة بالبرود والغرابة والشكوك	الخصائص الغالبة
المجموعة الثانية	
اضطراب الشخصية الهامشية - اضطراب الشخصية الهيستري واضطراب الشخصية النرجسية	تشمل
انفعاليون وعاطفيون وشديدو التقلب الوجداني	الخصائص الغالبة
المجموعة الثالثة	
اضطراب الشخصية التجنبية، واضطراب الشخصية الاعتمادية، واضطراب الشخصية الوسواسية القهرية	تشمل
يوصف أصحاب هذه المجموعة من الاضطرابات بأنهم قلقون خائفون	الخصائص الغالبة

1.8. اضطراب الشخصية الشبه - فصامية<sup>9</sup>

1.9. اضطرابات الشخصية الانزوانية أو التجنبية<sup>10</sup>

III. معايير تشخيص اضطرابات الشخصية وفقا لنظرية المحاور المتعددة

1.10. اضطرابات الشخصية الوسواسية القهرية<sup>11</sup>

معايير التشخيص الثلاثة				
نوعية الاضطراب	أساليب التفكير والإدراك والمعتقدات	المشاعر والانفعالات	السلوك الاجتماعي	نسبة الشبوع في المجتمع
الحدّي أو البين بين	يرى نفسه وحيدا ومعزولا ولا أحد يحبه أو يهتم به. يرى الآخرين غير مكترئين ولا يهتمون بما يحدث له.	التقلب الوجداني وعدم الاستقرار النفسي- الاكتئاب- التهديد بالانتحار أو الانتحار الفعلي	علاقات اجتماعية مشحونة بالتوتر والحدة	2 % (75 % من مرضى هذه الفئة من النساء)
الاضطهادي	يرى ذاته معرضا للتأمر والشر. ويعتقد أن العالم الخارجي شرير ومؤذي ومتآمر. يعزي مصادر مشكلاته للخارج تفسير أحداث بسيطة على أنها تقود لنتائج شديدة الخطورة	شكاك- شديد التيقظ للرفض- حساسية مبالغ فيها.	1. الافتقاد للحميمية 2. الانتماء لجماعات دينية او سياسية متطرفة تشجع على تدعيم الهواجس	0.5 : 2.5 %
المضاد للمجتمع	يرى أن النجاح في الحياة يعتمد على القوة أو الخداع والتلاعب. يرى الآخرين إما أشرار أو أغبياء. القوانين عملت لتخرق	البلادة الانفعالية وعدم التعاطف والقسوة	الكذب والخداع والتعدي على حقوق الآخرين- احتمالات الإدمان والإباحية	3 %
النمط الفصامي	يرى أن الانفراد والعزلة والاكتفاء الذاتي أفضل للإنسان. يرى أن الآخرين قد يفسدون حياته إذا اختلط بهم كثيرا. الحياة من وجهة نظره غير مشبعة	البود وعدم الاكتراث والخلو من المشاعر القوية	منعزلون اجتماعيا ويفضلون ذلك، علاقاتهم بالأسرة والآخرين تخلو من العاطفة	2 %
الاستعراضي الهبستيري	يرى أنه شخص محب للاستثارة ومؤثر في الآخرين. يرى الآخرين قابلين للتأثر بالجاذبية الخارجية والملبس والشكل الخارجي إذا لم تكن مركز الاهتمام فأنت غير مهم قيمتك توزن بما تثير من انتباه ومدح وتأييد	سرعة الاستثارة والانفعال ولكن انفعالاتهم سطحية- سرعة الملل.	محبون للظهور ولفت الانتباه- استخدام الإغراء الجنسي كطريقة لشد انتباه الآخرين	2 : 3 %
النرجسي	يبالغ في تضخيم ذاته ومواهبه. يعتقد أنه جدير بمعاملة خاصة. النقد مدمر وبدائه للهدم تضخيم الذات- لاستغلال الآخرين.	الغضب الشديد في مواجهة النقد أو الاستهانة بإمكانيات أي شخص آخر.	البحث عن إعجاب الآخرين- يحققون بعض النجاحات المهنية- الافتقاد للعلاقات العميقة والحميمية	1 %
التجنبي	المبالغة في إدراك الخطر	الخوف من الرفض والنقد- القلق- الاكتئاب	الهروب- تجنب المواقف التي تتطلب تفاعلات اجتماعية	0.5 : 1 %
الاعتمادي	يرى أنه ضعيف الشخصية- يصعب عليه اتخاذ قرارات- التفكير في إرضاء الآخرين- يبالغ في إدراك قوة الآخرين.	الخوف من الاستقلال والخوف من فقدان السند الاجتماعي	الاعتمادية- تجنب التعبير عن المشاعر خوفا من فقدان الدعم - الخضوع الشديد للسلطة-	0.5 : 1 %
الوسواسي- القهري	المبالغة في التخطيط والخضوع للقواعد النظامية- يفكر في نهب سمعته إذا أخطأ- الكمال عنده أهم من المتعة.	الخوف من الخروج عن القواعد المأوفة- العجز عن الاسترخاء	التردد- الضبط والتحكم الشديد- الافتقاد للعلاقات الحميمية- الإصرار على طرقهم الخاصة في العمل.	1 %

#### 17. العلاقة العلاجية بمرضى اضطرابات الشخصية



6.1. تقوية الدافع للتغيير

6.5. تغيير العادات المرضية

6.2. إطلاق الانفعالات وتيسير التعبير عن المشاعر

6.6. تدريب المهارات الاجتماعية والعلاقة بالآخرين

6.3. إطلاق إمكانيات النمو والتطور بالذات

VII. مسار العملية العلاجية

6.4. تعديل البناء المعرفي وأساليب التفكير الخاطئة

target- problems

16

18

17

( )

### 7.1. صياغة المشكلة وتحديد المشكلة المحورية

### 7.2. تحديد أهداف العلاج

### 7.3. إختيار الأساليب العلاجية الملائمة

( )



VIII. فنيات علاجية مستخدمة مع فئات مختلفة من اضطرابات الشخصية

8.1. فنيات العلاج المعرفي

8.2. الفنيات المرتبطة بتدريب السلوك الاجتماعي والمهارات التفاعلية

- التوكيدية (تأكيد الذات)<sup>19</sup>

تنطبق المشاعر<sup>20</sup>

أداء الأدوار الاجتماعية

- أساليب التفسير<sup>22</sup>

IX. استراتيجيات علاجية بحسب نوعية الاضطراب  
(ثلاثة نماذج)

### 9.1. الاضطرابات التجنبية

Anxiolytics

- التدعيم والتعزيز

" "

" "

الفيئات الممكن استخدامها بنجاح:

- العلاج بالقدوة

### 9.2. النمط الاعتمادي

( )

<sup>1</sup> للمراسلة: مركز التوجيه والإرشاد النفسي- الجامعة الأمريكية بالقاهرة- 5 شارع يوسف الجندي-الدور السادس- باب اللوق القاهرة

### 9.3. النمط القهري

- <sup>2</sup> Borderline personality disorder
- <sup>3</sup> Delusional personality disorder
- <sup>4</sup> Anti social personality disorder
- <sup>5</sup> Histrionic personality disorder
- <sup>6</sup> Narcissistic personality disorder
- <sup>7</sup> Dependent personality disorder
- <sup>8</sup> The Schizoid
- <sup>9</sup> The Schizotypal
- <sup>10</sup> The Avoidant
- <sup>11</sup> The Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
- <sup>12</sup> Empathy
- <sup>13</sup> Sympathy
- <sup>14</sup> Warmth
- <sup>15</sup> Genuineness
- <sup>16</sup> Target problems
- <sup>17</sup> Treatment techniques
- <sup>18</sup> Treatment goals and prognosis
- <sup>19</sup> Assertiveness
- <sup>20</sup> Feelings talk
- <sup>21</sup> Body language
- <sup>22</sup> Aversion therapy

طرابلس/ لبنان فاكسميلي 441805 6 961 + ص ب 3063 التل

يتشرف مركز الدراسات النفسية والنفسية - الجسدية ومجلس أمناء جائزة مصطفى زيور للعلوم النفسية بمنح الجائزة للعام 2005 الى:

وذلك بناء على قرار المجلس الإستشاري للجائزة الذي إستند الى الفعالية الفائقة في تطوير الإختصاص وتطويره لخدمة الإنسان والمجتمع العربيين. وهي مساهمات على مستوى التأليف والبحث والتدريس وإعترافاً بخدماته وأفضاله قرر مجلس الأمناء منحه هذه الجائزة التكريمية .

رئيس المركز ورئيس مجلس الأمناء

**أ.د. محمد احمد النابلسي**

## الإختصاصي النفسي؛ ضرورة اجتماعية أو عمل من لا عمل له؟

أ. د. منى فياض - علم النفس - بيروت لبنان

monafayad@hotmail.com

ماذا يمثل الإختصاصي النفسي في بلادنا؟ هل هو ضرورة اجتماعية، أم أنه عمل من لا عمل له؟ ما هي صورة الإختصاصي النفسي لدى الناس؟ صورته في الأفلام العربية هي أقرب إلى الكاركاتور. فكما هو شائع، جده صاحب شخصية مهزوزة، مضحكة، مبالغته، وتحتاج إلى العلاج أكثر من المريض نفسه في معظم الأحيان.

شخصياً، عندما أسأل عن اختصاصي أو مهني، لم أعد أفاجأ، كما في البداية، بأن أتلقى اسئلة من نوع: هل في اسطاعتك معرفة شخصيتي من النظر إلي؟ أو هل تعرفين ماذا أفكر؟ هل باسطاعتك تقليد ما هي مشكلاتي؟ تشوب هذه الاسئلة مسحة من الفخدي المخلط بالحذر والترقب.

علم النفس علم حديث جداً، نسبياً، أنه أقدم قليلاً من علم السيرنيك<sup>1</sup> الذي لا يزال شبه مجهول تحت هذه التسمية في بلادنا، لذا لا يزال خاضعاً لعلمر تميزه عن اجلداله المفترضين، السحرة، المشعوذين، المبرهنين، وفي أفضل الأحوال عن المتومين المغناطيسيين من ناحية وعن الفلسفة من ناحية أخرى.

تزيد آكتشافات "البارابسيكولوجي" الآن من اختلاط الأمر في أذهان الناس، ويعود مجدداً إلى نظرية أثيرية.

❖ من هو الإختصاصي النفسي<sup>2</sup>

خيار مترسب ونظرة خاصة

(28)

7

(

3

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10

القبول التام

أنا رفضت وأهلي قبلوا

✦ ردود الفعل وصعوبة تطبيق الإستمارة

في البداية، يجب أن نذكر أن هذا البحث تم إجرائه في بيئة عربية، وهذا قد يفسر بعض النتائج التي تم الحصول عليها. كما يجب أن نذكر أن هذا البحث تم إجرائه في بيئة عربية، وهذا قد يفسر بعض النتائج التي تم الحصول عليها.

من خلال هذا البحث، تم التعرف على العديد من ردود الفعل التي تحدث عند تطبيق الإستمارة في البيئة العربية. ومن أهم هذه الردود:

- 1- صعوبة فهم الأسئلة: حيث أن بعض الأسئلة قد تكون غامضة أو غير واضحة، مما يؤدي إلى صعوبة فهمها من قبل المشاركين.
- 2- قلة الاهتمام: حيث أن بعض المشاركين قد لا يهتمون بالإجابة عن الأسئلة، مما يؤدي إلى قلة البيانات التي يتم الحصول عليها.
- 3- صعوبة تعبئة الإستمارة: حيث أن بعض المشاركين قد يواجهون صعوبة في تعبئة الإستمارة، مما يؤدي إلى عدم اكتمالها.
- 4- قلة المشاركة: حيث أن بعض المشاركين قد لا يشاركون في البحث، مما يؤدي إلى قلة البيانات التي يتم الحصول عليها.

بناءً على هذه النتائج، يمكن اقتراح بعض الحلول التي تساعد في تحسين تطبيق الإستمارة في البيئة العربية، ومنها:

- 1- تبسيط الأسئلة: يجب أن تكون الأسئلة واضحة وبسيطة، مما يسهل فهمها من قبل المشاركين.
- 2- زيادة الاهتمام: يجب أن يكون هناك اهتمام أكبر من قبل المشاركين، مما يؤدي إلى زيادة البيانات التي يتم الحصول عليها.
- 3- مساعدة المشاركين: يجب أن يكون هناك دعم فني للمشاركين، مما يساعد في تعبئة الإستمارة بشكل صحيح.
- 4- زيادة المشاركة: يجب أن يكون هناك حوافز للمشاركين، مما يؤدي إلى زيادة المشاركة في البحث.

في الختام، يمكن القول أن تطبيق الإستمارة في البيئة العربية يواجه بعض الصعوبات، ولكن يمكن التغلب عليها من خلال اتخاذ بعض الخطوات المناسبة. وهذا البحث يهدف إلى التعرف على هذه الصعوبات وتقديم الحلول المناسبة لها.

( )

❖ خصائص العينة

234

الجنس		
ذكر	109	% 29
أنثى	125	% 71
مجموع	234	% 100

الفئة العمرية		
20 -15	7	% 3
40 -21	184	% 79
60 -41	43	% 18
مجموع	234	% 100

المستوى التعليمي		
أمى	12	% 5.12
مستوى ابتدائي	39	% 17
متوسط- ثانوي	72	% 31
جامعي و ما فوق	111	% 47
مجموع	234	% 100

المهنة		
عاطل عن العمل	11	% 4.7
طالب	24	% 10.25
موظف	135	% 57.6
حرف يدوية	55	% 23.5
اطر عليا	9	% 3.5
مجموع	234	% 100

❖ عرض نتائج الإستمارة ونقاش<sup>3</sup>

1. ماذا تعني لك عبارة اختصاصي نفسي؟

يساعد الناس في حل مشاكلهم النفسية	135	% 80
يوجهي لي بالمجانين	5	% 4.27
انه طبيب مثل أي طبيب	4	% 5.98
انسان عادي	4	% 2.56
لا اثق به	13	% 5.5
لا جواب	4	% 1.7

2. هل ترى ضرورة لوجود اختصاصي في المؤسسة؟ المدرسة؟

نعم	145	% 95,3
لا	6	% 3,9
احيانا	1	% 0,65

) 80

" (

90 ."

11. برايك هل زادت الحرب من ضرورة وجود اختصاصي نفسي في المؤسسة؟

نعم	202	% 86
لا	30	% 13
لا رأي لي	2	% 1

11 ( )

5. ما رأيك بارتداد عيادة نفسية؟

امر طبيعي	169	% 72
ظاهرة غريبة	22	% 9
حدث مريب	35	% 15
لا رأي لي	8	% 4

6. هل انت مستعد لزيارة اختصاصي نفسي عند الضرورة؟

نعم	186	% 79
لا	31	% 13
احيانا	17	% 8

-5 :

-6

79 72

4. هل انت قادر على حل مشاكلك النفسية بمفردك؟

نعم	119	% 55
لا	34	% 14
احيانا	81	% 35

7. هل تحبذ ان يعرف الاخرون ذلك؟

نعم	59	% 40
لا	109	% 47
احيانا	25	% 11
لا رأي لي	5	% 3

8. هل تعتقد بأن كل من يعاني من مشكلة نفسية مجنون

نعم	2	% 1
لا	218	% 93,4
احيانا	9	% 5,9
لا رأي لي	1	% 0.65

-4

51 " " -7  
40

-8  
93

9. هل تعتقد ان الروحاني قادر على مساعدتك اكثر من النفساني؟

نعم	28	% 12
لا	166	% 69
احيانا	30	% 13
الاثان لا يساعدان	10	% 6

-9  
12

❖ ملاحظات أخيرة

3. هل تجد فرقا بين متخصص في علم النفس وآخر غير متخصص في هذا المجال؟

نعم	181	% 75,6
لا	44	% 19
احيانا	9	% 5,9

10. هل تجد حرجا في زيارة الروحاني؟

نعم	72	% 31
لا	42	% 18
لا ازوره	108	% 46
ازوره بداعي الحشرية	9	% 5,9

pejoratif

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❖ بعض الملاحظات التي استنتجها الطلاب من المقابلات

❖ بعض تعليقات الناس الحرفية على العمل

2 أجرى طلاب السنة الثالثة في علم النفس في الجامعة اللبنانية هذا البحث بإشرافي في العام 1996 وهو بحث استطلاعي شمل عينة عشوائية - مذكورة في الهامش رقم 2، تضمن أسئلة عن دور الاختصاصي النفسي وكيفية النظر إليه.

3 هذه الإستمارة طبقت على عينة عشوائية غير ممثلة (234 فرداً) لكن روعي فيها أن تشمل أعداداً متجانسة من الجنسين ومستويات علمية مختلفة وبعض الأميين ولو أن نسبة المتعلمين و الموظفين كانت عالية نظراً الى استسهال الطالبات و لإضطرارنا للإسراع خصوصاً بسبب الإعتداء الإسرائيلي من ناحية وإضطرارنا الى إنجاز سريع كي يتسنى لنا عرض النتائج في مؤتمر علم النفس الثاني \_ السبت في 1996/05/11 (طرابلس الجامعة اللبنانية فرع 3) لم يكن هذا العمل أكثر من تمرين للطلاب مع ذلك تبين أن له دلالات عدة. فهو رصد من جهة رأي الأهل ومن جهة أخرى رأي الطلاب أنفسهم وأخيراً بعض آراء الناس ولو في شكل محدود.

1 علم متشكل من مجموع النظريات المتعلقة بالاتصال والتنظيم على مستوى الكائن الحي والآلة.

### ARABPSYNET THESIS SEARCH

<http://www.arabpsynet.com/These/default.asp>

### ARABPSYNET PAPERS SEARCH

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### مجلة الثقافة النفسية المتخصصة

[www.arabpsynet.com/Journals/ICP/index.icp.htm](http://www.arabpsynet.com/Journals/ICP/index.icp.htm)

### المجلة العربية للطب النفسي

[www.arabpsynet.com/Journals/AJP/index.ajp.htm](http://www.arabpsynet.com/Journals/AJP/index.ajp.htm)

### Arabpsynet Psychologist Guide

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Send your Scientific CV via CV FORM  
[www.arabpsynet.com/cv/CV.htm](http://www.arabpsynet.com/cv/CV.htm)





(Trepper & Barrett, 1986).

24

• وصف الحالة

.Pedophile

(Dissociation)

• تعامل الضحية مع العلاج

(Migraine)

(Fatigue Syndrome )

24

(Dissociation)

(Learned Helplessness )

● علاقة وردة بوالدها الجاني

● الطاقة النفسية المستنفذة لوردة: إخفاء الحدث بدل إفشاء الحدث

(( Angel, 1991 ))

(Dissociation)

الخدمة النفسية لغض النظر الإنتقائي:

● الصحة النفسية الداخلية أمام صحة المشهد الإجتماعي

● مواجهة الإساءة ومواجهة المسمى

(Abu-Baker, 2003, 2003; Dwairy, 1998).

10 - 6

(Dissociation)

Herman 1992; Furnis, )

(1992).

● إعادة تصميم العلاقة مع الجسد

42

● نقاش الحالة

Finkelhor, 1984; Finkelhor & Browne, )

(1986; Trepper & Barrett, 1986

(1 :

(2

(3

(Maddock & Larson)

(2003)

(Identification with the Oppressor)

Reaction )

(Formation

(Dissociation)

(Superego)

\* دكتوراه في علاج مشاكل الأسرة.  
معالجة مؤهلة لمشاكل الأسرة. مرشدة مؤهلة لمشاكل الأسرة.  
أستاذة محاضرة في قسم العلوم السلوكية، كلية عيمق يزرعيل.

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### • هل ربح الزوج والوالد من الموقف الاجتماعي العام؟

(DSM IV)

"Empowering"

(Empathy)





- مقبلات (مشهيات) - ذهنية وجسدية

مقبلات جسدية:

( ) ( ) ( )

مشهيات ذهنية:

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(2003-2001)

(Kipper)

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- عملية الإجماء، أو (التسخين) في السيودراما

"إن لحظة الولادة هي أقصى درجات الإجماء للفعل التلقائي لعملية الانبثاق إلى الحياة ومنها يجب على الفرد أن يحقق التكيف السريع مع واقعه" (مورينو - 1946)

- فوائد السيودراما

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- السيودراما و "فلسفة اللحظة"

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مجلة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية: العدد 9 - جانفي - فيفري - مارس 2006

Arabpsynet eJournal: N°9 - JANUARY - FEBRUARY - MARCH 2006

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 Kate Bradshaw ) .10  
 ( Tauvon  
**Warming up** مبدأ التسخين

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الإبداع والتلقائية

Axiodrama

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 (Protagonist )

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Ira Greenberg

1970

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المناوشة Encounter

1915 1914

( ... ( ) ( ) ( " ) ( )  
 encounter

( ) ( Auto-tele .

( ) ( ) ( )  
 "لقاء اثنين: عين لعين، وجه لوجه  
 وعندما تقترب أنت مني سوف أنتزع عينيك منك  
 ولسوف أضعهما مكان عيني أنا  
 ولسوف تنتزع أنت عيني أنا لتضعهما مكان عينيك أنت  
 عندئذ سوف أنظر إليك بعينيك أنت  
 وأنت سوف تنظر إلي بعيني أنا" (مورينو 1946 - 1980).

الطرح و "التيلي Tele Transference and

Tele

(Tele)  
(Here and Now)

▪ References:

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شهادة عضو مشارك السيكودراما (ع.ش. عضو شارك في جلسة  
(2002/7/15)

"السيكودراما مية مية، حلاوتها إن فيها ناس كثير من مختلف الأعمار والوظائف والاتجاهات، كأنك قاعد مع مصر كلها، فيها حاجات كثير قوي من الدين، ولأنها قعدة علم فإن الملائكة تحفها، وهي غير قعدة الصحاب، أحسست إن البطل فيه كثير مني، يا سبحان الله، رغم أني لم أملك الشجاعة للتصريح بذلك " إنها ليست علاج، والمشاركين ليسوا مرضي، إنهم أناس متميزون، المريض هو الذي لا يواجه نفسه، المتميز هو من يجب أن يري كل شئ ويريد أن يعرف ويبحث ويدور ولا يسكت أبداً"

2006

تخص جائزة عام 2006 لشخصية نسائية عربية فاعلة في الحقل السياسي قامت بدور مهم من أجل الحرية والديمقراطية والعدالة

الاجتماعية في البلاد العربية

- ❖ كان وما زال العمل السياسي في مجتمعاتنا العربية حكراً على الرجال، رغم ذلك استطاعت العديد من النساء كسر هذا الاحتكار والتمرد على هذه القاعدة وخضن المعركة السياسية وفي جعبتهن ملفات كثيرة ميزت طروحاتهن وقدمن بأعمالهن نموذجاً يحتذى به للأجيال الصاعدة. فالحرية والمساواة وتكافؤ الفرص والديمقراطية وحقوق الإنسان إضافة إلى المواضيع الأخرى كانت من المواضيع المشرفة التي تصدين لها وما زلن.
- ❖ لا يمكن لأي مجتمع أن يتقدم ويطور أدواته لبناء مستقبل واعد ضمن عقلية تعتمد على مبدأ الإقصاء لأحد مكوناته الأساسية كما هو حال النساء في العديد من الدول العربية، حيث يتم إبعادهن عن القيام بأي دور سياسي فعال في المجتمع، وعن مراكز أخذ القرار وفي أحسن الأحوال تُترك لهن أدوار هامشية شكلية. نحن نعتقد أن معركة النساء لأخذ مواقعهن معركة أساسية وسياسية بامتياز، إضافة لكونها معركة قانونية واقتصادية واجتماعية، وهي جزء أساسي من عملية إستنهاض مجتمعاتنا. هذا مما يلقي على عاتق السياسيين والسياسيات في بلادنا مهمات كبيرة للنهوض بعملية الإصلاح والتجديد المطلوبة في كافة المجالات.
- ❖ على الرغم من حال الإقصاء القائمة قدمت لنا التجارب النسائية في وطننا العربي نماذج مشرفة نتعز بها ونفتخر. من هنا جاء قرار مؤسسة ابن رشد للفكر الحر لهذا العام بتقديم جائزتها لشخصية نسائية سياسية وذلك رمزاً لأهمية دورها في المجتمع.
- ❖ تتوجه مؤسسة ابن رشد للفكر الحر إلى جميع المهتمين (أشخاص أو مؤسسات) بإعلان فتح باب الترشيح لهذه الجائزة على أن يتضمن الترشيح نبذة عن سيرة حياة المرشحة ودورها ونشاطها السياسي. يحق لكل شخص ترشيح أي سيدة عربية تتناسب أعمالها وأفكارها مع عنوان الجائزة وإرسالها إلى عنوان المؤسسة ضمن مدة الترشيح. تتكون كل عام لجنة تحكيم مستقلة من أصحاب الاختصاص للنظر في أولوية المستحقين للجائزة.

آخر موعد لإرسال أسماء المرشحات 2006/05/15

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## الاتجاه نحو المرض النفسي و علاجه ( لدى عينة من الطلاب الجامعيين في شمال فلسطين )

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د. كفاح حسن / علم النفس - فلسطين

zeiadb@yahoo.com - Kefa1121@hotmail.com

**ملخص الدراسة :** هدفت الدراسة الراهنة إلى معرفة اتجاه الطلاب الجامعيين نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي في ضوء بعض المتغيرات الديمغرافية والترابعية: الجنس، والتخصص، والعمر، والتعليم، ومكان السكن، ودخل الأسرة. لهذا الغرض تم تطبيق مقياس الاتجاه نحو المرض النفسي وعلاجه على عينة بلغت (228) طالباً وطالبة، ممن يدرسون في جامعات شمال فلسطين: النجاح الوطنية، نابلس، والتدريس المنفوحة، بطولكرم، والأمريكية، العربية، بخين، وكلية خضوري الجامعية، بطولكرم. وقد خلصت الدراسة إلى النتائج الآتية:

- أظهر أغلبية الطلبة اتجاهًا إيجابيًا نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي حيث أظهر ما نسبته (9, 75%) ميلاً موجباً نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي، بينما أظهر ما نسبته (1, 24) ميلاً سلبياً نحو ذلك.
- وجود فرق ذاتية إحصائية نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي تبعاً للمتغير التخصص وذلك لصالح الطلاب الذين يدرسون تخصصات طبية وهندسية وصيدلانية.
- وجود فرق ذاتية إحصائية نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي تبعاً للمتغير العمر وذلك لصالح الطلاب صغار العمر.
- عدم وجود فرق ذاتية إحصائية نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي تبعاً للمتغيرات: الجنس، والتعليم، ومكان السكن، ودخل الأسرة الشهري.

### ATTITUDES TOWARDS MENTAL ILLNESS AND PSYCHOTHERAPY

**Abstract :** This study aimed to identify the university students attitudes towards mental illness and the psychotherapy in related with some variables: Gender, specialization, academic achievement, age, residence, and income. To achieve this purpose the attitudes towards mental illness and the psychotherapy test applied at a sample consisted of (228) from north of Palestine universities students: An – Najah national university, Al – Quds Open University, Arabic American university, and Khadoury university. The results showed the following:

- The ( 75, 9 % ) from study subject showed positive attitudes towards the mental illness and psychotherapy, but only ( 24, 1 % ) of them showed negative attitudes.
- There were statistical significant differences in students attitudes towards the mental illness and psychotherapy due to specialiaization variable, in favor of the students who study medical, engineering, and pharmacy specialiaization.
- There were statistical significant differences in students attitudes towards the mental illness and psychotherapy due to age variable favor of the young students.
- There were no statistical significant differences in students attitudes towards the mental illness and psychotherapy due to the variables: Gender, academic achievement, residence, and income.

❖ مقدمة

( Traditional medical model )

( Public health psychiatry )

( ) (2002).

( ) (1980).

.4

4. الاتجاه الادراكي Cognitive Consistency Approach

( Gestlalt )

( 1994 ) .

1. نظرية الاشراف والتعزيز

Conditioning and Reinforcement

( 1985 ) :

4.1. نظرية التوازن لهيدر Hieder's Balannce Model

Unit - )

( Reinforcement )

( Association ) :

( Relation

( Imitation ) ( 1985 ) .

( Skinner )

4.2. نظرية التنافر لفيسنجر

Festinger Cognitive Dissonance

( Salomon , 1992 ) .

( Dollard & Miller )

( Mowrer )

) "

( 1978 ) .

2. نظرية المجال Field Theory

( Dissonance )

( Consonance )

( Lewin )

( Selective Exposure to Information )

:

( Rekeach , 1981 ) .

❖ تعقيب على النظريات السابقة

( 1985 ) .

3. النظرية الوظيفية Functionlism

.1

.2

.3

( Learning ) .

( Perception )

( 1984 ) .

Goldstein , )

( 1980 ) :

.1

.2

.3

1. نظرية العلاج التحليلي Analytical Psychology	4.
	5.
Dialectical Psychology or ) ( Therapy ) ( Interoperation ) ( Confrontation ) : ( Reconstruction ) (1992, Salomon ) ( Fried ) ( Horny ) ( Rank ) ( Jung ) ( Adler ) (1988 )	
2. نظرية العلاج السلوكي Behavioral Theory	
( Pollock, 2004 1984 1987 1978 ) ( ) ( ) ( )	1.
( R ) ( St )	2.
( Skinner ) ( Thorndike ) ( Pavlov ) ( Watson ) ( Bandura ) ( Mowrer )	3.
3. نظرية العلاج الذاتي Self Theory	
	4.
4. نظرية العلاج العضوية Organismic Theory	
( 1994 1980 1978 ) ( Wood, 2004 ؛ Merkel, 1986 )	

8. النظرية التطورية Developmental Theory  
( Piaget )

5. نظرية العلاج الإنساني Humanistic Theory

9. نظرية السمات والعوامل Traits and Factors Theory

( Eysenck ) ( Guilfered ) ( Williamson ) ( Cattell ) ( Maslaw ) ( Rogers )

6. نظرية العلاج الجشطالتي Gestalt Theory

10. العلاج الديني (الإسلامي) Islamic Modle

( Kohler )

7. نظرية العلاج الاجتماعي Social Theory

❖ مشكلة الدراسة أهميتها

(Sasz)





(1977 ) " " "

(Psychiatrist ) (1986 ) ( ) (1997 )

الدراسات السابقة ❖ (1993 )

(1964) (1994)

(1967)

(1979)

(1982 )

( Merkel, 1986 )

( Schumaker, 1987 )

(1987)

( Psychotherapy )  
Clenical )

(Psychology

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

نمط السلوك :  
الذي يتمثل برغبة الفرد الموجبة أو السالبة للأشياء أو الموضوعات من حوله في نطاق تفاعله الفعال معها.

2. الاتجاه نحو المرض Attetude toward mental illness

3. المرض النفسي Mental disorder ( ) ( )

4. العلاج النفسي والعقلي

(1989)

Kluegel & Heider, )

(2002

( Zuzovsky, 2003 )

(1989)

( Wood, 2004 )

( Walker, 1993 )

( Levenson, 2004 )

(1994)

Pollock, )

( 2004

(1994)

❖ تعقيب على الدراسات السابقة

.1

(1998)

Walker, 1993 1982 :

.Wood, 2004 Pollock, 2004 Zuzovsky, 2003 2002

Merkel, 1967 1964 :

( Hersin, 2001 )

1994 1989 Schumaker, 1987 1986

Kluegel & Heider, 2002 Hersin, 2001 1998

.Levnson, 2004

.2

(2002)

Pollock, 2004 Kluegel & Heider, 2002 1998

.8 (0,05 = α)

.9 (0,05 = α)

.10 (0,05 = α)

❖ إجراءات الدراسة

1. مجتمع الدراسة

:

2. عينة الدراسة

(228)

2006/2005 (58)

(32) (74)

(64)

:(1)

جدول (1): توزيع عينة الدراسة تبعاً لمتغيرات الدراسة المستهدفة			
المتغيرات	مستوياتها	العدد	النسبة المئوية
الجنس	الذكور	106	46.49
	الإناث	122	53.51
التخصص	أدبية ( نظرية )	51	22.37
	علمية	72	31.58
	تجارية	31	10.76
	حاسوب	34	14.91
العمر	هندسة وطب وصيدلة	40	17.54
	أقل من 20	78	34.21
	21 - 25	131	57.46
	26 - 30	12	5.26
مستوى التحصيل	أكثر من 30	7	3.07
	أقل من 67 (منخفض)	18	7.89
	68 - 74 (جيد)	87	38.16
مستوى الدخل	75 - 84 (جيد جداً)	74	32.46
	85 فأكثر (ممتاز)	49	21.49
	أقل من 250	43	18.86
مكان السكن	250 - 400	91	39.91
	401 - 500	67	29.39
	أكثر من ذلك	27	11.84
المجموع الكلي	مدينة	72	31.59
	قرية	123	53.95
	مخيم	33	14.47
		228	100

3. أداة الدراسة

Walker, 1989 1987 1967 1964  
Levnson, Zuzovsky, 2003 Hersin, 2001 1994 1993  
.Wood 2004 ؛ 2004

.3

1994 1989 1964 :  
Pollock, Kluegel & Heider, 2002 1998  
:  
Zuzovsky, Hersin, 2001 Wslker, 1993 1979 1967  
.Wood, 2004 ؛ 2003

.4

1979 :  
Walker, 1993 1989 1987 Merkel, 1986  
Zuzovsky, 2003 2002 1994 1994

.(1967)

.5

Pollock, 2004 Zuzovsky, 2003 Kluegel & Heider, 2002 :

Hersin, 2001 Walker, 1993 :

.Levnson, 2004

.6

Kluegel & Heider, 2002 1998

.Levnson, 2004 Zuzovsky, 2003

.7

❖ فرضيات الدراسة

.1 (0,05 = α)

.2 (0,05 = α)

.3 (0,05 = α)

.4 (0,05 = α)

.5 (0,05 = α)

.6 (0,05 = α)

.7 (0,05 = α)

5. المعالجة الإحصائية

(SPSS)

( T-test ) ( t )  
(LSD) (One Way ANOVA)

نتائج الدراسة

- النتائج المتعلقة بسؤال الدراسة الرئيس ونصه: ما مستوى اتجاهات الطلاب الجامعيين الإيجابية والسلبية نحو المرض النفسي والعلاج النفسي؟

(2):

النسبة المئوية	عدد الطلاب	الاتجاه
75.9 %	173	إيجابية
24.1 %	55	سلبية
100 %	2228	المجموع

(2)

(9.75%)

(24.1%)

(3):

المتغيرات	مستوياتها	العدد	المتوسط الحسابي	الانحراف المعياري
الجنس	الذكور	106	44,302	6,123
	الإناث	122	45,090	5,889
التخصص	أدبية ( نظرية )	51	44,745	6,161
	علمية	72	44,667	6,039
	تجارية	31	42,387	6,092
	حاسوب	34	44,529	6,175
العمر	هندسة وطب وصيدلة	40	46,800	4,869
	أقل من 20	78	46,103	5,821
	25- 21	131	44,473	5,754
	30- 26	12	41,583	7,477
مستوى التحصيل	أكثر من 30	7	39,571	4,791
	أقل من 67 (منخفض)	18	44,333	5,487
	68 - 74 (جيد)	87	44,253	5,921
	75 - 84 (جيد جداً)	74	46,203	5,161
	85 فأكثر (ممتاز)	49	43,489	7,074

جدول (6): نتائج اختبار (LSD) للمقارنات البعدية لمتوسطات درجات الطلاب في الاتجاه نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي تبعاً لمتغير التخصص

أدبية	علمية	تجارية	حاسوب	هندسة وطب ..
أدبية	0,942	0,081	0,869	0,101
علمية		0,074	0,911	0,068
تجارية			0,146	* 0,002
حاسوب				0,101
هندسة وطب ..				

(6)

(3)

- نتائج الفرضية الثالثة ونصها: لا توجد فروق دالة إحصائياً لمتغير العمر. ( $0,05=\alpha$ ) في اتجاه طلبة الجامعة نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي تُعزى

(7)

جدول (7): نتائج تحليل التباين لدرجات الطلاب في الاتجاه نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي تبعاً لمتغير العمر

التباين	مجموع المربعات	درجات الحرية	متوسط مجموع المربعات	قيمة "ف" المحسوبة	مستوى الدلالة
بين المجموعات	460,673	3	153,558	4,487	* 0,004
داخل المجموعات	7666,467	224	34,225		
المجموع	8127,141	227			

\*دالة عند مستوى الدلالة ( $\alpha = 0,01$ )

(7)

(LSD)

(8)

جدول (8): نتائج اختبار (LSD) للمقارنات البعدية لمتوسطات درجات الطلاب في الاتجاه نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي تبعاً لمتغير العم

أقل من 20	20 - 25	25 - 30	أكثر من 30
أقل من 20	0,053	* 0,013	* 0,05
20 - 25		0,103	* 0,032
25 - 30			0,470
أكثر من 30			

\*دالة عند مستوى الدلالة ( $\alpha = 0,05$ )

مستوى الدخل	أقل من 250	250 - 400	400 - 500	أكثر من ذلك
مستوى الدخل	43	91	67	27
مكان السكن	مدينة	قرية	مخيم	
المجموع الكلي	44,931	43,934	44,814	44,728

- نتائج الفرضية الأولى ونصها: لا توجد فروق دالة إحصائياً لمتغير الجنس. ( $0,05=\alpha$ ) في اتجاه طلبة الجامعة نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي تُعزى

" "

(4)

جدول (4): المتوسطات الحسابية والانحرافات المعيارية لدرجات الطلاب في الاتجاه نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي تبعاً لمتغير الجنس وقيمة "ت" المحسوبة ومستوى الدلالة

المتغير	العدد	المتوسط الحسابي	الانحراف المعياري	قيمة "ت" المحسوبة	مستوى الدلالة
الذكور	106	44,302	6,123	1,003	0,645
الإناث	122	45,090	5,889		

(4)

- نتائج الفرضية الثانية ونصها: لا توجد فروق دالة إحصائياً لمتغير التخصص. ( $0,05=\alpha$ ) في اتجاه طلبة الجامعة نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي تُعزى

(5)

جدول (5): نتائج تحليل التباين لدرجات الطلاب في الاتجاه نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي تبعاً لمتغير التخصص

التباين	مجموع المربعات	درجات الحرية	متوسط مجموع المربعات	قيمة "ف" المحسوبة	مستوى الدلالة
بين المجموعات	343,229	4	85,807	2,458	* 0,046
داخل المجموعات	7783,912	223	34,905		
المجموع	8127,141	227			

\*دالة عند مستوى الدلالة ( $\alpha = 0,05$ )

(5)

(LSD)

(6)

(10)

- نتائج الفرضية السادسة ونصها: لا توجد فروق دالة إحصائياً ( $\alpha=0,05$ ) في اتجاه طلبة الجامعة نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي تُعزى لمتغير مستوى دخل الأسر للطلاب.

(11):

التباين	مجموع المربعات	درجات الحرية	متوسط مجموع المربعات	قيمة "ف" المحسوبة	مستوى الدلالة
بين المجموعات	115,268	3	38,423	2,074	0,361
داخل المجموعات	8011,873	224	35,767		
المجموع	8127,141	227			

(11)

#### ❖ مناقشة النتائج

(9, 75%)

(1, 24%)

Pollock, Zuzovsky, 2003 2002 1982  
 ( Wood, 2004 ؛ 2004 )  
 1964 1967 ؛ 1986 ؛ Merkel, 1989 1994  
 Levnson, Kluegel & Heider, 2002 ؛ 1998  
 (2004)

:

1.	(30 - 26)	(20)	(3)
2.	(30)	(25 - 20)	(3)
3.	(3)	(3)	(3)

- نتائج الفرضية الرابعة ونصها: لا توجد فروق دالة إحصائياً ( $\alpha=0,05$ ) في اتجاه طلبة الجامعة نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي تُعزى لمتغير التحصيل.

(9):

التباين	مجموع المربعات	درجات الحرية	متوسط مجموع المربعات	قيمة "ف" المحسوبة	مستوى الدلالة
بين المجموعات	268,499	3	86,166	2,453	0,064
داخل المجموعات	7868,641	224	35,128		
المجموع	8127,141	227			

(9)

- نتائج الفرضية الخامسة ونصها: لا توجد فروق دالة إحصائياً ( $\alpha=0,05$ ) في اتجاه طلبة الجامعة نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي تُعزى لمتغير مكان السكن.

(10):

التباين	مجموع المربعات	درجات الحرية	متوسط مجموع المربعات	قيمة "ف" المحسوبة	مستوى الدلالة
بين المجموعات	224,167	2	612,83	363,2	096,0
داخل المجموعات	916,7959	225	377,35		
المجموع	141,8127	227			

Levnson, †Hersin, 2001 †Walker, 1993 :

†Kluegel & Heider, 2002 : .2004

.Pollock, 2004 † Zuzovsky, 2003 :

Walker, †1989 1987 1967 1964  
 Levnson, Zuzovsky, 2003 †Hersin, 2001 †1994 1993  
 1989 : .Wood, 2004 †2004  
 . Pollock †Kluegel & Heider, 2002 †1998

( )

1989 1964 :

Kluegel & Heider, †1998

1994

1967 : .Pollock, 2004 2002

Zuzovsky, 2003 †Hersin, 2001 †Walker, 1993 †1979

.Wood, 2004

:(1967)

.Wood, 2004 †Zuzovsky, 2003 †Kluegel & Heider, 2002 †1998

### مقياس الاتجاه نحو المرض والعلاج النفسي

:



بيانات شخصية

1. : .....  
 2. : 20 ..... 25 - 20 ..... 30 - 26 ..... 35 - 31 ..... 36 ...  
 3. : .....  
 4. : .....  
 5. : 67 ..... 74 - 68 ..... 84 - 75 ..... 85 .....  
 6. : .....

الرقم	البنود	أوافق	إلى حد ما	لا أوافق
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20				

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## المجلة الإلكترونية لشبكة العلوم النفسية

### محاو الأعداد القادمة

يشرفنا إعلامكم مواضيع ملفات الأعداد القادمة، ودعوتكم للمشاركة فيها بدراساتكم وأبحاثكم الأصلية:

- سيكولوجية المرأة العربية... صراعات الحداثة

- اضطرابات السلوك الجنسي

- اضطراب الوجدان الثقافي في البيئة العربية.

ترسل الأبحاث على عنواني المجلة الإلكترونية ورئيس التحرير للتأكد من وصولها.

turky.jamel@gnet.tn - APNjournal@arabpsynet.com

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علي زيغور



Summary : [www.arabpsynet.com/Books/Zayour.B13.htm](http://www.arabpsynet.com/Books/Zayour.B13.htm)

### التحليل النفسي للذات العربية

علي زيغور



Summary : [www.arabpsynet.com/Books/Zayour.B2.htm](http://www.arabpsynet.com/Books/Zayour.B2.htm)

## سيكولوجية الأطفال ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة: خصائص واستراتيجيات التعامل

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لم يعطى الأطفال المعاقين اهتماماً كلاً لا اهتمام الذي تعطيه اليوم المؤسسات التربوية في معظم أقطار العالم لهذه الشريحة التي كتب القدر عليها أن تواجه الحياة في قصر أو خلل في وظائف أجهزة أو أعضاء معينة من أجسامهم. سواء جاء ذلك موروثاً منذ الولادة، أو تعرض البعض الآخر منه لمشاكل حياتية أدت إلى ذلك الخلل أو العوق. وبالإضافة للاهتمامات المادية، والبرامج والمعينات التعليمية والتدريبية فإن إطلاق مصطلح (ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة) هو دليل مرائع على تلك الاهتمامات، حيث فكّر العلماء والمربون أن يبدأوا بإطلاق مصطلح له وقع وتأثير نفسي إيجابي على أفراد هذه الشريحة لا يخلد شخصياتهم ولا يوقع في فوسهم أي أثر سلبي، كذلك الذي توقعه عليهم المصطلحات القديمة من مثل المعوقين والمتعدين، ومن هنا فرى أن هذه الثقافة التربوية جاءت ناشياً مع المتطلقات السيكولوجية والإنسانية، وخطت الكثير من مشكلات أفراد هذه الشريحة. ومن الجدير الإشارة له هنا أن من المهم وقيل أن تفكر في ماذا قد تدر لذوي الحاجات الخاصة؛ علينا أن نعرف على شخصياتهم والعمليات النفسية التي تتفاعل بدواخلهم، ومترتب الظرف السيكولوجية لهم، سواء كانت الخارجية المحيطة بهم أو الداخلية التي تكون في المحصلة شخصياتهم وتقدّمهم أما لمواجهة الحياة والقدر إلى الأمام، أو الوقوف والمراحة، بالمكان نفسه، وبذلك تحسّس المجتمع الكثير من أعضائه بدلاً من استغلال طاقات الجميع لحلمه، وتقديمه واستمرار وجوده.

1. من هم ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة؟

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exceptional

"handicapped" "disabled"

"الطفل غير العادي"

(الطفل غير القادر)

(المعاق)

3. الخصائص السيكولوجية لفئات ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة

2. تصنيف الأطفال ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة

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American (AAMD)

Association for Mind Disabled

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### 3.2 صعوبات التعلم Learning Disabilities

Cartwright )

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(Cartwright & Word, 1981

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(2001 ) .(

AAMD Adoptive behavior scale :

Slow Learning .

Brain injury .

Neurological Handicap .

Educational Handicap .

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AAMD

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(Kauffman & Hallahan, 1988)

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-	:	(Learning Disabilities, 1989	"
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ب. التهجأة			
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ج. الكتابة		(	
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-	Tarver and )		
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و. الأمور الحركية			
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-		(Summers, 1977)	
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		2. السلوك الصفي	
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1. أ. التدريب القائم على تحليل المهمة وتبسيطها:

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ب. التدريب القائم على العمليات النمائية أو النفسية:

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8.

ج. التدريب القائم على تحليل المهمة والعمليات النمائية والنفسية:

3.3.1 بعض مؤشرات ومظاهر الإعاقة السمعية لدى الأطفال

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3.3 الإعاقة السمعية

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- 2003 97).
4. خاتمة
- 3.3.2. استراتيجيات التعامل مع الأطفال ذوي الإعاقة السمعية
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
5. التوصيات
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

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## البيمارستانات العربية (قراءة في تاريخ المشافي النفسية العربية)

د. عمر هارون الخليفة - علم النفس - السودان / اليابان

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المجانين والمصححات العقلية في أوروبا: يوريج كاشلمان (1984) بأن المرضى العقلين في أوروبا كانوا يودعون في السجون، وبيوت الصدقات، على حين كان الآلاف منهم ينجحون في الشوارع بسجود الطعامة. وإن المستشفيات العقلية في ذلك العصر لم تكن تزيد على أن تكون سجوناً كبيرة. ففي إنجلترا كان نزلاء مستشفى بيت لحم قيد أيديهم بالأغلال ويشدون بالسلاسل إلى الجدران. كذلك كان المرضى يعرضون على الناس لسلبية أهل لندن الذين لم يكونوا يشعرون عن دفع مبلغ زهيد لقاء مشاهدة هذا العرض. أما العلاج فلم يكن له وجود تقريباً، وكان المرضى العقلين يهدون مخلوطين إنهم نكروا من جنب عقاب السجانين الساذجين. وفي فرنسا لم يكن الموقف مختلف عن ذلك كثيراً. إذ كان المرضى من نزلاء المستشفيات الفرنسية يلتقون من المعاملة ما تلقاه الحيوانات المنوحشة.

وعموماً كانت نظرة الغرب للمرضى النفسيين بأن المرض لعنة من السماء حلت بصاحبها عقاباً له على إثر زعموا أنه ارتكبها، أو أن شيطاناً دخل نفسه، فحلل عنابه. وأصبح علاج الفرجة يتركز على طرد الشياطين من الأجسام العليلية. فكان هؤلاء البشر يوضعون في سجون مظلمة وقد قيدت أيديهم وأرجلهم، أو يعزلون عن العالم وعن أهلهم في "المستشفى" أو "السجن" أو "البيت العجيب" أو "برج المجانين" أو "القفص العجيب" كما كانوا يسمونها آنذاك، ويسلم أمرهم إلى رجال أفضال لا يعرفون إلا لغة الضرب والسحر والعذيب وذلك أمد الحياة (هوفنك، 1993).

كتب طبيب يدعى اسكرويل بعد أن قام بتفتيش هذه المستشفيات: "لقد رأيتهم عرايا، أو مغطيين بالحرق لا يحميهم من برد الأمراض الرطبة إلا غطاء من القش... ورأيتهم في أكرابج قلعة غضة مهيمة لا يدخلها الهواء أو الضوء، وقد قيدوا بالسلاسل إلى الحصى التي لا يمكن أن تقع الوحوش بالبقاء فيها... وهناك يكون حتى تذهب حياتهم هباءً في حماة فضلاتهم وحت وطأة السلاسل التي تنزق أجسادهم... ثم إن الأسواط والسلاسل والزنازات المظلمة تحت الأمراض هي الوسائل الوحيدة التي تقع في إقتاعهم، والتي يستخدمها القائمون على أمورهم ممن يتميزون بالبربرية والجهل معا.

وتعود البداية الحقيقية للمستشفيات العقلية في الغرب إلى أواخر القرن الثامن عشر في أوروبا. ففي الفترة نفسها تقريباً التي كان فيها ينزل محض نزلاء مستشفى يستر من أغلهم، كان أحد رجال الكويكز الإنجليز من الأقرابا. ويدعى وليام تيوك يؤسس أول ملجأ أو دار لإيداع المرضى العقول. ولكن معظم مرضى العقول (وخصوصاً الفقراء منهم)، وعلى الرغم من البداية المبشرة، ظلوا يعالجون علاجاً سيئاً وخصوصاً في أمريكا حيث ظل المرضى يودعون في السجون المحلية وفي بيوت الفقراء. وكانت إقامة المستشفيات العقلية في مناطق خارج المدينة جعلت المرضى معزول عن أصدقائهم وأسرهم. وأن الحياة بمؤسسات الإيداع بدت وكأنها تؤدي إلى آثار من شأنها أن تعطل عملية الشفاء. متارفة بوضع المصححات العقلية في الغرب ويوضع المرضى فيها يمكننا أن نأمل ومقارن ذلك الوضع بمؤرخ آخر من المصححات العقلية وفي مكان لا يمت للغرب بصلة.

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## PSYCHANALYSE À L'UNIVERSITÉ : L'EXPÉRIENCE TUNISIENNE

RIADH BEN REJEB- PSYCHOLOGIE -TUNIS, TUNISIE\*

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*Ce texte traite d'un sujet classique: l'enseignement de la psychanalyse (théorie et pratique) incombe-t-il aux associations et aux sociétés savantes, à l'université, ou aux deux? Après avoir rappelé l'histoire de la création des différentes sociétés psychanalytiques, les différentes relations qui ont existé entre la psychanalyse et l'université (Budapest, Vienne, Paris VIII -Vincennes, Paris VII) et l'histoire de la psychanalyse en Tunisie, l'auteur propose un témoignage personnel d'une expérience professionnelle originale menée au sein de l'Université de Tunis de 2001 à 2004. Il s'agit de l'introduction du psychodrame psychanalytique individuel (PPI) et de la psychanalyse dans les locaux de la Faculté des sciences humaines et sociales de Tunis. L'auteur traite en filigrane des différents types de mouvements qui peuvent marquer ce genre d'initiative: réticence, opposition, résistance, rupture, etc.*

### • Introduction :

Psychanalyse à l'université. Voilà un titre bien polémique. Il rappelle d'abord l'introduction de la psychanalyse à l'université Paris VIII à Vincennes dès 1969 sous forme d'enseignement théorique effectué sous l'égide de Jacques Lacan dans le cadre d'un département de psychanalyse dirigé alors par Serge Leclaire. Il renvoie aussi à Jean Laplanche, le psychanalyste universitaire, et à l'introduction de l'enseignement de la psychanalyse en tant que « matière », « module », « cursus » voire « un diplôme » à l'Université de Paris VII pratiquement à la même période. *Psychanalyse à l'université*, c'est aussi le nom d'une célèbre revue de psychanalyse lancée à Paris VII. Un sujet de taille était déjà au cœur des débats: L'enseignement de la psychanalyse incombe-t-il aux associations et sociétés savantes, à l'université, ou aux deux ?

### • Rappel historique:

Durant sa carrière de chercheur zoologiste puis de neurologue et enfin de psychanalyste, Sigmund Freud a toujours été fasciné par la célébrité et attiré par la faculté.

Son cursus a été marqué par sa nomination dans le grade de *Privatdozent* en neurologie en 1885 et *Professeur* en 1902. Cependant, il n'a jamais occupé de poste à responsabilité universitaire. En 1909, le Professeur Freud part aux Etats-Unis présenter une série de conférences à la Clark University de Worcester, dans le Massachusetts (Freud, 1909). L'enseignement freudien de la psychanalyse transmettait lors des réunions du mercredi puis à la Société psychanalytique de Vienne et l'Association Psychanalytique Internationale (IPA<sup>2</sup>).

C'est plutôt à un proche compagnon du maître que fut confiée la tâche d'enseignement de la psychanalyse à l'université. En effet, Sandor Ferenczi a eu l'avantage, le privilège et l'honneur d'obtenir la première « chaire de psychanalyse » à l'Université de Budapest en Hongrie dès 1919. C'était officiellement la première chaire universitaire d'enseignement de la psychanalyse au monde. Freud écrit la même année un texte intitulé « Doit-on enseigner la psychanalyse à l'Université ? » (Freud, 1919)<sup>3</sup>. Pour des raisons politiques, l'expérience hongroise n'a malheureusement pas duré longtemps. C'est pourquoi des psychanalystes ont

généralement préféré transmettre leur savoir et leur technique dans un cadre associatif. En France, la Société Psychanalytique de Paris (SPP), fondée en 1926, s'était constituée son « Institut » en 1934. Il avait pour mission principale la formation théorique, la transmission d'un savoir, le contrôle, etc. Jacques Lacan s'oppose à ce modèle « institutionnel » de formation des analystes tel qu'il a été conçu par la SPP et fonde en 1964 l'Ecole Freudienne de Paris (EFP) qui propose un modèle moins rigide au niveau de la formation des analystes. C'est entre autres, ce qui lui a valu l'exclusion de l'IPA.

On le voit clairement, chaque société savante se chargeait de transmettre le savoir théorique et technique psychanalytique caractéristique de son école, notamment en l'absence de réalisation de cette mission de la part de l'université. Car, on peut dire, théoriquement, que si la psychanalyse était enseignée à l'université, il n'y aurait peut-être pas lieu que les associations assument cette tâche. En fait, les choses ne sont pas si simples, car s'il peut y avoir plusieurs tendances et écoles analytiques à travers les groupements et associations, il faudrait une représentation et une sorte de « distribution » de ces mêmes mouvances au niveau des universités, des facultés, des départements, des villes, etc., ce qui n'est pas évident.

Cependant, plusieurs grands noms de la psychanalyse française ont milité dans les deux sens (associations privées et université) Jean Laplanche, Didier Anzieu, Pierre Fedida, Roland Gori, René Kaës, etc. D'autres considèrent que l'université constitue en elle-même une couverture institutionnelle qui peut dispenser le psychanalyste universitaire de travailler dans un réseau parallèle. Son appartenance au corps académique fait de lui une personne chargée de transmettre un savoir. C'est une position défendue entre autres par Philippe Gutton.<sup>4</sup>

### • La psychanalyse à l'université de Tunis :

Après ce bref rappel historique, on peut se poser la question: qu'en est-il de la psychanalyse en Tunisie et plus particulièrement à l'Université de Tunis?

Je propose dans ce qui suit un témoignage personnel d'une expérience originale et unique. Une expérience à la fois courageuse et courte, menée à l'Université de Tunis de 2001 à 2004.

Ayant moi-même une formation clinique psychanalytique notamment de l'enfant et de l'adolescent (auprès de Serge Lebovici à l'Université de Bobigny, de l'équipe de Roger . Mises à la Fondation Vallée à Gentilly, de l'équipe de Jacques Angelergues au Centre Alfred Binet, etc.), et ayant accédé dès 1998 au titre universitaire de Maître de conférence, qui permettait de fonder une Unité de recherche, j'ai saisi cette occasion pour proposer aux autorités chargées de l'enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche scientifique, la constitution d'une Unité de recherche que j'avais d'abord nommée modestement et prudemment Unité de Recherche en Psychopathologie du Développement (URPD). C'était en 1998. Une fois l'autorisation accordée, j'ai proposé rapidement de changer l'appellation de l'Unité de recherche qui est devenu Unité de Recherche en Psychopathologie Clinique (URPC). Depuis, l'URPC dispose d'un code (99/UR/02-01) et d'un budget et est rattachée directement à la Direction Générale de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique (DGRST) relevant du ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur.

L'idée de consacrer un colloque sur « la psychanalyse, a souvent provoqué une autre réaction de résistance « pas pour l'instant », pouvait-on entendre. Il fallait encore attendre. Attendre quoi ? Des circonstances intellectuelles plus favorables ? Des courants idéologiques permissifs ? La bénédiction de certaines autorités scientifiques et/ou religieuses ?...

L'appellation « URPC » reflétait en soi une certaine prudence personnelle par rapport au mot *psychanalyse* dans un contexte où celle-ci a de toute évidence beaucoup de mal à se trouver une place. Aussi, je ne voulais ni choquer, ni provoquer les instances académiques et scientifique tunisiennes qui étaient chargées de juger moi projet en proposant par exemple l'appellation « Unité de recherche en psychanalyse », ce qui risquait du coup de me faire voir refuser la possibilité d'avoir une Unité de recherche. L'histoire locale justifie mon attitude et d'autres auteurs essaient de traiter des aspects *résistance, méfiance et prudence* par rapport à la psychanalyse en Tunisie. Il me suffit de citer l'apport considérable de deux psychiatres : Mohamed Ghorbel des 1979, suivi de près par Mohamed Halayem en 1982. Ces deux praticiens qui ont eu la chance d'avoir commencé en même temps la pratique de la psychanalyse ont eu du mal à persévérer pour la faire avancer d'une façon ferme et sereine. M. Ghorbal a cependant le mérite d'avoir introduit l'enseignement de la psychanalyse au sein du cursus des étudiants de psychologie à l'université de Tunis. Il a lancé un séminaire « du mercredi soir » dans son service à l'hôpital Razi avec pour objectif principal « l'approche psychanalytique des névroses en Tunisie ». Et il a fait l'effort de théoriser autour de la notion de « personnalité maghrébine » à travers de nombreuses publications psychanalytiques (Ghorbal, 1977,1980,1981a, 1981b, 1983). Il est curieux de relever le fait qu'ayant décidé de quitter complètement la fonction publique (l'hôpital et l'Université) pour se consacrer à son activité de pratique clinique, Ghorbal n'a plus rien écrit. Quant à M.Halayem, il a fondé une « Société d'études et de Recherches en Psychanalyse » (SERP) en 1987, qui a eu une *éphémère destinée*.<sup>5</sup> En 2001, un groupe de cliniciens composé de psychologues et de psychiatres a réussi à constituer une association psychanalytique d'orientation jungienne; « l'Association Tunisienne d'études en Psychologie Analytique ». Les maîtres d'œuvre de cette création sont Radhia Ben Mabrouk et Hachmi Dhaoui. Des séminaires et des analyses se font depuis à un rythme régulier avec des membres de sociétés jungiennes étrangères.

Convaincu moi-même de l'utilité et la nécessité de participer à l'introduction de la Psychanalyse en Tunisie par le biais de la Faculté, j'ai commencé à organiser, sous la couverture de l'URPC, des colloques internationaux annuels. Les thématiques sont pluridisciplinaires l'éthique en psychologie<sup>6</sup> (janvier 2001), le destin<sup>7</sup> (janvier 2002), la dette<sup>8</sup> (janvier 2003); de l'image à l'imaginaire (février 2004). Le colloque programmé pour février 2005 traite du rituel. La psychanalyse est fortement présente à ces colloques à travers la participation d'analystes étrangers tels que Colette Chiland, Gérard Haddad, Philippe Gutton, Serge Tisseron, Nicole Geblesco, Elisabeth Geblesco, Francine Beddock, Françoise Labridy, Patrice Dubus, José Morel, Lidia Tarantini, Kathy Saada, Catherine Cyssau, Béatrice Bachy-Duquesne. Un premier constat, c'est le fait que ces analystes appartiennent à des orientations théoriques différentes. J'ai voulu, de par mon cursus personnel, me situer au delà des clivages et des querelles d'écoles. Lors de leur passage à Tunis, certains de ces intervenants ont été sollicités pour présenter des conférences à la faculté sur un des sujets psychanalytiques suivants: la relation d'objet, le stade du miroir, la psychanalyse de l'adolescent, etc. (Gérard Haddad, Philippe Gutton). D'autres ont participé à des jurys de soutenance de mémoires de DEA (Colette Chiland, Catherine Cysmu) ou de DESS (Patrice Dubus).

L'idée de consacrer un colloque à « la Psychanalyse » a souvent provoqué une autre réaction de résistance: « pas pour l'instant », pouvait-on entendre. Il fallait encore attendre. Attendre quoi ? Des circonstances intellectuelles plus favorables? Des courants idéologiques permissifs ? La bénédiction de certaines autorités scientifiques et/ou religieuses ? Attendre qu'il y ait un nombre suffisant d'analystes tunisiens « reconnus » ? Autant de pseudo-raisons qui font endosser, à tort à mon avis, les résistances à la « culture « arabo-musulmane ».

Parallèlement aux colloques annuels, et voulant remplir le « temps mort », ce manque, j'ai pris à ma charge de réunir des psychologues et des psychiatres travaillant dans le public et le privé, universitaires et non universitaires, autour d'une formation en psychothérapie psychanalytique, au psychodrame psychanalytique individuel (PPI) et à la psychanalyse. Ce travail a fonctionné d'octobre 2001 jusqu'à février 2004. Cette formation était animée par le Docteur Patrick Delaroche à raison d'une fois par mois.

Patrick Delaroche est pédopsychiatre et psychanalyste, ancien membre de l'ex-école Freudienne de Paris, fondée par Jacques Lacan. Il est membre d'Espace Analytique, société fondée par Maud Mannoni. Il est l'auteur de nombreux ouvrages.<sup>9</sup>

La formation s'est déroulée sous ma responsabilité en tant que professeur et sous la couverture officielle de l'URPC et donc de l'université de Tunis. Cette formation s'est échelonnée sur une période de trois ans. Et il y a eu au total 24 sessions de formation. L'organisation de ces sessions relevait d'une gageure. A peine une session était-elle terminée, il fallait préparer la suivante. Ces sessions se déroulaient d'abord à Carthage dans les locaux de la fondation *Beit-al-Hikma* dont le président n'est autre que le professeur Abdelwahab Bouhdiba<sup>10</sup>, puis à l'espace culturel Sophonisbe, ensuite dans des hôtels, pour atterir enfin à la faculté. Et il fallait mobiliser beaucoup d'énergie pour l'organisation matérielle, l'information et les invitations. Et étant donné la proximité des sessions, les multiples engagements des uns et des autres et afin de ne pas perturber le cours normal de l'utilisation des locaux de la Faculté, il fallait travailler les après-midi des fins de semaines, voire même les soirées (durant le mois de Ramadan).

Lors de ces sessions de formation, il y avait d'abord des conférences présentées par Patrick Delaroche. Elle étaient ouvertes et destinées au grand public. Delaroche traitait de



thématiques diverses: « La technique psychanalytique face aux résistances » ; « les indications du psychodrame en fonction des défenses contre la psychanalyse » ; « le concept et la clinique du narcissisme », « la formation des psychanalystes » ; « les paradoxes de la guérison » ; « de la psychothérapie à la psychanalyse », « guérir la répétition », etc. Il y avait également des cours à l'intention des étudiants du DEA et de DESS de psychologie durant lesquels Patrick Delaroche essayait de les sensibiliser aux différentes techniques psychothérapeutiques et notamment à la psychanalyse et au psychodrame psychanalytique individuel.

Outre les conférences, les sessions comprenaient des réunions fermées de présentation de cas cliniques, de visionnage de bandes vidéo, de jeu de psychodrame, de contrôle. C'était le volet « clinique » qui se poursuivait par des stages à Paris dans un service de psychiatrie de l'enfant et de l'adolescent où est pratiqué le PPI (service du Pr. Philippe Mazet à la Salpêtrière) et le CMPP de Ville d'Avray (Médecin-directeur Patrick Delaroche).

Mais il y avait aussi le volet « théorique » qui se manifestait à travers la présentation d'exposés, la lecture des textes psychanalytiques (dont ceux de S. Freud, M. Klein, M. Balint, J. Lacan) et le travail des concepts et notions de base (désir, stade du miroir, signifiant, relation d'objet, etc.). La Faculté des Sciences humaines et sociales de Tunis était devenue du coup un véritable « laboratoire » de la psychanalyse, un lieu de consultation, et des collègues (psychologues, psychiatres, chefs de service ou autres) travaillant dans le secteur privé mais aussi public n'hésitaient pas à nous adresser des « cas difficiles » pour explorations par le biais du PPI ou pour avis clinique. A ma connaissance, jamais cette Faculté, ni aucune autre Faculté tunisienne d'ailleurs, n'ont eu autant de chance de s'être lancée dans la pratique de la clinique.

Parallèlement à ces sessions, l'URPC avait mis en place un groupe qui organisait des séances de lecture de textes psychanalytiques, des séances de visionnage vidéo, notamment la projection des conférences de Patrick Delaroche pour mieux les discuter, et des séances d'exposés pour présenter et discuter les notions psychanalytiques par rapport à leur date d'apparition dans l'oeuvre de Freud (dont notamment l'angoisse, la libido, l'objet, les points de vue topiques, la pulsion, les instances psychiques, les mécanismes de défense, etc.). La tout se déroulait au cours de « réunions du mercredi soir ». Autant d'excellentes rencontres qui ont permis des échanges fructueux entre les membres du groupe tunisien qui faisait circuler et diffuser des informations scientifiques diverses autour de la psychanalyse, la découverte de tel ou tel ouvrage<sup>11</sup>, l'organisation de tel congrès, séminaire, colloque, formation, etc.

La psychanalyse reste du coup associée, d'ailleurs à un problème d'éthique marqué par un manque de confiance. En 1992, une loi fixait l'exercice de la profession de psychologue de libre pratique et en 1993, une loi fixait l'exercice de la profession de psychologue dans la fonction publique. Depuis, cette Société savante est en phase de repos,

Enfin, une place de choix était réservée aux cures psychanalytiques qui se faisaient selon un rythme régulier qui convenait aux personnes concernées à la fois à Tunis et à Paris.<sup>12</sup>

Parallèlement à tout cela, l'idée de constituer une Société savante germait lentement. Elle trébuchait autour de son utilité (par rapport à l'URPC), de son appellation et de sa composition.

Il est intéressant de relever que cette expérience dont il a

beaucoup été question dans le milieu universitaire et hospitalier tunisien (et même Français), a suscité des réactions diverses. Personne parmi les « aînés » n'a répondu présent à une invitation pour assister à une conférence, à un colloque, etc. Ces aînés étant en même temps des « patrons », ils n'autorisaient pas facilement leur élèves à assister à cette formation. Bien plus, ne faisant rien et empêchant les autres de faire, ces « mandarins » avaient l'art de savoir parasiter, introduire du désordre et en profiter, le moment venu, pour faire de la récupération, prendre le train en marche et s'installer d'emblée dans le poste de commandement, réussissant du coup à mettre fin à cette expérience. De cette équipe « parallèle » s'est rapidement constituée une société qui s'est donnée pour nom « Espace analytique franco-tunisien ».<sup>13</sup>

De telles attitudes humaines, qui ne sont pas rares malheureusement, et qui ne semblent pas épargner certains psychanalystes, ont fait que plusieurs jeunes analystes ont préféré partir soit à l'intérieur du pays, soit s'exiler, estimant que la Tunisie n'était vraiment pas encore prête pour y exercer la psychanalyse. La psychanalyse reste du coup associée, drôlement, à un problème d'éthique marqué par un manque de confiance. En 2003-2004, on assiste à l'éclatement de la Société Tunisienne de Psychiatrie suivi par la création d'une Association Tunisienne de Psychiatrie d'Exercice Privé et d'une société qui regroupe les psychiatres hospitalo-universitaires. Différentes formations se sont constituées à Tunis, à l'instar de l'expérience lancée par l'URPC. Il y a désormais un « groupe psychodrame » avec des psychanalystes qui viennent de France, une « Formation spécialisée en psychothérapie » avec des psychothérapeutes québécois, etc. Ces formations se font en dehors des locaux des universités.

Quant à la Société Tunisienne de Psychologie, elle a connu une période d'exploits qui lui ont permis d'organiser d'excellents congrès et d'obtenir de remarquables résultats. Ainsi, en 1989, une loi fixa le régime des études et des examens du Diplôme d'Etudes Spécialisées en Psychologie Appliquée (DESPA = DESS, actuel Master Appliqué) ; cet acquis fut obtenu avec le concours du département de psychologie de l'université de Tunis. En 1992, une loi fixait l'exercice de la profession de psychologue de libre pratique et en 1993, une loi fixait l'exercice de la profession de psychologue dans la fonction publique. Depuis, cette Société savante est en phase de repos.

Ainsi, la psychanalyse à l'Université de Tunis reste pour l'instant associée à l'expérience menée par l'URPC. Elle a l'avantage d'avoir assuré une formation unique. Personne parmi les psychologues et psychiatres en formation, ne s'attendait à connaître et surtout à pratiquer le psychodrame psychanalytique individuel (PPI) avec autant d'aisance. Il faut savoir que cette technique lancée par Serge Lebovici après la Deuxième Guerre mondiale, nécessite des connaissances théologiques et pratiques et surtout un cursus psychanalytique personnel pour pouvoir accéder au statut de co-thérapeute (Lebovici et al., 1958). Elle comprend des indications et des contre-indications. Elle peut préparer le terrain à une cure analytique classique. Par ailleurs, cette expérience a suscité des intérêts divers et multiples. Elle a relancé le débat et la discussion sur « l'utilité » de la psychanalyse en Tunisie étant donné que, pour faire du PPI, il faut au préalable passer par l'expérience du divan. Enfin, cette expérience ne laissant personne indifférent, a engendré des tentatives de projets similaires et de circuits parallèles. Et plutôt que d'en rester là, nous continuons avec un nouveau projet mené par l'URPC. Autant d'avantages qui nous laissent fiers de notre expérience.

En effet, un second projet de coopération est lancé. Il met en contact direct trois institutions: un centre de psychiatrie infantile,

la Fondation Vallée à Gentilly (d'orientation psychanalytique, dont le chef de service est le professeur Catherine Graindorge, et dont le père spirituel reste incontestablement le Professeur Roger Misès), l'Unité de Recherche de Psycho-pathologie Clinique (URPC) dont j'assume la responsabilité et un centre d'éducation spécialisé pour enfants handicapés mentaux (UTAIM<sup>14</sup> section de kelibia), dont j'assume la présidence<sup>15</sup>.

Ce projet vise la formation de cliniciens tunisiens dans le domaine de la psychopathologie de l'enfant et de l'adolescent, des psychothérapies et de la psychanalyse mais également au PPI puisque la Fondation Vallée dispose d'équipes spécialisées dans cette technique (dont celle de Martine Rotceig-Zloto). L'ensemble de ce projet est finement agencé avec le Docteur Patrice Dubus, responsable de l'hôpital de jour de la Fondation. Ainsi, le nouveau projet reprend l'ancien pour avancer vers de nouvelles ouvertures toujours originales et pionnières.

Parallèlement à ce nouveau projet, les activités du « mercredi soir » continuent avec l'intégration de nouveaux membres désireux de s'imprégner davantage de théorie et de pratique psychanalytique.

Je souhaite conclure par une citation Freud : « En résumé, écrit-il on peut affirmer qu'une Université aurait tout à gagner à introduire l'enseignement de la psychanalyse dans ses programmes. Il est évident que cet enseignement ne pourrait être dispensé que d'une manière dogmatique et critique au moyen de cours théoriques, car ces cours n'offriront qu'une possibilité très restreinte d'effectuer des expériences ou des démonstrations pratiques. En vue de la recherche, il suffirait que les professeurs de psychanalyse aient accès à un département de consultation externe pour qu'ils disposent de tout le matériel requis, sous la forme de patients névrotiques » (Freud, 1919, p.242). On ne peut trouver meilleur texte pour clore ce témoignage. Et l'aventure continue.. ».

#### Notes

\* Ses recherches portent sur l'articulation entre psychopathologie, psychanalyse et contexte culturel. Il a notamment publié :

- *Migration, psychopathologie et psycholinguistique*, Tunis : Alif, 1995.
- *Intelligence, test et culture. Le contexte tunisien*, Paris : L'Harmattan, 2001.
- *Psychopathologie transculturelle de l'enfant et de l'adolescent. Clinique maghrébines*, Paris : In - Press, 2003, préface de D.Widlocher.

1. Ce rappel se justifie pour des raisons simples. La psychanalyse a vu le jour à Vienne vers 1895 et a connu depuis sa découverte par Sigmund Freud de multiples « aventures » pour franchir les frontières des différents pays ne serait-ce que du seul continent européen, marqué notamment par la culture judéo-chrétienne. L'histoire du mouvement psychanalytique nous renseigne beaucoup à ce niveau quant aux mouvements de résistances, filiations, ruptures, dissidences, trahisons (Freud n'a pas hésité à qualifier Adler et Jung d'« hérétiques » Freud, 1915, p.66). L'espace culturel et géographique maghrébin ne peut échapper aux mêmes mouvements d'autant plus qu'il est marqué par la culture arabo-musulmane.
2. International Psychoanalytic Association (IPA), le sigle anglais est plus souvent utilisé que le sigle français API.
3. « Publication originale en hongrois. Texte allemand inexistant. La transcription a probablement été faite par S. Ferenczi... » (Freud, 1919, note de bas de page 239).
4. Ancien professeur à l'université de Paris 7 puis à Aix-en-Provence, directeur de la revue de psychopathologie et psychanalyse Adolescence et auteur de nombreux ouvrages (cf. bibliographie).
5. Jeu de mots qui renvoie au titre d'un texte de Freud (1915).
6. Ben Rejeb R. (Sous la dir.) : *L'éthique en psychologie*, Tunis : Editions de l'URPC, Faculté des Sciences humaines et sociale, 2002.
7. Ben Rejeb R. (Sous la dir.) : *Le destin en psychanalyse*, Paris : In-Press Editions, janvier 2005.

8. Ben Rejeb R (Sous la dir.): *La dette en psychanalyse*, (Paris, à paraître, 2005).
9. Dont *Le psychodrame psychanalytique individuel* (PPI), Paris: Payot 1996 , *La peur de le guérir*, Paris: Albin Michel, 2003.
10. Auteur notamment de *La sexualité en islam*, Paris PUF, 1975. Co-directeur avec Roger Perron de mon Doctorat d'Etat de psychologie clinique.
11. Dont par exemple celui de Roger Perron. *Une psychanalyse, pourquoi ?* Paris. Dunod, 2000.
12. Les cures continuaient à Paris pour les personnes ayant la possibilité et l'occasion de se déplacer souvent vers la France.
13. Et qui a organisé à Tunis sa première journée scientifique sur « la confiance » !
14. Union Tunisienne d'aide aux Insuffisants Mentaux.
15. Depuis le décès du fondateur et président de cette section, le professeur Mongi Ben Hamida.

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## Psychotherapy of EX-political PRISONER

Creating meaning under occupation. Social relationships in the centre of counselling of Palestinian survivors of torture.

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### ▪ Introduction

Dispossession, forced migration, occupation, economic siege. These are measures used by the Israeli government since 1948 to oppress the Palestinian people. Fifty seven years of systematic violation of virtually every internationally recognised human right. Since the beginning of the occupation in 1967 even more overt and destructive abuses have been used. Massive imprisonment is one of these abuses. Over the last 30 years more than 600,000 Palestinians have been detained with 175,000 during the first Intifadah from 1987 to 1992.

Systematic torture is another abuse used by the Israeli authorities in the conflict. Humiliation, sexual torture, systematic beating, and food and sleep deprivation are only some of many torture methods applied.

The Israeli occupation use torture not only to obtain information from their victims and to weaken the core of the prisoner's personality, but also to destroy his personal network of support and the social structure of the Palestinian society as a whole, as well as to discourage any thought or speech against the dominant power.

Additionally, the Israeli army has systematically shelled and destroyed Palestinian residential areas during the current Intifadah (Al Aqsa Intifadah). As homes have been bombarded and made uninhabitable, many Palestinian families are living in tents.

On the top of this, the economic crisis leading to unemployment and poverty and a political development marked by the failure of the peace process, represent severe on going stressors for the whole population.

Hence, a significant part of the population has been directly exposed to torture or other abuses, and a society as such heavily marked by economical constraints as well as oppression and human rights violations carried out by the Israeli occupation.

### ▪ Families, Networks and Communities

In order to improve this situation and enabling victims of violence to cope with their traumatic experiences individual treatment and social support is being provided from Gaza Community Mental Health Programme (GCMHP).

The programme runs three clinics that geographically serve the population in the Gaza Strip. Therapy is provided to patients through multi-disciplinary teams, which have its weight on health professionals but also include social workers. Fundamental to our work is the understanding of the psychotherapist or counsellor as part of the multidisciplinary context involved in

helping the survivor.

The work is based upon a community mental health approach, which consider three levels of Palestinian social life: families, networks, and communities. We understand these as dimensions of systematic interaction in which individuals participate and through which they generate meaning and purpose in their lives.

#### - Families:

In the Palestinian family, gender and age plays a big role in specifying responsibilities. The father is usually the head of the family and the provider for its needs, while the mother plays a major role in raising children and taking care of the house. In the past most major family decisions were made by the father, but recently some of these decisions, are made jointly by both the father and the mother.

Sons and daughters are taught to follow the inherited traditions and are given responsibilities that correspond with their age and gender. Sons are usually taught to be protectors of their sisters and to help the father with his duties inside and outside the house, while daughters are taught to be the source of love and emotional support in the family, as well as helping their mother to take care of household chores.

Palestinians teach their children the cultural values and customs since early age. For every age there is an adequate responsibility of social behaviour and duties that expands in range as they grow older. Thus, an individual who grows up in a family inherits and internalises a range of meanings and habitual patterns or behaviour through which he or she relates to others to give meaning to the experience of the world.

All this suggests that it is not only the particular characteristics of the survivors, parents, and society that predict psychological adjustment after traumatic events, it is also plausible that the family atmosphere shapes the ways in which they can use their competences .

Consequently, a supportive family is the best recovery environment for a trauma survivor. Indeed, Garbarino (1992) observed, that children can cope better with stress and traumatic events if they retain strong positive attachment to their families and parents continue to protect their sense of stability.

However, The therapeutic team work with Palestinian torture victims and their families by making home visits to provide family counseling, psychosocial education and social support to help not only the victims themselves, but also to help their families to cope with their traumatic experiences.

#### - Networks:

Individuals who have grown beyond the stage of infancy relate

to many other individuals outside their families: friends, neighbours, and peers. These relationships have a sort of regularity and continuity of pattern over time, and can be labelled networks. Through these networks of relationships, the individual develops further patterns of interaction and communication and thereby elaborates his or her meaning system, whose basis is first formed in the family system.

Palestinian networks help and support each individual in the society and enhance the person's sense of well-being by providing social and economic resources through their own collective efforts, social integration and interaction to make people able to deal with ongoing problems and change. These factors and their positive impacts helping to restructure those that have become weak. Both the informal sector (family, friends, neighbours) and the formal or professional sector (doctors, nurses, social workers, and the rest of the health care professions) intervene and play a significant role in this process.

The importance of support networks are generally recognized within the health and mental health sciences, and understood as an essential and significant determinant in maintaining health, recovery from illness, preventing the ill effect of torture, and recovery from trauma.

Although Palestinian culture, traditions, and Islam strongly stress the importance of friends and neighbours roles in taking care of each others, we can see how the Israeli organised violence in all the aspects described above is aimed at severing the connections between people, controlling their ways of being together and relating to each other, including the siege and separation of the Palestinian villages and cities to prevent the social interaction among them. The main conclusion is that the Israeli assaults on the Palestinian support structures have left a weakened and conflicting support system.

The GCMHP's team also work with the networks through local advocacy and networking which involve interaction targeted at a large number of local civil society institutions, with statements and appeals issued according to events and need to prevent abuse and promote respect of human rights especially related issues to torture and its psychosocial effects and goal.

At the sometimes, therapists use the resources and possibilities of the family, networks and community to provide social support in helping the survivors to function independently as much as possible into the society.

#### - **Community:**

Both the family and the network exist within the context of a larger group of people with a shared language, a shared system of meanings, shared pattern of, and rules for, interactions and communication, and shared symbols, values, and concepts of individuality.

The culture of the community gives meaning to the survivor's experience in the language, and symbols of his or hers community. Thus, it is of utmost importance to recognise the rich sources of meaning and symbolism available to the survivor from his or her own culture.

The destruction of the community, within which the family and network have existed and from which they have derived their most fundamental values and systems of meaning, is one of the most demoralising experiences for survivors.

At the community level, many activities have been carried by the team, such as bi-monthly journal, which has a wide local

distribution on issues of human rights imprisonment, torture and rehabilitation, public education and media activities are targeted towards the community at large and providing training courses for police/prison on related issues of human rights and mental health.

#### - **Aspects of counselling and psychotherapy in Palestinian culture**

In accordance with these three dimensions CGMHP adopts a community mental health approach that is sensitive to the needs of Palestinian society and its culture. It is necessary to take account of the social nature of human existence and to recognise that a person's sense of self is rooted in his or her relationships with others. Our focus, therefore shifts from the "individual" person to the "individual in relationship to others." Thus, we regard torture and organised violence as an assault, not on an individual alone, but on the family and the community to which that individual belongs. There we focus counselling on these social relations.

This is why the family plays an important role in the therapeutic process. Home visits are carried out aiming at involving the family of survivors of torture in the treatment plan thereby ensuring that survivors have a supportive environment to facilitate treatment. The implementation of community education campaigns which seek to reduce the stigma associated with mental illness and raising awareness of mental health disorders in the community is another method used.

Much caution is taken on the building the relationship between the therapist and the survivor. First of all, it is important to respond to the foreseen role the society has to the therapist. In the Palestinian society the therapist is looked upon as an authority figure in the same way as parents, teachers or leaders in society who consider powerful and responsible. Moreover, the therapist is being seen as representative of the community and not as representative for the individual. These characteristics are important to respond to by the therapist to ensure a successful therapy or counselling process.

Treatment of Palestinian ex-political prisoners are often difficult due to the problems of constructing a trust based relationship to the therapist. They consider themselves heroes who have struggled for freedom and nationhood and feel that they should not have psychological problems. Therefore, they are hesitant to accept the need for treatment. They have always told stories of their heroic experience – the only stories that people were wanted to hear, and identify themselves with symbols of power and possess a heightened self- image that can not be compromised by acknowledging weakness or problems with themselves. This has as a consequence that the problem of stigmatisation is worst among ex-political prisoners. Hence, to build empathy with them as a therapist you must pursue an equal relationship, where the experience and active participation of the survivor is given priority.

The recognition, respect and understanding of the religion, the socio-political system and values of survivors is also important to use for an effective in the therapy. The therapist has to understand the culture and the political attitude of the survivors of torture and the meaning of individual differences on political and ideological attitudes. He or she should also know how to recognise these differences and shape the counselling and therapy to fit the client's world.

To create a safe environment, as a therapist you have to listen and to share the experience of the client and to be aware

of your behaviour, especially not to remind the victims of the interrogators behaviour, otherwise the survivor will feel vulnerable which prevent him to express himself / herself and to talk about his suffering. At the same time, the therapist should be aware that the survivors are using denial as a defence mechanism to establish a state of psychological balance. Trust building between therapist and survivor is therefore key to the successful treatment. Providing new relationships in which trust and empathy can be re-established, provides the basis for generation of new meanings which can make sense of their experience.

In paying attention to the survivor's socio-political status and subjective experience, it is necessary to take account of the social nature of human existence and to recognise that a person's sense of self is rooted in his or her relationships with others, which means that therapists should understand the sub-culture of the society and have enough knowledge of the deferent Palestinian political organizations in order to establish a good therapeutic relationship with the victims and their families to facilitate the therapy process..

A fundament for this process is that both the survivor and the therapist understand the political-social-historical context, and that the survivor was subjected to torture scientifically designed to destroy the core of the prisoners' personality and the social structure of Palestinian society.

All the above mentioned elements enhance and facilitate the therapeutic relationship with the tortured survivors.

**Conclusion**

In this article an orientation towards understanding the individual within the contexts of family, social network, and community has been presented. It is through relationships in these contexts that individuals establish and maintain a sense of identity and a sense of meaning and purpose in their lives.

Torture and organised violence radically transform and sometimes destroy these contexts of family, network, and community and the patterns of relationships within them. The transformation or loss of these patterns of relationship drastically undermines the individual's sense of purpose and meaning in life. It is, therefore, extremely difficult to retain a sense of continuity and to reassert a sense of identity, purpose, and meaning. The individual is not only suffering mentally and physically but is faced with new economic and social culture problems.

In our work with torture survivors, we focus not just on the torture and its impact on these individuals, but also consider how their relationships have been changed and how they understand themselves now as a member of a community. Our therapeutic task, therefore, is to provide a context in which previous systems of meaning can be recovered and new ones can be developed.

Palestinian patients seeking treatment for their psychological problems has unique characteristics related to socio-political, cultural, and other factors that impact the therapeutic process. These patients present challenges to their therapists owing to the contrasting cultural understanding and conceptualisation of mental illness and therapeutic process. Therapists need to fully appreciate the relationship between culture and psychotherapy, especially when they provide counselling for ex-political prisoners.

We are further aware, not only of the value of scientific theories, generalised categories, and conceptual frameworks, but also of their limitations. We see our role not so much as directors and organisers of process, but as participants in it. This calls for us to engage in the process not only at a professional level, but also at a human level. To be prepared to subordinate our scientific theories and professional in a struggle for human rights and human values.

The process of arrest, torture and release involves trauma at many levels, this trauma can be understood, not only as an assault on the individual person, but also an assault on the links and connections between people and patterns of relationships through which people define themselves and give meaning to their lives. As Palestinians, we share a trauma which affected all of us and that all of us need help and in return can give help to others.

However, without stable political and geographical boundaries and without recognizing the rights of others to re-build their countries the suffering will increase. That is why, those of who inhabit communities that are currently stable and democratic must support us who have chosen to practice their therapeutic task, at great risk to themselves, in countries under occupation. We as Palestinian share a trauma, which has affected all of us.

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## ADVERSE EFFECTS AND IATROGENESIS IN PSYCHOTHERAPY

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### Abstract:

*This article reviews the literature and discusses evidence for and against adverse effects as well as iatrogenesis due to psychotherapy. The article attempts to distinguish between "adverse effects" and "iatrogenic disorders." The article concludes that there is credible evidence that psychotherapy may cause adverse effects as well as iatrogenic disorders. The skill and competence of the therapist delivering the psychotherapy is a very important variable in the risk of developing adverse effects or iatrogenic disorders.*

### ▪ Introduction:

Even with the best of intentions, undesired negative effects may result from psychotherapy.<sup>1,2</sup> The terms "side effects," "adverse effects," "iatrogenesis," and "iatrogenic disorders" are used interchangeably in psychiatric literature.<sup>3</sup> I propose differentiating between "adverse effects" and "side effects" on the one hand and "iatrogenesis"/"iatrogenic disorders" on the other in order to avoid vagueness and confusion and to lend more precision to the terms used. In pharmacotherapy, for example, sedation may be considered an adverse effect (also called side effect) since it will cease with cessation of treatment. However, tardive dyskinesia or lithium induced hypothyroidism may not subside with cessation of treatment and therefore better referred to as "iatrogenic disorders." The differentiation between adverse effects/side effects and "iatrogenic disorders/iatrogenesis" is to emphasize the chronicity—if not permanence of the iatrogenic disorders.

"Iatrogenic" is defined in Webster's dictionary as: "Resulting from the activity of a physician. Originally applied to a disorder or disorders inadvertently induced in the patient by the manner of the physician's examination, discussion, or treatment, it now applies to any condition occurring in a patient as result of medical treatment, such as a drug reaction."

"Iatrogenesis" had been used in the psychiatric literature to refer not only to disorder(s) but also to refer to side effects/adverse effects as well. I propose limiting the use of "iatrogenesis" and "iatrogenic" to the enduring effects of the psychotherapy after the treatment ceases. Adverse effects as well as "iatrogenic disorders" have been well studied in pharmacotherapy. In psychotherapy and psychosocial interventions the data is spotty. The goal of this study was to review the literature for evidence for, as well as against, adverse effects and iatrogenic disorders in psychotherapy.

While engaged in psychotherapy some patients experience worsening of symptoms and/or deterioration of functioning. Bergin is credited for first raising the point of negative outcome in psychotherapy which he called the "deterioration effect."

### I. Dependence:

The term "Iatrogenic Dependency Disorder (IDD)" occurs once in MEDLINE as used by Straton<sup>7</sup> to describe the excesses of some Australian psychotherapists, such as a psychiatrist billing for 900 visits for one patient over one-year period, and

another psychiatrist claiming 747 sessions for one patient over one year. Straton does not seem to imply unethical conduct—despite the appearance of it—but implies that some psychotherapists induce a dependency in their patients that is pathological and counter-therapeutic. Although it is widely accepted in psychotherapeutic circles that the "sick role" implies an element of dependency, it is not agreed upon how far this dependency should go or how necessary or helpful it is.

The familiar phenomena of patient's deterioration when the therapist is away on vacation, sick or maternity leave speaks to possible excesses in dependency. One may argue that competent therapists should build up their patients' internal resources to carry them through the therapist's unavoidable absences or change of therapists, which is bound to take place one time or another. It is only human to desire to be needed, liked, wanted, admired, and respected, and it may be reaffirming for some therapists to feel that patients cannot function without their help.

The 1999 U.S. Surgeon General's Mental Health report emphasizes the need for patients and their families to be given a more prominent role in the mental health system. Encouraging active participation as opposed to passive dependence is thought to improve patients' satisfaction. The rationale derives from a clinical prediction that a patient centered approach (also known as consumer-centric approach in managed care circles) will lead to improved outcomes through "self-reliance, personal resourcefulness, information & education, self advocacy, self determination, and self-monitoring of symptoms."

Dependency is a human attribute that exists as a continuum: in the extreme of cases, dependence on the therapy/therapist or on a program/institution becomes as powerful as dependence on a drug of abuse. Since "seeking help" implies a measure of dependence, the logical approach is seeking "moderation" in the dependence-independence dimension since the two will co-exist in varying degrees. By the same measure, there are not that many patients (or humans in general) who are "totally independent."

### II. False memories:

Despite the bitter debate regarding false memories, there seems to be increasing evidence that false memories can be induced in research as well as clinical settings. Due to ethical and practical considerations, empirical data to causally link the administration of psychotherapy to the creation of false memories is likely to remain deficient.

### III. Worsening of symptoms and regression:

In a study of cognitive therapy and imaginal exposure in chronic posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), worsening was reported in 12 out of 62 patients—9 out of 29 in the exposure group and 3 out of 33 in the cognitive group. The results were challenged on methodological grounds. A later comparative study of exposure therapy, eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR), and relaxation training in PTSD with 15 patients completing each treatment indicated no worsening in exposure or EMDR and one worsening in the relaxation group. The authors of this study indicated that further research is required regarding the issue of worsening and suggested that the skill of therapists may be an important factor.

### IV. Indoctrination:

One form of indoctrination in psychotherapy is a patient's self deception. The patient trying to resolve any real or perceived disagreement with the therapist accepts what the therapist overtly or covertly offers when it is not really the case. A second form is normalizing the dysfunctional in which the "extreme" in support and validation give the patient the message that a particular symptom or behavior is "normal." A third form is the opposite, i.e. pathologizing the "normal" mirroring the therapist's stance by viewing a certain phenomenon as pathological when in reality it is not. A theoretical study suggested that labels, language, and the tacit assumptions of therapists' "professional belief system" introduces the patient to this belief system and influences the patient's self-perception. The same study suggests that the patient gets "socialized" into a "pathology-oriented belief system."

### V. Superficial Insight:

A quick internet search for the phrase "superficial insight" reveals that it is used mostly in a pejorative sense to mean poor understanding, superficial knowledge, lacking depth, etc. However, in the context of psychotherapy, I am referring to the insight acquired in psychotherapy but not resulting in any positive behavioral change, amelioration of symptoms/distress reduction, and/or improved level of functioning. Some therapists follow in the footsteps of motivational speakers and authors of self-help books who provide simplistic solutions for the masses (not for a particular individual with particular circumstances). Driven by a strong urge for simple answers, patients may be at risk of arriving at simple conclusions that seem to get to the "bottom" of the problem when in fact it does little to change behavior, symptoms, or functioning.

Acquiring "empty language" is a form of superficial insight. The patient incorporates the psychotherapy jargon as part of their everyday vocabulary without sufficient understanding of the concepts at hand. The patient talks with excessive abstractions, generalizations, and phrases that seem "deep" but mean very little. In their interactions with their families, patients may assume a "therapist's role" and use therapy-acquired language (jargon) for oration, to frustrate family, "outsmart" them, and to win arguments. Some patients use the technique they learned in their therapy to interact with family as if they were not part of the family, rather an observing amateur therapist.

### VI. Acquiring new symptoms and/or dysfunctional behaviors:

There are more questions than answers in this area. For example, are patients at risk of acquiring new symptoms in psychotherapy? Does group psychotherapy contribute to some

patients acquiring dysfunctional habits they did not have before the treatment commenced? Other risks were mentioned earlier such as increased dependency, false memories, and worsening of the original symptoms of the patient.

Space does not allow for a detailed review of the controversy over the role of iatrogenesis in Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) which was comprehensively reviewed elsewhere. These reviews (in two parts) present evidence to therapists-induced creation or worsening of symptoms in DID as well as a rebuttal/denial of iatrogenesis.

In-group psychotherapy patients are exposed to different psychopathology and dysfunctional behaviors other than their own, risking learning through modeling and copying from other patients. Adverse outcomes in-group psychotherapy are well documented.

### VII. Iatrogenic Malingerer:

Iatrogenic Malingerer" is cited once in MEDLINE as used by Pierre, Wirshing and Wirshing. There is usually subtle and well-intentioned coaching of the patient by the psychotherapist for more access to services, longer treatment, or more frequent treatments. With managed care's financial restrictions, this phenomenon may be much more common than suggested by a single citation in the literature.

### Discussion and Conclusion:

In the mental health field, many theories and practices are expected to result in a lot of variability in the administration of psychotherapy. Negative outcomes tend to be a small fraction of published articles in the psychiatric literature when compared to positive outcomes. The arguments above highlight the inevitable disagreements in answering sensitive questions about potential harm done to patients by well-intentioned therapy. Since "completely eliminating any negative treatment effects is unrealistic and perhaps only accomplished by ceasing all treatment," the goal must be reducing the risk, not completely eliminating it.

Just as much as side effects of medications are "dose-dependent," adverse effects in psychotherapy are "competence-dependent." It is fair to assume that the less competent the therapist is, the higher the chances of possible adverse effects or iatrogenesis. Even with the best of intentions, poorly planned and/or poorly executed therapy will have negative impact on the wellbeing of some patients.

Although this review raises more questions than answers, it intends to shed some light on the dark and often neglected area of negative outcomes. It raises the following questions: How common are negative effects and iatrogenic disorders in psychotherapy? What are the factors involved in increasing the risk of adverse events and iatrogenesis? And, how can such risk be reduced?

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## ميثاق القاهرة 2005

### العوامل النفسية للعنف والإرهاب

الجمعية العالمية للطب النفسي هي أكبر تجمع لأطباء النفس في العالم وتكون من 130 جمعية تمثل 114 دولة، إن خبرة وتدريب الطبيب النفسي تشمل الصحة النفسية والسلوك الإجتماعي للأفراد، وبما إن تراكم المعرفة العلمية في الصحة النفسية تشير إلى أن الكوارث التي يصعبها الإنسان من حرب، إرهاب، القتل الجماعي وما شابهة تؤدي إلى إلهاء الحياة، وتسبب مضاعفات نفسية واجتماعية للأحياء الباقين في أنحاء العالم.

يعتبر العنف مشكلة في الصحة العامة والصحة النفسية، والعنف له جذوره الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والسياسية، وعادة ما تقترن هذه الكوارث بأسر الدين والمبادئ الوطنية. وكل ذلك اتجاهات تطفئية لحوياة الإنسان.

أن العنف يؤدي إلى العنف، والنكاثف والتعاون يعزز السلوك السوي،. نحن في أشد الحاجة لتعديل النظر المعرفية الحاطة الاتجاهات التخريبية.

إن الفقر والتهم والاحتلال وعدم حرية التعبير وغياب الديمقراطية تجب التعامل معها على المستوى العالمي.

ويزدهر العنف مع عدم وجود الحاجات الأساسية من طعام، مسكن، صحة وغياب العدل، وحث كل الأديان على الرحمة وبذ العنف والإرهاب والسامح وهي ضروريات الصحة النفسية السوية.

تهيب الجمعية العالمية للطب النفسي والتي تمثل ما يفوق مائة وخمسة وسبعون ألف طبيباً نفسياً أنته نظراً لزيادة الإرهاب والعنف في العالم نتوجه بالآتي:

- ندعوز عماء العالم بنبذ البدء أو تصعيد الكوارث البشرية، ومن ثم تخفيف معاناة الشعوب والتي لها التأثير السيئ على الصحة النفسية في العالم أجمع.
- نذكر صانعي السياسة أن المعرفة العلمية في الطب النفسي تستطيع تقديم الطرق النفسية والاجتماعية لمواجهة الصراعات وحلها.
- تشجع عماء العالم لإيجاد الحلول لجودة حياة مواطني العالم.
- استكشف ما يمكن عمله لكي يعيش الإنسان في بيئة خالية من الإرهاب والعنف في المستقبل.



## تصميم استبيان لقياس الشعور باليأس لدى الراشدين

وتقنين الإستبيان على عينات من البيئة الجزائرية

أ. بشير معمرية - علم النفس - الجزائر

maamria03@yahoo.fr - bashir\_psy@hotmail.com

يعتبر اليأس من المتغيرات النفسية المميزة للشخصيات العاجزة والسلبية والمضطربة. وقد بين العلماء أن اليأس من العوامل التي تؤدي إلى تخطير الاتزان النفسي لدى الشخص. ويرى مارتن سيلجمان M.Seligman 1980 أن الشعور باليأس هو حالة من عدم الرغبة في الشوق وإتمام المهام الصعبة. وعدم الرغبة في بلوغ معايير الشوق على الآخرين، وانعدام مروح المناسبة. (فاروق عثمان: 215 - 216). ويرتبط الشعور باليأس بالقلق والاكتئاب والعجز عن التوافق وما ينبج عنه من مشاعر العجز عن التحكم في البيئة وانخفاض درجة تحمل الضغوط.

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## علاقة اليأس بالاكتئاب والانتحار

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The Standardized Assessment of Depressive Disorders

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K. L. Silbert &amp; al 1991

M. Dyck 1991

A. Dixon &amp; al 1992

B. Yang &amp; al 1994

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A. Kazdin &amp; al 1986

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◆ هدف الدراسة

◆ أهمية الدراسة

الاتجاه السلبي نحو المستقبل	الاتجاه السلبي نحو الحاضر	الاتجاه السلبي نحو الذات
1. المستقبل الغامض.	1. النظرة السلبية إلى الحياة.	1. الشعور بالعجز.
2. القلق على المستقبل.	2. الشعور بأن العالم ظالم.	2. الكسل.
3. فقدان الأمل في المستقبل.	3. العلاقات مع الآخرين سيئة.	3. كره الذات.
4. التوقع السلبي.	4. لا هدف في الحياة.	4. تحقير الذات
5. الخوف من المستقبل.	5. التشاؤم.	5. نقص الدافعية.
6. تعميم الفشل.	6. فقدان الاهتمام.	6. فقدان السيطرة.
7. المستقبل سيكون كالحاضر.	7. فقدان معنى الحياة.	7. الانسحاب.
	8. فقدان الأمل.	8. الشعور باليأس.
	9. الشعور بالفراغ.	9. نقص المهارات الاجتماعية.

3. 53

4. 13

10 05  
04

30

( 3 )

## ◆ وصف الاستبيان وخطوات إعداده

( ) 30

.1

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.2 40

(2):

البعد الأول: الاتجاه السلبي نحو الذات	
4. أشعر بأنني سيء الحظ.	15. أشعر بالقنوط.
9. أشعر بأن لا قيمة لي في الحياة	16. أشعر بالعجز عن فعل أشياء جميلة
14. يسيطر علي اليأس.	لنفسي.
البعد الثاني: الاتجاه السلبي نحو الحاضر	
3. فقدت الأمل في كل شيء.	10. فقدت الاهتمام بالحياة.
7. الهدف من حياتي ليس واضحاً.	11. اليأس نصيبي في الحياة.
البعد الثالث: الاتجاه السلبي نحو المستقبل	
8. يبدو مستقبلي مظلماً.	

## ◆ عينة التقنين

513 447 960

1- العينة الأولى: 273  
21.32  
20.12  
517  
25 - 18  
1.56  
1.14

( 4 )

مجتمعات العينات	الجنس		المجموع
	الذكور	الإناث	
طلاب جامعات	25	34	59
الحاج لخضر	28	35	63
باتنة،	32	38	70
وباجي مختار	31	35	66
عناية،	27	33	60
وورقلة	26	28	54
التعليم الثانوي	28	24	52
والمهني	20	23	43
وإداريون	14	18	32
	11	05	16
وإداريون ومهنيون	11	05	16
المجموع	242	273	515

البعد الأول: الاتجاه السلبي نحو الذات	
1. أشعر بالضعف أمام أي شيء	11. أتجنب عمل أي شيء لأنني سأفشل فيه مهما حاولت.
2. أكره نفسي.	12. ليس لدي أي حماس أو رغبة لفعل أي شيء.
3. أشعر بأنني لا قيمة لي.	13. أشعر بأنني فقدت السيطرة على كل شيء.
4. أشعر بأنني سيء الحظ.	14. يسيطر علي اليأس.
5. أشعر بالعجز عن فعل أي شيء.	15. أشعر بالقنوط.
6. أشعر بأنني لست جديراً بالحياة.	16. أشعر بالعجز عن فعل أشياء جميلة لنفسي.
7. أشعر باليأس.	
8. أفكر في إنهاء حياتي.	
9. أشعر بأن لا قيمة لي في الحياة.	
10. أتجنب تكوين علاقات مع الآخرين لأنني سأفشل.	
البعد الثاني: الاتجاه السلبي نحو الحاضر	
1. أشعر بأن لا هدف لي في الحياة.	8. أشعر بأن الظروف من حولي تعمل ضدي.
2. أشعر أن حياتي تسير بطريقة سيئة.	9. أشعر بأن التعاسة تحيط بي.
3. فقدت الأمل في كل شيء.	10. فقدت الاهتمام بالحياة.
4. أفشل في كل شيء أعمله.	11. اليأس نصيبي في الحياة.
5. أشعر بأنه لا يوجد أمل أعيش من أجله.	12. أشعر بأن هذا العالم غير صالح للحياة.
6. أشعر بأن حياتي لا معنى لها.	13. أشعر بأن لا شيء يثير اهتمامي.
7. الهدف من حياتي ليس واضحاً.	14. علاقاتي مع الآخرين لا معنى لها.
البعد الثالث: الاتجاه السلبي نحو المستقبل	
1. أشعر أن مستقبلي غامض.	7. أشعر أن مستقبلي سوف يكون سيئاً مثل حاضري.
2. أتوقع الفشل في المستقبل.	8. يبدو مستقبلي مظلماً.
3. أشعر بالقلق على مستقبلي.	9. أشعر بالخوف من المستقبل.
4. ظروفي السيئة سوف تبقى على حالها.	10. خبراتي السيئة جعلتني أفقد الأمل في المستقبل.
5. فقدت الأمل في المستقبل.	
6. أتوقع أن تحدث لي أشياء سيئة	

**0.517	**0.510	**0.542	13
**0.623	**0.481	**0.523	14
**0.611	**0.555	**0.642	15
**0.544	**0.412	**0.405	16
**0.456	**0.487	**0.482	17
**0.429	**0.511	**0.512	18
**0.452	**0.465	**0.437	19
**0.410	**0.533	**0.523	20
**0.510	**0.433	**0.412	21
**0.481	**0.603	**0.443	22
**0.555	**0.412	**0.504	23
**0.482	**0.464	**0.486	24
**0.437	**0.529	**0.507	25
**0.523	**0.422	**0.456	26
**0.412	**0.455	**0.414	27
**0.443	**0.427	**0.500	28
**0.516	**0.566	**0.450	29
**0.458	**0.545	**0.502	30

\*\* معاملات الارتباط دالة إحصائية عند مستوى 0.01.

( 6 )

0.01

( 25 - 18 ) .

( 7 )

( 242 = ) .

( 273 = ) .

المتغيرات	الاتجاه السلبي نحو الذات	الاتجاه السلبي نحو الحاضر	الاتجاه السلبي نحو المستقبل
الاتجاه السلبي نحو الذات	—	**0.831	**0.802
الاتجاه السلبي نحو الحاضر	**0.851	—	**0.762
الاتجاه السلبي نحو المستقبل	**0.835	**0.781	—

\*\* معاملات الارتباط دالة إحصائية عند مستوى 0.01.

( 7 )

0.01

ب- صدق المحك بأسلوب التلازم

( ) : 21 : ( ) : ( 83 - 77 ) .

( ) : ( ) : ( 356 : )

( ) : ( ) : ( )

( 8 ) .

( 273 = ) . ( 242 = ) .

2- العينة الثانية: 205 445  
37 - 26 240  
.2.37 31.08  
.2.11 29.73

( 5 )

المجموع	الإناث	الذكور	الجنس	
			الكليات والمهن	المرحلة الجامعية الأولى والدراسات العليا
50	27	23	كلية الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية	طلاب المرحلة الجامعية الأولى والدراسات العليا
55	25	30	كلية الحقوق والعلوم السياسية	
42	22	20	كلية الاقتصاد وعلوم التسيير	
39	21	18	كلية العلوم	
30	14	16	كلية الهندسة	المهنيون
57	29	28	كلية الشريعة	
28	17	11	الإداريون	
12	-	12	التجار	
07	02	05	المحامون	المهنيون
22	16	06	الممرضون	
29	18	11	المعلمون	
44	31	13	أساتذة التعليم المتوسط	
30	18	12	أساتذة التعليم الثانوي والتقني	المجموع
445	240	205		

◆ مدة الدراسة

2005 2004

◆ الشروط السيكومترية للاستبيان

1. العينة الأولى ( الفئة العمرية: 18 - 25 سنة )

1- الصدق: ( ) : ( 205 - 182 )

أ- الصدق التكويني بأسلوب الاتساق الداخلي

العينات	معاملات الارتباط بين درجة كل بند والدرجة الكلية		
	ن = 242	ن = 273	ن = 515
1	**0.563	**0.566	**0.489
2	**0.462	**0.697	**0.492
3	**0.580	**0.549	**0.597
4	**0.563	**0.547	**0.425
5	**0.489	**0.563	**0.606
6	**0.492	**0.524	**0.614
7	**0.597	**0.623	**0.479
8	**0.425	**0.544	**0.563
9	**0.606	**0.536	**0.542
10	**0.614	**0.429	**0.523
11	**0.479	**0.477	**0.487
12	**0.563	**0.410	**0.509



0.01 (13)

ج- الصدق التمييزي بأسلوب المقارنة  
الطرفية

% 27

55 - 1

(14)

المتغير	العينة الأعلى ن = 55		العينة الدنيا ن = 55		قيمة "ت"
	ع	م	ع	م	
الشعور باليأس	37.52	11.35	9.51	3.06	**17.51

\*\* قيمة "ت" دالة إحصائياً عند مستوى 0.01.

(14)

0.01

65 - 2

(15)

المتغير	العينة الأعلى ن = 65		العينة الدنيا ن = 65		قيمة "ت"
	ع	م	ع	م	
الشعور باليأس	39.27	12.91	9.65	3.24	**17.90

\*\* قيمة "ت" دالة إحصائياً عند مستوى 0.01.

(15)

0.01

2- الثبات:

أحساب معامل الاتساق عبر الزمن بأسلوب  
تطبيق وإعادة تطبيق الاستبيان

112 97

20

0.01

0.557 :

0.01

0.561

**0.521	**0.444	**0.492	15
**0.492	**0.456	**0.432	16
**0.527	**0.566	**0.521	17
**0.524	**0.401	**0.503	18
**0.437	**0.452	**0.415	19
**0.529	**0.471	**0.486	20
**0.531	**0.524	**0.507	21
**0.415	**0.485	**0.456	22
**0.563	**0.464	**0.521	23
**0.504	**0.502	**0.500	24
**0.524	**0.432	**0.428	25
**0.416	**0.521	**0.602	26
**0.540	**0.591	**0.465	27
**0.544	**0.501	**0.514	28
**0.622	**0.435	**0.601	29
**0.415	**0.421	**0.527	30

\*\* معاملات الارتباط دالة إحصائياً عند مستوى 0.01.

(11)

0.01

( 37 - 26 )

(12)

( 205 = )

( 240 = )

المتغيرات	الاتجاه السلبي نحو الذات	الاتجاه السلبي نحو الحاضر	الاتجاه السلبي نحو المستقبل
الاتجاه السلبي نحو الذات	—	**0.754	**0.795
الاتجاه السلبي نحو الحاضر	**0.771	—	**0.751
الاتجاه السلبي نحو المستقبل	**0.734	**0.741	—

\*\* معاملات الارتباط دالة إحصائياً عند مستوى 0.01.

(12)

0.01

ب- صدق المحك بأسلوب التلازم

( 21 )

(13)

( 240 = )

( 205 = )

المتغيرات	اليأس	الاكتئاب	خواء المعنى	احتمال حدوث الانتحار
اليأس	—	**0.771	**0.751	**0.544
الاكتئاب	**0.704	—	**0.712	**0.444
خواء المعنى	**0.756	**0.682	—	—
احتمال حدوث الانتحار	**0.516	**0.473	**0.532	—

\*\* معاملات الارتباط دالة إحصائياً عند مستوى 0.01.

مجلة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية: العدد 9 - جاتفي - فيفري - مارس 2006

90 -

## ♦ مجالات استخدام الاستبيان

37 - 26 25 - 18 :

## ♦ المعايير

أولا : المتوسطات الحسابية والانحرافات المعيارية

: -1

$$= \frac{\sum (X - \bar{X})^2}{n} =$$

$$= \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{n}}{n} =$$

: -2

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\sum (X - \bar{X})^2}{n}} =$$

$$= \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{n}}{n} =$$

( 16 )

الإنثاء		الذكور		العينة
ع	م	ع	م	
17.18	19.95	17.75	23.44	الفئة العمرية: 25 - 18 سنة
20.89	26.10	17.81	21.03	الفئة العمرية: 37 - 26 سنة

ثانيا: الدرجات المعيارية الثانية

$$50 + 10 \times \frac{X - \bar{X}}{s} =$$

$$10 = \frac{X - \bar{X}}{s} =$$

50

ب- طريقة التجزئة النصفية بأسلوب فردي / زوجي

$$\begin{array}{ccc} .240 = & & 205 = \\ & & 0.865 : \\ 0.817 : & & .0.927 \\ & & 0.899 \end{array}$$

ج- حساب معامل ألفا لكرونباخ

.0.891

ملاحظة

.SPSS

( )

25 - 18

37 - 26

## ♦ توزيع البنود الثلاثين على الأبعاد الثلاثة للاستبيان

البعد الأول: الاتجاه السلبي نحو الذات: 11

.30 ، 28 ، 25 ، 22 ، 19 ، 16 ، 13 ، 10 ، 7 ، 4 ، 1 :

البعد الثاني: الاتجاه السلبي نحو الحاضر: 10

.29 ، 26 ، 23 ، 20 ، 17 ، 14 ، 11 ، 8 ، 5 ، 2 :

البعد الثالث: الاتجاه السلبي نحو المستقبل: 09

.27 ، 24 ، 21 ، 18 ، 15 ، 12 ، 9 ، 6 ، 3 :

## ♦ طريقة التطبيق والتصحيح وتقدير الدرجة

$$= \frac{\sum (X - \bar{X})^2}{n} =$$

$$= \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{n}}{n} =$$

27

33

30

( 19 )

.37 - 26

الدرجة الخام	الدرجة الثانية	الدرجة الخام	الدرجة الثانية	الدرجة الخام	الدرجة الثانية
72	61	55	31	38	1
73	62	56	32	39	2
73	63	56	33	39	3
74	64	57	34	40	4
74	65	58	35	40	5
75	66	58	36	41	6
75	67	58	37	42	7
76	68	59	38	42	8
76	69	60	39	43	9
77	70	60	40	83	10
78	71	61	41	44	11
78	72	61	42	44	12
79	73	62	43	45	13
79	74	62	44	46	14
80	75	63	45	46	15
80	76	74	46	47	16
81	77	64	47	47	17
81	78	65	48	48	18
82	79	65	49	48	19
83	80	66	50	49	20
83	81	66	51	50	21
84	82	67	52	50	22
84	83	67	53	51	23
85	84	68	54	51	24
85	85	69	55	52	25
86	86	69	56	52	26
87	87	70	57	53	27
87	88	70	58	53	28
88	89	71	59	54	29
88	90	71	60	55	30

( 20 )

.37 - 26

الدرجة الخام	الدرجة الثانية	الدرجة الخام	الدرجة الثانية	الدرجة الخام	الدرجة الثانية
66	61	52	31	37	1
67	62	52	32	38	2
67	63	53	33	38	3
68	64	53	34	39	4
68	65	54	35	39	5
69	66	54	36	40	6
69	67	55	37	40	7
70	68	55	38	41	8
70	69	56	39	41	9
71	70	56	40	42	10
71	71	57	41	42	11
71	72	57	42	43	12
72	73	58	43	43	13
72	74	58	44	44	14
73	75	59	45	44	15
73	76	59	46	45	16
74	77	60	47	45	17
74	78	60	48	46	18
75	79	60	49	46	19
75	80	61	50	47	20
76	81	61	51	47	21
76	82	62	52	48	22
77	83	62	53	48	23
77	84	63	54	49	24
78	85	63	55	49	25
78	86	51	56	49	26
79	87	64	57	50	27
79	88	65	58	50	28
80	89	65	59	51	29
80	90	66	60	51	30

( 17 )

.25 - 18

الدرجة الخام	الدرجة الثانية	الدرجة الخام	الدرجة الثانية	الدرجة الخام	الدرجة الثانية
71	61	54	31	37	1
71	62	55	32	38	2
72	63	55	33	38	3
72	64	56	34	39	4
73	65	56	35	40	5
73	66	57	36	40	6
74	67	57	37	41	7
75	68	58	38	41	8
75	69	59	39	42	9
76	70	59	40	42	10
76	71	60	41	43	11
77	72	60	42	44	12
77	73	61	43	44	13
78	74	61	44	45	14
79	75	62	45	45	15
79	76	62	46	46	16
80	77	63	47	46	17
80	78	64	48	47	18
81	79	64	49	47	19
81	80	65	50	48	20
82	81	65	51	49	21
82	82	66	52	49	22
83	83	66	53	50	23
84	84	67	54	50	24
84	85	68	55	51	25
85	86	68	56	51	26
85	87	69	57	52	27
86	88	69	58	53	28
87	89	70	59	53	29
87	90	70	60	54	30

( 18 )

.25 - 18

الدرجة الخام	الدرجة الثانية	الدرجة الخام	الدرجة الثانية	الدرجة الخام	الدرجة الثانية
73	61	56	31	38	1
74	62	57	32	39	2
75	63	57	33	40	3
75	64	58	34	40	4
76	65	58	35	41	5
76	66	59	36	41	6
77	67	59	37	42	7
77	68	60	38	43	8
78	69	61	39	43	9
79	70	61	40	44	10
79	71	62	41	44	11
80	72	62	42	45	12
80	73	63	43	45	13
81	74	63	44	46	14
82	75	64	45	47	15
82	76	65	46	47	16
83	77	65	47	48	17
83	78	66	48	48	18
84	79	66	49	49	19
84	80	67	50	50	20
85	81	68	51	50	21
86	82	68	52	51	22
86	83	69	53	51	23
87	84	69	54	52	24
87	85	70	55	52	25
88	86	70	56	53	26
89	87	71	57	54	27
89	88	72	58	54	28
90	89	72	59	55	29
90	90	73	60	55	30



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## استبيان الشعور باليأس للراشدين

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## تعليمات

X

غالبًا	أحيانًا	نادرًا	لا	العبارات
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 - أشعر بالضعف أمام أي شيء
.....	.....	.....	.....	2 - أشعر بأن لا هدف لحياتي
.....	.....	.....	.....	3 - أشعر بأن مستقبلي غامض
.....	.....	.....	.....	4 - أكره نفسي
.....	.....	.....	.....	5 - أشعر بأن حياتي تسيير بطريقة سيئة
.....	.....	.....	.....	6 - أتوقع الفشل في المستقبل.
.....	.....	.....	.....	7 - أشعر بأنني عديم القيمة
.....	.....	.....	.....	8 - أفضل في كل شيء أعمله
.....	.....	.....	.....	9 - أشعر بأنني سوف أفضل في المستقبل
.....	.....	.....	.....	10 - أشعر بالعجز عن فعل أي شيء
.....	.....	.....	.....	11 - أشعر بأنني فقدت الأمل
.....	.....	.....	.....	12 - أشعر بأن ظروف السينة سوف تبقى على حالها
.....	.....	.....	.....	13 - أشعر بأنني لست جديرًا بالحياة
.....	.....	.....	.....	14 - أشعر بأن حياتي لا معنى لها
.....	.....	.....	.....	15 - فقدت الأمل في المستقبل
.....	.....	.....	.....	16 - أشعر باليأس
.....	.....	.....	.....	17 - أشعر بأن الظروف من حولي تعمل ضدي
.....	.....	.....	.....	18 - أتوقع أن تحدث لي أشياء سيئة في المستقبل
.....	.....	.....	.....	19 - أفكر في إنهاء حياتي
.....	.....	.....	.....	20 - أشعر بأن التعاسة هي حظي في الحياة
.....	.....	.....	.....	21 - أشعر بأن مستقبلي سوف يكون سيئًا مثل حاضري
.....	.....	.....	.....	22 - أتجنب تكوين علاقات مع الآخرين لأنني سأفشل
.....	.....	.....	.....	23 - أشعر بأن هذا العالم غير صالح للحياة
.....	.....	.....	.....	24 - أشعر بالخوف من المستقبل
.....	.....	.....	.....	25 - أتجنب عمل أي شيء خوفًا من الفشل
.....	.....	.....	.....	26 - أشعر بأن لا شيء يثير اهتمامي
.....	.....	.....	.....	27 - خبراتي السيئة جعلتني أفقد الأمل في المستقبل
.....	.....	.....	.....	28 - ليس لدي حماس أو رغبة لفعل أي شيء
.....	.....	.....	.....	29 - أشعر أن علاقاتي مع الآخرين لا معنى لها
.....	.....	.....	.....	30 - أشعر بأنني فقدت السيطرة على كل شيء

## ورقة تصحيح الإجابات وتقدير الدرجات الفرعية والدرجة الكلية للاستبيان

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الاتجاه السلبي نحو المستقبل	الاتجاه السلبي نحو الحاضر	الاتجاه السلبي نحو الذات
..... - 3	..... - 2	..... - 1
..... - 6	..... - 5	..... - 4
..... - 9	..... - 8	..... - 7
..... - 12	..... - 11	..... - 10
..... - 15	..... - 14	..... - 13
..... - 18	..... - 17	..... - 16
..... - 21	..... - 20	..... - 19
..... - 24	..... - 23	..... - 22
..... - 27	..... - 26	..... - 25
	..... - 29	..... - 28
		..... - 30
..... المجموع	..... المجموع	..... المجموع

..... :

## مجلة الإنسان والتطور



[www.arabpsynet.com/Journals/ME/index.me.htm](http://www.arabpsynet.com/Journals/ME/index.me.htm)

## الأعمال المتكاملة: ترجمات يحيى الرخاوي

الناس والطريق - الموت والحنين - ذكر ما لا ينفقال

أ.د. يحيى الرخاوي - مصر



Summary: [www.arabpsynet.com/Books/Yahia.B1.1.htm](http://www.arabpsynet.com/Books/Yahia.B1.1.htm)

## المولد النبوي الشريف: أجمل التهاني

عن أسرة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية

## الإنسان : عن الفطرة والأطفال... الأصل والصوره !! (الجزء الثالث)

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

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أما قبل: الصراط المستقيم الذي نطلب من الله تعالى أن يهدينا إليه في كل قراءة فاتحة هو غير محدود الفاظا، برغم أن أغلب المفسرين الأفاضل أصرّوا أن محدود كل بطريقته، ومن موقعه وعلى مسؤوليته، من منطلق الاستلهام وليس التفسير: وقتت طويلا عند هذا العمير المعجز في آيات صورة الفاتحة، وكان هذه الآيات توصينا بأن الصراط المستقيم هو الصراط المستقيم، لا أكثر، فإذا أصررنا مثل الأطفال على أن نمادى في السؤال، هذا حق كل طالب معرفة، جاءت الإجابة أنه "صراط الذين أنعمت عليهم". تلقيت وحى هذه الآية الكريمة بأن نعمة الله على أهل الصراط المستقيم تمثل دائرة إيجابية تعزى بعضها بعضا، أى أن فطرة كل واحد، بفضل الله، تهديه إلى الصراط المستقيم نحو الحق تعالى، فيعبر الله عليه، وهو يدعو أن يهديه إلى الصراط المستقيم، وهكذا دواليك، لكن الطفل/الإنسان قارئ الفاتحة لا يتوقف عن مواصلة السؤال بل يزيد من الإيضاح، فآية تلو الآية بأهم، ببساطة، غير المغضوب عليهم. ولا الضالين، فنأكل عند ملامح الفطرة، وكيف أن من يشذ عن الصراط المستقيم المشاغمة مع الجميع في الكون إلى الله، يصبح مثل النيزك الضال إذ يفصل عن أصله، نشارزا شارحنا، لم يعد يمثل تلك النعمة الإيمانية التي تشترك في عزف لحن الإيمان الكلى إلى وجهه تعالى.

كيف نقى أولادنا من التعصب؟؟

أولا: الحكاية

كان الشاب ملتجيا جدا، وجهه سمح، فيه طيبة مصرية برغم أنه كان أيضا ناصع البياض، لحق بى بعد المحاضرة (سنة 1 طب) أيام كنت ألقى محاضرات فى مبادئ علم النفس الطبى، وطلب بأدب جم أن نواصل الحوار فيما أغلق عليه فيما قلته عن موقفى الشخصى أثناء المحاضرة مما لم يفهمه جيدا، يبدو أنه كان لا يتفق مع منظومته. قلت له على شرط، قال أقبله، قلت : لنتفق أن ما يسرى عليك يسرى على، قال هذا تفضل منك، قلت بل هذا هو عدل الحوار، قال طبعاً، قلت له لنفترض مجرد فرض أننى خرجت من الحوار مقتنعا برأيك حتى غيرت ما كنت أقوله، أشرق وجهه بالبشر ولم يتردد قائلا: نحمد الله أن هداك إلى الحق، قلت لنفترض - لا قدر الله - أن العكس حدث، قال أى عكس، قلت لنفرض أننا خرجنا من الحوار وأنت مقتنع بعكس ما هو فى فكرك الآن حتى اضطررت أن تغيره، تردد قليلا، لكنه وزنها، فسأل مستوحشا - قال: ماذا تعنى بعكس ما أنا فيه، قلت له أنا لا أعرف ما أنت فيه، ولا ما تعنيه الصواب كل الصواب ولا شئ غيره صوابا، لكن لا بد ذات له عكس ما. انزعج هذه المرة أكثر. قلت له أنا أصدقك، وليس عندى نية أن أزعجك، ولا أريد أن أقنعك بشئ، ولا أنا انتهيت إلى يقين نهائى فى معظم الأمور، وما ذكرت فى المحاضرة هو مجرد رأى شخصى يحاسبنى الله عليه، قال مطمئنا: إذن نتحاور، قلت له: إذا كنت واثقا كل هذه الثقة أنه من المستحيل أن تتحرك بعيدا عما أنت فيه الآن، مائة فى المائة وميسئحيل أن يتزحزح فى اتجاه آخر. فلم الحوار، وفيه الحوار يا بنى، ربت على كتفه ودعوت له بالتوفيق فدعى لى بالهداية. انتهت الحكاية.

## أغنية للأطفال

الدنيا مش أبيض وأسود  
الدنيا كثير والناس ألوان  
وقديمك لازم يتجدد  
لو كنت صحيح مخلوق إنسان  
مش معنى كده تبقى رمادى، أو من غير لون  
كل المطلوب إنك تفهم : إنك "كائن" "عمال بتكون"

فتح عقلك للى ما تعرفشى كثير عنه  
وضرورى جا تلقى إنك عايز حاجه منه  
ما هو هوه كمان مش حايسيبك إلا مع بعض  
ربنا سوانا سوّى جميعا من طين الأرض  
كده تقدر تكبر وتكبر  
كده تقدر تفهم وتقدر  
تلقى الأبيض جوا الأسود : لاتنين حلون  
والعكس صحيح، طيب جرب، يا حلاوة الطين





يعنى أنا": هو "أنا" !!  
 أنا قصى  
 أنا كلى على بعضى  
 باتعمل منك ومنى  
 باقى "أنا"، "مش غصب عنى"  
 شفت: أنا ما بقتيشى صورتى،  
 أنا باتكون بحيرتى.  
 مش أنا الشخص إالى إنت كنت "فأكرة"  
 مش أنا الشخص إالى إنت كنت ناكزه

أنا خلقه رينا،  
 حايقى نفسى ليا أنا  
 حايقى نفسى واحده واحده  
 حايقى زى ما خالقى نفسى مستعدة  
 أنا حايقى نفسى ليكم، يعنى ليا  
 أنا حاسمخ إنى أملاً نفسى بيا،  
 حايتلاقينى فى رحابه زى ما هو خلقنا  
 عمر باخط على باب: زى ما غيرنا سبقنا

#### القراءة

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طب جرب تقعد فى مكانهم  
 مش بس حاتشوف شوفانهم  
 دانت حاتتخض من نيفسك  
 وتراجع فكرك وحواسك  
 فكرالتانيين ثروة خسارة  
 تغلت منك كده يا سمارة  
 ماتقولش عليه دا كلام فارغ  
 مش يمكن انت المش سامع

الفكرة الثانية المنبوذة  
 يمكن تلاقى لها عوزة

الفكرة قيمتها فى تحريكها  
 مش فى متانة إالى ماسكها

#### أما قبل

كيف تشكّل الشخصية؟ كيف تكون الهوية؟ بدءاً من أى سن؟ هل نحن  
 نعرف أو لا نأنا أمر فضهم؟ هل الصورة التى نرىها لهم أو التى نعرضها عليهم  
 مثلهم، أم أنها بداية لا من من مراجعها؟ هل هى معالم شخصية تتحدد أم  
 حركة دائمة تتجدد، لها بداية لازمة، ومسار دائر المشوج؟ ما هو الحد الفاصل  
 بين صورة أطفالنا كما تبدو لنا؟ أو كما نريدها؟ وبين حقيقتهم كما هم؟ هل  
 نحن نستعملهم لنستطع عليهم ما عجزنا أن نكونه؟، أم نتفاعل معهم لعل  
 وعسى، لنا ولهم؟

الحكاية أن ثم بداية ينزل لها الطفل من بطن أمه وهو يحمل كل  
 الاستعدادات الوراثية التى تؤهلها أن يكون ذاتا مستقلة تسير إلى ما يصير لها  
 كيانا ممتلئا. إنما نلسه فور حضوره بيننا ما تيسر من إسقاطاتنا، وآمالنا،  
 وأحلامنا، وقد تكون هذه نهاية المطاف، وقد تكون بداية الطواف.

◆ عن الفطرة والأطفال الأصل والصورة !!

#### الأغنية

أنا بصيت فى مرايتي  
 شفت نفسى: هى صورتى  
 إنما رجعت فى كلامي:  
 إالى شفته "مش أنا بدر التمام!"  
 أنا كامر؟  
 إنتو شبابين اللى برّة  
 بس ده ميش هو هو كل مرة  
 أنا لسه ليا جوه  
 حتى باين: إنى هوه  
 "أنهو أحسن؟"  
 أنهو أحسن !!!!  
 أنا أحسن!!



- ياخبر!!!  
 = لا انت قادر تتنازل عن شكلك، ولا تقدر تلمسك بيه عشان ما هوش انت، أدى المشكلة  
 - إيه الحكاية؟ طب والوسوسة؟  
 = أطن هية تبع الموضوع ده ، الخناقة بينك وبين شكلك  
 - بس انا حاسس إن شكلى أوحش  
 = مشم فاهم، كان حلو واتوحش؟ ولا كان وحش وبقى أوحش؟  
 - زمان كنت وسيم بس مش دلوقت  
 = ما انت لسه وسيم وانت عارف كده كويس، أمور، ما سمعتش الدكتور، والدكتورة؟ إسمع، أنا جتلى فكرة: لوتصورنا يا عيني ان فيه محمود جوه وانه رافض إल्ली عملوه فيك ، لدرجة إنك كان نفسك تبقى قبيح، يمكن ما كانشى حاجة من دى حصلت ، مش قبيح يعنى وحش، قصى عادى. يعنى تصورت ان من كتر ما ركزوا على شكلك تمنيت إنك تبقى وحش.  
 - أبدا، أنا تمنيت ان ما يكونشى حد أحلى منى  
 = ..ياه !! رغم إنك أحلى من كل اللى حواليك  
 - أيوه .  
 = يبقى شاركت فى الحكاية، ولسه بتشارك فيها لحد دلوقتى؟  
 بدل ما تدور على محمود اللى بحق وحق، قمت متمسك بمحمود الأمور إल्ली مش هوا انت، وعايذ تبقى أمور أكثر؟ يا خبر يبقى الفرض اللى انا حطيته طلع غلط، دا انت طلعت شريك أساسى فى اللى حصل.  
 - أهلى هما أثروا فى، أنا اتمنى شكلى يرجع تانى زى الأول عشان أجدب البنات وكده  
 = ماهو لسه زى الأول، هوا إيه اللى جرى فيه؟ باقولك ايه: هم البنات بيتجذبوا للشكل ولا لحاجة تانية؟  
 - لحاجة تانية  
 = إल्ली هيه إيه بقى؟  
 - مش عارف. لما يكون الواحد طفل يعنى أقل من اربعتاشر سنة يحس إن شكله كويس، ينسبط، لكن لما بيكبر، يبلغ، يبقى عايذ شكله يتغير على راجل، البنات بيصوله راجل  
 = وانت إيه اللى حصل معاك؟  
 - البنات سن 14- 17 ما بقوش بيصولى زى زمان، كنت عايذ حاجة تانية، حاجة تملى حاجة ، يعنى مش عارف أقول ....

### تعقيب موجز

= يعنى إيه؟  
 -يعنى هم اهتمو بشكلى كده ، و انا اتدبست فى شكلى، و نسيوا محمود  
 = أه صحيح، إيه حكاية أمور دى  
 - أنا ما قلتش أمور  
 = الدكتورات قالوا عليك قمر، إيه رأيك؟  
 - أنا ما ليش دعوة.  
 = إيه يعنى شاب عنده عشرين سنة يبقى أمور  
 -عند حضرتك حق  
 = عرفت الحكاية؟ أصلها وفصلها؟  
 - بصراحة انا شكيت فى حاجة زى كده.  
 = الأمور راج، الأمور جه  
 - أهو اللى حصل. هية الحكاية دى لها علاج؟ ولا طبيعية؟  
 = يمكن طبيعية، بس ما توصلشى لدرجة إنك تتبرز على روحك، وانت صاحى زى اللى عنده أقل من سنة!  
 -.....  
 = مش كده ولا إيه؟ إنت بتكسل تروح دورة المية، يعنى إيه ما تتحكمشى فى ده؟  
 -يمكن كسل  
 = وانت عندك عشرين سنة؟ يكونشى عايذ ترجع أيام الرضاعة الأولانية؟  
 -مش عارف  
 = طب وبعدين؟  
 -وانا ذنبى إيه؟  
 = الظاهر لازم نبتدى ما الأول  
 -أول؟ أول إيه؟  
 = مانت راجع للأول بعمايلك دى، بس الأول اللى احنا عايذينه بركز على محمود بدال شكله  
 - إزاي؟  
 = ما اعرفشى، الحكاية عايذة بداية بعيدة عن الشكل عايذين محمود، زى أى حد  
 -بس الحكاية دى من صغرى  
 = ما انا عارف  
 - كنت باقول لنفسى حاجة زى كده حتى قبل ما تقابلنى حضرتك  
 = بجد؟ يبقى ماشيين معقول. طب نعملها إزاي؟ عايذين نحلها  
 -أنا باعمل اللى على، حضرتك تحلها  
 = لا يا شيخ؟ كسل برضه؟ أدبك دوا أغلى، ولا نكرر العلاجات اللى ما نفعتش؟  
 -أعمل انا إيه، المطلوب منى إيه؟  
 = أدى احنا بندور على مفتاح  
 - هوا احنا لسه ما امسكناش المفتاح ، هم مش راضيين يعترفوا إن هما السبب فى اللى جوايا،  
 = إنت بتشاور على حاجة تانية، لما بتقول "اللى جوايا"، بتشاور على الوسوس والافكار والعياء، مش على حكاية الشكل  
 - تقريبا  
 = حتى لو كانوا هما السبب، لكن لازم انت مشارك فى اللى جرى برضه.  
 -فى إيه؟  
 = ما اعرفشى، إوعى تكون فاهم إنى عار ، أنا باحاول معاك، كل اللى عارفه ان الحكاية محتاجة وقت  
 - يعنى أستنى قد إيه، ما انا بقالى أربع سنين  
 = أربعة عيا، وعشرة تحضير للعياء، نعمل إيه دلوقتى؟  
 -أنا باعمل اللى على  
 = حكاية باعمل اللى على أنا مصدقك، بس لا هى كفاية ولا هى نافعة، بس أنا مصدقك، أنت بتسرح شعرك إزاي؟(كانت تسريحة شعره مميزة، وشعره مصفف ومجفف مثل الشباب الروش)  
 - باشده  
 = إسمع يا محمود، حتى لو كانواهما اللى عملوك، إنت الظاهر استحلتيها، لا انت تقدر تتنازل عن شكلك ولا فيه حاجة موجودة تحل محلها، زى ما تكون عملت قالب مطبوع، بس تيجى تدور عليك عشان تلبسه ما تلقاكش، ما فيش محمود يملا شكل محمود.



## ذكاء الأطفال في اليابان والسودان

د. عمر هارون الخليفة - علم النفس - السودان / اليابان \*

okhaleefa@hotmail.com

الذكاء هو القدرة على حل المشكلات، والتفكير المنطقي، والتعلم من التجارب، والتكيف مع البيئات المتغيرة. في هذا البحث، تم مقارنة الذكاء لدى الأطفال في اليابان والسودان باستخدام اختبار إيك (IQ). أظهرت النتائج أن الأطفال اليابانيين لديهم مستويات أعلى من الذكاء مقارنةً بالأطفال السودانيين. يمكن أن يعزى هذا الاختلاف إلى عدة عوامل، بما في ذلك الاختلافات الثقافية والتعليمية والبيئية. تشير النتائج إلى أن البيئة التعليمية والثقافية تلعب دوراً هاماً في تطوير الذكاء لدى الأطفال.

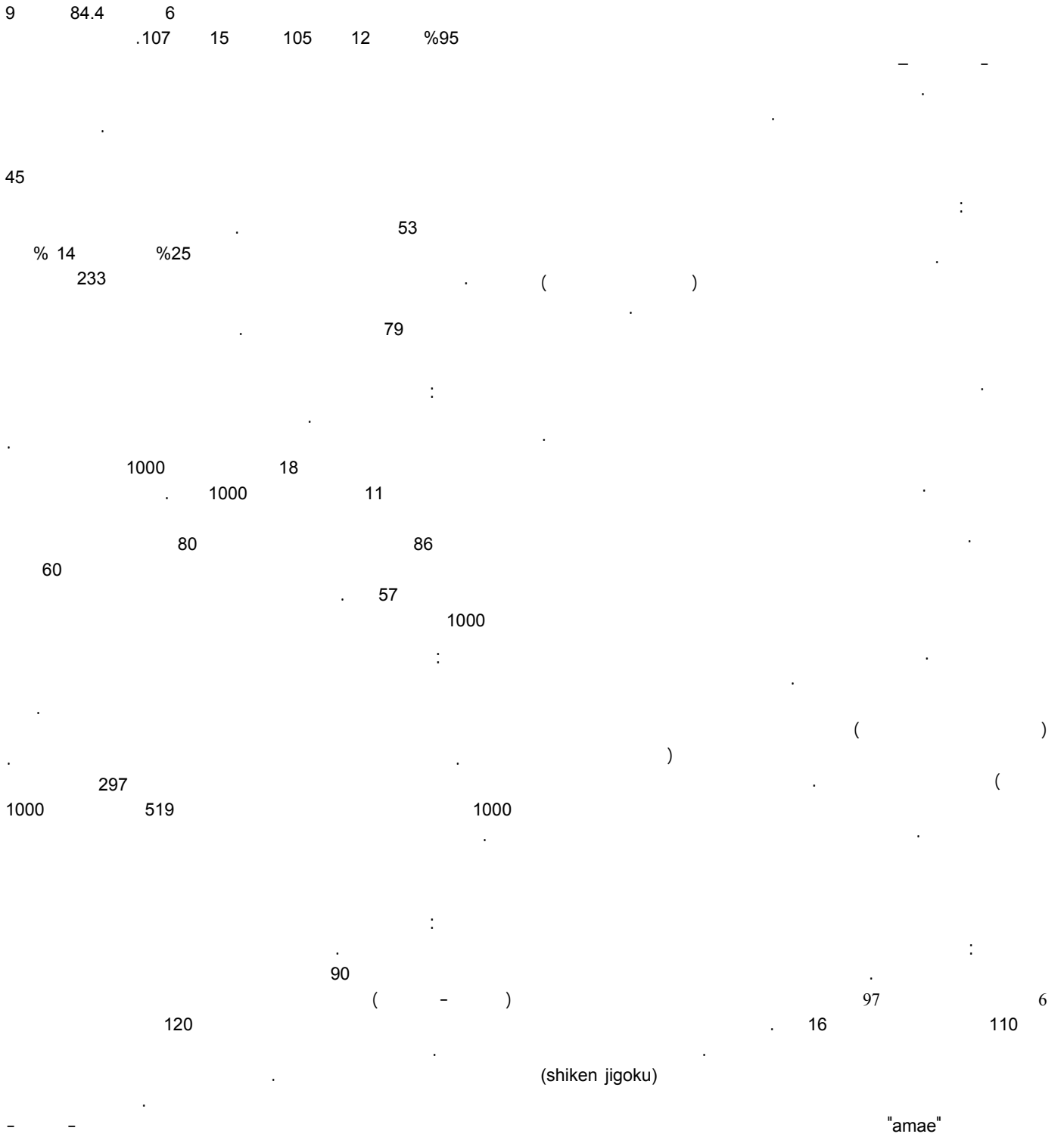
الذكاء (IQ) هو مقياس لمدى القدرة العقلية، ويُقاس عادةً من خلال اختبارات إيك. تشير النتائج إلى أن الأطفال اليابانيين لديهم مستويات أعلى من الذكاء مقارنةً بالأطفال السودانيين. يمكن أن يعزى هذا الاختلاف إلى عدة عوامل، بما في ذلك الاختلافات الثقافية والتعليمية والبيئية. تشير النتائج إلى أن البيئة التعليمية والثقافية تلعب دوراً هاماً في تطوير الذكاء لدى الأطفال.

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## التحليل النفسي لثقافة الارهاب\*

أ.د. قاسم حسين صالح - علم النفس - بغداد، العراق

qassimsalihi@yahoo.com

**استعمال في اشكالية مصطلح** : شاح بين الناس مصطلح (ارهاب) يعني الاعمال التي تستهدف قتل المدنيين أو إلحاق الأذى بهم. والواقع أن مفردة أو مصطلح (ارهاب) ترجمت غير موفقة لمفردة (Terrorism) الإنجليزية. ذلك أن جذر مفردة (ارهاب) هو (رهب) بفتح الراء وباء وكسر الهاء، ويعني (خاف). ويقال في الامثال: (رهبت خير من رجوت)؛ أي لأن تُرهب، بضم الناء وفتح الهاء، خير من أن تُرحم، بضم الناء وفتح الحاء. و (أرهب) و (استرهب) تعني أخاف. وهذا المعنى ترد في القرآن الكريم في سورة الأنفال: (وأعدوا لهم ما استطعتم من قوة ومن رباط الخيل ترهبون به عدو الله وعدوكم وآخرين لا تعلمونهم الله يعلمهم- الآية 60). هذا يعني أن مفردة (ارهاب) تحمل دلالة أو معنى اجباياً. فالتفسير النفسي لها يعني أن الذي يهمل بالعدوان على جماعة معينة، متفجر عن تنفيذ عدوانه، إذا رأى ما عليه الطرف المقابل من قوة، فيخاف على نفسه وجماعته خشية أن يلحق بهم الدمار أو الأذى، وكأنه (تكتيك) أو أسلوب للوقاية من شئ محتمل. هذا يعني أن الارهاب، لغتاً، يقصد به (إخافتة) الطرف الآخر في النزاع أو الصراع، ولا يعني فعل إيقاع الأذى به؛ بمعنى آخر إن الارهاب أقرب إلى (الانذار) الذي يسبق الفعل ليحذر الخصم من أنه إذا شن عدواناً فأن ما سيصيبه من اذى ودمار أكبر مما يوقعه، هو في الطرف الآخر.

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## قراءات: مقدمات موجزة

## التكامل المعرفي

## العلاج النفسي للأطفال الإنتفاضة

## العلاج النفسي بالتدريب على المهارات الاجتماعية

## دعوة إلى احترام العقائد

## نظرية بيار مارتي

## البيئة العراقية والكرب النفسي

## سيكولوجية ثقافة الطابور

## نمو مفهوم جديد للعلاج النفسي

Role Of Early Psychiatric Intervention In Reduction Of PTSD In Iraq

بجيبى الرخاوي / الطب النفسي - مصر  
 محمد أحمد النابلسي، حاوره: عبدالقادر الأسمر / لبنان  
 أحمد لطيف جاسم / علم النفس - العراق  
 قدري حقيقي / علم النفس - مصر  
 سهام بلعازق / علم النفس - الجزائر  
 فارس كمال نظمي - عادل صادق جيوري / علم النفس  
 فارس كمال نظمي / علم النفس - العراق  
 د. خليل فاضل خليل / الطب النفسي - القاهرة، مصر

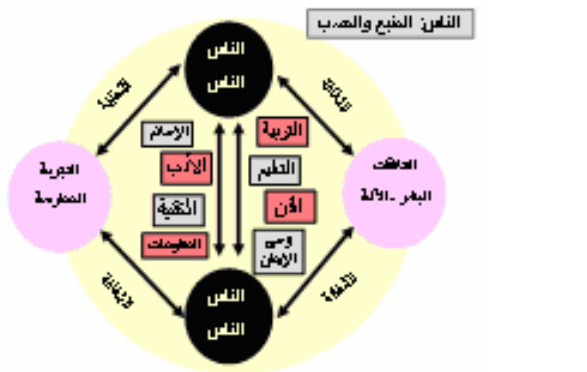
TARIK AL-KUBAISY; NATIK AL-KUBAISY /UK

## التكامل المعرفي

بجيبى الرخاوي - الطب النفسي - مصر

yehiarakhawy@yahoo.com - www.rakhawy.org

## التفكير العلمي والمعرفة



## مخاطر ومحاذير

Food ↔

No-food categorization

## أرقام من التاريخ

20 - 9

6 - 4

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600

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4000 +

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## استنتاجات من أرقام التاريخ

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منظومة الممارسة اليومية

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Feed Back

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منظومة فعل الفلسفة

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منظومة التراث الشعبي

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منظومة الفنون والآداب

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منظومة الوعي الإيماني

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**العلاج النفسي للأطفال الإنتفاضة**

مشروع لدعم الطفل الفلسطيني يحتاج لدعم عربي

أ.د. محمد أحمد النابلسي - حاوره: عبدالقادر الأسمر

[nabulsy@cyberia.net.lb](mailto:nabulsy@cyberia.net.lb)

- ما أسباب عقد هذا الاجتماع والأهداف المتوخاة منه؟

- بعد أن توافقتم على تصنيف مصادر الاضطرابات النفسية للطفل الفلسطيني، ما هي الاجراءات التي جرى وضعها للتنفيذ؟

- ماهي أنواع الاضطرابات النفسية لدى الطفل الفلسطيني والتصنيف الذي جرى اعتماده في اجتماع لجنة الخبراء؟

40 %60  
18 %

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**❖ خطوات هيكلية**

- مازلنا حتى الآن في طور الاقتراحات والتصورات فما هي مراحل التطبيق العملي لتنفيذ هذه الخطة؟

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❖ **تكلفة المشروع**

- هل وضعت تصورا أولياً لكلفة المشروع المقترح ومصادر الدعم؟

« »

**العلاج النفسي بالتدريب على المهارات الاجتماعية**

د. أحمد لطيف جاسم - بغداد، العراق

[ahmed2000psycho@yahoo.com](mailto:ahmed2000psycho@yahoo.com)

Social "

:(WHO,1994)

Skills 600

(14)

(Goldsmith &amp; Mcfall,1975)

: (SST)

:(Marks ,1978) (3)

(Liberman . et . at . 1995) (8)

(7)

- هل تتوقعون ان تصادفكم صعوبات قد تعترض نجاح هذا المشروع المدروس؟

❖ **توصيات الاجتماع**

- علمنا ان اجتماع الخبراء الذي عقدتموه مؤخرا بالدوحة انتهى باصدار جملة توصيات، ماهي أبرزها؟

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( Wolpe, 1958)

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1950

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دعوة إلى احترام العقائد\*

أ.د. قنبري حفني - - علم النفس - مصر

kadrymh@yahoo.com

- (15)
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- (15)
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- (Adler) و (Horney) و (Sullivan)
- (6)
- (6)
- (Modeling)
- (Feedback) (Behavioral Rehearsal)
- (Social Reinforcement)
- (1)(Assignments Homework)
- (9)
- (5)
- (12)

#### المصادر:

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**نظرية بيار مارتي****سام بلعازف - الجزائر**[a.siheme@hotmail.fr](mailto:a.siheme@hotmail.fr)

تمهيد:

بيار مارتي

(Les mouvements de désorganisations)

L'édification d'un système fixation .

régression

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مشار فان

M de musan

.(Déqualification de la vie psychique)

**La démentalisation / مفهوم التكويس الجزئي**

L'investigation psychosomatique

.La sphère mentalet .

وأخيرا

(Au niveau du corp et de l'agir)

**La Mentalisation / العقلنة**

\* الأهرام: 23 مارس 2006



**La pensée opératoire / التفكير الإجرائي العملي**

(Une non pensée dans la mesure ou elle a perdu ses liens avec sa source pulsionnelle)

**La vie opératoire / الحياة العملية**

.(Le moi idéal)-

Il forme des représentations les colore d'affects les condenses les déplace et les refoule

3

.(Épaisseur, fluidité, permanence) .

المعنى ضد التطوري لخلل التنظيم

**La dépression essentielle / الاكتئاب الأساسي**

(UN abaissement général du tonus de vie sans contre partie économique).

(Rien d'autres que les régressions ne peut empêcher la désorganisation)

**Les inorganisations**

les inorganisations -1

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بخل

-Dépression à- priori-( )

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التنظيمات العقلية و علاقتها بسيرورة الجسدنة

3

- العصاب العقلي / La névrose mentale

- سيرورة الجسدنة بالنكوص

Processus de somatisation par régression

- عصاب السلوك / La névrose de comportement

عصاب السلوك وعصاب الطبع في مواجهة الصدمات

- عصاب الطبع / La névrose de caractère

سيرورة الجسدنة / Processus de somatisation

التطبيق السيكوسوماتي

سيرورة الجسدنة بواسطة الانفصال النزوي

Processus de somatisation par deliaison pulsionnelle

( de la fonction maternel

( ) ( à la psychanalyse

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\* ما كمية الضوضاء التي تعتقد أن الفرد العراقي يتعرض لها كل يوم؟

%(90)

. ( ) %(10) ( )

\* كيف تصف بيئتنا الحالية في العراق بجوانبها الطبيعية (نباتات، ماء، هواء)، والمعمارية (ضوضاء، شوارع، أبنية)؟

%(72)

. ( ) %(28) ( )

\* ما هي مشاعرك وأنت تقطع يوماً شوارعنا المكتظة بالسيارات؟

%(70) ( )

%(22) ( )

. ( ) %(8) ( )

\* كيف تصف سلوك الناس في مجتمعنا نحو البيئة بشقيها الطبيعي والمعماري؟

%(64) ( )

. ( ) %(36) ( )

\* ما هي برأيك أهم مصادر التلوث في بيئتنا؟

%(76)

%(24)

\* كيف تقيم أداء أمانة بغداد في مجال المحافظة على البيئة؟

%(70) ( )

. ( ) %(30) ( )

%(65)

### البيئة العراقية والكرب النفسي

استطلاع لدى عينة من العاملين في المجال الصحي

فارس كمال نظمي - عادل صادق جبوري - العراق

fariskonadhmi@hotmail.com

Environmental Psychology

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\* ما هو برأيك التأثير الذي تركه الاحتلال الأمريكي على بيئة المدينة العراقية؟

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طابور أم قطيع؟! :

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الغربة وسط الجموع

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**سيكولوجية ثقافة الطابور**

فارس كمال نظمبي - علم النفس - العراق

[fariskonadhmi@hotmail.com](mailto:fariskonadhmi@hotmail.com)

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إخدم نفسك بنفسك

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## نحو مفهوم جديد للعلاج النفسي (كيف نجعل المستحيل ممكناً)

د. خليل فاضل خليل - الطب النفسي - القاهرة، مصر

kmfadel@gmail.com - www.drffadel.com

**مقدمة:** في ممارسة العلاج النفسي الحديث، بمعناه الإنساني الرحب، لا يحب خزن معشر المعالجين أن نتذكر أن أن نقر بأننا تعاملنا مع (مُعالجين) حاولوا قهرنا أو علهم قهرنا فعلاً عن ظهر واططنهم، وكأهم جبال طود (لا تهرها الريح)، ولا تؤث فيهم أكن أشكال العلاج تعتداً و تطوراً. كلنا يتذكر ذلك الإحساس المؤلم وكأنه شيء دفن، غصته في الحلق، وكأن القلب يقع في القديين عند تذكر أسماء أو حالات بعينها، أو حينما تظالنا ملفاتهم أو مواعيد حضورهم سبب ذلك الإحساس المزعج، ليس إطلاقاً. ضيقنا من ذلك (المُعالج) أن ذاك، أو أن نرسيثنا الإكلينيكية قد جرحنا، لكنه ذلك المسمى (إجباط المعالج) و تشوشه، لأن الحالة تظل (على ما هي عليه). يرتبط كل ذلك، بذلك الالتزام الأدبي والأخلاقي، الالتزام بالمسؤولية العلاجية التي حملها على أكتافنا، ونمنى دائماً أن تمش شفاهاً، ولعله ذلك الحزن الاصيل لمعاونة الإنسان في الحياة هو الذي يرهقنا. هنا ينكون ذلك المزج بين العاطف مع (المُعالج) والألم الشديد لفسل (العلاج) و أيضاً لذلك الشرخ الذي يحدث في المصادقة المهنية، يمزج كل ذلك باحترق (المُعالج) وظلياً، واستسلامه و قهسه، بأن هناك (اسفالت) في بعض الحالات النفسية، تواجهنا ... لأننا لا نتعامل مع كس في القدر أو كيس ذهني في الساعد، ولا الهاب في الشعب، وإنما مع منظومة من كبت خفية لها خصوصيتها وعالمها و قردتها و مقاومتها العنيفة أحياناً.

لكننا . دائماً ما تقبل العدي، تخدي (الحالات المسعيلة)، بل و جدها قد استقرت، تطورتا معها و نختنا في تلك (المسحيلات) من أين تأتي و إلى أين تذهب، ولمر فكن . إطلاقاً راضين عن تلك الإجابات التي تحمل لوماً (للمُعالج) أو قنناً (للمُعالج) .

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ثقافة الطابور

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تفتيت العقدة

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Arabpsynet e.JOURNAL

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N°1 - Winter 04 : [www.arabpsynet.com/apn.journal/apnJ1/apnJ1.exe](http://www.arabpsynet.com/apn.journal/apnJ1/apnJ1.exe)

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- لكن السؤال الأهم هنا ! هو لماذا قبلنا و تقبل بحالات صعبة للغاية بعضها يوصف بأنه (كابوسي) !

Arabpsynet e.JOURNAL: N°9 - JANUARY- FEBRUARY - MARCH 2006

مجلة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية: العدد 9 - جانفي - فيفري - مارس 2006

## 1. الحالات الأولى:

30 H.M

19 - 18  
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- تقدمت للعلاج في 2004/4/6، أهم الأعراض

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- تاريخ الصدمات

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82

- أعراض جسمانية أخرى لدى المتعالجة

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- أول جلسة من البوح العلاجي (الاستدعاء الحر)

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- تقدم هذه الورقة خلاصة خمس سنوات من التحليل النفسي لحالات مركبة، تعلمنا خلالها أن فشل العلاج النفسي يكاد يتمركز حول ثلاثة دروس مستفادة

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- IMPRACTICABLE

.Impossibility ( )

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- وكذلك اكتشاف مصادر المتعالج و أفكاره عن طريق

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- وللتأكد من حدوث كل هذا على (المعالج) أن يكون:

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.eclectic



- Event or situation of an exceptionally threatening or catastrophic nature within 1 month of the traumatic incident.
- Acute Traumatic Stress Disorder (ATSD) might be complicated by Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).
- Psychological First Aid (PFA) said to be helpful to reduce the possibility of reduction of ATSD and PTSD symptoms.
- PFA are simple measures to deliver, aiming to help & support to victims, by nearest one to the victim quietly and professionally.
- Iraq has and is still experiencing, continuous traumatic stresses.
- ATSD was experienced during war; such as the Gulf War, Embargo and nowadays under the current American occupation. With the extreme shortage of resources and the given late priority to psychological problems and intervention have, disastrous consequences on the psycho-social wellbeing of people.

#### ❖ Aims

- To construct: PFA Program (PFAP) to be used by carers.
- To find out the effect of PFAP in ATSD symptoms.
- Hypothesizing that there will be no significant reduction in ATSD symptoms using PFAP.

#### ❖ Methods

- 10 female, Suitable, Volunteered, War related ATSD patients (23-54) year old
- Diagnosed by DSM-IV and Al-Kubaisy ATSD Scale
- Treated individually by PFAP 12 x 45 minutes/session (2/week). between June - September 03.

#### ❖ Al-Kubaisy ATSD Scale

- Self and assessor rated, 46 items, 18 main Psychological Traumatic incidents
- Based on DSM-IV and constructed on 0 (none) – 4 (very severe) severity scale
- Valid and reliable (based on 256 sample).

#### ❖ Psychological First Aid Treatment Program (PFAP)

Based on; Kundsens et al. 1997; Dyregrove et al. 1989; Osterman et al. 1999 & 2001; IFRCRC 1999 & 2001; Sabwa 2000

Includes: Immediate actions aiming at:

- Restoration of psychological safety
- Getting hold of reality, careful listening & understanding victim's T experience.
- Empathy
- Providing information
- Correction of misattribution
- Effective coping restoration
- Insuring social support

Further PFAP using Debriefing treatment session; Introduction, Expectation and facts, Thoughts and decisions, Sensory impressions, Emotional reactions, Normalisation & anticipation, Future planning, Disengagement and , Conclusions.

Factors influencing Debriefing: Rapid Outreach; Focusing on the present; Mobilisation of resources.

#### ❖ Design

- Single group; Pre-post test
- Diagnose,
- Exclude organic and Alcohol or drug abuse problems
- Self - pre and post treatment assessment
- Statistics: Wilcoxon Rank Test used.

#### ❖ Outcome

- Using Will- Coxon's Rank Signal Test; PFAP for ATSD was effective in reducing the ATSD symptoms significantly ( $P < 0.01$ )
- All items were significantly improved except in delusional thoughts & forgetting important aspects of the T event items ( $P > 0.05$ ).
- This result was compatible with the literature.
- Further studies are recommended to use; larger samples and a follow up period, as well as application of PFAP in-group setting might prove to be more cost effective in massive traumatic crises and casualties like war.

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#### English Edition



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### دليل المؤتمرات النفسية العربية و العالمية

#### الإصدار العربي



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**البرنامج العالمي لمكافحة الوصمة والتمييز بسبب مرض الفصام \***

عن برنامج الجمعية العالمية للطب النفسي لمقاومة الوصمة والتمييز بسبب مرض الفصام

ترجمة: أ.د. وفاء الليثي - مراجعة: أ.د. أحمد عكاشة أ.د. طارق عكاشة

[www.openthedoors.com](http://www.openthedoors.com)

في عام 1996، أطلقت الجمعية العالمية للطب النفسي برنامجاً لمكافحة الوصمة والتمييز بسبب مرض الفصام. وقد صممت الجمعية هذا البرنامج العالمي للقضاء علي الخرافات وسوء الفهم الذي أحيط بمرض الفصام. تخلق الوصمة بسبب مرض الفصام دائرة مغلقة من العزلة والتمييز مما تؤدي بالمرضى إلى العزلة النفسية، عدم المقدرة علي العمل، استعمال المخدرات والمسكنات، الشرذ، أو الإقامة لمدة طويلة داخل مؤسسات مما يقلص فرصه للشفاء. تخارب البرنامج التحيز في كل مسارات الحياة لأن هذا التحيز يقلل من كفاءة حياة المرضى بالفصام وعائلاتهم كما يحرمهم من الحياة معنا. صممت الجمعية العالمية للطب النفسي للأعراض التالية:

- زيادة الوعي والمعرفة بطبيعة مرض الفصام وكافة أنواع العلاج المتاحة.
- تحسين مواقف العامة من المصابين أو الذين أصيبوا من قبل وعائلاتهم.
- اتخاذ إجراءات لمنع التمييز والتحيز ضد هؤلاء المرضى.

**للمهنيين في الرعاية الصحية**

1. أعراض الفصام

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( ) (1992):

(Andreasen and)

1.1. الأعراض الموجبة

الاضلالات:

1.2. الأعراض السالبة

تبلد العواطف:

هلاوس:

فقد الدافع:

اضطراب التفكير:

العزلة الاجتماعية:

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فقر التفكير:

السلوك الشاذ:

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- (Canon 1997)
- McNeil 1988; Geddes and Lawrie )  
(1995; Godman 1988; Kendell et al. 1996
- ( )
- (McNeil,1988; Canon 1998) %10-5
- McNeil, 1988; Kendell et al. 1996; Eagles et al. 1990; )  
(O'Callaghan et al. 1992; Guenther-Genta et al. 1994 .(Strauss and Carpenter 1981; Weinberger and Hirsch 1995)
- (Torrey et al. 1988)
- Medneick et al. 1987; O'Callaghan et al. 1991; )  
(Barr et al. 1990; Sham et al. 1992
- Adams et al. 1993; Wilcox and )  
(Nasrallah 1987
- خلل بالتركيب التشريحي الدقيق للمخ:
- أسباب وراثية
- (Vita et al. 1997)
- (Andreasen et al. 1986 )
- (Messimy et al. 1984)
- (Turetsky et al. 1995)
- (Suddath et al. 1990).
- %80
- (Steinberg et al. 1995).
- أسباب الفصام
- نظرية النمو العصبي
- (Weinberger 1995a)
- (Weinberger 1995b)

- ( )  
2- ( )  
(Sabri et al. 1997)
- (Meltzer et al. 1996) 2- --  
(D-1, D-3, D-4, D-5, 5-HT2, NMDA)  
(Hirsch and Weinberger 1995; Seeman 1995; Kerwin et al 1997)
- III. مشكلة صحية عامة
- -  
-  
-  
- أسباب كيميائية بالمخ  
(Andreasen 1995)
- /14-7 )  
( )  
100000  
( )  
(Carlsson and Lindkvist 1963)
- (Jablensky et al. 1992) 2-  
يسبب مرض الفصام إعاقه ومعاناة شديدة: ( )  
Peroutka ) ( )  
(and Snyder 1980)
- 1991  
46 19  
65 ( )  
%71 ( )  
(Meltzer and stahl 1976)
- (Wyatt et al. 1995) :
- (Thornicort and Tansella 1996).  
%25-20 - الفصام قابل للعلاج:  
%20  
(Warner 1994).  
(Heritch 1990; Hirsch and Weinberger 1995; Bloom and Kupfer 1995).
- 1950 Wong et al. 1986; Farde )  
(et al. 1990)  
(Seeman 1987; 1995; Stefanis et al. 1998)

## الأدوية المضادة للذهان

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- مضادات الذهان التقليدية:

Anderson and Adams 1996; )

( Schooler et al. 1997

(Bond et al. 1997)

.(Burga 1995)

- يمكن أن نجعل علاج الفصام مقبولاً:

## IV. العلاج

- مضادات الذهان الحديثة:

(EPS)

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- أدوية

- وسائل علاج نفسية

وسائل العلاج التثقيفية والنفسية والاجتماعية

- التأهيل الاجتماعي

1996

(Kanter 1989)

## تقليل الوصمة والتمييز

( )

## الاكتشاف المبكر

للمرض، ومنع الانتكاسات، وزيادة البصيرة، والانتظام علي العلاج والتثقيف النفسي، والحياة مع الأسرة، والرعاية داخل المجتمع

## .V. تقليل الوصمة

## نتائج الوصمة

معلومات للمرضى بالفصام وعائلاتهم وأصدقائهم

أ. لأسر المرضى وأصدقائهم

## مفاهيم خاطئة

II. رسالة إلى من يرعى المرضى

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(Kavanagh 1992a and b)

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#### VI. خرافات عن الفصام

خرافة:

حقيقة:

Birchwood and )

Cochrane 1990; Lam 1991; Leff et al. 1990; Rea et al. 1991; Torrey; (1998; Vaughan et al. 1992).

#### III. رسالة إلى المراهقين

(%1)

#### VII. أسباب الفصام

-16 --

24

خرافة:

حقيقة:

#### IV. سلاح نفسك بالحقائق

25-16

نظرية الوراثة:

(%1)

#### V. نتائج الوصمة

أكثر من نظرية:

أين في المخ:

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خرافة:

حقيقة:

الوسائل:

%1	-
%2	-
%2	-
%4	/
%5	-
%6	-
%6	-
%9	-
%13	-
%17	-
%6	-
%48	-
%46	-

VIII. كيف يعمل المخ بشكل مختلف

خرافة:

حقيقة:



## IX. حقائق عن مسار ونتائج مرض الفصام

خرافة:

حقيقة:

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" " " " ( )

خرافة:

حقيقة:

نتائج مختلفة لمختلف الناس:

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1990

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%8

%35

## X. خطوات الشفاء

خرافة:

حقيقة:

خطوات الشفاء:

## XI. إعادة الدمج في المجتمع

خرافة:

حقيقة:

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%50-40

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ما المقصود بإعادة اندماج المريض في المجتمع وما أهمية ذلك؟

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XIII. الفصام في المدرسة والعمل والعلاقات

خرافة:

حقيقة:

XII. نمط العنف

خرافة:

حقيقة:

خرافة:

حقيقة:

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%7-5

ماذا يمكنك أن تفعل؟

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1994

\* هذه المعلومات جزء من البرنامج العالمي "مقاومة الوصمة ضد الفصام".  
هذه المعلومات ملكية فكرية ولا يجوز طبعا أو نشرها إلا بعد استئذان الجمعية العالمية للطب النفسي.

## THE WPA CAIRO DECLARATION ON " MASS VIOLENCE AND MENTAL HEALTH "

AHMED OKASHA

### THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE WORLD PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION:

- emphasizing that the World Psychiatric Association, being the world's largest psychiatric association, comprising 130 Societies from 113 countries, can speak on behalf of 175,000 members of the profession;
  - conscious of the fact that violence is a major public health problem with important mental health implications;
  - concerned by the fact that mass violence such as war, terrorism, urban violence and similar acts causes many deaths, material losses and mental health problems in the lives of the survivors and in the population at large;
  - cognizant of the fact that violence does not help to solve problems but begets violence and brings with it poverty, hunger, disease and fear;
  - underlining that, unless properly addressed, the psychosocial consequences of violence will negatively affect future generations and can destroy the social cohesion that allows people to live together in harmony;
  - convinced that psychiatry and behavioural sciences can contribute to the understanding of the complex biological, psychological and social roots of violence and to the formulation of interventions that can prevent violence or alleviate its consequences;
  - recalling previous work of the World Psychiatric Association on alleviating consequences of disasters and the prevention of mental disorders;
  - recognizing that terrorism, by itself, is not a mental illness but a phenomenon often associated with oppression and absence of opportunities for free expression or redress;
  - considering that the alliance of mental health workers and leaders of religions that advocate mercy, compassion and forgiveness might help in the prevention of violence and in the alleviation of its consequences.
- Urges the WPA Member Societies:
    - to develop and support research on the causes and consequences of violence and develop training programmes that will help in the prevention of violence and in helping its victims;
    - to invite their members to cooperate with other professionals and all those who are working for peace without any ideological or other prejudice.
  - Requests the Scientific Sections of the WPA to develop collaborative and multidisciplinary research on the origins of violence :  
Requests the Executive Committee of the WPA to:
    - find ways to effectively collaborate with governmental and other agencies in the prevention of mass violence and the alleviation of its consequences;
    - invite the World Health Organization to strengthen its efforts to enhance the awareness of the public health importance of violence and to convey to its Member States the need for research and action in this area;
    - undertake whatever is necessary to ensure that the scientific knowledge stemming from psychiatry and neurosciences and behavioural sciences is used in dealing with problems of violence;
    - create a special programme on mental health aspects of violence to facilitate the above tasks and further stimulate research and action in this area of its work;
    - report on the steps taken in response to this declaration at the WPA General Assembly in 2008.

## في بيتنا مريض نفسي

أ.د. عادل صادق - مصر

سلسلة الكتاب الإلكتروني لشبكة العلوم النفسية - عدد 1

FULL text: [http://www.arabpsynet.com/pass\\_download.asp?file=101](http://www.arabpsynet.com/pass_download.asp?file=101)

### إهداء

- إلى كل إنسان يعيش في بيت واحد مع مريض نفسي . .
- إلى كل إنسان يعيش في بيت واحد مع مريض عقلي . .
- إلى كل قلب يتألم من أجل عزيز أصابه المرض . .
- إلى كل عقل يريد أن يفهم ليساعد عزيزا أصابه المرض . . . وما أقساه من مرض

### الفهرس

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مقدمة : مواقف صعبة... في حياتك

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**المركز العربي للطب المسند**

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**"مجانين" الصحة النفسية للجميع**

www.maganin.com

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## الصدمة النفسية: أشكالها العيادية وأبعادها الوجودية

أ.د. عدنان حب الله - التحليل النفسي / ترجمة: علي محمود مقلد

مؤسسة الفرابي - ANEP

ahabalah@idm.net.lb

تقديم: إيف ديكريست

(Fantasmisation)

(Hypermnésie)

## محتويات الكتاب

(Trauma)

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## مصير الصدمة: كيف يقيم الإنسان أتمها لنفسه

مدخل:

(Sinistrose)



## ١. الصدمة ككشف للبنية

1897 -1895

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(\*\*) (For-da - )

-1918

(Syndrome clinique)

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(1) المشهد الأول: هو تصدر علاقة الأب بالأم التي كانت سبب ولكن على حساب إغائه كمدرك.

(2) إنه بهذا المعنى يكون للرض مفعول انتقالي. نحن نعرف أن الاكتشاف النظري الذي قام به لاكان كان في منشأ مقاطعاته المتعددة للوسط التحليلي: وحدث الأمر ذاته بالنسبة إلى فرويد، عندما أدخل الشك في مفاهيم مسيطرة في عصره بعدما أصبحت معتقدا ساندا، فالاكتشافات العلمية تزعزع الحقيقة الثابتة وتنقل العلماء من اليقين إلى الشك بفعل صدمة الاكتشاف.

(3) S. Freud, inhibition Symptôme et angoisses, Paris, PUF, 1990

(4) تهدف الأديان كلها في محاولتها بناء الماوراء أن تعالج هذه النغرة، وأن تخلق عالما يستطيع فيه الإنسان أن يتعرف إلى ذاته حتى في الجحيم، لأن العدم أسوأ من الجحيم.

(\* ) الواقع هو الحدث الذي يأتي من الخارج ويستحيل إغاؤه أو إعادته. سيما أنه قد أحدث تغيرات جوهرية في نظرتنا.

(\*\*) المقصود تغييب الشيء بعد حضوره، كي تتمكن الذات من تمييزه أي تسميته ثم السيطرة عليه والتحكم به.

(\*\*\*) المشهد الأول: الذي يشهد ولادته على شرط أن يكون مغيبا.

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Arabpsynet Hospitals Guide - English Edition

Journals	Editor	Language
Men and Evolution (Egypt)	Egyptian Psychiatric Association	Arabic
Mental Peace Journal of (EMM) (GSA)	World Islamic Association for Mental Health	Arabic
Journal on Arab Children (Journel)	General Association for Arab Childhood Evocation	Arabic
Psychology (Egypt)	Egyptian General Company for Books	Arabic
Interdisciplinary Psychology (Advances)	Psychoneurotic Studies Center	Arabic
Newer Letter of the WHO for Drug Abuse Prevention (Egypt)	The Arab Federation of NGOs for Drug Abuse Prevention	Arabic
Bulletin of Egyptian Psychiatric Association	The Egyptian Psychiatric Association	Arabic
The Egyptian Journal of Psychological Studies	Egyptian Society For Psychological Studies	Arabic
Psychological Quarterly (Egypt)	The Egyptian Psychological Association	Arabic
Assabah Al Akila (Yemen)	Yemen Association For Mental Health	Arabic
Mental Health (Yemen)	Psychology Yemen Association	Arabic
Arabian Bulletin (Egypt)	Egyptian Psychiatric Association	Arabic
Turkish Journal of Psychiatry (Turkey)	Turkish Society of Psychiatry	French
Turkish Annals of Psychiatry (Turkey)	Turkish Society of Psychiatry	French
Current Psychiatry (Egypt)	Official Journal of the Institute of Psychiatry - Cairo	English
The Arab Journal of Psychiatry (Gaza)	The Egyptian Psychiatric Association	English
The Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry	The Egyptian Psychiatric Association	English

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

دليل المشافي النفسية العربية - الإصدار العربي

المشافي	الترتيب	الهاتف	العنوان	العنوان
مركز القاهرة النفسي والعصبي	508 1077 + 202	+ 202 5880223	شارع الطاهر العيسوي - قديم	شارع الطاهر العيسوي - قديم
مركز العلاج النفسية النفسية	062 8 8232892	+062 8 8232892	شارع (66) قديمة الخياط	شارع (66) قديمة الخياط
مستشفى الزكية النفسية	302 40 19477	+ 302 40 19477	شارع 11027	شارع 11027
مستشفى أبو الزمان النفسية	2187 1800164	+2187 1800164	شارع القديس	شارع القديس
مستشفى الروي للأرواح النفسية	980 7402777	+980 7402777	شارع القديس	شارع القديس
مستشفى فؤادي النفسي	865 484878	+865 484878	شارع القديس	شارع القديس
مستشفى الكويت النفسية	971 2 833 8000	+ 971 2 833 8000	شارع القديس	شارع القديس
مستشفى قلب القدس الجديد	971 2 833 8000	+ 971 2 833 8000	شارع القديس	شارع القديس

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

## COUNSELING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH ARABS AND MUSLIMS: A CULTURALLY SENSITIVE APPROACH

MARWAN DWAIRY, D.Sc. – PSYCHOLOGY / NAZARET

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### Preface

The reader of this book will find within it ideas and models based on my 25 years of experience in clinical, educational, developmental, and medical psychology among Arab/Muslims, Jews, and Americans, but mainly among Palestinian-Arabs. I studied for my master's degree in clinical psychology at Haifa University in Israel, during which time I received some practical training at Jewish psychological centers in Israel. Thus, both my theoretical study and practical training were based on the Western-oriented theories of psychology. Immediately after graduation I opened the first psychological center in my city, Nazareth, which is the largest Palestinian-Arab city in Israel.

The main experience I remember from my first year of work in Nazareth is that my clients seemed to be different from those

described in the context of psychological theories. They reacted differently to my diagnostic and therapeutic interventions. They tended to focus on their external circumstances and were unable to address internal and personal issues. Terms such as self, self-actualization, ego, and personal feelings were alien to them. They emphasized duty, the expectations of others, the approval of others, and family issues. In conversation with my clients, the task of distinguishing between the client's personal needs, opinions, or attitudes and those of the family was almost impossible. This experience was very disappointing and threatening to a new and enthusiastic psychologist who believed that the psychology he had learned was universal and should therefore work equally well among Palestinian-Arabs as among any other people. Based on the premise of "If I did it, they can do it", during the first years in Nazareth I tried to fit the clients to the "Western oriented psychology", using a variety of educational community projects to mold them. Only after several years did I realize that it was I who should be fitting my theories to the community. Since then I have been trying to adjust Western theories to fit our social and cultural reality.

My writings are therefore not of one whose orientation is solely Western and who looks at and judges the Arabic culture only from a Western perspective. Rather, they are based both on my personal experience with the Arabic culture in which I was raised and which I have studied for many years, and on my formal learning and professional training in Western psychology. I have tried to discover where Western approaches to psychology do or do not fit the Arab/Muslim culture and how counselors may employ the Arab/Muslim values, customs, and norms in counseling and therapy. This book does not address traditional Arabic and Muslim healing practices that are common in these societies.

In this book I extend the scope and deepen and enrich some of the ideas presented in my previous book "Cross-cultural counseling: The Arab-Palestinian case", published in 1998. I extend the Palestinian case and present a more coherent conceptualization of the personality of all Arab/Muslims, and intervention therapy among them. In the first part of the present book the history, demographics, and culture of Arabs and Muslims in the world and in the USA are introduced. In the second part a culturally sensitive revision is made of the theories of development, personality, assessment, psychopathology, counseling and psychotherapy. My spouse, Khawla Abu Baker, who is a family therapist and an expert on Arab and Muslim women's issues, has contributed two chapters, sharing with the readers her valuable experience among Arab/Muslim families in the USA, Palestine, and Israel.

While this book highlights some basic psycho-cultural features of Arabs and Muslims, I would like to draw the reader's attention to avoid two main biases that Hare-Mustin and Marecek (1988) discuss concerning gender differences: alpha and beta

biases. If I borrow these biases and apply them to cultural differences, then alpha bias indicates the exaggeration of differences existing between cultures. The existence of psycho-cultural features among one culture does not exclude these features in some way or degree from another culture and does not deny many shared universal features. Cultural features are always relative and not absolute, and therefore if we claim that Arab/Muslims live in a collective/authoritarian culture, this does not mean that no other nation shares the same culture in one way or another. On the other hand, beta bias involves a denial of the differences that do exist between cultures. This bias may be called "color blindness" toward cultures, its proponents claiming that all people are the same. When we compare cultures, we need to remember that similarities should not make us blind to diversity, and vice versa. In addition, it is suggested that readers also avoid a third bias, which is generalization within the culture, and avoid looking at cultures from a stereotypic perspective, while denying individual differences and variations within the same culture.

The September 11 attacks have distorted the real image of Arab and Muslim cultures. Since then, Arab and Muslim citizens in the West have become victims of misunderstanding or accusations. I hope this book will enable the Western reader to know these people and will contribute both to the development of cultural sensitivity among practitioners who work with Arabs and Muslims and to the world effort to develop cross-cultural psychology.

Marwan Dwairy

#### ▪ Part I: The Psycho-Cultural Heritage

This part introduces Arab/Muslim history and culture to Western practitioners. The main notion described here is the collective and authoritarian features of Arab/Muslim societal behavioral norms. Readers will notice in the coming chapters that, for Arab/Muslims, history is not only a matter of a past background and heritage, but also a significant component of their daily experience in the present. Culture is also not only a collective matter but also an inseparable component of the individual's self.

The presence of history and culture in the lives of Arab/Muslim immigrants in the West is very noticeable. These components become distinct and influential when immigrants are exposed to the different culture. Practitioners who are aware of these components are better able to understand their clients and the contribution of the Arab/Muslim history and culture to their behavior, emotions, and attitudes. Chapter 3 is allocated to giving a more precise description of the Arab/Muslim immigrant. These immigrants lead their lives against two cultural backgrounds: the Arab/Muslim one that is described in this part of the book, and the Western individualistic one. The amount of influence exerted by either culture may vary from one client to another, depending on the client's level of acculturation and assimilation into Western life. Simply put, some clients are more "Arab/Muslim" while others are more "Western." This book may help clinicians understand the Arab/Muslim portion of the client's personality.

Clinicians who work with Arab/Muslim immigrants may wonder whether the psycho-cultural characteristics described in this book refer more to Arab/Muslims in the U.S. or to those in Arab/Muslim countries. Regardless of the client's residency, clinicians need first to evaluate the level of acculturation and to evaluate to what extent client is an "Arab/Muslim" or a "Westerner." Based on this evaluation, clinicians can fit their attitudes and interventions regardless of the clients' residency.

#### ▪ Part II : The Psycho-Social Development and Personality in Collective Society

How do the collective/authoritarian culture and exposure to Western cultural influence the psycho-social development, personality, and psychopathology of Arab/Muslims? Reading this part, Western practitioners will begin to realize that some of the well-established notions incorporated in theories of development and personality need to be revised in order to understand Arab/Muslim immigrants and avoid pathologization of their emotions, attitudes, and behavior. Independence of the self and the distinctions between mind and body and between the individual and the family are some of the major notions that need to be reconsidered when working with Arab/Muslims.

These cross-cultural differences render a culturally-sensitive approach to assessment and diagnosis essential, and therefore new assessment instruments need to be developed for the major factors (such as level of individuation), which have to be assessed. The clinical picture of some psychological disorders are different from those known in the West, and therefore the criteria of normality and pathology need to be re-determined to fit the Arab/Muslim norms.

#### ▪ Part III: Working with Arab and Muslim Clients in the U.S. and Abroad

Based on the cross-cultural differences in personality and psychopathology, psychotherapeutic strategies and techniques should be revised when working with Arab/Muslim clients. Psychotherapy and counseling that aim to help the client to fulfill himself or to "make what is unconscious conscious" may not fit Arab/Muslim clients whose personality is collective not individual. Some times these strategies may be counterproductive and work against the good of the client.

Interventions that restore order in the family, rather than order in the self are recommended for Arab/Muslim immigrants. In some cases, clinicians need to avoid revealing some of the client's unconscious contents in order to avoid tough confrontation with the family. In these cases indirect therapy such as metaphor therapy is recommended.

#### ▪ Conclusion

Practitioners who work with clients of Arab/Muslim descent in the West are expected to encounter some emotional, cognitive, and behavioral styles that are not typical to Western clients. Judging these styles according to Western theories may lead to a lot of misunderstandings on the part of the practitioners, and of alienation on the part of the clients. Of course, not all Arab/Muslims are alike, but rather they are spread along a continuum of traditionalism-Westernization. In fact, the personality of most of Arab/Muslim clients has a traditional portion and another Western portion. The differing proportion of the two portions makes the cultural differences between the clients. The more traditional a client, the more is his identity collective. The previous chapters intended to help practitioners to understand the traditional portion in the Arab/Muslim clients. The collective cultural background makes its impact in almost all areas of psychology. The psycho-social development of Arab/Muslims who are more collective does not end in an independent autonomous personality; the distinctions within the intra-psychic components such as emotions, thoughts, values and the distinction between the individual and her family is vague or absent. Collective Arab/Muslim clients are directed by an external control; they are concerned with social approval or sanctions; their inter-personal

conflicts are more important than the intra-psychic ones; and they need social coping mechanisms more than defense mechanisms to solve the conflicts. These cultural features influence the clinical picture of many psychological disorders among the traditional Arab/Muslim immigrants. Their distress is manifested in bodily complaints. Some of their normative behavior, such as psychological dependency or cultural delusions, may be pathologized by practitioners who are ignorant of the Arab/Muslim culture.

These cultural differences necessitate special attention when the Arab/Muslim client is evaluated in order to gain a better understanding and to suit the therapy to her. Within this context, therapists should not be misled by formal factors such as residency (U.S or Arab countries resident), gender, age, education, religiousness, or social role. Instead, level of individuation, ego strength, and strictness of the family are the important factors that need to be evaluated. Based on these three factors, clinicians and counselors can tailor the therapy to fit the client. In the case of a traditional client who is more dependent, has poor personal resources, and lives within a strict family, therapists are recommended to avoid "digging" into the unconscious or intimate personal issues and avoid working to achieve independence, self-actualization, or assertiveness. Instead, it is recommended that they work with the family within a cultural empathy and regard, to help the client achieve better satisfaction and adaptation to the familial system. Therapists are recommended to utilize members within the family and factors within the client's cultural system to enhance change. For these clients, indirect therapy such as metaphor therapy is recommended.

▪ Epilogue

By the time they reach the end of this book I hope that the readers will have become aware of the shared psycho-cultural characteristics of Arab/Muslims as compared to Westerners. I hope they will also bear in mind the diversity among Arab/Muslim countries, genders, and ages, and the differences between urban and rural, and educated and uneducated people. Shared characteristics should not blind one to the cross-cultural or individual differences that need to be sought in every client.

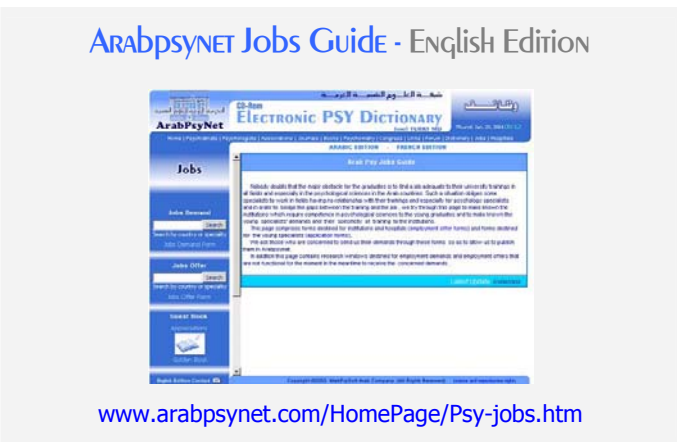
These reminders are important because when groups are discussed, it is difficult not to subtly adopt a stereotypical approach. This may be one of the inevitable costs of discussing group characteristics or even of conceptualizing several

observations within one concept. It is necessary to draw attention to this mistake of generalization, so that it will be perceived and avoided; I hope I have avoided such a generalization. We need to keep individual differences in mind when we learn about any group, such as gifted or depressive people. In each case, including that of Arab/Muslims, we learn about what characterizes the group and what differentiates it from other groups. In addition to these between-group differences, we need to keep seeing the within-group and individual differences.

The shared/collective characteristics of Arab/Muslims described in this book are best considered as a cognitive framework or background against which counselors and therapists can interpret the result of their examination or understanding of a specific client. As always, the burden is on practitioners to identify the individual characteristics of their clients and locate them on a collective/shared cultural map – a process similar to when a clinical psychologist conducts a psychological assessment and relates the individual to the diagnostic map suggested by the DSM IV. These maps are not the reality of our clients, but rather are backgrounds to which we may relate the reality of our client.

Based on the shared cultural characteristics of Arab/Muslims and the cross-cultural differences presented in these chapters, I have recommended that counselors and therapist revise the theories learned in developmental psychology, personality, assessment, psycho-diagnosis, psychopathology, and psychotherapy. This culturally sensitive revision, and many of the ideas and applications presented in this book, may be applicable to many other non-Western groups such as Asians, Latin Americans, or Africans. Revising widely held notions about individuation, independence of the self or personality, centrality of the intra-psychic versus the intra-familial domain, and the therapies that focus on restoring the intra-psychic order is necessary in order to work with clients from many non-Western cultures. Of course, much research is still needed in order to develop more grounded theories and techniques. Shared efforts between researchers and therapists from different cultures and different fields of expertise may promote this process.

A culturally sensitive approach in psychology is very important in this era of globalization, when Western culture is often offered as the ultimate choice for all peoples, regardless of their heritage or culture. Mental health professionals have much knowledge to share; their input can help to develop greater understanding of and empathy for the cultures of others and to promote pluralism within globalization.



## المجلة العربية للطب النفسي

المجلد السادس عشر - العدد الثاني - نوفمبر 2005

اتحاد الأطباء النفسيين العرب - الأردن

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- **Long term Outcome of Treated Addiction in Saudi Arabia: Predictors of Relapse in 10-year Follow-up /** Sheikh Idris A. Rahim, Mahdi Saeed Abumadani, Mohamed Salah Khalil, Tareq Musa

**Abstract**

AIM: To evaluate the long-term outcome of male patients who had completed their first detoxification / rehabilitation programme in a specialized public sector facility in Saudi Arabia.

Design: A case-series determination of the re-hospitalized 10-year relapse rate in a random sample of the first seven-year admissions (1986-1993) followed by a case-control comparison between the relapsing versus the non-relapsing subgroups.

Setting: The 210-bedded Dammam Amal Hospital is exclusively devoted for the treatment of male substance-abusers. The management programme consists of a one-month detoxification/rehabilitation protocol followed by a variable period of aftercare group and support therapy using Twelve-Step Facilitation.

Participants: A sample of 504 male subjects randomly drawn from the first 3,877 consecutive new admissions.

Findings: The overall relapse rate was 59.7 percent. Ninety percent of relapses occurred within the first 42 months of discharge. The mean interval between discharge and relapse was 17 months, the median - 8 months and the mode - 2 months. The number of rehospitalizations per patient over ten years ranged from 1 to 18, the mean being 3.4 relapses. Logistic regression identified nine variables conjointly predicting relapse with a sensitivity of 78 percent, specificity of 66, and overall accuracy rate of 73 percent. These were: heroin dependence, nearby residence, criminal record, unemployment, divorce, longer duration of abuse, family history of addiction, severe psychosocial stressors and being a student.

Conclusions: Three fifths of treated substance abusers relapsed despite their completing the provided detoxification /rehabilitation programme. More extended and intensified programmes might be needed for subjects at predictably higher risk for relapse.

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المحتويات	
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gender nor education had effect on belief in possession.

Conclusion: The results support previous findings suggesting a link between possession belief and dissociative phenomena among psychiatric patients.

Key words: possession, dissociation, Saudi Arabia.

- الخبرات التفارقية في المرضى النفسيين الخارجيين الذين لديهم اعتقاد بالتلبس /

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Key Words: treated addiction, relapse rate, predictors of relapse, addiction in Saudi Arabia, source of funding: none.

- المخرجات طويلة الأمد للمدمنين المعالجين في المملكة العربية السعودية: مؤشرات الانتكاس في متابعة عشرات السنوات /

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- Depression in Elderly Patients Attending Primary Health Care Clinics in Baghdad City / Numan S. Ali, Amir A. Hussein

**Abstract**

Background: There is currently a world-wide increase in the elderly population, resulting in more elderly people utilizing health care system. Depression is the most common psychiatric disorder amongst this group, and its detection and treatment is a matter of skill. Primary care clinics play a crucial role in this issue. The health providers must be armed with education, knowledge and equipped by simple, easily answered, comprehensible and time saving tools to help in detection such disorder.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence of depression among elderly patients attending primary health clinics in Baghdad and its correlation with some sociodemographic variables such as gender age group, marital status, economic status and physical conditions.

Methods: This is cross-sectional study of the prevalence of depression in randomly selected sample of 208 elderly patients aged 60 years and above who attended two health care clinics in Baghdad, from October 4, 2002 to March 12, 2003.

The Geriatric Depression Scale – Short Form (GDS-15) and a semi-structured interview based on "ICD-10" criteria were applied after screening the patients for cognitive impairment using the MINI Mental State Examination (MMSE) and excluding those who scored less than 23 on this scale.

Results: 208 elderly patients (115 females and 93 males) with age range from 60-90 years were studied. The mean age ± standard

- Dissociative Experience in Psychiatric out-Patients who have Possession belief / Mohammed A. Al Sughayir

**Abstract**

Objective: To investigate whether psychiatric outpatients who believe that their illnesses are due to devil possession tend to have elevated dissociation scores as compared to a control group reporting at the same psychiatric facility.

Method: Case-control design with consecutive recruitment using semistructured interview of psychiatric out-patients at King Abdulaziz University Hospital, Riyadh. The subjects who believe that their illnesses were due to possession were considered cases (46) compared to controls (43). All subjects completed the Dissociative Experience Scale (DES), Arabic version.

Results: Cases showed significantly higher DES score than controls. Among the cases, the presence of dissociative symptoms was significantly associated with high values of DES score. Neither



index, using the key words "Tryptophan" and "sexual". We reviewed 6 articles featuring 15 cases. Where available, we noted and tabulated certain parameters for cases of sexuality increased or decreased by Tryptophan.

Results: We found 13 cases where sexuality had been increased by Tryptophan. The dose was 5gm/day or above in 9 cases, and 3 gm/day in 4 cases. We found 2 cases where sexuality had been decreased by Tryptophan. In both cases the dose was 3 gm/day.

Conclusion: Tryptophan can alter sexuality in both directions through changing serotonin availability in the brain. The direction of the effect appears to be dependent on the dose but also is affected by serotonin state prior to treatment. Tryptophan increases serotonin availability in the brain, an effect which might be reversed in higher doses. The proper dose for treatment of sexual disinhibition seems to be 2000 mg/day. This phenomenon can theoretically apply on any presumed serotonin deficiency state including depression and anxiety, as well as sexual disinhibition.

Key words: Tryptophan, serotonin, sexual disinhibition.

deviation was  $65.5 \pm 6.6$  and the prevalence of depression was 38.9%.

Statistical analysis showed that age, gender, economic, marital and physical statuses were significantly associated with depression.

Conclusion: The study shows that more than one third of the primary health care elderly patients had significant depression. None of them were previously identified by the primary health care physicians, which may have been due to lack of psychiatric training.

Key words: Depression, old age, prevalence, primary health care.

- الاكتئاب في كبار السن المراجعين لمراكز الرعاية الصحية الأولية في بغداد /

- التريبتوفان وزيادة الدافع الجنسي /

الملخص

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.Sexual Tryptophan

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115

65

90

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- Premenstrual syndrome: dissecting its psychological connections through five cases / Naseem A. Qureshi, Tareq Al- Habeeb

**Abstract :** The premenstrual syndrome and premenstrual dysphoric disorder, both cyclical disorders of reproductive women and interfacing between gynecology and psychiatry in multiple domains are specifically linked to the late luteal phase of menstrual cycle. This paper analyses anamneses of five patients

- Tryptophan and sexual disinhibition: Literature review / Taleb Al-Abdulmohsen

**Abstract**

Objective: To review the literature for reported cases of Tryptophan increasing or decreasing sexual disinhibition, as well as for possible explanation of this phenomenon.

Method: We undertook a literature review through the PubMed

- **The motives of attempted suicide and the diagnosis of psychiatric disorders of persons who attempted suicide / Osyma Khair, Omer Al-Mdefer**

**Abstract:** The purpose was to unravel attempted suicide's motives, psychiatric disorders of persons who attempted suicide and admitted at King Fahd National Guard in Riyadh, and the difference between men and women, and suicides and non-suicides.

**Cases and methods:** The sample consisted of 365 attempted suicide-persons, who were admitted from 1.1.1984 till 31.12.2003. Medical files were studied and categorized according to ICD-9. Every case had its own form. "Chi-square" was used as a statistical significant test. Results: Women were 275 (75.3%) and men were 90 (24.7%). Saudis were 320 (88%) and non-Saudis were 45 (12%). The most common motive in women was familial or marital problems (FMP) (74%), followed by psychiatric disorders (PD) (12.9%). Whereas, in men, PD came first (37.3%) and FMP came second (32.8%). Occupational problems were shown as a motive in 43.4% of non-Saudis and only in 2.5% of Saudis. It was statistically proven that PD were diagnosed in men (88.9%) more than in women (77.1%)n however, there was no statistically significant differences between Saudis and non-Saudis. The most common PD in men and women was mood disorders (62.4% in women and 47% in men). It was noticed that PD and addiction-associated problems were more in men PD than women.

**Conclusion:** 365 persons who attempted suicide were studied. FMP and PD were the main motives. Most persons suffered from some PD especially mood disorder.

**Key words:** Suicide attempt, male & female, suicide's motives, psychiatric disorder.

- **دوافع الشروع بالانتحار وأنواع الاضطرابات النفسية المشخصة لدى الشارعين بالانتحار /**

**الملخص**

:

365	1984/1/1	2003/12/13	(ICD-9)
90 (24.7%)	275 (75.3%)	320 (88%)	45 (12%)
37.3%	74%	12.9%	43.4%
32.8%	37.3%	2.5%	88.9%
62.4%	47%	77.1%	

who manifested physical and psychological symptoms symbolic of a spectrum of premenstrual disorders and also endorsed therapeutic value of serotonin re-uptake inhibitors. In consideration of these cases, the relevant findings are discussed in the light of international data.

- **متلازمة ما قبل الدورة الشهرية: التعريف بتدخلاتها النفسية /**

**الملخص:**

- **The Use of Selective Serotonin Inhibitors (SSRIs) in kleptomania treatment / Cicek Hocaoglu, Gokhan Kandemir**

**Abstract:** Kleptomania is characterised by a recurrent failure to resist the impulse to steal objects not needed for personal use or their monetary value. Although kleptomaniac behaviour has been identified for decades, very little is known about the cause, prevalence and treatment of this disorder. Current knowledge about kleptomania is generally derived from case reports and theoretical studies on its aetiology. With regard to co morbidity, kleptomania is related to the obsessive-compulsive spectrum disorder and to the broader spectrum of affective disorders. Accordingly, a psychopharmacological intervention with anti-depressant drugs or mood stabilizers may be possible, even though there are, to date, no known results from controlled therapy studies. Nevertheless, the successful administration of such medication has been reported in several cases. Assuming a disturbed central serotonin reuptake, the use of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI) seems to be indicated. In conclusion, in our study three outpatients diagnosed with kleptomania and receiving SSRI treatment are presented.

**Key words:** kleptomania, pharmacological treatment, SSRI.

- **استعمالات مثبطات السيروتونين النوعية في هوس السرقة /**

**الملخص:**

" " 365 : " "

%62.4

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%47

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يشرفنا إعلامكم مواضيع ملفات الأعداد القادمة ودعوةكم للمشاركة فيها بدراساتكم وأبحاثكم الأصلية:

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- اضطرابات السلوك الجنسي
- اضطراب الوجدان الشاقطي في البيئة العربية.

تفضل الإغاث على عنواني المجلة الإلكترونية ورئيس التحرير للتأكد من وصولها.

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المجلد السادس عشر - العدد الرابع والستون - أكتوبر 2005

مركز الدراسات النفسية و النفسية \_ الجسدية - لبنان

Ceps50@htmail.com - nabulsy@cyberia.net.lb - info@filnafs.com

## ■ فهرست العدد

- الافتتاحية
- قضية حيوية: صناعة الجنون/ قدرتي حفني
- علم النفس حول العالم
- مقابلة العدد: مقابلة مع مؤلف كتاب "في مواجهة الأمركة"
- الاختبارات النفسية: الاختبارات النفسية المبرمجة إلكترونياً / جمال التركي
- علم النفس السياسي: شارون بين استراتيجيتي التأجيل والتفجير / قدرتي حفني
- الإرشاد الهاتفي: الإرشاد الزوجي والأسري الهاتفي / فيصل الزراد
- الطب النفسي البيولوجي: ثقب الذاكرة وجزئية النسيان / جماعة من الباحثين
- علم نفس المرأة: عقدة سندريلا / علاء الدين كفاقي
- الندوات والمؤتمرات
- مكتبة العدد
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- موسوعة علم النفس والتحليل النفسي / فرج عبد القادر
- العمليات المعرفية وتناول المعلومات / أنور الشرفاوي
- الأساليب المعرفية في علم النفس والتربية / أنور الشرفاوي
- في أصل العدوانية الإنسانية / علي وطفة
- ملف العدد: سيكولوجية التدين / زياد بركات

## ■ الافتتاحية

أسرة التحرير

## ■ علم النفس حول العالم/

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2004

- مقابلة العدد: مقابلة مع مؤلف كتاب "في مواجهة الأمركة" الدكتور محمد أحمد النابلسي: الأمركة تحمل عادات وطباع الذئاب

1994

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■ الطب النفسي البيولوجي: ثقبوب الذاكرة وجزئية النسيان /

115

■ الإرشاد الهاتفي: الإرشاد الزوجي والأسري الهاتفي في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة /

" "  
 (2003 / )  
 " :  
 Spéciale mémoire, on a découvert la  
 molécule de l'oubli

العثور على الجزئية التي تمسح الذكريات

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 " GABA " " Acetylcholine Dopamine  
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 " PP1 " " !  
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 ...  
 Colette Dozling  
 The Cindrella Complex  
 Women's Independence "

■ علم نفس المرأة: عقدة سندريلا / ...  
 ■ الكاتبة والكتاب - مشكلة الدراسة - مدخل

■ مكتبة العدد  
 العنوان: أسرار النوم  
 تأليف: إلكسندر بوريلي  
 ترجمة: د. أحمد عبد العزيز سلامة  
 الناشر: دار المعارف

العنوان: موسوعة علم النفس والتحليل النفسي.  
 المؤلف: د. فرج عبد القادر طه وآخرون.  
 الطبعة الثالثة: 2005  
 عرض: د. عبد الفتاح دويدار

		:Depression .
		:Parnoia .
		:Identification .
<b>العنوان:</b> العمليات المعرفية وتناول المعلومات.		
<b>المؤلف:</b> د. أنور محمد الشرقاوي / أستاذ علم النفس- كلية التربية – جامعة عين شمس.		( )
<b>الناشر:</b> الأنجلو المصرية.		
<b>العنوان:</b> الأساليب المعرفية في علم النفس والتربية.		
<b>المؤلف:</b> د. أنور الشرقاوي.		"
<b>الناشر:</b> الأنجلو المصرية.		"
<b>العنوان:</b> في أصل العدوانية الإنسانية.		
<b>المؤلف:</b> د.علي أسعد وطفة.		(19 – )
<b>الناشر:</b> مكتبة الطالب الجامعي- الكويت.		.1
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 ▪ ملف العدد: سيكولوجية التدين- الاتجاه نحو الالتزام الديني وعلاقته بالتكيف النفسي والاجتماعي وبعض المتغيرات المرتبطة بالطالب الجامعي / ملخص الدراسة: (1997 )
- (2003 ) (100) (200) (100)
- (2000 ) ( 23)
- (2003 ) (1985)
- **Religious Commitment Effected On Psychological and Sociological Adjustment and Related With Some Variables / Dr. Zeyad Barakat**
- Abstract:** This study aimed to investigated of the effectd of religious commitment on AIQuds Open University students psuchological and sociological adjustment, and related with some variables: six, age, specialization, academic schievment, fathers profession, mother profession. To Achieve this purpose used two instruments: 1- Religious Commitment Scale (RCS) and 2- Psychological & Sociological Scale (PPS), applied to (200) students (100 Females and 100 males). The results indicated that were significant differences reflected by religious commitment on students psychological and sociological adjustment, also the results obtained that were significant differences reflected on religious commitment among variables: six, age, specialization, in favour of females, students from age (less than22 years), and educational specialization. However, the results showed that were no significant differences reflected on religious commitment among variables: academic achievement, father's profession, mother profession. Finally, in light of the study results and discussed the researchers propose some recommendations.
- مقدمة:
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## SÉMINAIRE SUR LE PARADOXE DE WINNICOTT

ORGANISÉ PAR

**LA SOCIÉTÉ PSYCHANALYTIQUE MAROCAINE**

ANIMÉ PAR : TOURIA MIGNOTTE (PSYCHANALYSTE - PARIS)

<http://www.lienpsy.com> - [k.elalj@wanadoopro.ma](mailto:k.elalj@wanadoopro.ma)

### ■ Argument

Ce séminaire se propose d'introduire à la pensée de Winnicott, mais a cependant pour visée de ne pas s'arrêter à la simplicité de la langue dans laquelle cette pensée est exprimée, pour tenter d'éclairer certains aspects de sa complexité théorique et clinique.

Faisant transition entre les "Anna-freudiens" et les "Kleinien", et également en France, entre la pensée de Freud et les avancées de Lacan, cet insolite penseur de "la nature humaine", a su nous ouvrir quelques chemins pour aborder les angoisses psychotiques, qu'elles appartiennent, cliniquement, à un tableau de psychose avérée ou à l'apparition d'un élément schizoïde caché dans une personnalité par ailleurs non psychotique.

Cet éclairage sur la psychose est en relation directe avec sa réflexion sur les racines de l'agressivité, qui l'a mis en opposition avec la théorie de l'envie de M. Klein et avec celle des pulsions de mort de Freud. En renouvelant le sens du mot besoin qui n'a rien à voir, pour lui, avec la satisfaction ou la frustration des pulsions ou de la demande mais avec la mise à l'abri ou non des "agonies primitives" au bord desquelles se trouve tout le temps l'enfant, Winnicott s'est également opposé à la théorie lacanienne du sujet défini en termes de désir seulement.

Ce séminaire se déroulera en quatre rencontres, chacune organisée autour d'une proposition de Winnicott.

### ■ Dates:

- 1<sup>ère</sup> rencontre vendredi 24 mars 2006 : "A la naissance, le bébé n'est pas une personne car l'unité n'est pas le nouvel individu mais l'ensemble individu/environnement".

- 2<sup>ème</sup> rencontre vendredi 12 mai : "C'est la mère du début de la vie qui prend physiquement à son compte l'aspect environnement de l'organisation d'ensemble"; elle n'y parvient que si elle atteint un "état de folie."

- 3<sup>ème</sup> rencontre : "Le père réel se rapporte à certaines qualités de la mère/environnement : sa fermeté son indestructibilité.

Là s'érige la représentation d'un élément indestructible qui fournit facilement une racine pour l'appréciation définitive du phallus paternel."

- 4<sup>ème</sup> rencontre : La destruction comme élément permanent du fantasme inconscient qui fonde le sujet en tant qu'auteur de la coupure (et pas seulement déterminé par la coupure au sens soutenu par Lacan).

Quelques éléments de lecture avant chaque rencontre pourront faciliter la compréhension et l'échange:

#### Pour la première rencontre :

Ces quatre chapitres sont dans "De la pédiatrie à la psychanalyse" :

- "Le développement affectif primaire"
- "Psychoses et soins maternels"
- "La première année de la vie"
- "La théorie de la relation parent - nourrisson"

Ces deux chapitres sont dans "Processus de maturation chez l'enfant"

- "Intégration du moi au cours du développement de l'enfant."
- "Le passage de la dépendance à l'indépendance dans le développement de l'individu"

### ■ Inscription:

- Ce séminaire est ouvert à tous les adhérents de la S.P.M. Une participation financière sera demandée à chaque participant pour couvrir la prise en charge de Mme MIGNOTTE.

- Pour une bonne organisation du séminaire, il est souhaitable de s'inscrire auprès de : H. Tyal, K. EL Alj ou A. Ouardini.

#### La première rencontre aura lieu le :

Vendredi 24 mars 2006 à 19h

Au siège de la FMRH

10, rue Ouled Bouzid ex rue Bartholdi, Quartier Roamndie Casablanca - Maroc

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## LES FRONTIÈRES DE LA BIPOLARITÉ

## حدود الثناقطبية

SOCIÉTÉ TUNISIENNE DE PSYCHIATRIE HOSPITALO-UNIVERSITAIRE

الجمعية التونسية للطب النفسي الاستشفائي- الجامعي

le 15 Avril 2006 à Hotel El Mouradi Palace Sousse - TUNISIE

15 أبريل 2006 – نزل المرادي بلاص- سوسة، تونس

## Bureau de la STPHU :

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- أمين المال:
- مساعد الكاتب العام:
- مساعد أمين المال:
- الأعضاء:

## Programme Scientifique (Samedi le 15 Avril 2006) :

## البرنامج العلمي ( السبت 15 أبريل 2006 )

## Le Matin :

## الفترة الصباحية

08h45 : Accueil des participants

: 45 8

09h15 : Ouverture

: 15 9

1<sup>ère</sup> Séance Conférences : Présidents : H. LOO, H. ATI

الجلسة الأولى:

9h30 : Introduction du sujet / H. LOO (Paris)

: 30 9

9h45 : Biologie des troubles bipolaires / M.O. KREBS (Paris)

: 45 9

10h15 : Classification des troubles bipolaires / R. LABBENE (Tunis)

: 15 10

10h45 : Troubles bipolaires et tempéraments affectifs / S. BEN NASR, B. BEN HADJ ALI (Sousse)

: 45 10

11h15 : Troubles bipolaires et troubles de la personnalité / C. MILI (Tunis)

: 15 11

11h45 : Pause-café

: 45 س 11

12h15 : 1<sup>ère</sup> Séance Posters / Présidents : Z HECHMI, M MAALEJ

: 15 12

13h15 : Dejeuner

: 15 س 13

## Après-midi :

## الفترة المسائية

2<sup>ème</sup> Séance Conférences : Présidents : B BEN HADJ ALI, S GALLALI

الجلسة الأولى:

15h00 : Troubles bipolaires et troubles schizo-affectifs / J.M. VANELLE (Paris)

: 15 س

15h30 : Troubles bipolaires et troubles anxieux / L GAHA, A. MECHRI, L. GASSAB (Monastir, Tunisie)

: 30 س 15

16h00 : Troubles bipolaires et Addictions / S. DOUKI (Tunis)

: 16 س

- 16h30 : Difficultés diagnostiques des troubles bipolaires chez l'adolescent / A. BOUDEN, M.B. HELAYEM (Tunis) : 30 س 16
- 17h00 : Pause-café : 15 س
- 17h15 : 2<sup>ème</sup> Séance Posters / Présidents : M. NASR, M. CHEOUR : 15 س 17
- 18h15 : Cloture : 15 س 18
- 20h30 : Diner-Gala (tous les inscrits sont invités) : 15 س 17

- Les propositions de posters sont à soumettre avant le 31 Mars 2006

2006 31

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**معلوم التسجيل**

25 dt (Résidents 15 dt), déjeuner, pause-café, diner-Gala

( 15) 25

Informations et Résumés à adresser au : Pr. Ag. Selma Ben Nasr  
 Service de Psychiatrie CHU Farhat Hached Sousse - Tunisie  
 Fax : 00 216 73 226 702  
 Email : [selmabennasr@yahoo.fr](mailto:selmabennasr@yahoo.fr)

00 216 73 266 702 :

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# BRITISH ARAB PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, AGPA & BPA CONFERENCE

Organized by

BAPA, AGPA & BPA

BAHRAIN, 15 – 17 April 2006, Diplomat Hotel

Mamdouh.ElAdl@nht.northants.nhs.uk

## DAY 1: SATURDAY 15/04/2006

### DAY 1: MORNING

8.00 – 8.30 : Registration & Coffee/Tea

8.30 – 9.30: Opening Ceremony:

- Recitation from the Noble Quraan
- Speakers:
  - Pr. M. K. Al-Haddad (Conference President & AGPA President)
  - Dr. Nadah Haffadh (Minister of Health, Kingdom of Bahrain)
  - Dr. S. El-Hilu (Conference vice president & BAPA President)
  - Pr. Ahmed Okasha (Ex-President of WPA).
  - Pr. Abd El Wahab El Messiri.
  - Dr. Adnan Takriti (Arab Federation of Psychiatry)
  - Dr. Amer Hossin (President of Arabmed-UK).
  - Dr. Rafeea Ghobash, President of Arabian Gulf University
  - Dr. Mamdouh EL-Adl (BAPA secretary).
  - Dr. Ahmed Al Ansary (Conference Vice president, Bahrain)

9.30 – 10.30: Plenary Lecture

- Chair: Rafeea Ghobash (Bahrain)
- Speaker: Pr. Ahmed Okasha (Egypt): Augmentation Strategies of Antidepressants

10.30 – 11.00: Tea/ Coffee

11.00 – 13.00: **Special Symposium:** Effects of Israeli Occupation on Mental Health of Palestinians and their Healthcare Under Israeli Occupation: Working Towards Equity in Care.

- Chair: Dr. Salih EL-Hilu (Consultant Psychiatrist, UK)
- Co-chair: Professor M K Al Haddad (Professor & Head of Psychiatry Dept., Arabian Gulf University, Bahrain).
- Speakers:
  - Pr. Abd El Wahab El Messiri (Emeritus Professor of Comparative Literature, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt): The Zionist View of The Self & of The Other.
  - Pr. Alean Al-Krenawi (Professor & Chair of University Dept of Social Work, West Bank)
  - Dr. Mamdouh EL-Adl (Consultant Psychiatrist, UK): A Nation Under Occupation; Inequity in Care Under Israeli Occupation).
  - Dr. Hosam Hassan (PhD in International Law): Responsibility of The Occupying Power under The International Law.

## DAY 1: LUNCH & PRAYER (13.00–14.00)

### DAY 1: AFTERNOON

14.00 – 14.45: Plenary Lecture

- Chair: Dr. Abdul Majeed Mohamed (Consultant Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, UK)
- Speaker: Pr. M. K. Al-Haddad (Professor & Head of Psychiatry Dept, Arabian Gulf University): Arab Psychiatry: Past, Present and The Future.

14.45 – 16.15: Symposia 1, 2, 3

*Symposium 1: Anxiety & Depression; two sides of one coin*

- Chair: Dr. Ahmed Shoka, Consultant Psychiatrist, UK.
- Co-Chair: Dr. Hameed Hussain, Consultant Psychiatrist, Bahrain.
- Speakers:
  - Dr. A. Shoka (Consultant Psychiatrist, UK) Anxiety: An Overlooked Disorder.
  - Dr. Redwan El-Khayat (Consultant Psychiatrist, UK) Guidelines for treating Depression.
  - Dr. Mamdouh EL-Adl (Consultant Psychiatrist, UK) Which Antidepressant?

*Symposium 2: Against All Odds: Rebuilding The Mental Health Service in Iraq*

- Chair: Dr. Mohamed Al-Uzri, Consultant Psychiatrist & Senior Lecturer, Leicester University, UK
- Co-Chair: Dr. Fadhel Al Nasheet, Consultant Psychiatrist, Bahrain
- Speakers:
  - Dr. Sabah Sadik (Consultant Psychiatrist & Medical Director, UK and Director of Mental Health in Iraq): Rebuilding of MH Services in Iraq
  - Dr. Majid Al-Yassiri (Consultant Psychiatrist, UK): Centre for Victims of Torture; The Role of NGOs.
  - Dr. Abdul-Majeed Mohammed (Consultant C&A Psychiatry): Child Mental Health Needs & Services in Iraq.
  - Dr. Ali Abbas (Consultant Psychiatrist, Iraq): MHA IN Iraq

*Miscellaneous session 1 (Free Oral)*

- Chair: Dr. Saad Khalaf, Consultant Psychiatrist, UK
- Co-Chair: Dr. Adel Al Offi, Consultant Psychiatrist
- Speakers:
  - Dr. Saad Khalaf: An Attempt to Forecast Old Age Psychiatry and Depression in the Arab World
  - Dr. Ehab Hegazy (UK): A Clinical Case: Pre-senile Dementia

- Dr. Sharmila Sindhuri (UK): A Clinical Case; Augmentation or Polypharmacy?
- Dr. Khalil Ajel (UK): Schizophrenia & Metabolic Syndrome
- Dr. Mufeed Raof (Iraq): PANSS; Preparation of an Arabic Version
- Dr. Hamdy Moselhy (UK): Early Trauma may increase the risk of PTSD among Opiate Dependent patients.

16.15 – 16.30: Tea/Coffee

16.30 – 18.00: Workshops 1, 2, 3, 4

*Workshop 1: Spirituality in Psychiatric Practice and Psychotherapeutic Intervention*

Workshop Lead:

- Dr. Mohamed Omar Salem, Ass. Professor of Psychiatry, Al Ain Medical School, UAE.
- Dr. Aisha Hamdan, Ass Professor, Sharja University, UAE.

*Workshop 2: CBT in OCD: Beyond Exposure & Response Prevention*

Workshop Lead: Dr. Ali Isa AlFaraj, Psychiatrist, ( UK)

*Workshop 3: ECT: Recent Advances in ECT Practice*

Workshop Lead: Dr. Majid Al-Yassiri, Consultant of Old Age Psychiatry & ECT Lead, (UK).

*Workshop 4: Doing a Forensic Assessment*

Workshop Lead: Dr. Roy Lubit, Consultant Psychiatrist, (USA)

**DAY 1: EVENING**

19.00 – 19.30: Reception

19.30 – 21.30: Meeting

21.30 – 23.00: Dinner

**Together for a better future: A Meeting of Hearts & Minds;**  
**Moderator:** Dr. Mamdouh EL-Adl

- **Meeting with:**
  1. Pr. Abd EL Wahab Messiri
  2. Pr. Ahmed Okasha
  3. Pr. Mohamed K Al Haddad
  3. Pr. Alean Al-Krenawi

This session is in Arabic language and includes: Short speeches by the guests, Questions + Answers, Dinner.

**DAY 2: SUNDAY 16/04/2006**

**DAY 2: MORNING**

8.30 – 9.00: Arrival, Tea & Coffee

9.00 – 10.00: Plenary Lecture:

- **Chair:** Dr Adnan Takriti (Jordan)
- **Speaker:** Pr. Abd El Wahab El Messiri (Egypt): Freud between the modern Western Civilisation & the Ancient Jewish Kabala.

10.00 – 10.30: Tea & Coffee

10.30 – 12.30: Symposia 3, 4 and Miscellaneous session 2 (Free Oral)

*Symposium 3: First Episode Psychosis (FEP): Do we need more?*

- **Chair:** Dr. M. O. Salem, Ass Professor, Al-Ain, UAE
- **Co-chair:** Dr. Hameed Husain
- **Speakers:**
  - Dr. M. EL-Adl (Consultant Psychiatrist, UK): FEP: Factors Associated with Delayed Access to Care in a Rural Egyptian Setting
  - Dr. M. O. Salem (Ass Professor in Psychiatry, UAE): FEP: Outcome in UAE, a Retrospective Study
  - Dr. M. EL-Adl (Consultant Psychiatrist, UK): FEP: Primary Care Experience & Implications to Service Development; a Survey of GPs.
  - Dr. Ahmed Shoka (Consultant Psychiatrist, UK): Adherence to Medication

*Symposium 4: Interface between Psychiatry & Medicine*

- **Chair:** Dr. Mohamed Omar (Consultant Physician, Saudi Arabia).
- **Co-chair:** Dr. Ehab Hegazi (Consultant Psychiatrist, UK)
- **Speakers:** TBC

*Miscellaneous 2 (Free Oral)*

- **Chair:** Dr. Huda Marhoon (Cairperson of Psychiatric Hospital, Bahrain)
- **Co-chair:** Dr. Charlotte Kamel (Consultant Psychiatrist, Bahrain)
- **Speakers:**
  - Dr. Adnan Takriti (Consultant Psychiatrist, Jordan): Family Violence & Psychiatric Disorders
  - Dr. Khalid Mansour (Consultant Forensic Psychiatrist, UK): Autistic Traits in Individuals with Normal Intellectual Level & Associated Psychological Distress: A Pilot Study in an Arabic Culture.
  - Dr. Amer Hosin (PhD, UK) Culture shock & the process of mental health adjustment & vulnerability in the host culture: Trans-cultural psychiatry & psychology perspectives. / صدمة الأختراب والصحة النفسية / وعملية التأقلم في المجتمع الجديد
  - Dr. Sana Hawamdeh (Ass Professor, University of Sharjah): Postpartum Depression: A Qualitative Study of The experience of a Group of Arabic-Canadian Women.
  - Dr. Mohamed Alzeer (GCMHP, Gaza, Palestine): The impact of Gender of the Newborn on Mental Health of Palestinian Women.
  - Dr. Amer Hosin (Ph, UK): Prevalence of childhood disorders.

**DAY 2: LUNCH & PRAYER (12.30 – 13.30)**

**DAY 2: AFTERNOON**

13.30 – 14.15: Plenary Lecture:

- **Chair:** Dr. Ahmed Al Ansari, Consultant Psychiatrist, Bahrain
- **Speaker:** Dr. C Sarathchandra, Consultant Psychiatrist, UK: Cannabis and Psychosis: an update

14.15 – 15.45: Symposia 5, 6 and Miscellaneous session 3 (Free oral)

*Symposium 5: Doctor-Patient Relationship: Towards a Balanced View*

- **Chair:** Dr. Tarek Elgohry, Consultant Psychiatrist, UK

- **Co-chair:** Dr. Ahmed Soliman, Consultant Psychiatrist, UK
- **Speakers:**
  - Dr. Hamdy Moselhy, Consultant Psychiatrist, UK : Patient's rights – Doctor's Responsibility
  - Pr. Ahmed Ammar, Professor of Neurosurgery, Saudi Arabia: Patient's rights – Doctor's rights, is there a conflict?
  - Dr. Mamdouh EL-Adl, Consultant Psychiatrist, UK : Doctor Patient Relationship: Towards a Balanced view.

#### *Symposium 6: Military Psychiatry*

- **Chair:** Dr. Mark Tarn, Lieutenant Colonel, British Army.
- **Co-chair:** Dr. Numan Ali, Consultant Psychiatrist, Iraq.
- **Speakers:**
  - Ben Campion (Senior Nursing Officer, RAF, UK): We Learn: The Evolution of British Military Psychiatry
  - Dr. Trevor Hicks (Consultant Psychiatrist, RAF, UK): History of PTSD in the Military
  - Dr. Numan Ali (Consultant Psychiatrist, Iraq): War & Mental Health: Lessons from Iraq.

#### *Miscellaneous 3 (Free Oral)*

- **Chair:** Dr. Mahdi Al Qahtani, Consultant Psychiatrist, Saudi Arabia
- **Co-Chair:** Dr. Wa-il Abohendy, Ass. Professor of Psychiatry, Egypt
- **Speakers:**
  - Dr. Nadia Dabbagh (MRCPsych, UK): Suicide in Palestine: A Narrative of Despair.
  - Dr. Samir Qouta (Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, Palestine): Trauma & Mental Health: EMDR in a Palestinian Culture
  - Alean Al-Krenawi, PhD.: Common mental health disorders among Arab-Palestinian minority in Israel;
  - Dr. Wa-il Abu Hendy (Professor of Psychiatry, Egypt): Prevalence of Psychiatric Emergencies Presenting to Emergency Department in Sharkia, Egypt.
  - Dr. Salah Eid (Consultant Psychiatrist, Kuwait): Psychiatric Assessment in a Forensic Setting over 2 years; A retrospective case notes based study'
  - Dr. Kamaledin Mohamed (Consultant Psychiatrist, UK): New Ways of Working For Psychiatrists: The Functional Model of Specialist Working.

#### **14.15 – 15.45: Miscellaneous 4 (Free Oral)**

- **Chair:** Dr. Charlotte Kamel, Consultant Psychiatrist, Bahrain
- **Co-Chair:** Dr. Abdel Nabi Derbas, Consultant Psychiatrist, Bahrain
- **Speakers:**
  - Dr. Adel Al-Offi (Consultant Psychiatrist, Bahrain): A Comparative Study of Functional Disability between Psychogeriatric Patients & Residents of Old People's Homes.
  - Pr. F. AL-Nasir (Dept of Community Medicine, Gulf University): Levels of Disability among the Elderly in institutionalised & Home based care in Bahrain.

- Dr. Alaa AL-Saddadi (Senior Registrar, Bahrain): Effect of Gender on Symptomatology & mode of Onset of Schizophrenia in a sample of Bahraini Patients.
- Dr. A AL-Faraj (Senior Registrar, Bahrain): Prevalence of Positive & Negative Symptoms of Schizophrenia in a sample of Bahraini Patients
- Dr. A. AL-Garf (Consultant in Primary Care, Bahrain): Psychiatric Morbidity in Primary Care.
- Dr. M. Abdul Karim (Consultant Psychiatrist, Bahrain): Incidence of Schizophrenia at first admission in Bahrain.

**15.45 – 16.00: Tea & Coffee**

**16.00 – 17.30: Workshops 5, 6, 7 & 8**

*W 5: Schema (basic assumptions) & perspective of change.*  
Lead: Dr. Redwan El-Khayat (Consultant Psychiatrist, UK)

*W 6: PTSD Assessment & Management*  
Lead: Dr. Roy Lubit (Consultant, USA)

*W 7: Exposure of Children to Trauma in a War Zone*  
Lead: Abdelaziz Thabet (Ass. Professor of Psychiatry, Palestine)

*W 8: Cognitive Restructuring – Working with Muslim Clients*  
Lead: Dr. Mohammed Sadiq (Consultant Psychologist, Canada)

#### **DAY 2: EVENING**

**20.30 – 22.30: Dinner**

#### **DAY 3: MONDAY 17/04/2006**

#### **DAY 3: MORNING**

**9.00 – 9.30: Arrival, Coffee & Tea**

**9.30 – 10.30: Plenary Lecture:**

- **Chair:** Pr. M. K. A. I. Haddad, Head of Psychiatry Dept., AGU, Bahrain
- **Speaker:** Dr Mohamed Al-Uzri (Consultant & Senior Lecturer, UK): Cognitive Functions in Schizophrenia

**10.30 – 11.00: Tea & Coffee**

**11.00 – 12.30: Symposia & Workshops**

#### *Miscellaneous Session 5 (Free Oral)*

- **Chair:** Dr.Hameed Hussain, Consultant Psychiatrist, Bahrain
- **Co-Chair:** Dr. Salah Eid, Consultant Psychiatrist, Kuwait
- **Speakers:**
  1. Utilisation of Psychotropic Drugs in Patients of Long Stay Wards: Dr. Fatma EL Hefny, Psychiatrist, (Bahrain)
  2. Efficacy of Clozapine in Treatment of Chronic Resistant Schizophrenia: Dr. Shubbar Qaheri (Bahrain)
  3. Oral Health Status and Need of Hospitalized Psychiatric Patients: A Literature Review, Paula Parise, RDH, Bahrain
  4. Neurobiological Correlates of Panic Disorder & Agoraphobia: Pr. Nayar Usha (Bahrain)



- 5. Dr. Bayo Anjorin (SpR in Psychiatry, UK): OSCE in Training
- 6. Dr. Mahmoud Awaara, (SpR in Psychiatry, UK), Patient Satisfaction

**Miscellaneous Session 6 (Free Oral)**

- **Chair:** Dr. Sabah Sadik, Consultant Psychiatrist, UK
- **Co-Chair:** Dr. Mona Al Sawaaf, Consultant Psychiatrist, Saudi Arabia
- **Speakers:**
  1. Dr. Charlotte Kamel (Bahrain): Aspects of Somatisation in Bahraini Patients.
  2. Dr. Ahmed Ezzat (Consultant Psychiatrist, UAE): Depression among End Stage Renal Disease Patients.
  3. Dr. A. Nabi Derbas (Bahrain): A Ten years Follow up of Heroin Users in Bahrain.
  4. Dr. A. S. Khashaba (Bahrain): Depressive symptoms among HIV Positive Drug Users in Bahrain
  5. A. Nabi Derbas (Bahrain): Factors associated with Immediate Relapse among Bahrain Heroin Users.
  6. Asma Masri-Jana, M.S. (USA): The Impact of the Explicit Inclusion of Islam in Counselling.
  7. Dr. Mahmoud Awara, SpR in Psychiatry, UK: Spirituality & Psychiatric Assessment.

**Workshops 9, 10 & 11:**

**W9: The Phenomenon of Violence as perceived by Palestinian School Pupils (aged 14-17 years) in The West Bank, Palestine**

Leader: Dr. Mahmoud Sehwal (Consultant Psychiatrist, Palestine), Khader Rasras (Consultant Psychologist, Palestine).

**W10: Physical Healthcare of Patients Treated with Antipsychotics**

Leader: Dr. Ahmed Shoka (Consultant Psychiatrist, UK)

**W11: Doctor-Patient Relationship**

Leaders:

1. Pr. Ahmed Ammar (Saudi Arabia)
2. Dr. Hamdy Mselhy (Consultant Psychiatrist, UK)
3. Dr. Mamdouh EL-Adl (Consultant Psychiatrist, UK)

**12.00 – 13.00: Article 14 & Specialist Register: Dr. C Sarathchandra (Informal Discussion, please book a place at registration desk)**

**DAY 3: LUNCH & PRAYER (13.00 – 14.00)**

**14.00 – 16.00: Closing Ceremony & Announcements BAPA-AGPA next meeting (Summer 2007, London) Closure & Departure.**

**ARAB PSY LINKS**

**الجمعية اللبنانية للدراسات النفسية**



[www.filnafs.com/alep.html](http://www.filnafs.com/alep.html)

**موقع البروفيسور يحيى الرخاوي**



[www.rakhawy.org](http://www.rakhawy.org)

**المركز العربي للطب المسند**



[www.arabicebm.com](http://www.arabicebm.com)

**"مجانيين" الصحة النفسية للجميع**



[www.maganin.com](http://www.maganin.com)

## مؤتمر الإرشاد في الدول العربية 2006

نمضي قدما لنصنع المستقبل

كليات التقنية العليا بالشارقة (كلية الطالبات)

2-3 ماي 2006 - الشارقة الإمارات

## دعوة للمشاركة

❖ طرق وأدوات تقييم تتناسب مع منطقة الخليج

" نمضي قدما

2006

لنصنع المستقبل".

90

❖ معايير ممارسة مهنة الإرشاد

30

❖ العناية الذاتية لمحترفي مهنة الإرشاد

❖ النماذج الدولية وأنظمة ممارسة مهنة الإرشاد

2006/05/04

2006/05/01

❖ البناء النظري الذي يناسب مهنة الإرشاد في العالم العربي

## موضوعات المؤتمر

❖ تطوير الإرشاد الشخصي والمهني للمؤسسات

❖ الابتكار في ممارسة مهنة الإرشاد: البرامج والتدريب

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للاسترشاد

( 2006 )

/ : 5585353-6

nawal.majeed@hct.ac.ae :

التحديات التي تواجه مهنة الإرشاد والنتيجة عن اختلاف الثقافات، النوع، الإعاقات، المعتقدات الدينية والهوية

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ePsydict C – COMPLETE Edition ( CD ) Arabic English French - French English Arabic - English Arabic French



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

## RELATION THÉRAPEUTIQUE ET MÉDICAMENTS EN PSYCHIATRIE

« Rencontres Interpsies »

Organisées par l'ATPEP

LE 7, 8, 9 JUILLET 2006 À HÔTEL SOL AZUR, HAMMAMET (TUNISIE)

Tel / Fax 0033 467 423 231 ou 0033 609 560 603

### ▪ Première annonce

La psychiatrie est une discipline médicale à part entière. Son champ, de conception relativement récente, articulé à la notion de Sujet s'étend sur tous les registres de la souffrance somato-psychique et psycho-comportementale. Sa pratique est caractérisée par une constante dans la rencontre avec le patient : la relation intersubjective, base de toute approche thérapeutique.

Pour autant l'on constate que cette disposition capitale, bien que consubstantielle en situation de consultation, tend progressivement à être voilée, perçue comme obsolète, par les tenants d'un modernisme positiviste au nom d'un déferlement de médicaments, les neuromédiateurs, rivalisant sur le marché au prix d'une recherche moléculaire sophistiquée à l'indéniable efficacité.

Devant cette évolution à la fois historique, scientifique, épistémologique et, par conséquent, clinique, plusieurs questions se posent qui suggèrent nos « Rencontres Interpsies » :

- Peut-on imaginer que ce que l'on appelle aujourd'hui chimiothérapie puisse un jour venir subvertir le fondement de relation thérapeutique en psychiatrie, qu'elle soit verbale ou médiatisée, au point d'en neutraliser son inter subjectivité ?
- Souci constant du praticien, comment aborder la palette des approches soignantes, des plus relationnelles aux plus médicamenteuses, pour que d'un effet de synergie ou d'alliance thérapeutique on ne passe pas à une forme contreproductive du soin ?
- Elixirs doux, drogues à effet de dépendance, poisons redoutables ou remèdes salvateurs, les médicaments n'ont-ils pas toujours pris leur véritable identité en fonction de la relation thérapeutique qui les sous-tend ?

Pour aborder ces questions de pratiques cliniques nous accueillerons, au cours de plusieurs Tables Rondes, des intervenants qualifiés ainsi que des psychiatres d'exercice privé.

- **Pr. Jean-Philippe Boulenger**, Chef du Service de Psychiatrie Adulte au CHU de Montpellier, psychopharmacologue ;

- **Dr Hervé Granier**, psychiatre, psychanalyste, Clinique Stella, Montpellier – Vérargues ;

- **Dr Patrick Lemoine**, psychiatre, psychopharmacologue, clinique groupe ORPEA, Lyon auteur du livre « Le mystère du placebo » (Ed. Odile Jacob, 1996)

### ▪ Pré programme des « Rencontres Interpsies » (susceptibles de modifications d'horaires)

- Jeudi soir 6 et vendredi matin 7 juillet 2006 : arrivées et transferts, installation dans les hôtels
- Vendredi après-midi libre ; soirée réunion du Comité International ALFAPSY
- Samedi matin de 10h à 13h et après-midi de 17h à 20h, Tables Rondes des « Rencontres »
- Samedi soir : dîner et animation festive
- Dimanche : journée libre et transferts de retours

### ▪ Fiche de pré enregistrement

#### Inscription professionnelle

- Nom, prénom
- Exercice professionnel

#### Personne(s) accompagnante(s)

- Nom, prénom

#### Adresse de correspondance

- Postale
- Tel.
- Fax
- Email

#### Modalités de voyage

- Choix personnel ou Agence Bos Voyages

#### Modalités d'hébergement (choix entre les 3 hôtels proposés ci-dessus dans le programme)

- Sol Azur Beach
- Royal Azur
- Bel Azur

### ▪ Renseignements, enregistrements et inscriptions auprès de :

ALFAPSY, « Rencontres Interpsies »

Allée du Pioch Redon, 34430 St Jean de Védas

Tel / Fax 0033 467 423 231 ou 0033 609 560 603

#### ▪ Tarifs

- droits simples professionnels : .... 100 euros
- adhérents d'Associations membres d'ALFAPSY : 70 euros
- adhérents « Personnes Physiques » d'ALFAPSY : 50 euros

Hébergement sur place dans le groupe des hôtels Azur, Sol Azur, Royal Azur et Bel Azur, aux tarifs suivants, en Dinars Tunisiens (compter 15 DT pour 10 €):

Conditions par Jour & par Personne	Royal Azur 5*	Sol Azur Beach 4*	Bel Azur 3*
Demi Pension en Demi Double	62	54	42
Demi Pension en Single	89	77	60

#### ▪ Conditions de voyage

Les transferts entre Tunis aéroport et Hammamet seront gracieusement assurés par l'organisation en place. Les vols d'aller et retour à Tunis sont à la charge des participants.

L'Agence Bos Voyages (tel 0033 467 692 069) de Montpellier est en capacité de recueillir les demandes pour établir les tarifs les plus étudiés.

Aucune formalité particulière n'est demandée pour entrer sur le territoire tunisien ; seul le **passport, en cours de validité, est obligatoire.**

#### ▪ Suppléments éventuellement souhaités

Extensions de voyages et/ou d'hébergements  
Avant ou après les « Rencontres », à Hammamet ou ailleurs en Tunisie.

### المجلة العربية للطب النفسي



[www.arabpsynet.com/Journals/AJP/index.ajp.htm](http://www.arabpsynet.com/Journals/AJP/index.ajp.htm)

### المجلة الإلكترونية لشبكة العلوم النفسية



APNeJournal INDEX

<http://www.arabpsynet.com/apn.journal/index-apn.htm>

### مجلة الإنسان والتطور



[www.arabpsynet.com/Journals/ME/index.me.htm](http://www.arabpsynet.com/Journals/ME/index.me.htm)

### مجلة الثقافة النفسية المتخصصة



[www.arabpsynet.com/Journals/ICP/index.icp.htm](http://www.arabpsynet.com/Journals/ICP/index.icp.htm)

### مجلة الطفولة العربية



[www.arabpsynet.com/Journals/JAC/index.jac.htm](http://www.arabpsynet.com/Journals/JAC/index.jac.htm)

### المجلة المصرية للطب النفسي



[www.arabpsynet.com/Journals/EJP/index.ejp.htm](http://www.arabpsynet.com/Journals/EJP/index.ejp.htm)

# 19th World Congress of Psychotherapy

In conjunction with: 12TH MALAYSIAN CONFERENCE ON PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE

## WELL BEING ACROSS CULTURES : PSYCHOTHERAPY IN A BIOLOGICAL ERA

### 2nd Announcement

22nd – 26 th August 2006 – Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

[www.2006wcp-mcpm.com](http://www.2006wcp-mcpm.com) - [infowcp@icem.com](mailto:infowcp@icem.com)

#### Welcome Message from the Organizing Chairpersons:

**“Selamat Datang!”** In the Malaysian National Language, that means, **“Welcome”**. The Malaysian Psychiatric Association and the International Federation for Psychotherapy warmly welcome you to the 19th World Congress of Psychotherapy in Kuala Lumpur. We in Malaysia feel honoured to have been given the task of organizing this Congress and welcome delegates to contribute their expertise interact with colleagues from other parts of the world and simply enjoy both the scientific and the social aspects of the conference.

The world is shrinking. Events and ideas from one region of the globe that in the past took ages to filter across to other regions are now presented to us at the touch of a key. The effects of globalization and the influence of technology have served to reduce the gaps that existed between peoples. Consequently, there is increasing familiarity with ideas that were once rejected as foreign. Therapies, Eastern and Western, have crossed continents. It is in such a climate that we meet to share, to learn and to form bridges.

We hope this congress will be a catalyst in the process of bridge building not only cross-culturally but also within the caring professions of psychotherapy/counselling and psychiatry. With advances in neurobiology, with the ever-increasing number of newer psychopharmacologic agents there is a considerable risk of losing the human being among his neurotransmitters! We believe the presentations will help to advance a more holistic and integrated approach to health and wellbeing.

See you in Kuala Lumpur in August.

**T. Maniam Ulrich Schnyder** - President MPA, Chairperson  
**Ulrich Schnyder** - President IFP, Co-chairperson

#### Organizing Committee:

T. Maniam / Abdul Kadir Abu Bakar / Philip George / Mohd Fadzillah Abdul Razak / Yen Teck Hoe / Salina Abdul Aziz / Siti Nor Aizah / Azhar Md. Zain / Mohd Daud / Norliza Che Mi / Rajinder Singh/ Low Mi Yen / Rajinder Singh

#### Scientific Program Committee:

Azhar Md. Zain / Abdul Kadir Abu Bakar / Mohd Fadzillah Abdul Razak / Salina Abdul Aziz / Sarfraz Manzoor Husain / Philip George / Zubaidah Jamil / Alvin Ng Lai Oon / Siti Nor Aizah Ahmad / Muhd. Najib Alwi / Toh Chin Lee / Bharati Vengadasalam / Brian Ho Kong Wai / Teoh Hsien-Jin / Mahadir Ahmad / Hanizam Abd. Ghani / Low Mi Yen / Yen Teck Hoe

#### International Advisory Board :

- Douglas Kong (Singapore)
- David Orinsky (USA)
- Wolfgang Senf (Germany)
- Mechthild Neises (Germany)
- Kang Suk-Hun (Korea)
- Lee Jung-Kug (Korea)
- Michael Robertson (Australia)
- Gunnar Gotestam (Norway)
- Sidney Bloch (Australia)
- Sandy MacFarlane (Australia)
- Tsutomu Sakuta (Japan)
- Chris Freeman (United Kingdom)
- Carol Ryff (USA)

- Edna Foa (USA)
- Chiara Ruini (USA)
- Michael Nicholas (Australia)
- Anthony Ang (United Kingdom)

#### Proposed Scientific Program :

##### 22nd August 2006 (Tuesday)

#### 8.30 – 12.00 : Pre-conference Workshops

1. IPT for Depression & PTSD
2. Issues Facing Men in Today's World
3. Drug Addiction
4. Working with Borderlines
5. Sexual Dysfunction
6. CBT for Psychosis
7. Clay / Play Therapy
8. ADHD
9. Well-being therapy
10. Group psychotherapy

##### 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2006 (Wednesday)

**8.30 – 10.00: Opening Ceremony and Keynote Address**  
(Evidence-based Research in Psychotherapy - Norman S.)

**10.00 – 10.30: Tea break**

**12.00 – 14.30: Lunch Symposium (Janssen-Cilag) : Long-Acting Antipsychotic : Optimising Outcome/Poster Sessions**

16.00 – 16.30: Tea break

19.00: Gala Dinner and Launch of South Asia Forum – Malaysian Chapter

**WCP:**

10.30 – 12.00:

- Accelerated Behaviour Cognitive Therapy (Genevieve Milns (L) (Alvin)
- Group Psychotherapy (L) (Christer Sandahl)
- Adolescent Population (L) (Toh CL)

14.30 -16.00 :

- Psychotherapy in Pediatric Setting (L) (Teoh)
- Art/Play/Sand-tray therapy (L) (S)
- Psychotherapy for sexual issues (L) (Vivienne Cass)

16.30 – 17.30: Plenary: Well-being therapy (Carol Ryff)

**MCPM:**

10.30 – 12.00: General Symposium1: Depression (Organon)

1. Depression in Primary Care –Treating it Early and Treating it Right
2. New Strategies in treatment of depression
3. Psychosocial aspect of management in depression

14.30 – 16.00 : General symposium 2: Bipolar Disorder (Astra Zeneca)

1. Long Term treatment in bipolar disorder
2. Psychosocial treatment in bipolar disorder

16.30 – 17.30: Concurrent sessions:

1. Neuropsychiatry
2. Liaison psychiatry
3. Child psychiatry

#### 24th August 2006 (Thursday)

08.30 – 10.00: Plenary: Phenomenology and Philosophy in psychotherapy (Bing Kimura)

10.00 – 10.30: Tea Break

12.00 – 14.30: Lunch symposium (Novartis) Returning to functional abilities: The role of cognitive enhancers in dementia/poster sessions

16.00 – 16.30: Tea Break

19.00: Dinner symposium

**WCP:**

10.30 – 12.00 :

- Psychotherapy in family issues (L)
- Marital/Couple therapy (L)
- Psychotherapy in Managing Patients with chronic pain – Malaysian experience (S) (Zubaidah Jamil)

14.30 – 16.00:

- Psychotherapy for victims of child abuse and domestic violence (L)
- Tao therapy (L) (Rhee)
- Transcultural aspects in psychotherapy (L) (Tan Eng Kong)

16.30 – 17.30: Plenary

- Motivational self-help program: harm or help? (Douglas Kong)

17.30 – 18.30: IFP Board Meeting

**MCPM:**

10.30 – 12.00: General symposium 3:

- Anxiety disorders (Solvay)
- Neural plasticity and stress
- Understanding the neurobiological basis and its treatment implications

14.30 – 16.00: General symposium 4:

- Treating bipolar depression (GSK)

16.30 – 17.30: Concurrent sessions:

1. Free papers
2. Community psychiatry
3. Forensic psychiatry

#### 25th August 2006 (Friday)

08.30 – 10.00: Plenary

- Borderline personality disorder-Psychotherapy and neurophysiological perspectives (Meares)

10.00 – 10.30: Tea Break

12.00 – 14.30: Lunch symposium (Lundbeck) : Recovery in depression/Poster session

16.00 – 16.30: Tea break

19.00: Dinner symposium

**WCP:**

10.30 – 12.00: Psychotherapy:

- Art or Science (L) (Tan Eng Kong)
- Psychotherapy for Suicidal patients (L)
- Psychotherapy in immigrant population (L)

14.30 – 16.00:

- Psychotherapy with HIV and AIDS patients (S) (Christopher Lee, HIV counsellors)
- Psychotherapy for victims of violence and aggression (L) (Azhar)
- Personal construct therapy (Najib)

16.30 – 17.30: Plenary:

- Practicing psychodynamic psychotherapy from asian perspective (Anthony Ang)

**MCPM:**

10.30 – 12.00: General symposium 5:

- Treatment effectiveness in schizophrenia (Eli Lily)

14.30 – 16.00: Biennial General: Meeting of MPA

#### 26th August 2006 (Saturday)

**WCP:**

08.30 – 10.00: Plenary: Meet-the-experts session

10.00 – 10.30: Tea Break

10.30 – 12.00: Asian regional perspective in psychotherapy religion, culture and spirituality (S) (Azhar, Douglas Kong)

12.00 – 14.30: Closing ceremony

- **Abstract submission form** : deadline for receipt of abstracts 31<sup>st</sup> March 2006
  - Presenting author details: .....
  - Last name: .....
  - First name: .....
  - Institution: .....

- Mailing address: .....
- City: .....
- State/Province: .....
- Country: .....
- Telephone (country code/city code/number) .....
- Fax (country code/city code/number) .....
- Email: .....
- Please indicate your preference for presentation as:  
Paper; Poster; Either .....
- Please indicate conference session: WCP or MCPM  
.....
- General subject of presentation (e.g. forensic, learning  
disability) .....

**Abstract instruction:** Abstract title at top; authors; institution;  
abstract content (max 300 words)

• **Address all submissions to :**

Mail from the webpage : [www.2006wcp-mcpm.com](http://www.2006wcp-mcpm.com)  
Fax : The Secretariat 19th WCP, fax no. 603-20260128  
Regular mail : The Secretariat 19th WCP c/o ICEM Sdn  
Bhd , Unit 3.2, 3rd Flr, Wisma Concorde, 2, Jalan Sultan  
Ismail, 50250 Kuala Lumpur

• **The Scientific programme committee (SPC)**

The Scientific programme committee (SPC) is pleased to invite interested participants to send abstracts for presentation as free papers or posters. Papers explore psychotherapy issues in other fields and categories such as the ones listed below are also sought:

- Adherence
- Aging
- AIDS/HIV
- Alcohol/Smoking/Substance abuse
- Asthma and pulmonary disorders
- Cancer
- Cardiovascular disease
- Chronic fatigue and somatoform disorders
- Diabetes, metabolism, nutrition, obesity and eating disorders
- Gastrointestinal, dermatological and psychophysiological disorders
- Gender and Women's health
- Health behaviours
- Health systems, policy and economics
- Illness/Illness affect/Illness behaviour
- Pain, Musculoskeletal and neuromuscular disorders
- Psychological, somatic problems and quality of life
- Stress, psychophysiology and psycho-immunology
- Violence, Victimization and PTSD
- Work-related health
- Others

Abstracts must be single-spaced, font size 12, Time New Roman in Word format.

Abstracts must be written in English.

The abstract must not exceed 300 words.

The abstract must not contain bibliographical references, images, tables, diagrams, graphs or appendices.

Abstracts on quantitative research must be presented in the following structured format:

- Abstract title (not more than 20 words)
- Author(s) and author affiliation(s)
- Aims
- Background review
- Methods
- Results
- Conclusions (avoid evasive statements like "the findings will be discussed")
- Acknowledgements – this include grant support (including the grant number) and disclosure of any financial relationship the author(s) may have with the manufacturer / supplier of any commercial products or services related to the work reported in the abstract

Abstracts on qualitative research can be adjusted but are expected to follow explicitly similar structure outlined for the quantitative ones.

Acceptance of a paper for presentation does not imply any commitment on the part of the organizing committee to provide financial assistance to the presenter. Only registered participants, who have paid their registration fees, shall be permitted to present their papers.

The presenting author is required to ensure that all co-authors are aware of the content of the abstract before submission to the secretariat.

Submissions are accepted on the understanding that the work has been performed with the permission of any relevant ethical or legislative body.

The presenting author is required to fill in abstract submission cover sheet to facilitate future correspondence.

• **Abstract selection and presentation**

A panel of faculty members will review abstracts and results will be forwarded to the corresponding author.

Accepted abstracts will be presented as posters and will be published in the Book of abstracts.

Instructions for preparation of posters will be sent together with notification of acceptance.

Authors will be notified by March 30, 2006 as to whether their abstract has been accepted.

• **Invited speaker presentations:**

Abstracts for invited speaker presentations must be submitted according to the instructions above and should be received by the general abstract deadline of March 1, 2006. Please indicate on the website abstract form that the abstract is for your invited lecture.

• **Important Dates**

- Deadline for submission of Abstracts 31st March 2006
- Early Registration 15th May 2006
- Late Registration After 15th May 2006 - Additional US \$50.00
- Cancellation Before 15th June 2006 -of Registration 50% Refund
- Cancellation After 15th June 2006 -of Registration No Refund
- Registration fees will be based on a sliding scale according to World Bank Economic Categories
- Congress Website: [www.2006wcp-mcpm.com](http://www.2006wcp-mcpm.com)

• **Secretariat :**

C/O ICEM SDN BHD  
Unit 3.2, 3rd Floor, Wisma Concorde, No. 2, Jalan Sultan Ismail,  
50250 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia  
Tel: 603 - 2026 0818 Fax: 603 - 2026 0128  
Email : [infowcp@icem.com](mailto:infowcp@icem.com)



### ▪ Congress Registration & Payment form:

Register online at [www.2006wcp-mcpm.com](http://www.2006wcp-mcpm.com) or complete this form and fax back to The secretariat, 19<sup>th</sup> WCP at 603-20260128.

#### • Contact Details:

- Title: Prof, Dr, Mr, Mrs, Ms .....
- Family & name .....
- First & middle name .....
- Organization / Institution .....
- Address .....
- City & State .....
- Postal & code Country .....
- Telephone .....
- Email .....
- Fax .....
- Dietary preference if any .....

Registration Fees	Early Registration by 15 May, 2006	Late Registration after 15 May 2006	Total Amount
Workshop registration			
Foreign delegates	100 \$	100 \$	
Malaysian delegates	RM 200	RM 200	

#### Conference registration

World Bank Economic Categories	Foreign Delegates		
A (High-income countries)	Member	550 \$	600 \$
	Non-member	600 \$	650 \$
B (Upper-middle-income countries)	Member	400 \$	450 \$
	Non-member	450 \$	500 \$
C/D (Lower-middle to Low income countries)	Member	200 \$	250 \$
	Non-member	250 \$	300 \$

#### Conference registration

Malaysian delegates: MPA member	RM 600	RM 700
Malaysian delegates: Non-MPA member	RM 650	RM 750

#### • Method of payment — Telegraphic Transfer:

Please make payment to: Malaysian Psychiatric Association  
HSBC Bank, 2, Leboh Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia A/c No:  
301-113031-001 Swift code: HBMBMYKL

Please kindly fax a copy of the telegraphic transfer bank slip  
once payment has been deposited, to 603-20260128.

#### • Hotel reservation form

Please print clearly in block capitals and return the completed  
form by or before 7 July 2006.

Fax to : Shangri-La Hotel, Kuala Lumpur  
Attention: Sharon Teo/ Patrick Oh  
E.mail: [Sharon.teo@shangri-la.com](mailto:Sharon.teo@shangri-la.com) or [patrick.oh@shangri-la.com](mailto:patrick.oh@shangri-la.com)  
Phone: (603) 20743596 / 20743511 Fax: (603) 20708616

Reservation should be made directly with **Shangri-La hotel, Kuala Lumpur** by returning this form to **fax number (6 03) 2070 8616** on or before **7 July 2006** with one night deposit. Any reservation request after this date will be subject to space availability basis. A special conference rate has been arranged for all participants. The above credit card number will serve to guarantee the room reservation and authorizes Shangri-La Hotel to charge one night of stay.

#### • Terms and Conditions :

- The guestroom will be released after **22 July 2006**, any room reservation made thereafter will be subject to hotel guest room availability.
- Any cancellation 7 days prior to arrival date is subject to a cancellation charge of one night's room rate for each room cancelled to the individual credit card account.
- Short stay will be charges for the full duration of stay as per the original booking.
- Should delegates with a guaranteed reservation not arrive on the scheduled date of arrival, a full length of stay per room charge will be levied to the individual guest for any no show on arrival date of confirmed bookings.
- **Check-In : 14.00 hours Check-Out : 1200 hours**

### ▪ Well Being Across Cultures : Psychotherapy in a Biological Era (22nd - 26th August 2006 • Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)

Malaysia is a veritable melting pot of the various Asian peoples blessed with cultural diversities. From Kuala Lumpur, a bustling metropolis full of skyscrapers, to quaint villages just minutes away, you will encounter.

Malaysians of every creed, keeping alive centuries-old traditions through their languages, beliefs, festivals, cuisine in harmonious co-existence.

Malaysia is located just north of the Equator, between Thailand and Singapore. It is home not only some of the world's most beautiful beaches and islands but also ancient rainforests and highlands with a plethora of exotic wildlife and plants. Nowhere else in Asia can you find such a delightful melting pot of races, with all their different beliefs and traditions? One beautiful characteristic of Malaysia is that it is truly Asian; as you can travel from a Malay village through an Indian neighbourhood to Chinatown and feel that, you have been to three separate countries!

Kuala Lumpur is the main gateway into the country. The epitome of progress, Kuala Lumpur is proof of the country's property. Having played host too many world-class meetings, conferences and exhibitions. Kuala Lumpur has many telecommunication system and multimedia facilities. Government related events, technological advancements and educational advancements in the areas of the Multimedia Super Corridor and many other would benefit from Kuala Lumpur's variety of services. Apart from there, KL is also a major entertainment centre with world-class accommodation and excellent shopping facilities serving mouth-watering food with a variety of places to see and things to do.

### المجلة الإلكترونية لشبكة العلوم النفسية

المجلد 2 - العدد الثامن 2005  
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### المجلة الإلكترونية لشبكة العلوم النفسية

المجلد 2 - العدد السابع 2005  
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## LA DIFFÉRENCE SEXUELLE

Rencontre du Groupe arabophone pour la psychanalyse

ORGANISÉ par  
LA SOCIÉTÉ PSYCHANALYTIQUE MAROCAINE

LES 10 -11 NOVEMBRE 2006 À RABAT - MAROC

## الإختلاف الجنسي

ملتقى مجموعة التحليل النفسي الناطقين بالعربية

تنظيم:  
جمعية التحليل النفسي المغربية

11-10 نوفمبر 2006 - الرباط، المغرب

### Argument

### دواعي الملتقى

La question de la différence sexuelle s'est trouvée, depuis Freud, au centre de débats psychanalytiques, philosophiques, anthropologiques, sociologiques, idéologiques et religieux. Loin d'être limitée à la différence anatomique, elle interroge l'organisation psychique, la sphère culturelle et sociale des individus.

Les critiques vis à vis de la psychanalyse ont tout particulièrement porté sur ce qu'on a appelé le « phallocentrisme » freudien. Elles ont donné lieu, entre autres, à un vaste débat entre culturalisme et universalisme. Par-delà l'anatomie, Lacan a rapporté la notion du Phallus au champ symbolique et ainsi au *désir qui structure l'identité sexuelle*. La question phallique s'en trouve dégagée de la forme patriarcale de la famille.

En Autriche, au début du siècle dernier, et plus tard en Angleterre, en France ou aux Etats-Unis, la notion de différence sexuelle n'a pas eu le même destin. Qu'en est-il dans le monde arabe et musulman ? Comment doit-on envisager l'identité culturelle : est-ce ce qui sépare ou ce qui fait surgir, au contraire, des invariants transculturels ? La religion joue-t-elle un rôle dans cette identité ?

Quelles peurs des femmes, quelles menaces constituent-elles contre la virilité et quels refoulements s'opèrent de façon spécifique en islam ? Soulignons que dans la tradition, il existe chez certains penseurs une subversion du discours théologique et normatif. Quelle place donner à l'anatomie dans cette configuration symbolique et comment penser la différence autrement qu'en termes d'inégalité ?

Dans certaines sociétés arabes et musulmanes, la modernité remet en question la soumission de la femme à l'autorité de l'homme, son confinement dans le rôle de reproduction et son exclusion de l'espace public. L'accès à cette modernité suppose un développement social, éducatif, culturel. Autant de facteurs qui, à côté de la religion, façonnent les individus. De ce point de vue, le travail des théologiens reste largement à faire en vue d'une relecture, non seulement des multiples interprétations de l'islam, mais aussi des autres religions monothéistes dans leurs rapports réciproques.

Les communications doivent parvenir au Comité Scientifique de la rencontre **au plus tard le 15 juin 2006**. Elles doivent être adressées à l'adresse suivante :

[k.elalj@wanadoopro.ma](mailto:k.elalj@wanadoopro.ma), <http://www.lienpsy.com>

[k.elalj@wanadoopro.ma](mailto:k.elalj@wanadoopro.ma), <http://www.lienpsy.com>

## 5ÈME CONFÉRENCE AFRICAINE DE PSYCHOTHÉRAPIE

IMMIGRATION SANTÉ MENTALE PSYCHOTHÉRAPIE  
ET CULTURECONSEIL MONDIAL DE PSYCHOTHÉRAPIE  
ASSOCIATION MAROCAINE DE PSYCHANALYSE

Le 23 - 26 Novembre 2006 – Meknes, Maroc

## المؤتمر الإفريقي الخامس للعلاج النفسي

الهجرة، الصحة العقلية، العلاج النفسي والثقافة

المجلس العالمي للعلاج النفسي  
الجمعية المغربية للتحليل النفسي

23 - 26 نوفمبر 2006 - مكناس، المغرب

## Comité d'organisation

- **Professeur Ast. Mohamed ZITOUNI** - Chef du Service de Psychiatrie de l'Hôpital Militaire Moulay Ismaïl, Meknes, Royaume du Maroc. Président de l'Association Marocaine de Psychanalyse, Président du 5<sup>e</sup> Congrès de "African Chapter" du WCP, Meknes, Royaume du Maroc.
- **Professeur Alfred PRITZ** - Président du "WCP", Conseil Mondial des Psychothérapeutes, Vienne, Autriche.
- **Mehdi ELAMRANI** - Secrétaire Général du 5<sup>e</sup> Congrès "African Chapter" du WCP, Meknes, Royaume du Maroc.
- **Professeur Sylvester MADU** - Président du "WCP", Conseil Mondial des Psychothérapeutes, African Chapter.
- **Docteur ES IDEMUDIA** - Secrétaire Général du WCP - African Chapter.
- **Professeur Mony ELKAÏM** - Président de l'Association Européenne de thérapie familiale, Bruxelles, Belgique.
- **Françoise KOEHLER** - Président de l'Association "Extension de la Psychanalyse dans la Francophonie", Paris, France. Président de l'Association "Petite Enfance et Psychanalyse", Paris, France.
- **Professeur Emmanuel HABIMANA** - Département de Psychologie, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières.
- **Docteur Brahim BEN BRAHIM** - Vice-Président de l'Association Marocaine de Psychanalyse.
- **Aboubaker HAKAKAT** - Secrétaire Général de l'Association Marocaine de Psychanalyse.
- **Nacer NEHAS** - Trésorier de l'Association Marocaine de Psychanalyse.

## Thèmes

- Immigration Et Santé
- Santé Mentale Et Psychothérapie
- Psychanalyse Et Immigration
- Chimiothérapie Psychothérapie Et Santé Mentale
- Processus D'intégration En Psychothérapie
- Psychothérapie Et Législation
- Psychothérapie Société Et Culture
- Psychothérapie Et Education
- Cure Traditionnelle En Afrique
- Foi Religion Et Guérison

## الهيئة المنظمة

- أستاذ محمد زيتوني:

- أستاذ ألفريد بريتز:

- مهدي العمراني:

- أستاذ سيلفستر مادي:

- دكتور آس إدوميديا:

- أستاذ موني الكايم:

- فرنسواز كوهلار:

- أستاذ إيمانويل هايمانا:

- دكتور إبراهيم بن إبراهيم:

- أبو بكر حركات:

- ناصر نحاس:

## المواضيع

### Activités Principales Lors de la Conférence

- ◆ Section conférence
- ◆ Démonstration de psychothérapie
- ◆ Sections plénières
- ◆ Présentation d'expose
- ◆ Application

- Langues officielles: Anglais, Français, Arabe

### Appel a Communication

Un argument de moins de 150 mots devra être envoyé avant le **30 juin 2006** sur PC (Word) au Dr Mohamed ZITOUNI, invité et membre exécutif du WCP (AC): [Mohazitouni@hotmail.com](mailto:Mohazitouni@hotmail.com), une copie au secrétariat du WCP (AC) Dr. E.S. IDEMUDIA [sidemudia@unam.na](mailto:sidemudia@unam.na)

### Inscription au Congrès

Participants non Africains et membres du WCP

Avant le 1<sup>er</sup> mai 2006 : 300 euros.

Après le 1<sup>er</sup> mai 2006 : 400 euros.

Participants Africains

Avant le 1er mai 2006 : 150 euros.

Après le 1er mai 2006 : 200 euros.

La liste et les prix des hôtels seront envoyés après inscription.

### Fiche d'inscription

Nom / Organisation : .....  
 Prénom : .....  
 Adresse: .....  
 Pays : .....  
 Numéro de téléphone : .....  
 Fax : .....  
 E-mail : .....

Envoyez-vous un résumé? - oui  - non

Personnes vous accompagnant: tarifs avant le 1<sup>er</sup> mai - 100 euros, après le 1<sup>er</sup> mai - 150 euros.

Visite de Fez et/ou Volubilis en une journée.

Après le Congrès: Fez, Marrakech, Ouarzazate, Essaouira. Plus d'informations sur le voyage et les hôtels 2-3-4-5\* seront donnés lors de l'inscription.

Si vous souhaitez payer par chèque, à l'ordre de Mohamed Zitouni et l'adresser à: Dr Zitouni, service de psychiatrie, Hôpital Militaire Moulay Ismail, Meknes / Maroc.  
 Ou

Si vous préférez un virement bancaire: Bank account: BMCE - Bank code SWIFT BMCE.MA.MC-Bank 011 guichet 06 IBAN-011 48 000000 62 000000 65243.

### الأنشطة الأساسية للملتقى

- ◆
- ◆
- ◆
- ◆
- ◆

- اللغات الرسمية:

### دعوة للمشاركة

30 ( 150 )

2006

[Mohazitouni@hotmail.com](mailto:Mohazitouni@hotmail.com) :

[sidemudia@unam.na](mailto:sidemudia@unam.na)

التسجيل في المؤتمر

300 :2006 1

400 :2006 1

150 :2006 1

200 :2006 1

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Correspondance

Invité: **Mohamed Zitouni (mohazitouni@hotmail.com)** -  
 Membre du Conseil du WCP, Dr Zitouni, service de psychiatrie  
 Hôpital Militaire Moulay Ismail, Meknès – Maroc

mohazitouni@hotmail.com

Pour plus d'informations, contacter: [ac-meknes@hotmail.fr](mailto:ac-meknes@hotmail.fr) et  
 envoyer le résumé à cette adresse sur PC et Word uniquement.  
 Le résumé doit être envoyé avant le **30 juin 2006**.

[ac-meknes@hotmail.fr](mailto:ac-meknes@hotmail.fr)

30 2006

Evénements Culturels

Meknes est une cité impériale et mythique. Héritage de l'humanité et symbole d'une culture multiple en mosaïque, la culture marocaine. Danses et musiques du pays, visites de sites traditionnels, et safaris sont prévus.

أحداث ثقافية

Arabpsynet Congress Guide  
 English Edition



[www.arabpsynet.com](http://www.arabpsynet.com)

[www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Cong.htm](http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Cong.htm)

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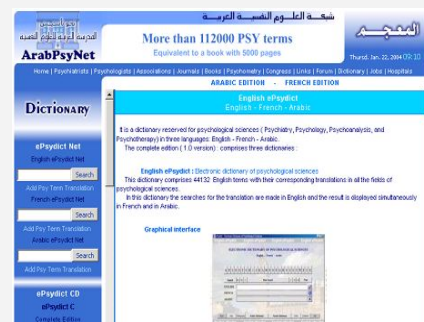
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## Psy CONGRESS AGENDA

SECOND QUARTLY 2006

April – May - June

## أجندة المؤتمرات النفسية

الثلاثية الثانية 2006

أفريل – ماي – جوان

## ARAB Psy CONGRESS AGENDA

**Title:** Al - Aqsa University International conference "Text between Analysis, Understanding, and Reciting", Sponsored by Faculty of Arts and Humanitarian Sciences

**Date:** 4- 6 April 2006

**Country:** Palestine - **City:** Gaza

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

**E-Mail:** foart@alaqsa.edu.ps , drmousa@alaqsa.edu.ps

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** The 3rd International Conference of Jordanian Royal Medical Services

**Date:** April 05, 2006 - April 08, 2006

**Country:** Jordan - **City:** Amman

**Contact :** Mohanad Ramini

**Phone:** 00-962-795-727-072 - **Fax:** 00-96-265-510-090

**E-Mail:** araborganizers@index.com.go

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** About Affective Education for Child

**Date:** April 08, 2006 - April 09, 2006

**Country:** Egypt - **City:** Cairo University

**Contact:** Pr. Samia Mostafa EL KHASHAB dean of the university and President of the Conference

**Phone/ Fax:** 00202-3369744 , 00202-7622821

**E-Mail:** ftkcairo@yahoo.com , ashor312002@yahoo.co.uk

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Journée Scientifique de Psychiatrie Universitaire "Les Frontières de la Bipolarité" Organisé par Société Tunisienne de Psychiatrie Hospitalo-Universitaire

**Date:** 15 Avril 2006

**Country:** Tunisie - **City:** Hotel El Mouradi Palace, Sousse

**Contact:** Pr. Ag. Selma Ben Nasr - Service de Psychiatrie CHU Farhat Hached Sousse - Tunisie

**Fax:** 00 216 73 226 702

**E-Mail:** selmabennasr@yahoo.fr

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** The 2nd Meeting of Adolescent & Child psychiatry

**Date:** April 22, 2006

**Country:** Tunisia - **City:** hotel Syphax, Sfax

**Contact:** Dr. Farhat GRIBI

**Phone:** + 216 74 241 907 - **Fax:** + 216 74 241 384

**E-Mail:** farhat.ghribi@rns.tn

ARABPSYNET eJOURNAL: N° 9 - JANUARY - FEBRUARY - MARCH 2006

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** 2nd International Psychiatry Symposium

**Date:** May 02, 2006 - May 04, 2006

**Country:** Saudi Arabia - **City:** Jeddah

**Contact:** Dr. Mohamad Khalid, Head of Psychiatry Dept. and President of the Conference

**Phone:** 00-96-626-829-000 ext. 6367-6366 - **Fax:** 00-96-626-835-874

**E-Mail:** psy.jed@sghgroup.net , aad.jed@sghgroup.net

## INTERNATIONAL Psy CONGRESS AGENDA

**Title:** Esalen Spring Seminars

**Date:** April 03, 2006 - April 09, 2006

**Country:** United States - **City:** Big Sur

**State/Province:** CA

**Contact:** CME Office

**Phone:** 617-384-8600 - **Fax:** 617-384-8686

**E-Mail:** hms-cme@hms.harvard.edu

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Bridging the Void - The ICR 27th Annual Conference & Exhibition

**Date:** April 04, 2006 - April 05, 2006

**Country:** United Kingdom - **City:** Manchester

**State/Province:** England

**Contact:** Jayne Turner

**E-Mail:** jturner@instituteofclinicalresearch.org

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** 6th International Review of Bipolar Disorders

**Date:** April 05, 2006 - April 07, 2006

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

**State/Province:** England

**Contact:** Claire Michel

**Phone:** 00-44-1-159-692-016 - **Fax:** 00-44-1-159-692-017

**E-Mail:** info@irbd.org

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Sexual Dysfunction: Clinical Practice, Research & Trends 2006

**Date:** April 06, 2006 - April 09, 2006

**Country:** New Zealand - **City:** Queenstown

**Contact:** Marg Craig

**Phone:** 64-33-435-900 - **Fax:** 64-33-435-063

**E-Mail:** marg@conferenceteam.co.nz

\*\*\*\*\*

مجلة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية: العدد 9 - جانفي - فيفري - مارس 2006

**Title:** Psychiatry Grand Rounds: The Neurobiology of Fear and Anxiety

**Date:** April 06, 2006 - April 06, 2006

**Country:** United States - **City:** Stanford

**State/Province:** CA

**Contact:** CME Office

**Phone:** 650-723-7188 - **Fax:** 650-725-7855

**E-Mail:** [StanfordCME@stanford.edu](mailto:StanfordCME@stanford.edu)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Schizophrenia Treatment: Bridging Science to Clinical Care

**Date:** April 06, 2006 - April 07, 2006

**Country:** United States - **City:** Minneapolis

**State/Province:** MN

**Contact:** Office of Continuing Medical Education, University of Minnesota, 190 McNamara Alumni Center, 200 Oak St. S.E. Minneapolis, MN 55455

**Phone:** 612-626-7600 or 1-800-776-8636 - **Fax:** 612-626-7766

**E-Mail:** [cmereg@umn.edu](mailto:cmereg@umn.edu)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Psychological Assessment of the Interrelationships Among Personality, Thought Disorder, and Psychosis

**Date:** April 06, 2006 - April 08, 2006

**Country:** United States - **City:** Boston

**State/Province:** MA

**Contact:** CME Office

**Phone:** 617-384-8600 - **Fax:** 617-384-8686

**E-Mail:** [hms-cme@hms.harvard.edu](mailto:hms-cme@hms.harvard.edu)

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**Title:** Psychiatry Grand Rounds Topic: Anti-Smoking Intervention in a Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program

**Date:** April 12, 2006 - April 12, 2006

**Country:** United States - **City:** Norfolk

**State/Province:** VA

**Contact:** Patricia A. Masters, MSN, RN, Director, P.O. Box 1980, Norfolk, VA 23501, 358 Mowbray Arch, Smith Rogers Hall, Suite 103, Norfolk, VA 23507

**Phone:** 757-446-6140 - **Fax:** 757-446-6146

**E-Mail:** [cme@evms.edu](mailto:cme@evms.edu)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** 56th Psychotherapy Weeks Lindau

**Date:** April 17, 2006 - April 28, 2006

**Country:** Germany - **City:** Lindau

**Contact:** Kristin Krahl

**Phone:** 00-49-89-29-163-855 - **Fax:** 00-49-89-29-165-039

**E-Mail:** [Info@Lptw.de](mailto:Info@Lptw.de)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** WPA LOPEZ IBOR CENTENNIAL CONGRESS

**Date:** April 19, 2006 - April 22, 2006

ARABPSYNET eJOURNAL: N° 9 - JANUARY - FEBRUARY - MARCH 2006

**Country:** Spain - **City:** Madrid

**Contact:** Tilesa. Isabel Rodriguez

**Phone:** 34-913-612-600 - **Fax:** 34-913-559-208

**E-Mail:** [centenariolopezibor@tilesa.es](mailto:centenariolopezibor@tilesa.es)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Forensic Psychiatry

**Date:** April 21, 2006 - April 23, 2006

**Country:** United States - **City:** New Orleans

**State/Province:** LA

**Contact:** Office of Continuing Medical Education

**Phone:** 800-588-5300 / 504-988-5466 - **Fax:** 504-988-1779

**E-Mail:** [cme@tulane.edu](mailto:cme@tulane.edu)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Understanding Trauma & Adaptation JBMT

**Date:** April 22, 2006 - April 23, 2006

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

**State/Province:** England

**Contact:** Phillipa Fletcher

**Phone:** 44-0-1-235-868-811 - **Fax:** 44-0-1-235-227-322

**E-Mail:** [jbmt-conference@elsevier.com](mailto:jbmt-conference@elsevier.com)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Buprenorphine and Office-Based Treatment of Opioid Dependence

**Date:** April 22, 2006 - April 22, 2006

**Country:** United States - **City:** Kansas City

**State/Province:** MO

**Contact:** University of Kansas Continuing Education, 1515 St. Andrews Drive, Lawrence, KS 66047-1625

**Phone:** 877-404-KUCE(5823) or 785-864-KUCE(5823)

**E-Mail:** [kuce@ku.edu](mailto:kuce@ku.edu)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Iowa Psychiatric Society Spring Meeting

**Date:** April 22, 2006 - April 22, 2006

**Country:** United States - **City:** Iowa City

**State/Province:** IA

**Contact:** Jean Dye, Secretary III, Continuing Medical Education Division, 100 CMAB, Roy J. and Lucille A. Carver College of Medicine, The University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242

**Phone:** 319/335-8600 / 319/335-8327

**E-Mail:** [jean-dye@uiowa.edu](mailto:jean-dye@uiowa.edu)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Female Sexual Dysfunction and Health 2006

**Date:** April 22, 2006 - April 23, 2006

**Country:** United States - **City:** New York

**State/Province:** NY

**Contact:** Center for Continuing Med. Ed.

**Phone:** 212-305-3334 - **Fax:** 212-781-6047

**E-Mail:** [cme@columbia.edu](mailto:cme@columbia.edu)

مجلة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية: العدد 9 - جاتني - فينري - مارس 2006

**Title:** The Program in Palliative Care Education and Practice

**Date:** April 25, 2006 - May 02, 2006

**Country:** United States - **City:** Cambridge

**State/Province:** MA

**Contact:** CME Office

**Phone:** 617-384-8600 - **Fax:** 617-384-8686

**E-Mail:** [hms-cme@hms.harvard.edu](mailto:hms-cme@hms.harvard.edu)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Pain Management in Women

**Date:** April 27, 2006 - April 29, 2006

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

**State/Province:** CA

**Contact:** Cheryle Genovese

**Phone:** 888-229-6263 - **Fax:** 858-822-5908

**E-Mail:** [ocme@ucsd.edu](mailto:ocme@ucsd.edu)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** The 11th National Conference: Management of Drug Users in Primary Care

**Date:** April 27, 2006 - April 28, 2006

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

**State/Province:** England

**Contact:** Katie Belderson

**Phone:** 02-0-85-411-399 - **Fax:** 02-0-85-472-300

**E-Mail:** [katie@healthcare-events.co.uk](mailto:katie@healthcare-events.co.uk)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Psychiatry Grand Rounds: Treatment of Bipolar Depression

**Date:** April 27, 2006 - April 27, 2006

**Country:** United States - **City:** Stanford

**State/Province:** CA

**Contact:** CME Office

**Phone:** 650-723-7188 - **Fax:** 650-725-7855

**E-Mail:** [StanfordCME@stanford.edu](mailto:StanfordCME@stanford.edu)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** 9th Symposium on Developmental Approaches to Psychopathology. Focus on Attention: ADHD and Disruptive Behavior Disorders. Under the direction of Dr. Hans Steiner, Professor of Psychiatry

**Date:** April 28, 2006 - April 28, 2006

**Country:** United States - **City:** Stanford

**State/Province:** CA

**Contact:** CME Office

**Phone:** 650-723-7188 - **Fax:** 650-725-7855

**E-Mail:** [StanfordCME@stanford.edu](mailto:StanfordCME@stanford.edu)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Eleventh Annual Psychiatric Update and Titus Harris Society 46th Annual Meeting

**Date:** April 28, 2006 - April 28, 2006

**Country:** United States - **City:** Houston

**State/Province:** TX

**Contact:** CME Office

**Phone:** 409-772-9300 / 800-437-7186

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Psychiatric Care of the Medically Ill

**Date:** April 28, 2006 - April 30, 2006

**Country:** United States - **City:** Boston

**State/Province:** MA

**Contact:** CME Office

**Phone:** 617-384-8600 - **Fax:** 617-384-8686

**E-Mail:** [hms-cme@hms.harvard.edu](mailto:hms-cme@hms.harvard.edu)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Women In Therapy

**Date:** April 28, 2006 - April 29, 2006

**Country:** United States - **City:** Boston

**State/Province:** MA

**Contact:** CME Office

**Phone:** 617-384-8600 - **Fax:** 617-384-8686

**E-Mail:** [hms-cme@hms.harvard.edu](mailto:hms-cme@hms.harvard.edu)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** 17th International Conference on the Reduction of Drug Related Harm

**Date:** April 30, 2006 - May 04, 2006

**Country:** Canada - **City:** Vancouver

**State/Province:** BC

**Contact:** Shannon Brown

**Phone:** 1-604-688-9655 ext 2 - **Fax:** 1-604-685-3521

**E-Mail:** [info@harmreduction2006.ca](mailto:info@harmreduction2006.ca)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** INTERSEX - One-day Symposium

**Date:** May 01, 2006 - May 01, 2006

**Country:** Turkey - **City:** Istanbul

**Contact:** Hüseyin Özbey

**Phone:** 90-5-355-861-915 - **Fax:** 90-2-125-341-605

**E-Mail:** [hozbey@istanbul.edu.tr](mailto:hozbey@istanbul.edu.tr)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Psychiatric Nursing Update

**Date:** May 03, 2006 - May 05, 2006

**Country:** United States - **City:** Philadelphia

**State/Province:** PA

**Contact:** Registrar, 11900 Silvergate Drive, Dublin, CA 94568

**Phone:** 925-828-7100, ext 3 - **Fax:** 800-329-9923

**E-Mail:** [info@cforums.com](mailto:info@cforums.com)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Friendship & Unity, Psychology & Communication

**Date:** May 04, 2006 - May 07, 2006

**Country:** Greece - **City:** Athens



**Contact:** A.P.P.A.C Secretariat  
**Phone:** 302-106-842-663 - **Fax:** 302-106-842-079  
**E-Mail:** [appachellas@yahoo.gr](mailto:appachellas@yahoo.gr)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** 12th Annual ADDA Conference  
**Date:** May 04, 2006 - May 07, 2006  
**Country:** United States - **City:** Orlando  
**State/Province:** FL  
**Contact:** Conference Organizer  
**Phone:** 1-404-233-6446 - **Fax:** 1-404-233-2827

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Psychiatry Grand Rounds: Molecular Mechanisms for the Persistence of Memory Storage  
**Date:** May 04, 2006 - May 04, 2006  
**Country:** United States - **City:** Stanford  
**State/Province:** CA  
**Contact:** CME Office  
**Phone:** 650-723-7188 - **Fax:** 650-725-7855  
**E-Mail:** [StanfordCME@stanford.edu](mailto:StanfordCME@stanford.edu)

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**Title:** XXIII Congress of the Spanish Association of Neuropsychiatry: "Abriendo claros construyendo compromisos".  
**Date:** May 10, 2006 - May 13, 2006  
**Country:** Spain - **City:** Bilbao  
**Contact:** Oscar Martínez  
**E-Mail:** [congreso2@tisasa.es](mailto:congreso2@tisasa.es)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** The Young Child With Special Needs  
**Date:** May 10, 2006 - May 12, 2006  
**Country:** United States - **City:** New Orleans  
**State/Province:** LA  
**Contact:** Registrar, 11900 Silvergate Drive, Dublin, CA 94568  
**Phone:** 925-828-7100, ext 3 - **Fax:** 800-329-9923  
**E-Mail:** [info@cforums.com](mailto:info@cforums.com)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Disease Management Colloquium  
**Date:** May 10, 2006 - May 12, 2006  
**Country:** United States - **City:** Philadelphia  
**State/Province:** PA  
**Contact:** Paul Tunnecliff  
**Phone:** 800-684-4549 - **Fax:** 760-418-8084  
**E-Mail:** [registration@hconferences.com](mailto:registration@hconferences.com)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Child Psychiatry for the Primary Care Physician  
**Date:** May 11, 2006 - May 12, 2006  
**Country:** United States - **City:** Burlington

**State/Province:** VT  
**Contact:** Deborah Rhea  
**Phone:** 802-656-2292 - **Fax:** 802-656-1925  
**E-Mail:** [deborah.rhea@uvm.edu](mailto:deborah.rhea@uvm.edu)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Psychiatry Grand Rounds: Molecular Mechanisms for the Persistence of Memory Storage  
**Date:** May 11, 2006 - May 11, 2006  
**Country:** United States - **City:** Stanford  
**State/Province:** CA  
**Contact:** CME Office  
**Phone:** 650-723-7188 - **Fax:** 650-725-7855  
**E-Mail:** [StanfordCME@stanford.edu](mailto:StanfordCME@stanford.edu)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Mental Health 2006  
**Date:** May 16, 2006 - May 17, 2006  
**Country:** United Kingdom - **City:** London  
**State/Province:** England  
**Contact:** Katie Belderson  
**Phone:** 0-2-0-85-411-399 - **Fax:** 0-2-0-85-472-300  
**E-Mail:** [katie@healthcare-events.co.uk](mailto:katie@healthcare-events.co.uk)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Dementia - A Comprehensive Update  
**Date:** May 17, 2006 - May 19, 2006  
**Country:** United States - **City:** Boston  
**State/Province:** MA  
**Contact:** CME Office  
**Phone:** 617-384-8600 - **Fax:** 617-384-8686  
**E-Mail:** [hms-cme@hms.harvard.edu](mailto:hms-cme@hms.harvard.edu)

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**Title:** Treating Children and Youth with Explosive Behavior Disorders  
**Date:** May 19, 2006 - May 19, 2006  
**Country:** United States - **City:** Livonia  
**State/Province:** MI  
**Contact:** CME Office  
**Phone:** 313-577-5256 - **Fax:** 313-577-7554  
**E-Mail:** [hms-cme@hms.harvard.edu](mailto:hms-cme@hms.harvard.edu)

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**Title:** Treatments that Work: A Substance Abuse Forum  
**Date:** May 19, 2006 - May 19, 2006  
**Country:** United States - **City:** San Francisco  
**State/Province:** CA  
**Contact:** UCSF Office of Continuing Medical Education, 3333 California Street, Room 450, San Francisco, CA 94118  
**Phone:** 415-476-4251 / 415-476-5808 - **Fax:** 415-476-0318 / 415-502-1795  
**E-Mail:** [info@ocme.ucsf.edu](mailto:info@ocme.ucsf.edu)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** American Board of Independent Medical Examiners Annual Meeting

**Date:** May 19, 2006 - May 22, 2006

**Country:** United States - **City:** Las Vegas

**State/Province:** NV

**Contact:** Professional development coordinator

**Phone:** 1-800-234-3490 - **Fax:** 1-847-277-7912

**E-Mail:** [kathibernet@abime.org](mailto:kathibernet@abime.org)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** American Psychiatric Association 159th Annual Meeting

**Date:** May 20, 2006 - May 25, 2006

**Country:** Canada - **City:** Toronto

**State/Province:** ON

**Contact:** American Psychiatric Association, Group Travel Office, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 2200.USA

**Phone:** +800-938-8728 - **Fax:** +312-236-0377

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law Semi-annual Meeting 2006

**Date:** May 20, 2006 - May 21, 2006

**Country:** Canada - **City:** Toronto

**State/Province:** ON

**Contact:** American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law, One Regency Drive, P.O. Box 30, Bloomfield, CT 06002

**Phone:** 860-242-5450 / 800-331-1389 - **Fax:** 860-286-0787

**E-Mail:** [execoff@aapl.org](mailto:execoff@aapl.org)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** 14th International Conference on Health Promoting Hospitals

**Date:** May 24, 2006 - May 26, 2006

**Country:** Lithuania - **City:** Palanga

**Contact:** Rima Drukteinienė

**Phone:** 37-0-52-101-808 - **Fax:** 37-0-52-705-975

**E-Mail:** [rima.drukteinienė@con-ex.com](mailto:rima.drukteinienė@con-ex.com)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Workshops in Clinical Hypnosis

**Date:** June 01, 2006 - June 03, 2006

**Country:** United States - **City:** Minneapolis

**State/Province:** MN

**Contact:** Office of Continuing Medical Education, University of Minnesota, 190 McNamara Alumni Center, 200 Oak St. S.E. Minneapolis, MN 55455

**Phone:** 612-626-7600 or 1-800-776-8636 - **Fax:** 612-626-7766

**E-Mail:** [cmereg@umn.edu](mailto:cmereg@umn.edu)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** 7th International ISSPD Congress

**Date:** June 07, 2006 - June 10, 2006

**Arabpsynet eJournal:** N° 9 - JANUARY - FEBRUARY - MARCH 2006

**Country:** Czech Republic - **City:** Prague

**Contact:** Mrs. Renata Somolova

**Phone:** 42-0-284-001-444 - **Fax:** 42-0-284-001-448

**E-Mail:** [isspd2006@guarant.cz](mailto:isspd2006@guarant.cz)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Psychiatric Neurosciences: A Primer for Clinicians

**Date:** June 09, 2006 - June 11, 2006

**Country:** United States - **City:** Boston

**State/Province:** MA

**Contact:** CME Office

**Phone:** 617-384-8600 - **Fax:** 617-384-8686

**E-Mail:** [hms-cme@hms.harvard.edu](mailto:hms-cme@hms.harvard.edu)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Meditation in Psychotherapy

**Date:** : June 09, 2006 - June 10, 2006

**Country:** United States - **City:** Boston

**State/Province:** MA

**Contact:** CME Office

**Phone:** 617-384-8600 - **Fax:** 617-384-8686

**E-Mail:** [hms-cme@hms.harvard.edu](mailto:hms-cme@hms.harvard.edu)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Food as Medicine

**Date:** : June 10, 2006 - June 16, 2006

**Country:** United States - **City:** Baltimore

**State/Province:** MD

**Contact:** Jo Cooper

**Phone:** 202-966-7338 - **Fax:** 202-966-2589

**E-Mail:** [JCooper@cmbm.org](mailto:JCooper@cmbm.org)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** Food as Medicine

**Date:** : June 10, 2006 - June 16, 2006

**Country:** United States - **City:** Baltimore

**State/Province:** MD

**Contact:** Jo Cooper

**Phone:** 202-966-7338 - **Fax:** 202-966-2589

**E-Mail:** [JCooper@cmbm.org](mailto:JCooper@cmbm.org)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** 17th Annual Summer Seminars

**Date:** : June 12, 2006 - June 16, 2006

**Country:** Bermuda - **City:** Hamilton

**Contact:** CME Office

**Phone:** 617-384-8600 - **Fax:** 617-384-8686

**E-Mail:** [hms-cme@hms.harvard.edu](mailto:hms-cme@hms.harvard.edu)

\*\*\*\*\*

**Title:** 15th International Symposium for the Psychotherapy of the Schizophrenia and Other Psychoses

**Date:** : June 13, 2006 - June 16, 2006

مجلة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية: العدد 9 - جانفي - فيفري - مارس 2006

Country: Spain - City: Madrid
Contact: Dr. Manuel González de Chávez
Phone: 34-915-868-132 - Fax: 34-914-265-110
E-Mail: congresos.mad@viasiberia.com / mchavez.hgugm@salud.madrid.org

\*\*\*\*\*

Title: Psychiatry Grand Rounds
Date: : June 14, 2006 - June 14, 2006
Country: United States - City: Norfolk
State/Province: VA
Contact: Patricia A. Masters, MSN, RN, Director, P.O. Box 1980, Norfolk, VA 23501, 358 Mowbray Arch, Smith Rogers Hall, Suite 103, Norfolk, VA 23507
Phone: 757-446-6140 - Fax: 757-446-6146
E-Mail: cme@evms.edu

\*\*\*\*\*

Title: III CONGRESSO NAZIONALE SIO - Società Italiana dell'Obesità
Date: : June 14, 2006 - June 17, 2006
Country: Italy - City: Milan
Contact: Giovanna Gattamelata
Phone: 39-0-248-002-686 - Fax: 39-0-248-011-894
E-Mail: studiogi@studiogi.it

\*\*\*\*\*

Title: Psychiatry in 2006
Date: : June 15, 2006 - June 17, 2006
Country: United States - City: Boston
State/Province: MA

Contact: CME Office
Phone: 617-384-8600 - Fax: 617-384-8686
E-Mail: hms-cme@hms.harvard.edu

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Title: Actualizacion en Medicina Geriatrica
Date: : June 15, 2006 - June 16, 2006
Country: Colombia - City: Pereira
Contact: Dr LH Garcia Ortiz
Phone: 57-33-361-653-334-245 - Fax: 57-3-217-585
E-Mail: luishg@epm.net.co

\*\*\*\*\*

Title: Sleep 2006 20th Anniversary Meeting of the Associated Professional Sleep Societies
Date: : June 17, 2006 - June 22, 2006
Country: United States - City: Salt Lake City
State/Province: UT
Contact: Associated Professional Sleep Societies, LLC, One Westbrook Corporate Center, Suite 920, Westchester, IL 60154
Phone: 708-492-0930 - Fax: 708-273-9354

\*\*\*\*\*

Title: 2006 Annual Scientific Meeting of the Research Society on Alcoholism
Date: : June 24, 2006 - June 28, 2006
Country: United States - City: Baltimore
State/Province: MD
Contact: Meeting Organiser
E-Mail: debbyrsa@bga.com

ARABPSYNET CONGRESS GUIDE English Edition
www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Cong.htm

دليل المؤتمرات النفسية العربية و العالمية الإصدار العربي
www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Cong.Ar.htm

## TEHRAN PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE (TPI)

<http://www.tehranpi.org> - [andisheh@tehranpi.org](mailto:andisheh@tehranpi.org)

*Tehran Psychiatric Institute (TPI) was founded in 1977 under the name "The Center for Education-Residency" with the objective of coordinating educational, research, and therapeutic activities among all psychiatric units and centers throughout the country. The Center was also to expand psychiatric and clinical psychology services through development of human resources with specialization in the fields of psychiatry and psychiatric nursing at MA level. In 1979, the Center's name was changed to "Tehran Psychiatric Institute". The Institute established a program in psychiatric residency in 1977, a master's curriculum in clinical psychology in 1986, and finally a doctoral (Ph.D.) track in clinical psychology in 1998. The Institute was initially under the auspices of Regional Health Care Organization, province of Tehran; later, it operated as an affiliate of Education-Research Complex of Ministry of Health, and eventually as a unit of Iran University of Medical Sciences in 1986, when the country's university system was reformed under the Integration Plan.*

*The Institute established itself with much diligence as World Health Organization (WHO) Collaborating Center for Mental Health in 1996. It has also been recognized as National Scientific Center for Education and Research since 2001 by the Division of Education and University Affairs, Iran Ministry of Health and Medical Education.*

### Members of the Scientific Board

#### Department of Psychiatry:

- Hamid Reza Ahmadkhaniha MD Psychiatrist (Associate Director of TPI )
- Mehrdad Eftekhari Ardebili MD Psychiatrist (Director of TPI research unit)
- Asghar Elahi MD Psychiatrist
- Ja'far Bolhari MD Psychiatrist (Director of TPI and MHRC)
- Behrooz Jalili MD Psychiatrist (Pediatrician)
- Mehdi Hassanzadeh MD Psychiatrist
- Badri Daneshmooz MD Psychiatrist
- Maryam Rassoulia MD Psychiatrist (Executive Director of Andisheh va Raftar Journal and chair of the Dept. part psychiatry)
- Mehrzad Seraji MD Psychiatrist
- Amir Sha'bani MD Psychiatrist
- Mitra Shoushtari MD Psychiatrist (specialist in Child Psychiatry)
- Elham Shirazi MD Psychiatrist (specialist in Child Psychiatry)
- Mansour Salehi MD Psychiatrist
- Kioumars Fard MD Psychiatrist
- Morteza Ghodsi MD Psychiatrist
- Mohammad Ghadeeri MD Psychiatrist (Director of Iran Hospital)
- Mir Farhad Ghal'e Bandi Psychiatrist
- Mir Mohammad Vali Majd Taymouri MD Psychiatrist (Director of TPI Clinic)
- Mehrdad Mohammadian MD Psychiatrist
- Ahmad Mohit MD Psychiatrist
- Hamid Mostafavi Abdolmaleki MD Psychiatrist
- Seyyed Kazem Malakouti MD Psychiatrist
- Fereidoun Mehrabi MD Psychiatrist

- Mehdi Nasr Esfahani MD Psychiatrist

#### Department of Clinical Psychology :

- Ali Asghar Asgharnejad, Ph.D. General Psychology
- Azizeh Afkham Ebrahimi, M.A. Clinical Psychology
- Seyed Akbar Bayanzadeh, Ph. D. Associate prof.
- Behrouz Birashk, Ph.D. Counselling
- Mohammad Kazem Atef Vahid, Ph.D. Clinical Psychology (Head of office of Educational office of TPI)
- Banafsheh Ghara'i, Ph.D. Clinical Psychology
- Ladan Fata, Ph.D. Clinical Psychology
- Abdolvahab Vahabzadeh, Ph.D. Neuro-Sciences
- Alireza Abedin, Ph.D. Clinical Psychology
- Rokhsareh Yekeh Yazdandoost, Ph.D. Clinical Psychology

#### Collaborating Faculty and Lecturers :

- Ali Jazayeri Ph.D.
- Mahmood Dojkam Ph.D.
- Habibollah Ghasemzadeh Ph.D.

### Academic Departments

#### Department of Psychiatry

The department of psychiatry arranges all educational programming for medical trainees, interns, and residents. Since its establishment in 1977, the department has been holding official meetings once a month and as needed basis. In these meetings, the members of the Department discuss the issues related to education, research, continuing education, seminars, and problems relevant to Iran Educational and Medical Center and the psychiatric ward of Rassoul Akram Educational, Research and Medical Complex. The faculty members elect the Department's Chair every two years.

### • Department of Clinical Psychology

The affairs related to the masters program in clinical psychology, established in 1986, was initially managed by Department of Psychiatry. However, as a result of effortful activities and realization on the part of the staff, the need for an independent department gradually emerged. Finally, with the approval of the Education Department of Iran University of Medical Sciences, Department of Clinical Psychology officially commenced its activities in 1996.

Department of Clinical Psychology plans, execute, and evaluates all clinical psychology activities of the university as well as the educational programs of MA and Ph.D. students in clinical psychology. The members of the scientific board appoint the chair of the Department every two years. Monthly department meetings are held for educational programming.

### ■ Research

In order to expand research oriented activities in psychology, psychiatry, and mental health, Research Unit began its work from the early days of the Institute's inception. Under the supervision of members of the scientific board, the unit conducts researches in a great scope with implications at national level. The unit's present activities include planning and executing national research projects, reviewing research proposals, organizing research methodology workshops, evaluating psychometric instruments, advising students on their MA theses, Ph.D. dissertations, and resident's research projects.

The institute's diligent and skillful faculty and staff in conducting various researches in mental health led to the recognition of the Institute's as World Health Organization (WHO) Collaborating Center for Mental Health. Upon its inauguration as a WHO Collaborating Center in 1998, Tehran Psychiatric Institute became the main advisor to the Ministry of Health and Medical Education project. Presently the unit accommodates both the office for WHO Collaborating Center for Mental Health and the office for the National Scientific Center for Education and Research (NSC).

### ■ Education

The Institute formally and expansively began its educational activities in 1977 with the establishment of a residency program in psychiatry. Within a few years of educational activities, the Institute was authorized to offer masters level (M.A.) programs in Clinical Psychology and Psychiatric Nursing, from which thus far, a remarkable number have graduated. Presently, 15 psychiatric residents, seven to 10 masters level students in clinical psychology; and two to three Ph.D. candidates are annually admitted to the Institute. Up to the end of 2001, additionally 170 residents received degrees in psychiatry, 192 graduate students received MA degrees in Clinical Psychology, and 51 graduate students received their MA in Psychiatric Nursing from the Institute.

Admission criteria for MA and Ph.D. programs in clinical psychology are as follow:

#### - MA in Clinical Psychology :

1. Entrance Requirements :
  - Eligibility for admission to higher education
  - BA (or higher) degree, approved by Ministry of Science, Research and Technology or Ministry of Health and Medical Education, in any of the acceptable fields (clinical,

- general, exceptional children psychology, counseling) \*
- Physical ability appropriate to the field of study
- Passing the entrance exam
- \* BA Equivalent Degrees are not acceptable.

#### 2. Entrance Exam Subjects:

- Statistics and Research Method
- Clinical Psychology
- General and Cultural Psychiatry
- Developmental Psychology
- LSP

#### 3. Credits:

- Theoretical Courses 16 credits
- Practicum Courses 12 credits
- Supplementary Courses 5 credits
- Thesis 4 credits
- Pre-requisite Courses 18credits (General Psychiatry- Principles of Clinical Psychology- Theories of Psychotherapy- Application of Basic Methods of Diagnosis- Child Clinical Psychology)

#### 4. This is a two-year MA Course.

#### - Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology :

##### 1. Entrance Requirements

- Eligibility for admission to higher education
- MA in Psychology
- A passing score on any one of the Foreign Language Proficiency tests as determined by the relevant higher education committee:
  - MCHE minimum score 50
  - TOEFL minimum score 480
  - IELTS minimum score 5
  - MELAB minimum score 70
- Passing Ph.D. Entrance Exam
- Recommendation letters from at least two professors formerly having knowledge of the candidate's competence
- \* There is no age-restriction for Ph.D. candidates.

##### 2. Entrance Exam Subjects

- Statistics and Research Methodology
- Psychological Tests
- Biological and physiological basis of behavior
- Developmental Psychology
- Personality Theories and Psychotherapy
- Psycho-pathology

##### 3. Credits:

- Theoretical Courses 16 credits
- Practicum Courses 13 credits
- Supplementary Courses 1 credit
- Dissertation 20 credits

##### 4. Course Period:

The educational period is between 2 to 5 terms (the maximum time allotted is 4.5 years for Ph.D. programs).

##### 5. Comprehensive Exam: Upon successful completion of the courses, candidates are required to take a Comprehensive Exam with both written and oral parts.

##### 6. Practicum: 12 months

##### 7. Research: Candidates enroll for research and dissertation after passing the Comprehensive Exam.

All candidates may take advantage of the Institute's available amenities and educational facilities throughout their course of study.

1. Available Amenities
  - Student loan
  - Emergency loan
  - Housing loan
  - Dorms
2. Educational Facilities
  - Library
  - Internet Access
  - Audio-Visual

In addition, the students can employ the possibilities of the Research Unit and the Neuro-Sciences Unit for their research projects. In collaboration with the Education Department, the Continuing Education Program Unit offers specialization courses for Planning Specialists. Moreover, in order to enhance the knowledge of mental health for the public, the Unit offers non-specialist courses as well.

#### ■ Library

The library of Tehran Psychiatric Institute was inaugurated in 1977. The library is recognized as the main information core of Iran University of Medical Sciences for its valuable collection of resources on clinical psychology, psychiatry, and mental health. The sources are categorized by subject index according to the National Library Medical System (NLM). All the information is stored in the library database and can be searched and retrieved by computers. The library has 4056 volumes of Persian books, of which 2560 volumes are specialized books. It also has a collection of 4458 volumes of foreign language books; 2285 volumes of which are specialized books. Other sources in the library include 231 foreign language journals (30 are on regular subscription), 33 Persian language journals, 318 theses and dissertations, 236 abstracts, 91 Persian language references and 80 foreign language references.

The book loan service is available to the students of the Institute upon submission of Student I.D Cards, and to the members of the scientific board and doctors upon submission of their Medical I.D. Cards. The list of available journals is stored in the database and can be searched and retrieved. Xerox copies of articles are also available upon request; the university's board of directors determines the fee for such services.

All information relevant to 318 master's theses and residents' psychiatric projects are also stored in the database and can be searched and retrieved. These sources can only be used in the library and students are required to take notes from them on limited basis.

#### ■ The Clinic Tehran Psychiatric Institute

The Clinic Tehran Psychiatric Institute, an affiliate of Iran University of Medical Sciences officially started its activities in 1990. The Clinic offers educational programs, psychiatric treatment and psychotherapy.

The specifics and method of presenting services: The essential particulars of the clinic as part of Tehran Psychiatric Institute are provision of treatment services, counseling, and education for service recipients and their families.

The focus of these services is on the educational dimension and the intention is to place all service recipients in the educational rotation of treatment team. The onsite professors' supervision is quite apparent in all levels of treatment services. The services are generally presented by the

psychiatric and clinical psychology professors, Psychiatric residents, masters' level clinical staff, graduate and PhD students in clinical psychology, and master's level occupational and speech therapists. The psychiatric team to consider medicinal treatment initially visits the service recipients.

**Psychiatric Services:** the psychiatric professors and three psychiatric residents in individual and group modalities present the general Psychiatric services.

**Direct services:** Medical treatment, individual psychotherapy, couple therapy, group therapy, family therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, psychological personality and intelligence tests, social work, and EEG.

**Marginal Services:** Consulting before and after marriage; divorce, educational, career, and sex counseling; education for parents' music therapy; habilitation; home visits

Student intern's presence at the clinic:

- 1- Three psychiatric residents, five days a week for one semester term.
- 2- Practicum experience of PhD students in clinical psychology, one day in a week for one term.
- 3- Practicum experience of masters level students in clinical psychology, one day a week for one term.
- 4- Internship of one PhD student in clinical psychology, five days a week for one term
- 5- Practicum experience of speech therapy students in collaboration with department of education and the Institute. Moreover, a number of the students are present at the clinic on the voluntary basis.

Psychiatric residents provide medicinal and psychotherapy services under the direct supervision of professors of psychiatry. Supervision of clinical psychology students include 30 minutes of one, an hour in group setting, and four hours of observation behind one way mirror per week.

**Supervision and education:** Speech therapists, occupational therapist, and social work. Formation of committees related to selective services, forensic medicine, TS and "Hard Case" Patients, TS group therapy, Psychological tests, and family education.

#### ■ Office of Islamic Studies in Mental Health

The Office of Islamic Studies in Mental Health, situated on the campus of Tehran Psychiatric Institute was established in 1987 in order to explore the procurability of the principles of mental health in Islam and its relationship with other disciplines such as psychology, psychiatry, and the affiliated fields.

The major objectives stated in the constitution of the Office are as follows:

1. Expansion and quality improvement of Islamic researches in mental health
2. Cooperation in mental health surveys and researches related to Islamic concepts and values.

During the last 18 years, in line with the spoken objectives, the Office has implemented the following activities: organizing 120 monthly lectures about Religion and mental health; conducting approximately 15 research projects with various topics related to Religion and mental health, and collaborating with other interest centers engaged in issues pertinent to Religion and mental health both in Iran and abroad. Additionally, the guidance of the Office has been utilized in various theses and dissertations linked to religion and mental health, the role of religion in mental health, and other relevant topics.

Presently situated in the venue of Tehran Psychiatric Institute, the Office is administered by the effort and voluntary collaborations of the Institute's faculty members, researchers, students, and staff. Abbas Ramezani Farany is the director of the Office.

#### Community and Mental Health Division

This division was established at psychiatric Institute in 2003. The main objective of this division is training and education of undergraduate medical Tehran students, postgraduate psychiatric residents, as well as MA and Ph.D students of clinical psychology in the field of community and mental health services. The division also conducts researches in this field.

The members of the division are:

- 1- J. Bolhari MD, Psychiatrist, head of Tehran Psychiatric Institute.
- 2- M. Rasolian MD, Psychiatrist, head of Psychiatric Department.
- 3- A. Shirazi, MD, child psychiatrist.

#### Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology

- **Director in Chief:** S. A. Vaezie, M.D.
- **Editor in Chief:** J. Bolhari, M.D.
- **Executive Director:** M. Rasoulia, M.D.
- **Production Editor:** A. Shabani, M.D., M. Ehssanmanesh, M.S.
- **Editorial Board:** H. Ashaeri, M.D., M. K. Atefvahid, Ph.D., A. Attari, M.D., S.A. Bayanzadeh, Ph.D., B. Birashk, Ph.D., J. Bolhari, M.D., M.A. Ghoreishizadeh, M.D., H. Haghshenas, Ph.D., Y. Kalafi, M.D., F. Mehrabi, M.D., M.R. Mohammadi, M.D., A. Mohit, M.D., M. Nasr Esfahani, M.D., M. Rasoulia, M.D., S.A. Vaezi, M.D., M.T. Yasamy, M.D., H. Ziaodini, M.D. Andeesheh Va Raftar (thought and behaviour) is a quarterly bilingual publication (Persian and English Languages) published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.

Abstracts of all articles will be in both English and Persian. The Editorial Board welcomes the articles in either English or Persian language in the field of psychiatry, clinical psychology and mental health.

The authors are responsible for statements made in their articles. Andeesheh Va Raftar does not reflect the official attitude or position of Tehran Psychiatric Institute or that of the Editorial Board.

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#### Publishing Activities

- Publication of 34 volumes of scientific/research Journal, Andisheh Va Raftar
- Publication of Quranic verses in Mental Health
- Translation of Quranic verses in Mental Health into English

- Translation of Doctor-Patient Relationship into Persian, originally published by WHO
- A collection of 40 abstracts of lectures on Mental Health, delivered by the Office of Islamic Studies in Mental Health
- Abstracts of papers presented in The International Symposium on the Role of Religion on Mental Health
- Abstracts of papers presented in the National Symposium on the Role of Religion in Mental Health
- Collection of proceedings of the National Symposium on The Role of Religion in Mental Health
- Collection of proceedings of the First to Fourth National Congresses on Stress
- Collection of articles of the First and Second National Congresses on Sociocultural Psychiatry - Schizophrenia: Information for Families
- Women's Mental Health
- Laws of Mental Health Care
- Psycho-Social Rehabilitation
- Translation of a series of books on assessment of drug abuse, 11 volumes, (under print) - Mental Health in Nahjolbalaghe Approaches and Technical skills for securing Mental Health in Islam
- Counseling on Aids
- Mental Health for Nurse Aids
- Publication of more than one hundred scientific articles and books in Persian or English by the faculty of the Institute
- Counseling on Aids: A visual/educational collection in Persian and English.

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### بحث عن المؤتمرات النفسية العربية والعالمية

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## IDRAC

## INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND APPLIED CARE

BEIRUT - LEBANON

[www.idrac.org.lb](http://www.idrac.org.lb) - [idrac@idrac.org.lb](mailto:idrac@idrac.org.lb)

## I. ABOUT IDRAC

IDRAC (Institute for Development Research and Applied Care) is a non-profit, non-governmental organization that was officially founded by Lebanese experts in the field of mental health (psychiatrists and psychologists) in 1995. These experts had been conducting research and delivering services in Lebanon since 1980. At that time, the founding members of IDRAC were faced with a grim reality: there was no data on mental health disorders in Lebanon, nor any available assessment tools to assess the prevalence of these disorders (on a large scale). Above all, the Lebanese wars had been ravaging the country for five years and there was little knowledge about their effect on the mental health of the population.

IDRAC's main mission is to promote research in mental health, to increase public awareness (through seminars, conferences, pamphlets...), to participate in the improvement of training and educational programs in mental health, and to disseminate knowledge to the Lebanese and the Arab speaking public at large. In an effort to fulfill its mission, IDRAC's members have been involved in many national and international studies, targeting different segments of the population (children, orphans, university students, patients, general community...) and assessing different types of mental health conditions, (including depression, anxiety disorders, suicidality, substance use, ADHD, etc). IDRAC relies mainly on the benevolent support of institutions and individuals who believe in the necessity of scientific research in mental health and the public education in that field.

IDRAC has a sister institution, M.I.N.D. (Medical Institute for Neuropsychological Disorders), that is mainly focused on providing clinical services to the public. The majority of the psychiatrists and psychologists working at M.I.N.D. are also actively involved in the research conducted at IDRAC.

Please browse our research section to see some of our national and international studies on such topics of interest as war, substance abuse, child mental health, women's health, and depression.

## II. COMMUNITY STUDIES

## A. Adult Studies

## 1. Lebanon Substance Use Universities Monitoring Study (1991-1999)

A substance use university monitoring study was initiated by IDRAC in 1991, and was conducted in two waves (Phase I: 1991 and Phase II: 1999) in order to examine the patterns, trends, and possible risk factors of substance use among university

students in Lebanon. A random sample of 25% of the student population (approximately 2000 students) of two major private universities was selected. Data was collected using a self-administered instrument based on the Diagnostic Interview Schedule, version III in Phase I and version IV in Phase II. Several substance use indicators were assessed, namely: ever use, more than five times use, daily use, abuse and dependence (based on DSM-III criteria in Phase I and DSM-IV criteria in Phase II). The study surveyed the pattern of use of several licit and illicit substances (alcohol, nicotine, tranquilizers, barbiturates, morphine, stimulants, codeine, cannabis, cocaine, and heroin), as well as a number of personal, social, and environmental risk factors. The results of Phase I have been published and those of Phase II are the subject of several coming publications.

## 2. Five-Year Follow-Up Study

A prospective study was conducted during three phases (1989, 1991, 1994), in four different Lebanese communities that were deliberately selected to represent increasing degrees of exposure to the Lebanon Wars. The study included adults aged 18-65 years, who had lived for the preceding two years in the community in question. The sample size was 658 subjects in Phase I, 234 subjects in phase II and 208 subjects in phase III. The instruments used were the Arabic Diagnostic Interview Schedule (DIS) in phases I and II and the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) in phase III. The War Events Questionnaire was also used to quantify war exposure. The instruments used covered the assessment of a number of disorders including Depression, Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Dependence, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and different other disorders.

## B. Children and Adolescent Studies

## 1. Children and War

This project was initiated in 1996, while the "Grapes of Wrath" Israeli operation was taking place. Several programs were launched then to support the displaced families and help those who stayed in the bombarded areas. One of these programs was the one initiated by I.D.R.A.C, which aimed at assessing the mental health and relieving the distress of the traumatized children.

This program consisted of three main components:

The first component focused on assessing the mental health status of 386 students (6-17 years) directly after the military operation (Phase I -1996) who represent 45,000 students. A group of them (143 out of 386) were followed one year later (Phase II-1997) to measure the persistence of mental health disorders.



The second component was a school-based group treatment of 2500 students of the most affected villages. A group of 116 students representing the 2500 in Phase I (1996) to assess their mental health situation before the treatment was delivered. Those were followed one year later (Phase II-1997) after the treatment to measure its effectiveness.

Finally, the third component consisted of war orphans who lost one or two parents during the bombarding of a U.N shelter at Qana, one of the villages in South Lebanon. These children are being followed yearly in a "Child Care Program" that assesses their psychological, medical, and social needs.

### III. PATIENT STUDIES

#### A. Clinical Medication Trials

In 2000, IDRAC was asked to participate in two international multi-center studies by a drug company to investigate the safety and efficacy of a medication in two populations: Patients with Bipolar Disorder who are currently depressed, and patients with Alzheimer's Dementia who have psychotic features (delusions or hallucinations). The studies use a double blind placebo controlled methodology with either open label (Bipolar study) or double blind (Alzheimer study) extension phases for responders.

#### B. Other Clinical Studies

In addition to the epidemiologic studies that IDRAC has conducted, clinical trials, case histories and inpatient studies constituted an important part of IDRAC's research. In one of the clinical studies we were able to prove that Midazolam is a better anxiolytic drug compared to Droperidol and Promethazine among pre-selected patients undergoing surgery. Moreover, our group had the chance to observe in depth mixed affective illness following brain injury, and the issue of "Demonic Possession" and multiple personality disorder through studying carefully some of their cases. The relationship between depression and pregnancy was also examined by studying 150 females admitted consecutively during the month of May and April 1987 at the Saint Georges Hospital. Finally, a preliminary study about the profile of ADHD in Lebanon was conducted.

#### C. Comorbidity Of Substance Abuse And Other Psychiatric Disorders: An Inpatient Study From Lebanon

A study was conducted in 1994 on all patients with present and/or past substance abuse or dependence, who were admitted to the inpatient psychiatry unit at St. George Hospital (Beirut, Lebanon) between 1979-1992. The medical charts of 222 patients were reviewed and the comorbidity of substance abuse with other psychiatric disorders was assessed.

### IV. ADAPTATION AND VALIDATION STUDIES

Throughout its research history, IDRAC members have adapted many instruments to Lebanese-Arabic language, ranging from self administered, semi-structured to structured interviews. These include the Diagnostic Interview Schedule, and the Composite International Diagnostic Interview, the most common used structured interviews in the mental health field.

Moreover, the prolonged war experience in Lebanon made it necessary to design an instrument that measures exposure to Lebanon war events in order to study its relation to mental health disorders. Thus, the War Events Questionnaire was designed by our group to assess both the objective and the

subjective war experiences among the Lebanese.

### V. ISSUES AND REVIEWS IN PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH

Diagnosis and treatment of mental health disorders have gained the attention of mental health professionals (psychiatrists, psychologists, epidemiologists...) for many years. Several important yardsticks have been designed including Feigner Criteria, Research Diagnostic Criteria, and the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual criteria. Several treatment theories have also been forwarded such as cognitive behavioral strategies, debriefing, and stress inoculation training. Moreover, the availability and accessibility of mental health resources (professionals, facilities, training...) have always been a concern and an important research topic for many decades. As part of their research work, IDRAC members have explored the existing diagnostic criteria, treatment of mental health disorders and the availability of services in the Arab world through field trials, clinical observations and review of literature.

### VI. IDRAC'S Training And Education Programs

IDRAC provides an opportunity for clinical and research mental health training in the following specialties:

- 1- Medicine: medical students, interns, residents.
- 2- Psychology: graduates with a bachelor's, master's, doctoral and postdoctoral degree
- 3- Nursing: undergraduate and postgraduate
- 4- Research: biostatisticians and epidemiologists
- 5- Teachers and educators
- 6- Other allied health professionals: pharmacists, social workers,.

The training varies with the level of education and special interests of the candidate, keeping in mind the applicant's needs and time availability.

#### 1. The Team And Work Organization:

Clinical teaching is offered by members of M.I.N.D and IDRAC who typically work in a work multidisciplinary team setting. Psychiatrists, Psychologists and Psychiatric Nurses interact daily on most inpatients and the many outpatients. Trainees are grouped by their background: Medical personnel (interns and residents) psychology (BA, MA and PhD) and nursing students work together in teams. Students from other specialties, when rotating, also do so within a team approach.

Research at IDRAC is also multidisciplinary and is conducted within a teamwork spirit. The group of researchers includes psychiatrists, psychologists, biostatisticians, educators, social workers and lay members trained in structured diagnostic interviewing.

#### 2. The Setting:

The clinical training is provided by IDRAC in association with the Medical Institute for Neuropsychological Disorders (M.I.N.D.) and the Department of Psychiatry and Psychology at St. George Hospital and Balamand University Medical School. The setting consists of a psychiatric inpatient unit, outpatient clinics and emergency room services. It also includes consultation liaison services with other specialties such as neurology, internal medicine, cardiology, pediatrics, as well as extramural programs (home, schools, and special centers...). The acute psychiatric inpatient unit is located on a special floor of a general hospital (St

George Hospital, Beirut). Lebanon. The Psychiatry and Psychology outpatient services are provided by MIND's eight outpatient clinics, four of which are located in the Ashrafieh area, and the other four in Ras-Beirut area: all of the clinics are in Beirut-Lebanon. Specialized services are offered in the field of child, adolescent, adult and geriatric psychiatry and psychology.

The research training is based at IDRAC's offices located at St. George Hospital, Ashrafieh, Beirut. The offices provide trainees with computer services, an electronic library and a print library. The fieldwork in research takes place in various geographical areas of Lebanon, depending on the need of the ongoing projects.

### 3. The Programs:

#### A- Clinical Training:

IDRAC has trained medical students (interns and residents), psychology students (BA, MA, PhD), and nursing students from several universities in Lebanon. IDRAC's training of Medical Students, interns, and residents follows the well recognized structured training offered at other well established academic centers: rounds, seminars, journal clubs, assigned readings, research papers, etc...training of Medical students, interns and residents is conducted in conjunction with the Balamand University Medical School and St. George Hospital University Medical Center.

IDRAC's clinical training program in Psychology is organized into three independent modules for the convenience of the students. The training is as follows:

- 1- Clinical evaluation and case-conceptualization based on international classifications of psychiatric and psychological disorders
- 2- Psychological testing and cognitive evaluation
- 3- Treatment, including pharmaco-therapy and/or psychotherapy.

Each of these modules (Clinical Evaluation, Psychological Testing, Treatment) includes the following:

Didactic sessions:

These include a series of seminars, educational audio-visual sessions, lectures, group-meetings, journal clubs, conferences and grand-rounds. These sessions cover topics that are of major importance for the three above-mentioned modules, such as general psychopathology, psychiatric epidemiology, and case studies, review of the psychiatry and psychology literature, and critical discussions on specific clinical cases or specific findings.

Training on instruments:

Depending on the module, this may include administration and interpretation of cognitive tests (IQ batteries, computer tests...), clinical scales for evaluating the progress of a variety of specific disorders (Hamilton scales, Beck Depression and Anxiety scales, Y-BOCS, PANSS, Barkley scales...) or comprehensive structured research interviews (DIS, CIDI, DICA-R...). The aforementioned instruments (clinical scales and structured research interviews) have been adapted by IDRAC into Arabic (see assessment tools). IDRAC is also a training center in the Middle East region for the CIDI (WHO, Geneva). For more information concerning details of the training, contact us.

Supervised observation and clinical practice:

Supervised observation and clinical practice of the trainees is ensured through regular group-meetings and group-discussions, through direct observation of the trainee's work by a senior clinician, and through written feedback and comments provided by their training coordinator regarding the reports and other written work that is required from them on a regular basis. These obviously may vary from a module to another, and frequently include one-to-one supervision (Testing, Psychotherapy...). The clinical work spans over several areas: acute inpatient psychiatric care, outpatient psychiatric care, emergency room, consultation liaison, psychological testing, family assessment, couples therapy, individual cognitive-behavioral therapy and applied play therapy for children. Psychological testing includes using comprehensive cognitive and psycho-educational batteries, as well as clinical scales and other computerized instruments.

#### B- Research Training:

Training in research and survey methods is provided to physicians, psychologists, and public health professionals at an undergraduate and postgraduate level on epidemiology and biostatistics, clinical studies, treatment trials, population studies...). This training has attracted individuals from Lebanon, neighboring countries as well as individuals from Europe and the U.S.A. The training program is adapted to the individual's need and level of expertise, and accordingly is assigned to ongoing projects and is given responsibilities progressively in order to help them ultimately become principal investigators in a specific area. The latter can include training in the use of instruments (including structured interviews and biostatistical software), participation in data collection, literature reviews, data analysis, and article writing. All the work is done in an atmosphere of strict academic requirements and trainees are expected to participate actively in journal clubs and research seminars including critical reappraisal of ongoing or published research of IDRAC.

#### C- Specialized Training: Teachers And Educators:

In 1996, IDRAC initiated a school based psychological treatment program in the south of Lebanon and west Bekaa. The goal of the treatment was to alleviate the impact of an extremely traumatic war situation (Grapes of Wrath) on children and adolescents. Sixty-eight teachers were trained for that purpose, 2500 children were actively treated.

IDRAC also offers specialized training for professionals (individually or in groups) who are expected, directly or indirectly, to deal with mental health issues.

### 4. Accreditation Of The Training By IDRAC:

Official Certificates are provided by IDRAC upon completion of the training module. The duration of the training varies from one student to another and from one module to another.

### 5. Application Procedure:

The application file must include the following documents:

A statement of goals (purpose).

A resume (curriculum vitae).

A copy of transcripts (undergraduate and graduate).

Two letters of recommendation from a university tutor or head of program.

A personal interview with the applicant in addition to a review of his/her application file is also required.

## VII. MIND : Medical Institute for Neuropsychological Disorders

IDRAC has a sister institution, the Medical Institute for Neuropsychological Disorders (MIND) which is staffed by Psychiatrists and Psychologists who are dedicated to the pursuit of excellence in patient care. They are specialized in helping children, adolescents, adults and the elderly, by accurately testing for and diagnosing such frequently encountered problems as Depression, Anxiety, Panic Attacks, Substance Use, Attention Deficit / Hyperactivity, Learning Disorders and Dementia, and less common disorders like Schizophrenia, Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, Somatization, and Autism. Treatment is delivered in an outpatient setting with access to a state of the art inpatient neuropsychiatric unit in a general hospital when needed. Expert services are provided in true multi-disciplinary fashion utilizing highly regarded international standards where patients' and families' well-being comes first.

Cordahi, Caroline:

Child and Adolescent Psychologist; DEA Psychology from St. Joseph University, Beirut (1999) Studied Child Psychology at Yale, Columbia, and the California School of Professional Psychology, USA; services include evaluation and psychotherapy for children and adolescents, as well as psychological testing for all ages (intelligence, specific cognitive abilities: attention, (auditory and visual) memory and other mental processes).

Farah, Lynne: Social worker / Psychiatric Assistant.

Fayyad, John: Child and Adolescent Psychiatrist: Received his MD from the American University of Beirut in 1985. Trained in psychiatry and child and adolescent psychiatry at the Ohio State University (USA). Also a diplomate and examiner for the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology (1992); services include evaluation and treatment of all childhood and adolescent psychiatric disorders including ADHD, Behavioral Disorders, Depression, Anxiety Disorders, Developmental Disorders and Tic Disorders.

Karam, Elie: Medical Doctor, received his degree in 1974 from the American University of Beirut (Lebanon), and did his training in psychiatry at Washington University in St. Louis USA. Received the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology 1979 (USA). Awarded the Fulbright Scholar in 1990. Head of Psychiatry and Psychology Department – Saint George Hospital.

Nacouzi, Marie-Therese: Psychiatric nurse / Psychiatric Assistant.

Nasser-Karam, Aimee: Clinical Psychologist and Psychotherapist; Ph.D. from St. Joseph University, Beirut (2001); trained at the Beck Center for Cognitive Therapy, Philadelphia USA; services include evaluation and psychotherapy for adults (mood, anxiety, eating and substance abuse disorders).

Siriani, Nathalie: Clinical psychologist / Psychiatric Assistant .

Tanios, Christine: Psychologist / Psychiatric Assistant.

## VIII. The L.E.B.A.N.O.N. Study (Lebanese Evaluation of the Burden of Ailments and Needs Of the Nation)

WMH Surveys

The L.E.B.A.N.O.N. Study is part of a cross-national project initiated by WHO (Geneva) and Harvard Medical School called

the WMH Survey Initiative. This project was initiated in an effort to address the global burden of mental health disorders and generate figures based on national epidemiologic surveys across the world. Accurate information on the prevalence of mental health disorders, their risk factors, treatment patterns and barriers to service use will be generated.

The WMH Consortium is comprised of nationally or regionally representative surveys in 26 countries, representing all regions of the world. Lebanon is the only Arab-speaking country participating in this consortium so far. For detailed information about the WMH initiative and the participating countries, please click here.

### - Methods

In 2000, our group at IDRAC decided to embark on this cross-national initiative and conduct the first national survey in the region, which studies extensively mental health disorders and other medical chronic illnesses. The L.E.B.A.N.O.N. national Study was based on a multistage household probability sample design without replacement. Households were selected from the five different Mohafazat representing the various demographic and socioeconomic levels in the country. Two thousand eight hundred fifty seven (2857) face-to-face interviews were conducted by lay interviewers who were intensively trained by two certified trainers at IDRAC. Fourteen training sessions were conducted all over Lebanon to train the team of 350 fieldworkers. Data collection was strictly supervised at multiple levels with direct field back-check reaching up to 47% of the cases. Field quality control techniques included: field accompaniment, face-face visits and telephone back-check. Moreover, 100% of the completed interviews were fully edited with a re-editing rate of 20%. Data was entered using different softwares and extensive cleaning checks were implemented by both the Harvard Coordinating Center and IDRAC's team.

### - Research Instrument

The L.E.B.A.N.O.N. Study used the WMH-CIDI (Composite International Diagnostic Interview), a fully structured diagnostic interview, to assess disorders and treatment. The WMH-CIDI was adapted to Arabic following a rigorous translation protocol. The WMH-CIDI assesses disorders based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) and the ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders (ICD-10).

The wide spectrum of disorders and diseases assessed include:

Anxiety Disorders: Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Specific Phobia, Social Phobia, Agoraphobia, Panic Disorder, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, etc...

Mood Disorders: Major Depressive Disorder, Dysthymia and Bipolar Disorders)

Substance Use Disorders: Alcohol, Illicit and licit drugs

Other mental health disorders: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Conduct Disorder, etc...

Other chronic medical conditions: Heart Problems, High Blood Pressure, Diabetes, Cancer, etc...

Moreover, extensive information covering service utilization (consultations, hospitalization,...) and medication intake, economic status ( income, employment,...), social network, marital life, childhood experiences, war exposure, religious commitment, etc.... have been collected.

Couples Sub-sample

A sub-sample of couples was selected to participate in an extensive evaluation of marital experiences including: disagreement due to handling family finances, matters of recreation, friends, philosophy of life, making major decisions etc..., involvement in decision making, exposure to domestic violence, etc...

WMH Workgroups

Each year all international collaborators in the WMH consortium meet to discuss issues related to analysis and article writing. In this context, work groups with members from different countries have been created to discuss issues related specifically to drug abuse, suicide, ADHD, assortative mating, gender differences methodological aspects, government reports, and childhood adversities, with the latter being chaired by the Lebanese principal investigator.

Funding

The LE.B.A.N.O.N-WMH survey is being mainly funded by IDRAC with partial support from the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health and other international and regional institutions.

DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT THE DIFFERENT SECTIONS HIGHLIGHTED ABOVE WILL BE POSTED SOON

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The World Mental Health Composite International Diagnostic Interview



<http://www.hcp.med.harvard.edu/wmhcdi/>

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**LE FORUM Bipolaire TUNISIEN**

Association Tunisienne de Recherche sur la Bipolarité

LES RENGONTRES BIPOLAIRES INTERNATIONALES  
Le 11 février 2006 - Tunis, TUNISIE**المنتدى التونسي للاضطراب الثنائي القطبي**

الجمعية التونسية للبحث في المرض الوجداني الثنائي القطبي

**الملتقى الدولي للإضطراب الثنائي القطبي**

11 فيفري 2006 - تونس، تونس

**Chers collègues**

J'ai le plaisir de vous annoncer la naissance du Forum Bipolaire Tunisien [Association Tunisienne de Recherche sur la Bipolarité] qui vient tout juste d'obtenir son visa légal

**حضرة الزملاء**

"المنتدى التونسي للاضطراب الثنائي القطبي"

**Les objectifs de l'association sont de****أهداف المنتدى**

- 1- Rassembler, partager et diffuser les données et les connaissances sur le trouble bipolaire (bases de données, bibliothèque, revues, Internet etc.).
- 2- Concevoir, encadrer voire conduire des enquêtes épidémiologiques et/ou cliniques sur le trouble bipolaire.
- 3- Etudier les spécificités ethniques et culturelles du trouble bipolaire.
- 4- Favoriser l'éducation sur la maladie bipolaire.
- 5- Participer à l'effort international de recherche sur le trouble bipolaire.

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**Membres du bureau fondateur****أعضاء المكتب التأسيسي**

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Dr. Nouredine AYADI  
Dr. Sami OTHMAN  
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**Les Rencontres Bipolaires Internationales****الملتقى الدولي للاضطراب الثنائي القطبي**

Pour le lancement de ses activités, le Forum Bipolaire Tunisien organise le 11 février 2006 une Rencontre Internationale Bipolaire avec la contribution des Pr Jules ANGST, Athanase KOUKOPOULOS et Giulio PERUGI ainsi que celle de nombreux participants tunisiens.

11

2006









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هانى محمود عبدالسلام بلتاجي / مصر

**DR. MAMDOUH ELADL / UK – EGYPT**

Thanks very much for your warm welcome. We aim to work together for the best of our patients, profession & definitely our nation. I am very pleased & encouraged with your very positive attitude & would like to extend my hand on behalf of BAPA ( British Arab Psychiatric Association ) executive committee & all BAPA members to you & all in the Arabpsynet .Kind regards.

أ.د. نزار عيون السود / دمشق، سوريا

...

**DR. TARIK AL-KUBAISY / UK, IRAQ**

Congratulations and you deserve it. Wish the entire best and looking forward to hear more good news about your excellent and innovative work .Best regard.

أ. حسام عبد اللطيف / مصر , الكويت

**NUMAN M. GHARAIBEH, MD / JORDAN , USA**

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 .

حنان عبادي الدروقي /بنغازي، ليبيا

**MR. SALEM EID SULIMAN AL ARJANI / GAZA, PALESTINE**

I hope to be a member of your network. I suggest distributing my research or the abstract of my thesis: " coping strategies of traumatized martyr's children in palestine: Gaza strip".

أ.د.عبدالرحمن ابراهيم / بيروت، لبنان

...

...

**MRS. HANAN ALSHEIKY / CAIRO; EGYPT**

Dear Professor, thank you so much for this useful information about the APN site. I think it is very good idea and has many useful articles and most of our famous professors in Arabic country. Thanks

**MR. MOHAMED SAYED, PHD / ABU DHABI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

Thank You so very much Dr. jamal, I do appreciate you professionalism. Walakum sadiq mawadati wa ihtrami

**MR. SALEH TARISH / MANAMA; BAHRAIN**

Great Job, God bless you all. I would like to be in touch with you personally if possible.

**MRS. HÉLA MTIBAA - TUNISIA / PARIS; FRANCE**

Votre site est très intéressant. Je ne savais pas qu'il existait mais c'est vraiment très bien... A bientôt.

**DR. BERNARD AURIOL, MD /TOULOUSE; FRANCE**

Chers collègues, bravo pour votre site plein de ressources. je suis parvenu sur votre site par une recherche de mot qui m'a conduit sur votre dictionnaire, et de là sur l'ensemble du site. Je serais très honoré si vous décidiez de compter mon propre site (<http://auriol.free.fr>) parmi les liens externes que vous proposez. Il ne comporte que quelques pages en arabe ou en anglais, (l'essentiel est francophone). J'espère pourtant qu'il vous paraîtra digne d'intérêt. J'aimerais aussi recevoir votre News Letter. Bien cordialement.

**PR. SAÏDA DOUKI / TUNIS; TUNISIA**

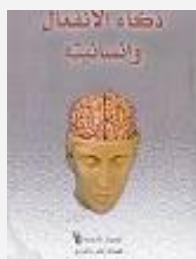
Congratulations again for the great job you are doing. Best regards .

**DR. SOFIANE ZRIBI / TUNIS ; TUNISIE**

Cher Jamel, Il est comme on dit un proverbe, nul n'est prophète chez soi ,tu fais un travail formidable, tu arabises la psychiatrie et tu crois fort aux possibilités de la langue arabe et à notre capacité de relever le défi de la civilisation. Ce qui est remarquable, c'est que tu fais seul ce travail sans aide ni soutien dans l'adversité et parfois l'incompréhension de tes confrères Tunisiens. Cette distinction tu la mérites à plus d'un titre et je sais ce que tu sacrifies comme temps comme argent et ce qu'il t'en coûte de devoir parfois choisir entre le cabinet et le site Web, entre ta famille et le site Web. C'est le prix à payer pour toute passion. Je ne partage pas beaucoup de tes convictions sur l'intérêt qu'il ya à aller vers le Machrek, peut être tu me prouveras un jour que me suis trompé, mais je respecte énormément le travail que tu fais et l'homme que t'es devenu. Mille félicitations, Bonne année 2006 mon frère et Bonne continuation.

**DR. AFEF KARAQUD CHARRAD / TUNIS; TUNISIE**

Cher confrère ! félicitations ! on doit comme dans le temps des abbassides vous donner votre poids en or pour toute traduction d'un livre à la langue arabe. bonne continuation et bravo !

**صدر حديثا****ذكاء الانفعال وإنسانيته**

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## JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY &amp; CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Part I

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Vol. 10 No. 3, WINTER 2005

### Addiction & Opioid Dependence

#### ■ BACLOFEN IN MAINTENANCE TREATMENT OF OPIOID DEPENDENCE: A RANDOMIZED DOUBLE-BLIND CLINICAL TRIAL WITH PLACEBO-CONTROLLED

**Authors :** R. Rad Goodarzi, M.D. , S.M. Assadi, M.D. , A. Ahmadi Abhari, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This project was aimed to evaluate the efficacy of baclofen in keeping opioid dependents in maintenance treatment and in reduction of their opioid use. It also assessed its superiority over placebo. Method: In this double blind experimental study, 40 patients with the diagnosis of opioid dependence (DSM- IV based criteria) were inserted randomly in two groups following the detoxification phase. In one group, 20 patients took baclofen (60 mg daily in three divided doses) and in the other one, 20 patients took placebo for a total of 12 weeks. The primary measuring factors included retention of patients in maintenance treatment and positive urine analysis. The project's data were analyzed via statistical Mann-Whitney and chi-square tests. Findings: The retention of patients in treatment was significantly more in baclofen group than the placebo group. baclofen group patients exhibited less opioid withdrawal and depressive symptoms than the placebo group. There were no significant differences between the two groups in terms of the rate of positive urine analysis, intensity of craving for opioid use, medication side effects, and the average days of opioid and alcohol consumption during treatment. Results: baclofen is considerably superior to placebo in keeping the patients in treatment and also in reduction of opioid withdrawal and depressive symptoms.

### Addiction, Buprenorphine & Opium Detoxification

#### ■ HIGH DOSES OF BUPRENORPHINE IN ONE-DAY OPIUM DETOXIFICATION: CLINICAL TRIAL

**Authors :** M. Hafezi, M.D. , S. M. Asaadi, M.D. , O. M. Razzaghi, M.D. , A. Mokri, M. D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The efficacy of high doses of buprenorphine prescription in one day was compared with the usual method. Method: In a double-blind trial, 40 patients with the diagnosis of opioid dependence (based on DSM- IV criteria) were randomly assigned into two groups. 20 patients received

12 mg of buprenorphine intramuscularly in divided doses during one day long; 20 other patients were administered the usual decreasing doses of buprenorphine over five days. The followings were evaluated: success rate in detoxification, treatment retention in days, intensity of subjective withdrawal symptoms, intensity of objective withdrawal symptoms, level of drug craving, level of adjuvant drug use, drug side-effects, rate of positive urine tests for opioids, and levels of hepatic enzymes. Data were analyzed via statistical  $\chi^2$ , t, Mann-Whitney, and Fisher tests. Findings: There was no significant difference between the two groups across most variables. The only difference observed was when the most withdrawal symptoms were evident, which was in the initial part of detoxification for the one-day treatment group and also at the end of the period for the five-days treatment group. Results: To shorten the detoxification period, the one-day and high doses of buprenorphine treatment can be beneficial even though further evaluations with a larger sample may be required. However, the use of injectable buprenorphine is not recommended in routine clinical practice, because of its possible abuse and serious side effects.

### Addiction, Clonidine & Opium Dependent

#### ■ RAPID AND CLONIDINE DETOXIFICATION IN OPIUM DEPENDENT PATIENTS

**Authors :** M.M. Badiei, M.D. , M. Eftekhari, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** This project was conducted to compare two programs of treatment, the rapid (naltrexone/ clonidine) and the conventional (clonidine) detoxification. Method: 54 opioid dependent patients referred to the clinic of Iran Educational Psychiatric Center participated in the study; they were randomly placed in two groups. 28 patients in group A (naltrexone/ clonidine) and 26 patients in group B (clonidine) were studied. Data were collected via clinical interview based on DSM-IV criteria and a questionnaire appraising demographic information and drug use patterns. For statistical evaluations, descriptive tests, t-test, and  $\chi^2$  were used. Findings: Both groups were similar in terms of demographic information, pattern of drug use, and the rate of attrition in the one-month follow up. The severity of withdrawal symptoms was the same in the two groups and assessed generally at the moderate level. There was no difference in the rate of treatment completion between the two groups (94% for group A and 96% for group B). However, the length of hospitalization was significantly lower in group A than group B (five days. vs. nine days). There were no major side effects observed in the two groups. There were no significant differences in terms of maintaining in treatment and rate of relapse in the one month follow up. Relapse rates were 50% and 46% respectively in groups A and B. Results: As an

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effective method, rapid detoxification with naltrexone combined with clonidine is recommended considering its moderate severity of withdrawal symptoms, short period of detoxification, lack of severe adverse effects, as well as the possibility of rapid commencement of treatment with naltrexone for maintenance treatment.

### Addiction, Opium Dependent & Opioid Antagonist —

#### ▪ RAPID DETOXIFICATION OF OPIUM DEPENDENT PATIENTS VIA OPIOID ANTAGONIST

**Authors :** M. Eftekhar, M.D. , A. Taghva, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This project was conducted to assess the feasibility and outcome of rapid detoxification method. Method: 41 opium dependent patients (37 males, 4 females) with mean age of 29.1 years (17-44) who had been consecutive admitted to Iran Psychiatric Center during one year period were detoxified with subcutaneous naloxone (11 patients) or oral naltrexone (30 patients). Finally the detoxification was completed with the consumption of 50 mg of oral naltrexone. Findings: The required time for this method of detoxification was less than 72 hours. Except for two cases, all patients completed the treatment (95%). Among all serious side effects, delirium was seen in two subjects (5%). Results: The advantageous of this method of detoxification included little side effects, short period of treatment, significant efficacy, lower cost, and feasibility to provide the treatment to larger group of patients. Therefore, controlled study to replicate these findings is suggested.

### Addiction, Naltrexone & Maintenance Treatment —

#### ▪ NALTREXONE MAINTENANCE TREATMENT OF OPIUM DEPENDENTS AND ITS RELATION WITH DEMOGRAPHICS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS

**Authors :** A. Ghaffari Nejad, M.D. , H. Ziaadini, M.D. , A. Shahsavari Pour, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This project was conducted to appraise the role of naltrexone drug and its relation with the demographics and psychological factors in relapse prevention of opium addicts post the detoxification phase. Method: In this cross-sectional study, 107 male opium dependents who had received detoxification treatment at the dual diagnosis ward of Shahid Beheshti Hospital of Kerman were educated about naltrexone maintenance treatment. The continuum of naltrexone consumption by the subjects was followed up via telephone contacts one month and once again in three months after hospital discharge. Subjects' demographic factors were evaluated by way of a demographic questionnaire and their psychological features were assessed by SCL-90-R questionnaire before the appearance of withdrawal symptoms. Findings: The mean age of subjects was  $33.75 \pm 7.86$  years. There was a positive correlation between patients' level of education and the length of time subjects remained on naltrexone drug. 27.1% of subjects consumed the drug for less than a month; 59.8% took it for one month, and 13.1% used it for

three months. The first group scored significantly higher across all scales of SCL-90-R than the other two groups. Results: Prescription of naltrexone is more beneficial for educated patients. Pharmacotherapy coupled with non-medical treatment may lengthen naltrexone maintenance treatment.

### Addiction, Opioid & Hospitalized Patients —

#### ▪ OPIOID USE IN HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS OF HAZRAT RASOUL-E-AKRAM HOSPITAL

**Authors :** Sh. Nohesara, M.D. , M. Nasr Esfahani, M.D. , A. Afkham Ebrahimi, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This project evaluated the prevalence of opioid use in hospitalized patients of a general hospital in Iran. Method: In this cross-sectional study, 494 patients hospitalized at 12 wards of Rasoul-e-Akram Hospital were evaluated. They were selected through convenient sampling method. The pediatric, emergency, ICU, and CCU wards were excluded from this study. The instrument for collection of data was a researcher-constructed questionnaire. Data were analyzed via descriptive- statistical methods and  $\chi^2$ . Findings: The lifetime prevalence of opioid use was 11.7% (10.9% male; 0.8% female) and the prevalence of current opium use was 7.1%. The highest frequency of opioid use was observed in the patients in neurosurgery ward (23.8%), in the age group of 30 to 44 years old range (13.7%), and with high school education (14.8%). 12.1% married, 10.8% single, and 7.7% divorced patients reported to have used opioid. The most common pattern of opioid use was daily (48.3%) and the most common method of use was through inhalation (63.8%). Results: Opioid use is pervasive in hospitalized patients at the general hospital; further research is indispensable in this regard.

### Addiction, Psychoticism & Cannabis Users —

#### ▪ PSYCHOTICISM IN CANNABIS USERS

**Authors :** A. Afkham Ebrahimi, M.A. , M. Eftekhar, M.D. , A. Vahdat, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The aim of this project was to assess the frequency and intensity of psychoticism or psychotic liability in cannabis users. Method: 100 hashish consumers (98 males, 2 females) were selected via convenient sampling method as the subjects of the study. They completed Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ) which measures the psychotic dimension in addition to neuroticism and extraversion. Some information on demographic characteristics such as age of the subjects, their pattern of consumption, and use of other substances were collected. Data were analyzed and presented by means of descriptive-statistical methods. Findings: This study indicated the considerable psychoticism in 50% of the sample. The obtained mean score of psychoticism in this project was higher than the score, which Eysenck had reported for the Iranian population. Results: Regarding the obtained data on cannabis use and psychoticism, it seems that cannabis may have adverse psychological effects on heavy users and can be considered as a risk factor for psychosis.

**Addiction, Substance Abusers & Parental Discipline —****▪ THE PERCEPTIONS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSERS REGARDING THEIR PARENTAL DISCIPLINE**

**Authors :** M.A. Goodarzi, Ph.D., M. Zarnaghash, B.A., M. Zarnaghash, B.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The aim of this project was to compare the perceptions of cigarettes, opium, and heroin abusers with those of non-abusers regarding their parental discipline. Method: In this project, via Family Environmental Questionnaire (FEQ) the perceptions of four groups, each comprised of 30 subjects (substance abusers of cigarettes, opium, heroin, and non-abusers) about their parental discipline were evaluated by a retrospective and comparative method. Findings: In regards to their parental discipline, all three substance abuser groups as compared to the non-abusers rated higher on the subscales of "Aggression and Hostility" and "Rejection", yet rated lower on the subscales of "Expression of love" and "Take the participation of their child in life". The opium and heroin abusers rated their parents lower on the subscale of "Emotional support" and higher on the subscale of "Ignoring of the child" in comparison with the non-abuser subjects. The heroin abusers assigned lower scores to their parents on the subscale of "Moderate discipline" than the other groups. Moreover, the prevailing pattern of discipline in the families of opium and heroin abusers is that of hostility and controlling. Results: There is a correlation between parental disciplinary method and substance abuse in children.

**Addiction & Adolescents —****▪ ADOLESCENTS' PERSPECTIVES ON ADDICTION: A QUALITATIVE STUDY**

**Authors :** S. Parvizi, Ph.D., F. Ahmadi, Ph.D., A.R. Nikbakht Nasrabadi, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The aim of this qualitative project was to ascertain the adolescents' perspectives re-garding health and addiction. Method: 41 adolescents from Tehran (22 males, 19 females) between 11 and 19 years of age were evaluated by way of open and semi-structured interviews. These subjects were selected by sampling based on the project objectives. The interviews with the subjects were tape-recorded, then transcribed, and finally content analyzed. Findings: 87% of subjects under the study claimed friendships and connections with cohorts and 15% declared family as the reasons for the prevalence of addiction. Other reasons of the adolescents were being relieved of problems and being carefree, feeling superior and powerful, compensating for social restrictions, unemployment and lack of recreations, oppositional tendencies, and curiosity. Results: Considering adolescents as builders of the future and also pervasiveness of addiction problem, attaining information is indispensable regarding the perspectives of this vulnerable group vis-à-vis the relation between the concept of health with addiction. This can be useful in cultural, health, and social program planning as well as need and priority assessments.

**Addiction & Substance Abusers —****▪ RELATION BETWEEN COMMUNICATION SKILLS AND COPING MECHANISMS IN SUBSTANCE ABUSERS AT TEHRAN THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY CENTER**

**Authors :** M. Foadodini, M.S., A. Mokri, M.D., N. Shafaroodi, M.S.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This project was conducted to appraise the communication and coping skills of substance abusers residing at a therapeutic community center. It also evaluated the relation between the scores of communication skills and coping strategies. Method: 25 male substance abusers residing at a therapeutic community center in Tehran participated in this descriptive-analytical study. These detoxified subjects were evaluated by two means, Coping Strategies Checklist consisting of problem-focused, emotion-focused, and low effective and ineffective copings; the second mean was Assessment of Communication and Interactional Skills, an observational test composed of three sections of physical aspects, information exchange, and relationships. Data were analyzed by Pearson correlation coefficient. Findings: The mean score of problem-focused coping strategy was higher than emotion-focused, and lower effective and ineffective coping scores. The mean score of communication skills was quite high. No significant relation was found between various sections of communication skills and coping strategies. Results: The addicts' communication skills are at an acceptable and appropriate level. Although this group is not a complete representative of substance abusers population, they do not seem to have significant difficulties in terms of communication skills. This is an important matter in planning the content of life skills training, and for this group, it is better to utilize more suitable methods to improve their coping strategies.

**Vol. 10 No. 1 & 2, SUMMER & fall. 2004**

**OCD, Sodium Valproate & Fluoxetine —****▪ SODIUM VALPROATE: AN ADJUVANT TREATMENT IN OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER**

**Authors :** H. Aminni, M.D., A. Farhoodian, M.D., M. Sadeghi, M.D., M.A. Savari, M.D., S. Akhundzadeh, M.D., V. Sharifi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study was conducted to evaluate the efficacy of sodium valproate as an adjuvant treatment in patients afflicted with obsessive-compulsive disorder. Method: 42 patients diagnosed with obsessive-compulsive disorder participated in an eight week-long double blind study. The subjects were placed in two groups, one taking fluoxetine along with sodium valproate and the other group taking fluoxetine with placebo. The efficacy of this adjuvant was assessed by Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale and Beck Depression Inventory. Data were analyzed by t-test, Mann-Whitney, and analysis of variance with repeated measures. Findings: 12 patients from the sodium valproate group and 11

patients from the placebo group completed the project. This evaluation illustrated that efficacy of sodium valproate did not cause significant difference between two groups. Headache, anxiety, and insomnia were observed more commonly in the placebo group; the rate of tremor was higher in the sodium valproate group. Results: Sodium valproate as an adjuvant treatment in patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder does not bind added efficacy in an eight weeklong treatment period.

## Psychiatric Disorders & Comorbidity

### COMORBIDITY OF PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN PSYCHIATRIC OUTPATIENT CLINIC

**Authors :** M.Eftekhar, M.D., M.Dadfar, M.A., E.Karimi, Kaisami, B.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This project was conducted to appraise the comorbidity of psychiatric disorders in a psychiatric outpatient clinic. Method: This was a descriptive-retrospective study. Out of 4000 patients of Tehran Psychiatric Institute's Clinic during the years of 1996-2000, a total of 648 cases diagnosed based on DSM-IV criteria were selected systematically. The cases were further evaluated via a demographic questionnaire. Data were analyzed by descriptive-statistical methods. Findings: 35.6% of patients had the comorbidity of psychiatric disorders. The diagnoses of simultaneous disorders on axis I, according to diagnostic categories, included mood and anxiety disorders (34.6%) and mood and substance-related disorders (6.9%). The comorbidities according to disorders within each of diagnostic categories included major depressive and obsessive-compulsive disorders (16.0%), major depressive and dysthymic disorders (7.8%), dysthymic and obsessive-compulsive disorders (5.6%), and finally obsessive-compulsive disorder and social phobia (3.9%). The diagnosis of simultaneous disorders on axis II, according to clusters A, B, and C, included A and C (0.4%). The particular comorbidities according to disorders within each of the clusters A, B, or C included histrionic with borderline (0.9%) and paranoid with obsessive-compulsive (0.4%). The simultaneous diagnoses on axis I and II included mood disorders with personality disorders in general (7.8%) and mood disorders with cluster B of personality disorders in particular (14.7%), anxiety disorder with personality disorders in general (12.6%) and anxiety disorder with cluster C of personality disorders in particular (8.7%), major depressive disorder with cluster B of personality disorders (4.3%), and finally obsessive-compulsive disorder with cluster C of personality disorders (3.9%). Result: The level of comorbidity detected in this project is less than other studies.

## Comorbidity, GTS & OCD

### COMORBIDITY OF TOURETTE'S AND OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDERS

**Authors :** J. Alaghand-rad, M.D., M. Haji Azim, M.D., M. Hakim shooshtary, M.D., Z. Shahrivar, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This project was conducted to evaluate the rate of comorbidity of Tourette's disorder with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). Method: All of the patients diagnosed with Tourette's disorder, a total of 20 cases that had been referred to Child Psychiatric Ward of Roozbeh Hospital

since its inception were evaluated. They were compared with 20 patients afflicted with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, and 20 OCD patients. Data was collected via Yale Tic Severity Scale and analyzed by descriptive statistical methods, Fisher's LSD, and  $\chi^2$  statistical test. Findings: The mean age of onset of Tourette's disorder was 8.5 years (SD: 0.65) whereas the onset of OCD was 14.5 years (SD: 0.7). The ratio of male to female in Tourette's disorder was four to one and in OCD, it was two to one. The level of correlation between these two disorders was statistically significant. There was not a significant level of correlation obtained for the presence of comorbidity of Tourette's and OCD disorders in the immediate family members of the patients. Results: The level of comorbidity of OCD in children afflicted with Tourette's disorder is remarkable.

## Bibliometric Study & Scientific Mental Health Journals-

### A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY OF SCIENTIFIC MENTAL HEALTH JOURNALS

**Authors :** A.Rahimi Movaghar, M.D., A.A. Nejatiasafa, M.D., M. R. Mohammadi, M.D., E. Sahimi Izadian, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The aim of this project was to appraise the scientific mental health journals published in Iran and also to present a general profile of their characteristics. Method: The journals evaluated in the study were published from 1990 to 2003. The scientific journals in the domain of mental health published in Iran and circulated until the implementation of this study were identified by library references, data banks, internet sites, and the editorial offices of the publications. The variables in the study were divided into three main groups: publication characteristics of the journals, distinctiveness of journals' license holders and personnel, and finally specificities of journals' contents. Findings: 23 out of 800 evaluated journals met the inclusionary criteria for this project. Less than 1/3 of the journals possess the official academic ranking of Publication Commission granted by Ministry of Science, Research, and Technology or Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education. None of these periodicals are indexed in any of the credible information banks. Nine journals did not have International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) and five journals had no English abstracts. Eleven journals were published by universities; five were published by governmental organizations and seven were funded by private organizations or scientific societies. During the study period, 1008 research articles were published in the journals. The average number of articles included in each issue was 2.70 ( $\pm 1.2$ ). The average number of articles in journals with official academic ranking certificate was higher than the journals without the certificate. Results: There seems to be a relatively adequate number and variety of scientific mental health journals in the country, but too few articles are printed in them. For further progress in the upcoming years, the followings are suggested: quality improvement of the journals, more publication of indigenous research articles.

## OCD, BDI & SCZ

### OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER IN PATIENTS WITH BIPOLAR I DISORDER AND SCHIZOPHRENIA

**Authors :** A. Maroufi, M.D., S.M. Goraishizadeh, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This project evaluated the prevalence of obsessive-compulsive disorder in two disorders of schizophrenia and bipolar I. Method: Using a cross sectional plan, 150 patients were selected from the psychiatric clinic of Tabriz Educational and Treatment Center through available sampling. They were diagnosed with either bipolar or schizophrenia on the basis of DSM-IV criteria. The diagnosis of obsessive-compulsive disorder was assessed via unstructured interview and Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale. Findings: 17 out of the 75 bipolar I patients (23%) and 27 out of the patients with schizophrenia (36%) had been afflicted with obsessive-compulsive disorder sometime during their life long. Results: The prevalence of obsessive-compulsive disorder is observed at a considerable rate in patients with schizophrenia and bipolar disorders.

## TEHRAN PSYCHIATRISTS & IRANIAN MH LAWS

### THE PERSPECTIVES OF TEHRAN PSYCHIATRISTS ON IRANIAN MENTAL HEALTH LAWS

**Authors :** Z. Yadollahi, M.D. , J. Bolhari, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The aim of this project was to appraise the perspectives of Tehran psychiatrists on existing mental health laws. Method: A questionnaire was provided either via mail or in person to 312 psychiatrists working in Tehran; 160 of them responded. Data were analyzed by descriptive-statistical methods. Findings: Data obtained from the age groups of under and over 40 years old as well as male and female groups were studied. 20% of psychiatrists are not aware of the existing laws; over 75% of them have encountered legal difficulties during their profession; more than 70% of them acknowledged that the existing laws are insufficient. The research showed that female psychiatrists have faced legal difficulties 12% more than their male counterparts in their profession. 78% of all psychiatrists believed that there are not any standards for the protection of mentally ill patients and near 69% alleged that the judicial system has not secured any laws in support of the psychiatrists. 62% of respondents claimed that existing laws regarding hospitalization and discharge of mentally ill patients are inadequate. Results: The laws related to national mental health are deficient in the perspectives of psychiatrists.

## SLEEP DISORDERS & STUDENTS IN TEHRAN

### EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SLEEP DISORDERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN TEHRAN

**Authors :** L. Panaghi, M.D. , A. Kafashi, M.D. , M. Seraji, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The aim of this project was to evaluate the frequency of sleep disorders in primary school students in the city of Tehran. Method: In a descriptive cross-sectional study, parents of 692 primary school children completed a questionnaire binding child demographics, family structure, and sleep behaviors. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistical methods, t-test, and  $\chi^2$  test. Findings: Sleep disorders were reported in 41.6% of primary school children. The most common disorder reportedly was bedtime resistance (20.7%). The occurrence of bedwetting was the only sleep disorder that was

more frequent in boys than girls. Sleep disorder was reported more frequently in children of housewife mothers than working mothers. The frequency of parasomnia was less in children of college-educated fathers. College education of mothers was negatively correlated with frequency of sleep terror disorder and nightmares. Sharing a bed, fear and worry before asleep, and having no specific bedtime were correlated with more sleep disorders. Results: Sleep disorders are prevalent in primary school children in Tehran. The most common disorder was bedtime resistance, which was mostly related with having no specific bedtime.

## ATTITUDE, STUDENTS & CIGARETTES

### ATTITUDE OF KERMAN UNIVERSITIES MALE STUDENTS TOWARD CIGARETTES

**Authors :** F. Gavari, M.A. , S. Mohammad Alizadeh, M.A. , T. Ramezani, M.A. , M. Riani, M.A., M.R. Bahrapour, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: In this descriptive cross-sectional study, the attitude of Kerman universities male students toward cigarettes and its relation to their demographic, social, and family variables were evaluated. Method: 558 male students of Kerman universities were selected through random-cluster sampling and 460 of them who responded completely to the questionnaires were evaluated. Data were collected via an researcher-constructed questionnaire and then analyzed by descriptive-statistical methods and Kruskal-Wallis statistical test. Findings: The assessed attitude scores ranged between 29 and 117. The mean scores per attitude statement fluctuated between 0.7 and 1.5. Amongst the 29 attitude statements, the highest mean score (3.43) was related to the statement "Easy access to cigarettes is a reason for smoking". After that, the following statements placed second and third respectively: "Non-smokers too experience much of harmful consequences of cigarette smoking" (3.41) and "Rather than prohibiting cigarettes, it is better to reduce its harmful effects" (2.65). This appraisal yielded a significant difference between the respondents in the variables: level of education, purchasing cigarettes for parents, and believing in harmfulness of cigarettes to health. There was not a significant difference observed in the variables: father's occupation, father's level of education, mother's level of education, and mother's smoking. The variables "friend's smoking" and "friends encouraging to smoke" too indicated significant difference. There was not a significant difference found regarding the place of education (university), age, mother's occupation, father's smoking, siblings' smoking, the number of smoking professors, age and place of smoking the first cigarette, and reasons for smoking. Results: Some of the students' demographic specifics are related to their attitude toward cigarette smoking.

## PREPARATORY INFORMATION & SURGICAL OPERATION

### EFFECT OF PREPARATORY INFORMATION ON GENERAL SURGICAL OPERATION

**Authors :** M.A. Besharat, Ph.D. , M. Aghamohammadbeigi Emami, M.A. , R. Kormi Nouri, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The aim of this project was to evaluate the effect of preparatory information on anxiety and physical recovery of patients undergoing hernia, hemorrhoid, and cholecystectomy surgical operations. Method: 180 patients in the study, scheduled for surgery were randomly allocated to experimental (n=86) and control (n=94) groups. All patients completed Spielberger State-Trait Anxiety Questionnaire in two sessions, once the day before and then again one hour before the operation. Information through education in written and oral forms was provided regarding surgical operation and usual nursing practices only for the experimental group. Data were analyzed by statistical t-test and analysis of variance. Findings: This evaluation indicated that provision of information for the experimental group reduced patients' level of state anxiety, improved the rate of recovery process, and decreased the amount of pain and use of sedatives. Giving information reduced not only the patients' anxiety, but also lowered physiological indications such as systolic and diastolic blood pressure and heart rate. Results: Information reduces anxiety, enhances predictability, and along with increase in patients' "responsibility", it accelerated the rate of physical recovery.

## MOTHERS, MENTAL HEALTH & CHILDREN

### MENTAL HEALTH OF MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN AFFLICTED WITH PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS COMPARISON WITH CONTROL GROUP

**Authors :** M.Salehi, M.D. , M.H. Salarifar, M.A. , M. Hadian, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: In this project, the mental health status of mothers with children afflicted with psychiatric disorders was compared with that of the mothers of children without psychological complaints. Method: 57 mothers of children afflicted with psychiatric disorders and 56 mothers of children without psychological complaints were selected as the subjects of the study via available sampling. The subjects from the two groups were matched in terms of some demographic variables. To collect data the 28-question version of General Health Questionnaire was used. Data were analyzed via multivariate analysis of variance. Findings: The mean scores of mothers of children with psychiatric disorders were higher than those of the mothers of children with no psychological complaints in the subscales of somatic syndrome, anxiety syndrome, social functioning, and depressive syndrome; the difference was more considerable in anxiety syndrome. Results: The mothers of children afflicted with psychiatric disorders experience more depression and anxiety, lower social functioning and physical health than mothers of children with no psychological complaints.

## FINE MOVEMENTS TRAINING & SLOW LEARNER STUDENTS

### THE EFFECT OF FINE MOVEMENTS TRAINING OF HANDS ON DRAWING AND WRITING SKILLS OF SLOW LEARNER STUDENTS

**Authors :** N. Mirzakhani, M.A. , H. Ashayeri, M.D. , H. Zeraati, M.A. , F. Behnia, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objective: In this project, the effect of fine-movements training of hands was evaluated in children's academic advancement and improvement of drawing and writing skills. Method: This was an experimental research project. The effectiveness of this interventional method was evaluated on 36 slow learner students randomly allocated to experimental and control groups. The subjects in the two groups were matched in terms of sex, age, level of family education, intelligence, and body size variables. The subjects were selected from 6-8 year old students of two slow learners -special education- schools in Tehran. They were appraised by diagnostic evaluation, intelligence test, school readiness, and via functional assessment and demographical questionnaires. During a three-month period, the experimental group received some training on fine-movements skills of hands on one and one basis, three times a week. The control group was evaluated only in pre-and posttests and received no interventions. The posttests were conducted in both groups three months after the completion of the educational sessions. The data collected in pre-and posttests were analyzed by two-factor ANOVA with repeated measures of  $\chi^2$ , Pearson correlation coefficient, and Mann-Whitney test. Findings: As a result of fine movements training of hands, a significant difference was observed between the pre-and posttests segments of the experiment on drawing and writing skills of the subjects. Results: Fine-movements training of hands enhances drawing and writing skills of students in slow learner schools.

## OLFACTORY IDENTIFICATION ABILITY & SCZ

### OLFACTORY IDENTIFICATION ABILITY IN SCHIZOPHRENIA SPECTRUM DISORDERS

**Authors :** A. Farhoudian, M.D., S. V. Shariat, M.D., M. Taj, M.D., E. Shasavand, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The aim of this project was a two fold; one was to compare the olfactory identification ability in patients with schizophrenia or schizotypy with that of the patients with mood disorders as well as the normal subjects; the other was to assess any possible changes after treatment in olfactory identification ability in patients with schizophrenia. Method: The subjects of the study comprised 22 patients afflicted with schizophrenia and five with schizotypy (mean age of 41 years old), 28 patients with mood disorders (13 with major depressive and 14 with bipolar disorders with the mean age of 39 years old), and finally 27 normal subjects (mean age of 39 years old). All subjects were assessed initially and the patients with schizophrenia were assessed twice more three and six weeks after the commencement of treatment with the University of Pennsylvania Smell Identification Test (UPSIT). The data were analyzed by Kruskal Wallis, Chisquare, Mann-Whitney, and Freedman tests. Findings: A significant difference was found between patients with schizophrenia and schizotypy with normal subjects in olfactory identification ability. There was not any significant difference between other groups on this matter. No significant changes in olfactory identification ability were detected in schizophrenic patients after 3 and 6 weeks of treatment. Results: Deficit in olfactory identification ability of patients with schizophrenia spectrum disorders, and its persistence despite treatment is testimonial to its trait-like characteristic in such disorders.



**TEACHER'S ATTITUDES & CREATIVITY****TEST CONSTRUCTION FOR ASSESSMENT OF TEACHERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD CREATIVITY**

**Authors :** M. Tabatabaian, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The main purpose of this project was to construct a test that would in effect show the positive and negative attitudes of teachers toward creativity. Method: Construction of the test was implemented based on the equal-appearing interval method of Thurstone and Chave. First, 150 sentences were collected from various sources binding different attitudes concerning creativity. The number of sentences was reduced to 90 via a preliminary test. Next, 111 judges sorted the sentences on a seven-point scale ranging from unfavorable to neutral and favorable. Then the scale values as well as the ambiguity values of sentences based on sorting of the judges were computed. Findings: 30 sentences with the least amount of ambiguity values and serving the purpose of the study were selected so as to produce a spread along the scale continuum. Scale values and ambiguity values are presented for the 30 selected sentences. Results: Usage of similar tests for the assessment of attitudes toward creativity can increase this test's functionality.

**MH PROGRAM & PRIMARY HEALTH CARE NETWORK****INTEGRATION OF MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM IN ANDIMESHK PRIMARY HEALTH CARE NETWORK**

**Authors :** R. Davasaz Irani, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The purpose of this project was to evaluate the status of integration of mental health program in health centers and also to determine the prevalence of mental disorders in Andimeshk rural areas. Method: In this descriptive study, 16 health houses, three rural health centers, one urban health center, and a population of 23308 that have been under the coverage of mental health program since 1992 were evaluated. The required data were collected via reviewing case files and statistical reports of city health center. Data were analyzed by statistical-descriptive methods and z-test. Findings: Prevalence of mental disorders based on assessment of the health group was ten in every thousand. The rate is 1.1 for severe mental group, 3.7 for mild mental group, 2.7 for epilepsy, and 2.5 for mental retardation. Statistical analysis did not indicate a significant difference between the types of mental disorders (neurotics, epilepsy, and mental retardation) with the expected indices at the national level. However, a significant difference was found in the severe mental group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Results: After a decade, integration of mental health in Andimeshk appears to be successful and with some modifications and corrections, it can provide essential mental health services in rural areas.

**MARITAL ADJUSTMENT & STUDENTS****THE LEVEL OF MARITAL ADJUSTMENT IN DORMITORY STUDENTS**

**Authors :** A.Nasehi, M.D. , F.Raeesi, M.D. , M.Jafari, M.D. , M.Rahmani, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The aim of this project was to evaluate the level of marital adjustment and the relation between marital adjustment and some demographic variables in a group of students residing at the dormitories of Tehran University of medical sciences. Method: This is a descriptive-cross sectional study. The instrument to collect data was the marital adjustment questionnaire. The subjects for this study were 148 residents of married students dormitory of Tehran University of Medical Sciences (74 males, 74 females). Data were analyzed by chi-square and Fisher's LSD. Findings: This project indicated 75.8% marital adjustment and 24.2% incompatibility. Among evaluated variables, there were significant correlations between the variable marital adjustment and both age difference between the couples as well as duration of marriage in years. Results: Marital adjustment is reduced with the raise in age difference between the couples and duration of marriage.

**Alcohol Use & GENERAL Hospital****ALCOHOL USE IN HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS AT HAZRAT-E-RASOUL HOSPITAL**

**Authors :** H. Attar, M.D. , A. Afkham Ebrahimi, M.A., M. Nasr Esfahani, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This study assessed the rate of alcohol use in hospitalized patients at a general hospital in Iran. Methods: In a cross-sectional descriptive study, 571 patients from 11 wards of Hazrat-e-Rasoul Hospital were evaluated by a demographic questionnaire. The Pediatrics, Emergency, ICU, and CCU wards were excluded from the study. The sampling was implemented through the nonran-domized convenient method. Findings: The rate of current alcohol use was 9.6% (8.9% in males and 0.7% in females); in all 25.4% of the patients (22.8% in males and 2.6% in females) reported to alcohol use in their life-time. The highest rates of current alcohol use were observed in the orthopedic ward (25.3%), the 15-29 years old age group (47.3%), and the patients with education under high school diplomas (56.4%). The rate of current alcohol use was 54.5% in married patients while in single, divorced, or widows, the rate was 45.5%. The weekly alcohol consumption was the most frequently reported pattern of current use (34.5%). Results: There is a considerable prevalence of alcohol use among the patients in a general hospital. Attending to its impact on presentation and treatment of various diseases is essential.

**DEPRESSION & LYCANTHROPY****LYCANTHROPY IN DEPRESSION: CASE REPORT**

**Authors :** A. Moghaddas, M.D. , M. Naseri, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Lycanthropy is a delusional belief by the patient considering himself or others transformed into wolf or other animals. The phenomenon of lycanthropy has been recognized since two thousand years ago and referred by various sources. The subject of this report was a young single male

afflicted with stuttering from the age of 12. He has had some symptoms of depression since adolescence and recently developed lycanthropy syndrome. The subject diagnosed with depression along with lycanthropy syndrome (psychotic depression) received treatment with antipsychotic and antidepressant medications as well as individual psychotherapy. In a two-year evaluation, the phenomenon of lycanthropy appeared remarkably less evident and the symptoms of depression were partially improved.

## Suicidal Ideations & Blood Cholesterol

### SUICIDAL IDEATIONS AND THE LEVEL OF BLOOD CHOLESTEROL

**Authors :** S. Chamanazad Shahri, M.D. , S. K. Malakooti, M.D., S. M. Hassanzadeh, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This project compared the level of blood cholesterol in hospitalized psychiatric patients with suicidal ideations with that of similar patients with no suicidal thoughts. Method: In this descriptive cross-sectional study, the level of blood cholesterol of 374 patients (247 males, 127 females) admitted at Iran Psychiatric Education-Treatment Center was evaluated. The patients were divided in two groups of patients with and without suicidal ideations; the level of their respective blood cholesterol was compared with one another. These subjects had been hospitalized with the diagnosis of schizophrenia (157 patients), bipolar (192 patients), major depression (68 patients), and other psychiatric disorders. To analyze the data, t-statistical test was used. Findings: There was no significant difference between suicidal with non-suicidal patients' level of basal cholesterol. Results: Level of blood cholesterol probably is not a biological marker, or a risk factor for suicide in hospitalized psychiatric patients.

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## PERSONALITY PATTERNS & COSMETIC RHINOPLASTY

### PERSONALITY PATTERNS IN COSMETIC RHINOPLASTY PATIENTS

**Authors :** M.F. Ghalehbandi, M.D., A. Afkham Ebrahimi, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This project appraised the personality patterns of cosmetic rhinoplastic patients. Methods: This was a descriptive-cross sectional evaluation. The subjects of the project were 30 clients (24 female, 6 male) requesting cosmetic rhinoplastic surgery from ENT clinic of Hazrat-e-Rasoul Hospital. They were referred to the psychiatric ward of the hospital for preoperational psychological assessment. The subjects were evaluated by DSM based clinical interview and MCMI-II test. The data were analyzed by descriptive statistical methods and chi-square. Findings: The frequencies of obsessive-compulsive and narcissistic personality patterns were significantly more prevalent than other personality patterns. Results: The requests for cosmetic surgeries should be considered with regard to interaction of individual psychological factors and cultural influences. Taking advantage of standardized assessments in

the areas of body image and personality for evaluation of the degree of dissatisfaction with body image would prevent unnecessary surgeries.

## PERSONALITY TRAITS & ESTHETIC SURGERY

### PERSONALITY TRAITS OF CANDIDATE FOR ESTHETIC SURGERY

**Authors :** M. Alamdar Saravy, M.D., M. F. Ghalehbandi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The aim of this project was to assess the personality traits of candidates for esthetic surgery. Method: This was a cross-sectional descriptive study of 100 candidates for esthetic surgery (82 females, 18 males) at a clinic. The subjects ranging from 16 to 45 years old with the mean age of 23.8 were evaluated by MMPI-PD before the surgery stage (taking photographs and executing the necessary laboratory work). Data were analyzed via descriptive statistics. Findings: The prevalence of various personality patterns included narcissistic 19%, histrionic 11%, obsessive-compulsive 10%, avoidance 9%, schizoid 6%, borderline 4%, negativistic 3%, dependent 1%, antisocial 1%, and paranoid 1%. Thirty five percent did not indicate any detectable personality traits. Results: Most of the esthetic surgery patients show narcissistic personality traits. This result points out the impact of psychological factors on seeking esthetic surgeries.

## PERSONALITY TRAITS & Job BURNOUT

### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB BURNOUT AND PERSONALITY TRAITS IN NURSES

**Authors :** M. Rasoulia, M.D., F.Elahi, M.D., A. Afkham Ebrahimi, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This project aimed to evaluate both the level of job burnout in three dimensions of emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and decrement of personal accomplishment as well as assessing its relationship to personality traits. Method: 210 nurses working in Rasoul Akram Hospital were evaluated by Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) and Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-Personality Disorders (MMPI-PD). 184 questionnaires were completed; the rest were either unanswered or partially answered (response rate: 87.6%). The four groups of subjects with the most frequent personality traits were selected. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), the Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA), and Post hoc Least method were used for the analysis of the differences between burnout mean scores. Findings: Nurses' total level of job burnout was assessed as average in emotional exhaustion, low in depersonalization, and average in personal accomplishment. The subjects afflicted with obsessive-compulsive disorder exhibited the highest level of emotional exhaustion and the lowest level of personal accomplishment. Histrionic and narcissistic subjects respectively indicated the highest level of depersonalization and personal accomplishment. Results: The level of job burnout is different in various personality groups in addition to its relation to occupational and demographic variables.

**CFS & FEMALE NURSES****▪ EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF CHRONIC FATIGUE SYNDROME AND ITS RELATION TO PSYCHIATRIC DIFFICULTIES IN NU**

**Authors :** S. Nasri, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present project studied epidemiology of Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS) and its relation to psychiatric difficulties in female nurses. These nurses were employed at educational hospitals under the auspices of Tehran and Ahvaz Universities of Medical Sciences. Method: The project's subjects were 1263 nurses; 175 of them were selected through census sampling from the city of Ahvaz and 1088 were selected from Tehran via stratified random sampling. To collect data, the followings were used: General Health Questionnaire (GHQ), Chalder of Fatigue Scale (COFS), Krupp Fatigue Severity Scale (KFSS), Whitely Index (WI), and clinical interviews. Findings: This evaluation showed that the prevalence of CFS was 7.3% in all nurses under study. The prevalence was 3.4% and 7.9% in nurses from Universities of Ahvaz and Tehran respectively. Furthermore, the prevalence of the syndrome was 7.9% in married nurses and 6.5% in nurses who were single. There was a significant correlation between fatigue and hypochondriasis, somatic complaints, anxiety and sleep disturbances, social dysfunction and depression. Results: The nurses employed at Universities of Tehran and Ahvaz lack suitable mental health condition.

**Mind Deficit & SCZ****▪ THEORY OF MIND DEFICIT IN PSYCHOSIS: IS IT SPECIFIC TO SCHIZOPHRENIA?**

**Authors :** A.A. Nejatisafa, M.D., V. Sharifi, M.D., J. Alaghandrad, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This project was implemented to compare the deficit patterns of Theory of Mind (TOM) in three groups of schizophrenic patients, psychotic manic patients, and normal subjects. Method: The subjects of the study comprised three groups of 19 patients with schizophrenia, 15 patients with psychotic mania, and 16 normal subjects. To assess TOM ability, collection of data was completed by two first-order false belief tasks, two second-order false belief tasks, and two comic strips. All subjects were appraised on the basis of intelligence quotient (IQ), symptomatology, and the amount of medication taken. Findings: The two groups of schizophrenic patients and psychotic mania performed worse than the normal subjects in cumulative score of false belief tasks, but there was no significant difference between the two clinical groups. Furthermore, the psychotic mania group presented a worse performance than the normal subjects in a second-order false belief task. Other differences were not re-markable. No significant difference was found in the IQ scores between the three groups. Results: Considering the presence of TOM deficit in psychotic mania as well, such a deficit might not then be specific to patients with schizophrenia and may be present in the other

kinds of psychosis.

**DEPRESSION, VASECTOMY & TUBAL LIGATION****▪ THE EFFECT OF COUNSELING ON REDUCTION OF DEPRESSION AFTER VASECTOMY AND TUBAL LIGATION**

**Authors :** A. Nikkhooi, M.D., A. Ekhlasi B.A., R. Davasaz Irani, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The aim of this project was to evaluate the effect of counseling on reduction of depression post tubal ligation surgery. Method: In this interventional study, 99 patients referred to the Ahvaz Family Planning Research Center (AFPRC) in 1999 were selected randomly and inserted in the case and control groups. The short form, Beck Depression Inventory was used to assess the level of depression. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics and t-test. Findings: There was a significant difference between the group that received counseling (case group) and the group with no counseling (control group) in the level of depression post surgery. Furthermore, a significant difference in the level of depression was shown between males and females in the study. Results: The level of depression post vasectomy surgery was less in the group that received counseling prior to the surgery than the group with no counseling.

**DEPRESSION & DEMENTIA****▪ PREVALENCE OF DEMENTIA AND DEPRESSION AMONG RESIDENTS OF ELDERLY NURSING HOMES IN TEHRAN PROVINCE**

**Authors :** M. Sadeghi, M.D., H. R. Kazemi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The aim of this project was to evaluate the prevalence of dementia and depression among residents of elderly nursing homes in Tehran province. Method: 279 literate elderly over the age of 65 years old (135 males, 144 females) were selected through convenient sampling. At the time of the study, in autumn and winter of 1381, the subjects had residence at elderly nursing homes in Tehran province. They were evaluated by Mini-Mental State Examination, Geriatric Depression Scale, and a DSM-IV based clinical interview. The data were analyzed by descriptive statistical methods and chi-square. Findings: 43.4% of subjects were afflicted with dementia. 16.8% were diagnosed with mild and 14.7% with major depressive disorders. 10.4% were under treatment with antidepressant medications. There was a significant correlation between dementia and difficulties in movements as well as incontinence; however there was no significant correlation between depression and those two factors. Moreover there was not any significant correlation detected between depression and duration of residence at the nursing homes. Results: Considering the high prevalence of dementia and depression in nursing homes, attending to diagnosis and treatment of these disorders can exert beneficial effects on the resident's mental health status and quality of life at such centers.

## ANXIETY, CARDIOVASCULAR SYMPTOMS & SERUM LIPIDS LEVEL

### ■ ANXIETY, CARDIOVASCULAR SYMPTOMS AND SERUM LIPIDS LEVEL

**Authors :** N. Agheli, Ph.D. , M. Hajaran, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The aim of this project was to evaluate the intensity of anxiety and its relation with hypertension, the level of serum lipids, and symptoms of cardiovascular diseases. Method: 606 males and females between the ages of 35-65 residing in Tehran were selected by random-cluster sampling and participated as the subjects of this descriptive-cross sectional study. The subjects' blood pressure, serum lipids (via enzymatic methods), and symptoms of cardiovascular diseases were evaluated by physicians. The intensity of their anxiety was determined by Zigmond and Snaith questionnaires. Data were analyzed by t-test, analysis of variance, and c2. Findings: The intensity of anxiety was observed significantly more in women than men. There was a significant correlation between the intensity of anxiety with systolic and diastolic hypertension and low levels of HDL Cholesterol. However, there was not a significant correlation between the intensity of anxiety with total Cholesterol, LDL Cholesterol, and triglycerides. Neither was there a significant correlation between the intensity of anxiety with chest pain, palpitation, and myocardial failure. Results: Presence of anxiety is related to some risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

## DSM-IV, ANXIETY & DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS

### ■ STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN DIMENSIONS OF DSM-IV ANXIETY AND DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS AND DIMENSION

**Authors :** A. Bakhshpour Roodsari, Ph.D., M. Dejkam, Ph.D.\*\* , A.H. Mehryar, Ph.D, B. Birashk, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This project assessed the validity of integrative hierarchical model of anxiety and depression by Brown, Chorpita, and Barlow. Through this appraisal, structural relationships were assessed between key features of anxiety and depressive disorders and the dimensions of tripartite model of anxiety and depression. Method: In this project, using the findings collected from 255 outpatient subjects with the diagnosis of anxiety and depressive disorders, first, via Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA), Validity of five factor model of DSM-IV anxiety and depressive disorders and validity of tripartite model of anxiety and depression were assessed. Next, to select the best model, the three level structural model of Brown et al., was compared with the rival models via Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). Findings: Findings supported the discriminate validity of five factor model of DSM-IV anxiety and depressive disorders and tripartite model of anxiety and depression. Amongst various structural models evaluated, the best confirming was the one in which higher order factors, the negative and positive affects influenced significantly the features of anxiety and depressive disorders in an expected manner. Results: The discriminating hierarchical model is confirmed considering the limitations of the

pre- sent study.

## CEREBRAL LATERALIZATION & MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN –

### ■ COMPARISON OF CEREBRAL LATERALIZATION IN MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN VS. NORMAL CHILDREN

**Authors :** S. B. Jaamei, M.D., M. Kiani, M.A., M. T. Jaghataei, M.D., SH. Sirous, M.A., M. Hadadian, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The aim of this project was to appraise some of the factors indicating domination in functional lateralization in two groups of normal and mentally retarded (MR) children in the same mental age bracket. Method: The two groups were evaluated by Neurological Development Questionnaire of Delacato and functional lateralization parameters including eye and ear preference, handedness, and footed- ness. The subjects were 30 MR children from three special education centers in the city of Sabzevar with the mental age of 60-72 months as well as 60 normal children from eight preschools affiliated with Sabzevar Department of Social Services in the same mental age range. Data were analysis by descriptive-statistical method, Chisquare, and exact Fisher Test. Findings: This evaluation showed a significant difference in factors illustrating domination in functional lateralization between the two spoken groups. Results: The tendency for domination in functional lateralization of brain is different in MR and normal children.

## GENDER IDENTITY DISORDER

### ■ FIRST DIAGNOSIS OF GENDER IDENTITY DISORDER: CASE REPORT

**Authors :** H. R. Attar, M.D. , M. Rasouljan, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This report introduced a single case with the initial diagnosis of gender identity disorder. Method: The case was a 40 year old divorced woman and a mother of two children (custody of children was given to the father after the divorce). The subject had undergone 6 sex reassignment surgeries. One month after the sex operation, the subject requested to return to her original sex in order to remarry her previous husband and retake the custody of her children as their mother once again. By the request of the Forensic Psychiatry, the patient was evaluated in Tehran Psychiatric Institute. Upon implementation of a number of psychiatric interviews and completion of a battery of psychological tests, the Institute declared that any intervention which can return the case to her original condition was accepted and encouraged. Findings: The result of genotype evaluation of the case was 46 XX which is compatible with the female sex. Rorschach, MMPI, and MCMI-2 did not show any disorders, but indicated characteristics of dependent personality, need for dependency and attention seeking, self doubt, and a self critical attitude. Results: Although the sex reassignment surgeries for the patients with primary diagnosis of gender identity disorder is the most effective therapeutic method, reviewing psychiatric evaluation of the case, approval of sex reassignment demands a more precise reassessment of the diagnostic criteria.

**CBT, TRANSEXUALISM & SPIRITUAL THERAPY****▪ COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL THERAPY WITH EMPHASIS ON SPIRITUAL THERAPY IN TREATMENT OF TRANSEXUALISM: A CA**

**Authors :** M. Khodayarifard, Ph.D., M.R. Mohammadi, M.D., Y. Abedini, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This project was to investigate the effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral therapy with emphasis on spiritualism in treatment of a 20 year old university student diagnosed with transsexual disorder. Method: In 30 treatment sessions, once a week, methods and techniques of self-reassessment, problem solving, positive attitude (individual and family), and spiritual-moral therapy was utilized. Findings: The patient's inclination for same sex preference was reduced; the level of his participation in same sex activities was increased and he refrained from pursuing the sex change surgical operation. Results: The pre-test, post-test, and a follow up assessment indicated the effectiveness of this method in treatment of transsexualism.

**CBT, PERFECTIONISM & DEPRESSION****▪ THE EFFICACY OF COGNITIVE-BEHAVIOR THERAPY ON PERFECTIONISM, NEED FOR APPROVAL, AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPT**

**Authors :** M. Posht Mashhadi, M.A., R. Yazdandoost, Ph.D., A.A. Asgharnejad, Ph.D., D. Moridpoor, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: Present research based on cognitive-behavior theory aimed to investigate the efficacy of cognitive-behavior therapy (CBT) on perfectionism, need for approval, and affective, cognitive, and physical symptoms of depression in pain disorder patients. Method: Using single case study design, 3 female patients afflicted with pain disorder were assessed on stages at pre-test, mid-test, post-test, and one month later, as follow-up by Dysfunctional Attitudes Scale (perfectionism and need for approval subscales) and Beck Depression Inventory. Findings: CBT was more efficacious in reduction of need for approval, and affective and physical symptoms of depression. Results: The efficacy of CBT on perfectionism and need for approval was varied in pain disorder.

**THALASSEMIA & DEPRESSION****▪ THE PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION IN THALASSEMIC PATIENTS IN THE CITY OF SARI**

**Authors :** V. Ghaffari Saravi, M.D., M. Zarghmi, M.D., E. Ebrahimi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: Considering the high prevalence of thalassemia in Mazandaran province, this study evaluated the relationship between depression and major thalassemia. Method: An anterograde cohort study was conducted on all

thalassemic patients (86 girls and 79 boys) between the ages of 9 and 16 years old referred to Boooli Sina Thalassemia Clinic. They were assessed by Children Depression Scale (CDS). Findings: Level of depression was higher in thalassemic patients (14%) than in the control group (5.5%), even though the average score of depression in females of control group was higher than the thalassemic females. Results: The prevalence of depression is remarkable in thalassemic patients.

**MDD & Childhood****▪ MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER IN ADULTS AND CHILDHOOD PARENTAL LOSS BEFORE 18-YEAR-OLD**

**Authors :** M. Noori Khajavi, M.D., K. Holakoyie, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the correlation of parental loss in childhood and adolescence with major depressive disorder in adulthood. Method: This was a case-control and post hoc study of 64 patients diagnosed with major depressive disorder based on DSM-IV criteria. The control group was comprised of 68 patients, none diagnosed with depression. Both groups were selected from university hospitals of Tehran. Findings: 19 patients in the case group (29.7%) had experienced the loss of at least one parent before the age of eighteen, whereas seven patients in the control group (10.3%) had the same experience. In another words, the prevalence of parental loss before the age of eighteen years old was significantly more in the group with the diagnosis of major depressive disorder than the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Results: There is a statistically significant correlation between parental loss in childhood and adolescence with major depressive disorder in adulthood.

**SCZ & MINOR CONGENITAL PHYSICAL ANOMALIES****▪ SCHIZOPHRENIA AND PREVALENCE OF MINOR CONGENITAL PHYSICAL ANOMALIES**

**Authors :** H. Abdolahi Sani, M.D., B. Daneshamooz, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The aim of this study was to compare the prevalence of minor physical anomalies in schizophrenic and physically ill patients. Method: This was a case-control study. 50 patients with the diagnosis of schizophrenia were compared with 50 physically ill patients on the basis of the prevalence of congenital anomalies. Selected in a three month period, the first group was comprised of patients in two psychiatric hospitals in Tehran. The physically ill patients were selected randomly from a general outpatient center during the same time in Tehran. Collection of data was completed by clinical examination, psychiatric interview, and a questionnaire. Findings: The rate of minor congenital anomalies in schizophrenic patients was higher than the control group. Total scores were 258 and 143 respectively for the schizophrenic and the control groups; the average number of anomalies was 5.5 for each schizophrenic patient and 2.6 for each participant in the control group. The most anomaly sited was the mouth area (25%) in schizophrenic patients and the feet (25%) in control group. The complete cohesion of auricle to the face was the most frequently identified anomaly in both groups. Except for lax

and soft auricle, on the whole, anomalies were more prevalent in schizophrenic patients than non psychotic ones; the commonness of anomalies was more in males than females in both groups. Results: The prevalence of minor physical anomalies in schizophrenic patients was more than physically ill patients.

### CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS GRAFT & Psychological Status —

#### ▪ CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS GRAFT: POMP-TIME RELATIONSHIP WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL STATUS

**Authors :** E. Shirazi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The aim of this project was to appraise the relation between pump-time and psycho-logical states after coronary artery bypass graft (CABG). Method: 100 CABG patients (76 males, 24 females) were assessed by Symptom Check List 90-Revised (SCL-90-R) one week after the surgery. The patients were selected through convenient sampling available during December of 1998 from four heart hospitals (Shahid Rajaei, Khatamol-Anbia, Imam Khomeini, and Dr. Shariati). The relation between psychological states and duration of pump-time were evaluated by t-test and simple analysis of variance. Findings: There was a significant relation between the length of time connected to the pump with both the GSI average of SCL-90-R and dimensions of depression, anxiety, and somatic complains. Results: Pump-time may have an impact on psychological states of patients after CABG.

### Children, Mental Health & Polygamous Families —

#### ▪ BEHAVIORAL PATTERN OF CHILDREN AND MENTAL HEALTH OF PARENTS IN POLYGAMOUS FAMILIES

**Authors :** A. Mojahed, M.A., B. Birashk, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This project appraised behavioral patterns of children and mental health of parents in polygamous families. Method: 65 polygamous and 65 monogamous families from Saravan rural community were matched on factors such as having student child and place of residence. 402 children in primary and guidance schools were evaluated by Rutter's Questionnaire-Teacher Form and 325 of their parents were assessed by General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-24) and Davidian Screening Questionnaire-17. Data were processed by analysis of variance. Findings: No significant difference was found in Rutter Questionnaire between the two groups on none of the variables of family type, sex, age, age of father, and number of children in the family. Comparison of GHQ-24 outcomes for both types of families showed that mental health of women in polygamous families was significantly worse than their own husbands and also that of the wives and husbands in the monogamous families. There was no significant difference in mental health of men in polygamous families, and men and women in monogamous families. Results: Mental health of women in polygamous families is poorer than mental health of women in monogamous families.

### STRESS DURING PREGNANCY & APGAR SCORES —

#### ▪ CORRELATION OF STRESS DURING PREGNANCY WITH APGAR SCORES AND PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF NEONATES

**Authors :** H. Molavai, Ph.D., M. Movahedi, M.D., M. Bengar, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This project aimed to evaluate the correlation between mothers' mental stress during pregnancy with birth effects. Method: The subjects were 100 mothers (pregnant women from the city of Isfahan) and their newborns selected through random cluster multistage sampling. The correlation of the mothers' mental stress during pregnancy was assessed with the newborns' weight and height, Apgar scores at one and five minutes, size of the babies' head circumferences, and the length of pregnancy obtained by Mater-nal Stress During Pregnancy and its Resources Questionnaire. Data related to birth effects were collected by Apgar Rating Scale and medical records of the mothers and their newborns. Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) and Pearson correlation coefficient were used for statistical analysis of data. Findings: There is a significant correlation between mothers' mental stress during pregnancy with newborns' weight and height, Apgar's score at one minute, size of the babies' head circumferences, and the length of pregnancy. No significant correlation was obtained between mothers' mental stress during pregnancy with Apgar's score at five minutes. Results: Mothers' mental stress during pregnancy is correlated with birth effects.

### CLD & GERIATRIC PATIENTS —

#### ▪ MENTAL STATUS OF GERIATRIC PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC LOCOMOTOR DISEASES

**Authors :** M. J. Hadianfard, M.D., H. Hadianfard, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This project assessed mental status of geriatric patients with chronic locomotor diseases and compared it with that of the control group. Method: The experimental group comprised 60 geriatric outpatient clients (49 women and 11 men) afflicted with chronic locomotor diseases. They had been referred to Rehabilitation Outpatient Clinic of Shahid Faghihi Hospital in the city of Shiraz. Patients suspected of brain organic syndromes were removed from the study. Matched with the experimental group, the control group was composed of 60 normal geriatrics with no chronic locomotor diseases. SCL-90-R was used to evaluate the two groups. Findings: SCL-90-R showed that the experimental group scored the highest in the following dimensions: Somatization, Paranoia, Depression, and Anxiety. There were significant differences across most scales between the experimental and control groups. Furthermore, the women's scores in most scales were higher than the men's. The outcome also indicated that there was not a significant difference across any of the scales throughout final decades of life. Results: Health and mental status of geriatric patients with chronic locomotor diseases is poorer than that of the geriatrics with no such diseases. Psychological difficulties of women under

study were more than the men. In view of the results of this project, it stands to reason that mental condition of these patients is considered in the formulation of treatment or rehabilitation services.

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## Epidemiological Study, Psychiatric Disorders & TEHRAN —

### ▪ EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN TEHRAN PROVINCE

**Authors :** M. Mohammadi, M.D., M. Rahgozar, M.A., S.A. Bagheri Yazdi, M.A., H. R. Naghavi, M.D., H.R. Pour Etemad, Ph.D., H. Amini, M.D., M. R. Rostami, B.A., F. Khalajabadi farahani, M.S.B. Mesgarpour, Pharm.D

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The objectives of this project was to conduct an epidemiological study of psychiatric disorders in people aged 18 or older residing in urban and rural areas of Tehran province. Method: 5311 residents of Tehran province were selected randomly and through systematic clustered sampling method as the subjects of the study. They were assessed by Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia Questionnaire (SADS). The diagnosis of disorders was based on DSM-IV classification criteria. Findings: Prevalence of psychiatric disorders was at 14.29% in province of Tehran. The prevalence was 19.57% in women and 9.32% in men. Anxiety and mood disorders were the most prevalent psychiatric disorders with 6.83% and 4.46% respectively. The prevalence of psychotic disorders was 0.65%; neuro-cognitive disorders were at 2.11%; and dissociative disorders were at 0.26%. In the mood disorders, major depression had the highest rate of diagnosis (3.28%); in anxiety disorders, panic disorder had the highest rate (1.79%). Results: Psychiatric disorders are more prevalent in the 41-55 year age-group, widowers, illiterates, and residents of the other province's towns than Tehran. The results of this research revealed more than ever the responsibility of the policy makers and health program planners in the province of Tehran in regard to compilation and execution of a practical mental health plan.

## MEN & SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION —

### ▪ DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MEN WITH SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

**Authors :** F. Mehrabi, M.D., M. Ehssanmanesh, M.A., E. Karimi Keisomi, B.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This research was conducted to obtain a comprehensive picture of demographic characteristics and sexual behavioral pattern of men at a psychiatric clinic in Tehran. Method: In this descriptive-cross sectional study, 300 men who consulted the clinic between the 20th of April, 2001 and the 20th of Jan, 2002 composed the subjects of the study. Data were collected via a demographic questionnaire and analyzed through descriptive statistics. Findings: 76.2% of subjects suffered from erectile dysfunction and 35.6% had difficulties related to premature ejaculation. 44.6% of the subjects reported

a history of psychiatric disorders and taking neuroleptic and anti-depressants medications. The onset of sexual disorders for 23.7% of the subjects was less than one year ago; it was between one to two years ago for 15% and more than three years ago for 53.3%. Results: erectile dysfunction and premature ejaculation more than other sexual disorders were the reasons for consultation at the psychiatrists' office and sexual dysfunction clinics.

## SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION & PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN WOMEN —

### ▪ SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION RELATIONSHIP WITH PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN WOMEN

**Authors :** M. Azar, M.D., Ch. Iranpoor, M.A., S. Noohi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The aim of present project was to determine the relation between sexual dysfunction and psychiatric disorders in women at a psychiatric clinic. Method: This research was a case-control one. The case study group was consisted of 165 subject's referred by a psychiatric outpatient clinic. They were diagnosed with depression, anxiety, phobia, aggression, and psychosomatic problems; there were 33 patients in each group. 33 visitors and acquaintances of the patients composed the control group. They were selected through convenient sampling; none had a previous psychiatric history, nor did they consume any psychotropic medications. To collect data, interviews and questionnaires were used. The evaluative instruments included a demographic questionnaire, sexual dysfunction disorder questionnaire, and SCL-90-R. Findings: The results showed that there was a significant difference in distribution of cases of sexual dysfunction disorder between the case group and the control group. This difference was also noted between patients with depression and control group, and patients with somatic problems and control group. Furthermore, there was a significant difference between the case group and the control group in sexual desire and orgasm disorders. Results: Sexual disorder was found more in patients of psychiatric clinics than the normal population.

## FRONTAL LOBE, CONDUCT DISORDERED & ADOLESCENTS —

### ▪ FRONTAL LOBE COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING IN CONDUCT DISORDERED ADOLESCENTS

**Authors :** M. Rezayee, M.A., H. Ashayeri, M.D., R. Yazdandoost, Ph.D., A. Asgharnejad, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This study examined the hypothesis of cognitive functioning deficiency in the frontal lobe of conduct disorder adolescents. Method: Cognitive functioning of frontal lobe in 21 conduct disorder male adolescents was compared with that of a matched control group. Data were collected by Stroop Test, Continuous Performance Test, and Wisconsin Card Sorting Test. T-test, analysis of variance, and correlation coefficient were used for analysis of the data. Findings: The conduct disorder adolescents scored more poorly than the control group across most of the cognitive measures assessing frontal lobe functioning. They exhibited slower reaction time and greater false alarm errors on Stroop Test, executed more

commission errors on Continuous Performance Test, and performed greater perseveration errors on Wisconsin Card Sorting Test. Results: Conduct disordered adolescents have cognitive functioning deficiencies in frontal lobe.

## MENTAL HEALTH & PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

### EVALUATION OF MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE OF MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM IN KHUZESTAN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

**Authors :** P. Raeissi, Ph.D., E. Jahanbani, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: Over ten years has passed since the integration of Mental Health Program into the Nation's Primary Health Care system (PHC), yet its management thus far has not been assessed. The objective of this project was to evaluate the management performance of Mental Health Program in the PHC of Khuzestan province based on four dimensions of planning, organization, administration, and control. Method: This was a descriptive-comparative and a practical study. The instrument to collect data was the five point scale Likert ranking the responses from very much to very little. The population sample was 108 managers at various levels of mental health program in PHC of Khuzestan province. 77 of these managers volunteered to take part in the research. 8 were the heads of health care districts; 13 were mental health care specialists and 56 were general practitioners in charge of the health treatment centers in rural areas under the auspices of Mental Health Program. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics and Fisher exact test. Findings: The managers performed at a medium level across all four abovementioned dimensions. Comparison of the mean scores indicated that control and supervision were the strongest and administration was the weakest dimensions. Planning and organization were ranked respectively the second and the third. A significant difference was noted on the dimension of organization between the participants in the study at different levels of management; such difference was not indicated on other dimensions. Results: There is a gap between the ideal and the actual conditions of mental health program management in PHC of Khuzestan province.

## Social Support, Negative Life & Depression

### CORRELATION OF SOCIAL SUPPORT AND NEGATIVE LIFE EVENTS WITH DEPRESSION

**Authors :** N. Bakhshani, Ph.D, Birashk, Ph.D., M. Atefvahid, Ph.D., J. Bolhari, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This study assessed correlation of negative life events and perceived level of social support with intensity of depression in depressed and non depressed groups. Method: 153 participants composed two groups of subjects, 91 in the depressed and 62 in the non depressed group. They all were evaluated by BDI, LES, and ISSB. The data were analyzed by t-test and correlation coefficient. Findings: In both groups, there is a positive correlation between negative life events with depression and there is a negative correlation between perceived social support and depression. Furthermore, the

comparison of the mean scores of the occurred stressful events in both groups indicated that the depressed subjects experienced negative events more frequently. Additionally the mean score of perceived social support in the depressed subjects was significantly lower than that of the non depressed group. Results: In general, the results showed the impact of negative life events and the modulating influence of social support in affliction or intensity of depression.

## CBT, Depression & Anxiety

### THE EFFICACY OF COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL GROUP THERAPY IN REDUCING THE LEVEL OF DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY

**Authors :** M. Yaeghoobi Nasrabadi, M.A.\*, M. Atefvahid, Ph.D.\*\*, Gh. Ahmadzadeh, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the efficacy of cognitive-behavioral group therapy in reducing the level of depression and anxiety in patients with mood disorder. Method: 14 patients diagnosed with mood disorder were selected randomly from the psychiatric ward of Noor Hospital in Isfahan as the subjects of the research. They were assigned into a control and an experimental group. Prior to the treatment intervention, subjects were assessed by Beck's Depression Inventory and Zung's Anxiety Index. Both the control and experimental groups remained on medication throughout the study, but only the subjects in the experimental group were exposed to 10 sessions of cognitive-behavioral group therapy. The subjects in the control group received no interventions. Upon completion of the intervention, both groups were assessed once again by the aforementioned tests. Data were analyzed and interpreted by dependent and independent t-tests. Findings: Cognitive-behavioral group therapy significantly reduced depression in patients diagnosed with mood disorder, but this method did not have a substantial impact on reducing the patients' anxiety. Results: Cognitive-behavioral group therapy may be effective in reducing depression in patients diagnosed with mood disorder.

## Puberty Education & Adolescent Girls

### PRELIMINARY STUDY OF PUBERTY EDUCATION IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS: A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

**Authors :** M. Anosheh, Ph.D., S. Niknami, M.D., R. Tavakoli, M.D., S. Faghihzadeh, Ph.D. S. Faghihzadeh, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The basic essences in the puberty education of adolescent girls were studied in this research. Method: Using a qualitative method, this project evaluated 10 girls along with their mothers and 10 middle school health instructors with at least 12 years of work experience in the adolescence health care field. The girls had to meet the conditions of having experienced the minimum of three menstrual- tion periods, living with their parents, and attending one of Tehran's middle school. To collect data, semi structured interviews were conducted and to analyze the findings, constant comparative analysis was used. Findings: The significant



variables were identified as shame and embarrassment by the adolescent girls as well as their mothers and the instructors regarding the process of puberty education, negligence on the part of the mothers and instructors in the girls' preparation and puberty education, lack of puberty education, and little awareness and insufficient understanding and knowledge of the girls, their mothers, and the instructors about the course of puberty. Results: This study showed the presence of shame and embarrassment in adolescent girls, their mothers, and the health care instructors along with lack of suitable educational program and awareness on the part of the mothers and instructors about the physical and psychological changes of puberty period. A more comprehensive evaluation is required for further generalization of the results.

### PHENOBARBITAL, AMITRIPTYLINE & CHILDREN MIGRAINE —

#### ■ COMPARISON OF PHENOBARBITAL WITH AMITRIPTYLINE IN PREVENTION OF CHILDREN MIGRAINE

**Authors :** M. Gholamreza Mirzaei, M.D., F. Deris, M.S., H. Palahang, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This research compared the efficacy of Phenobarbital and Amitriptyline in prevention of children migraine headache. Method: 28 children in two groups of 14 afflicted with migraine headache were matched by age, gender, and type of migraine. Treatment with the two medications ran for two months. To collect data, in addition to clinical interviews by a specialist in neurology, a daily form was used to register the frequency and intensity of the attacks. Analysis of data was implemented by t-test. Findings: Improvement was noted in 28.6% and 42.9% of children who took respectively Phenobarbital and Amitriptyline. The difference between the two groups was not statistically significant. Furthermore, the children taking Amitriptyline exhibited more side effects than the other group. Results: This evaluation revealed that both spoken medicines were effective in prevention of migraine attacks; however, considering Phenobarbital's lesser side effects, its prescription seems superior in prevention of children migraine.

### PRECEDE & Anxiety —

#### ■ APPLICATION OF PRECEDE IN REDUCING TEHRANIAN FIREMEN ANXIETY

**Authors :** Sh. Lesan, Ph.D., F. Ghofranipour, M.D., B. Birashk, Ph.D., S. Faghihzadeh, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This study was conducted to determine the effectiveness of PRECEDE model in reducing anxiety of Tehran's firemen. Method: This was a quasi experimental study. 118 firemen from Tehran were selected as the subjects of the study through a multistage sampling. A theoretical framework of PROCEED model was compiled comprising self efficacy theory and adult education. Data were analyzed by t-test, Paired t-test and c2. Findings: A significant difference was noted between the control and study groups on the level of trait anxiety and state anxiety after the training. Only in the study group, a significant difference was found between trait anxiety and state anxiety before and after the intervention. Results: This

evaluation illustrated the effectiveness of PRECEDE model in reducing trait anxiety and state anxiety in firemen.

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### Psychological Factors & Sexual disorders —

#### ■ THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN SEXUAL FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS

**Authors :** F. Mehrabi, M.D., M. Dadfar, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: In the present project, the impact of influencing psychological factors in sexual functional disorders was assessed. Method: This was a descriptive-retrospective study. 66 married patients diagnosed with sexual functional disorders were selected through available sampling from Tehran Psychiatric Institute, specialized clinic of sex therapy, and psychiatric private offices. The instruments used included psychiatrists' final diagnosis, clinical interview, demographic question-naire, and a questionnaire made by the researchers measuring psychological factors in-fluencing sexual functional disorders. Data were analyzed through descriptive statistics. Findings: This evaluation showed that the most common psychological factors in sexual functional disorders were lack of enough training on sexual activities and insufficient sexual information, insufficient foreplay, incompatibility in relationship in general, unreasonable sexual beliefs, weak connection regarding needs or anxieties of each of the partners, presence of sexual disorder in sexual partner, anxiety about sexual performance and fear of lack of success in the sexual relationship, disturbed family relations and constricting parenting style, having unpleasant sexual experiences prior to marriage, guilt feeling about sexual intercourse because of its contradiction with religion, anxiety and depression. Results: Psychoeducational factors (precipitating, exhibiting, maintaining) impact the manifestation and maintenance of sexual disorders.

### Psychiatric Disorders in Families & ADHD —

#### ■ PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN FAMILIES OF ADHD CHILDREN

**Authors :** P. Hebrani, M.D., J. Alaghband Rad, M.D., M. R. Mohammadi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This research was to determine the pattern of psychiatric disorders in the immediate family members of children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Family genetic risk factors were also evaluated. Method: 227 immediate family members, 120 parents and 107 siblings of 60 ADHD children and adolescents between the ages of 5 to 17 years were evaluated. Psychiatric clinical interviews, K-SADS, SADS, and Wender determined ADHD and family members' diagnosis. Evaluation of presence of ADHD diagnosis and other psychiatric diagnosis were based on DSM-IV standards. Findings: The most prevalent psychiatric diagnosis in the families were disorders of depression (51.7%), ADHD (48.3%), anxiety (41.7%), and obsessive compulsive (25%). The most prevalent diagnosis, comorbid to ADHD were disorders of Enuresis (38.3%), obsessive-compulsive (31.7%), anxiety

(30%), and tic (26.7%); in the adolescent group, it was bipolar disorder with 37.5%. Results: The high prevalence of ADHD in the afflicted families indicates strong influence of genetic factors. The presence of comorbid disorders to ADHD and high prevalence of affective and anxiety disorders in the families of ADHD may point to homogeneity in genetic etiology in these disorders and subgroups of ADHD whose risk factors, etiology, and treatment responses may differ.

## BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS & SINGLE CHILD vs. Multiple Children Families

### ■ COMPARISON OF BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS IN SINGLE CHILD vs. MULTIPLE CHILDREN FAMILIES

**Authors :** Sh. S. Goodarzi, M.D., F. Derakhshanpour, M.D., S. S. Sadr, M.D., M. T. Yasami, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study was conducted to compare the prevalence of behavioral disorders among children in single child families vs. children in multiple children families. Method: To evaluate such disorders, through multi-stage cluster sampling, 837 children from elementary schools in Tehran were selected as the subjects of the study. 422 of these children were from single and 415 children were from multiple children families. Child Symptom Inventory, CSI-4 was completed separately by both the parents and teachers. The findings of the research were analyzed by  $\chi^2$  and regression. Findings: The subjects from multiple children, much more than the ones from the single child families, exhibited higher prevalence of conduct disorder according to the parents' reports and higher prevalence of ADHD and other behavioral disorders according to the teacher's reports. Furthermore, the presence or absence of one of the parents was a significant factor intervening in the spoken difference; combination of the two factors, single child families and the number of parents impacted the prevalence of related disorders. Results: This study did not confirm the popular belief that the children of single child families suffer from higher prevalence of behavioral disorders.

## Social Skills Training & Mild Mentally Retarded Children

### ■ THE EFFICACY OF SOCIAL SKILLS TRAINING ON ADJUSTING BEHAVIORS OF MILD MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN

**Authors :** S.A. Bayanzadeh, Ph.D., Z. Arjmandi, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The aim of present project was to investigate efficacy of social skills training on adjusting behaviors of mild mentally retarded children. Method: 28 students between the ages of eleven years to eleven years and ten months old were selected randomly and divided into two groups of study (N=14) and control (N=14). The subjects were mildly mentally retarded based on Wechsler IQ Test with the scores ranging between 63 and 67. They also obtained low levels of adjusting behavior in daily life skills and socialization skills in the subscales of Vineland Scale. At first all the subjects were examined with Social Skills Training Check List; then the study group was provided with about 2.5 months of training (15

sessions) on social skills. At the end of the training period, and once again, two months later in a follow up assessment, all the subjects were evaluated by the spoken instruments. Findings: The findings showed that the experimental group had significantly improved in adjusting behaviors and social skills (daily life skills and socialization skill). The follow up evaluation revealed that social skills training in experimental group was still effective two months after termination of training. The control group comparatively did not significantly improve on any of the variables. Results: Social skills training improves adjusting behaviors of mild mentally retarded children.

## CONVERSION DISORDER & GENERAL PRACTITIONERS'

### ■ ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS' KNOWLEDGE OF CONVERSION DISORDER

**Authors :** M. Yekrang Safakar, M.D., M. Rasoulia, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This study was conducted with the objectives of assessing general practitioners' knowledge of conversion disorder. Method: Using the available convenient sampling, 136 general practitioners were selected as the subjects of the study. The instruments used for this study included a 20-item questionnaire, hypothetical case histories, and a diagnostic and treatment questionnaire. 136 responses obtained from the subjects prior to two retraining programs in psychiatry were analyzed by using Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis non parametric statistics. Findings: Despite achieving high grades on the medical diagnosis questionnaire, the subjects scored poorly on the questionnaire related to conversion diagnosis. The subjects attained inadequate scores of 24, 16, and 22 respectively on the diagnosis of pseudoseizure, conversion paralysis, and conversion blindness. There was no significant correlation between the average scores on the diagnosis with the subjects' gender and university of graduation. However, a negative significant correlation was noted between age and the length of time since graduation with the scores acquired on conversion diagnosis. Results: Based on the findings of this study, the knowledge of the general practitioners on medical diagnosis was acceptable, but in the area of conversion diagnosis, their knowledge was poor.

## CBT & Dissociation Disorder

### ■ SUCCESSFUL USAGE OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY IN DISSOCIATION DISORDER WITH UNUSUAL SYMPTOMS

**Authors :** S. M. Samimi Ardestani, M.D., M. T. Yasami, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This was a single case study of a patient with unusual dissociation disorder with repetitive rotating behavior. The patient's school performance had dropped significantly as a result of this illness and other treatment methods had proven relatively ineffective. Method: The subject was a 22 year old male college student who had been exhibiting rotating behavior along with day dreaming since the age of 10. Engaging in such behaviors had lowered his school performance. His cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) commenced with using methods of self-monitoring, muscle relaxation, thought distraction, thought stopping, and aversion,

followed by self assertive training and other behavioral methods. Findings: Upon completion of treatment program and again at the 8-month follow up evaluation, the patient's rotating behavior was extinct and his interpersonal behavior was significantly improved. Results: CBT method can be effective in symptom reduction and improvement of dissociation disorder.

## OCD & Yoga

### EFFICACY OF YOGA IN TREATMENT OF OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE PATIENTS

**Authors :** H. Taherkhani, M.D., F. H. Na'yeeni, M.D., H. Mostafavi, M.D., S. H. Hussieni, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This research evaluated the efficacy of Yoga as a method in treatment of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) patients who were under standard medications. Method: Yoga treatment was provided for 20 OCD patients, 13 women and 7 men between the ages of 21 and 53 years. These patients had been under drug treatment for at least four months, but had not completely recovered. The patients were evaluated by YBOCS 1.5 month after commencement of Yoga treatment and then three and six months thereafter. Findings: The average YBOCS score at the beginning of Yoga treatment was 24.11 (+/- 2.15). This score was reduced to 18 (+/- 2.18), 15 (+/- 2.29), and 11.56 (+/- 1.49) respectively at the 1.5, three, and six month periods. The obtained significant changes show the efficacy of Yoga treatment. Results: Yoga can be effective in treatment of OCD patients resistant to standard medicine treatment.

## Support for Cancer Patients

### INTERPRETATION OF SUPPORT FOR CANCER PATIENTS UNDER CHEMOTHERAPY: A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

**Authors :** Z. Vanaki, M.S., Z. Parsa Yekta, M.D., A. Kazemnejad, Ph.D., A. Heydarnia, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: Evaluating the meaning of support from the perspectives of cancer patients under chemotherapy, their families, nurses, and the oncologists, their concepts of "being supported" and "providing support" was assessed. Method: Data was collected through qualitative method and semistructured interviews of 10 patients and their families, and eight nurses and physicians with oncology specialization. They described their experience of "perceived support" and "received support" analytically. The interviews were tape recorded; the participants' statements were analyzed using the procedures and techniques of ground theory. Findings: The findings showed that "support" is multidimensional and a vital need; it must continuously be available to service recipients. The patients and their families were aware of lack of support by the health treatment service providers. From the perspective of the service recipients, mental support was deemed to have the highest priority. Nurses and physicians considered physical support with the highest priority and all the clinical interventions equal to that of "support". Nonetheless in comparison with the concept of "caring", support is very deeper and more extensive. Result: Support, a process of social interaction is initially established through empathic

connection leading to generation of a network of safety for the service recipients. Once a specific meaning of illness and its treatment is structurally formed for the patient, necessary abilities in physical, psychological, and social arenas may be attained. Iranian cancer patients and their families complain about lack of support and safety network by their physicians and nurses. This demands indispensable attention, reconsideration, and a new retraining alongside these lines.

## Child Abuse & Secondary Schools

### PREVALENCE OF CHILD ABUSE IN KHORRAMABAD SECONDARY SCHOOLS

**Authors :** P. Namdari, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This research was conducted to show the prevalence of child abuse in the secondary school students in the town of Khorramabad. The effective factors were also determined. Method: 240 students (117 girls, 123 boys) in the first, second, and third grades of secondary schools were selected randomly as the subjects of this cross-sectional and descriptive study. Child Abuse and Neglect Questionnaire was used as the main instrument. The findings were analyzed and interpreted by descriptive statistics and  $\chi^2$ . Findings: The most prevalent abuse was related to that of emotional abuse implicated respectively by the fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers in both boys and girls (91.6%). By and large (58.2%), parents and brothers physically abused the children. 38 subjects, all girls (32.5%) reported to having been sexually abused. A significant correlation was indicated between emotional and physical abuse with family financial status, birth order, mental illness and illicit drug addiction of family members and family social interactions. There was no significant correlation between the age of parents with physical and emotional abuse. Furthermore, no significant correlation was noted between the parents' occupation and level of education with emotional abuse. Results: Child abuse is prevalent and it is mostly implicated by the parents.

## Cigarette Smoking & Students' Awareness of Effects

### EVALUATION OF TEHRAN PRE-UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' AWARENESS OF EFFECTS OF CIGARETTE SMOKING

**Authors :** N. Hatamizadeh, M.D., P. Ziayee, M.D., Sh. Dolatabadi, Ph.D., R. Vameghi, M.D., S. Vasseghi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This project evaluated the level of awareness and attitude of students regarding the effects of cigarette consumption and its relation to cigarette smoking of pre-university students. Method: Research data was collected through a demographic and information questionnaire implemented on 4023 pre-university students (2018 girls and 2005 boys). The students were selected by random cluster sampling from 64 schools in the city of Tehran. Findings: 42% of the girls and 39.5% of the boys attributed at least one of the four effects of alleviation of worry and anxiety, mind strengthening, lessening fatigue, and modulating anger to cigarettes. The most prevalent belief in both groups was anger modulation. There was a significant correlation between the number of beliefs and

also the presence of each of the spoken beliefs with dependence and experience of cigarette consumption in both groups of girls and boys. Only 28% of the boys and 30.8% of the girls were aware of all the side effects of cigarettes like cancer, reduction of life expectancy, heart and blood illnesses, premature aging and skin wrinkling, peptic ulcer, and endangerment of bystanders' health. There was a significant negative correlation between the awareness of the number of spoken effects of cigarette consumption and knowledge of each of the effects with dependence and experience of cigarette consumption; this correlation was stronger in girls. Results: This study showed that awareness of harmful consequences of cigarette consumption may keep off adolescents and youth from this substance or reduce its consumption.

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### Psychiatric Disorders, Athletes & Abuse Anabolic Steroids

#### EVALUATION OF PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS AMONG ATHLETES WHO ABUSE ANABOLIC STEROIDS

**Authors :** A. R. Ghaffari Nejad, M.D., F. Pouya, M.S., M.R. Nakhai, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The main objective of the present study was to evaluate the psychiatric disorders among athletes who abuse anabolic steroids. Method: In this cross-sectional descriptive study, 59 Kermanian athletes were randomly selected and assigned to three separate groups. They were assessed by SCL-90-R and compared with one another. Group one was composed of athletes with no prior history of anabolic steroids abuse; group two comprised athletes with current abuse of this substance, and group 3 included athletes who had abused the substance in the past but not currently. Findings: The point prevalence of all psychiatric disorders assessed for the three study groups were 60.97%, 78.48%, and 43.35% respectively. The scores of all scales except for phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychosis scales were higher among group two than the other groups. Results: Unauthorized usage of anabolic steroids as a method of doping can be harmful with possible unpleasant psychological consequences ensued.

### Attachment Styles & Interpersonal Problems

#### AN INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTACHMENT STYLES AND INTERPERSONAL PROBLEMS

**Authors :** M.A. Besharat, Ph.D., M. Golinejad, M.A., A. A. Ahmadi, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This study investigated the correlation between attachment styles and interpersonal problems. Method: 120 (60 women and 60 men) under-graduate students residing in Theran University dormitory were randomly selected as the subjects of the study. Subjects were to complete Adult Attachment Inventory (AAI) and Inventory of Interpersonal

Problems (IIP). One way analysis of variance and Tukey test were used for this study. Finding: The results showed that subjects with secure attachment styles exhibited less interpersonal problems than subjects with insecure attachment style. Subjects with avoidant attachment style exhibited less interpersonal problems than subjects with ambivalent attachment style. Results: The findings point to secure attachment as a primary need and its cross-generation transition.

### OCD, Fluoxetine & Haloperidol

#### COMPARISON OF EFFICACY OF FLUOXETINE-HALOPIRIDOL VS. FLUOXETINE-PLACEBO IN OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE PATIENT

**Authors :** Gh.R. Mirsepasi, M.D., A. Saliari, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This study was designed to investigate the possibility of dopaminergic involvement in obsessive-compulsive patients (OCD). Method: This double-blind study compared the efficacy of fluoxetine-haloperidol with that of fluoxetine-placebo in two groups, each comprised of 12 subjects. These subjects with obsessive-compulsive disorders were selected on the basis of DSM-IV diagnostic criteria; they were assessed by a demographic questionnaire and Yale-Brown Scale for evaluating obsessive-compulsive disorders. Findings: The results showed that the response to treatment in haloperidol-fluoxetine group was somewhat better than the fluoxetine-placebo group from the first week of the study. The difference was significant at the third visit (end of fourth week). Results: In addition to serotonin neurotransmitter system, dopaminergic system may play a role in pathophysiology of obsessive-compulsive disorder.

### SCZ & Fluphenazine Decanoate

#### THE EFFECT OF FLUPHENAZINE DECANOATE EVERY 2 WEEKS VERSUS 6 WEEKS IN THE TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA

**Authors :** H. Khazaie, M.D., F. Habibi, M.D., N. Pourafkari, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: To reduce risks and still take advantage of the benefits of the medication, the purpose of this study was to investigate the possible application of longer intervals between injections of fluphenazine deconoate intramuscularly in treatment of schizophrenia and schizo-affective disorders. Method: In this double blind study, fifty patients with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorders were randomly assigned to two groups of 25 patients. The first group received 25mg of fluphenazine decanoate every 2 weeks; the second group was treated every 6 weeks. The two groups were then evaluated by CGI, Quality of Life Scale, Level of Functioning Scale, BPRS, and Maryland Psychiatric Research Center Involuntary Movement Scale. Research data were analyzed by Chi-square and one-way analysis variance. Findings: The findings did not support a clear difference in relapse symptoms and side effects. Results: The use of injections of fluphenazine every 6 weeks instead of every 2 weeks increases the rate of patient compliance with treatment and also remarkably decreases side effects of antipsychotic drugs without increasing

relapse symptoms.

## ULTRA RAPID DETOXIFICATION

### ▪ ULTRA RAPID DETOXIFICATION: A REVIEW OF ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

**Authors :** R. Rostami, M.D., Sh. Sardar Pour Goodarzi, M.D., J. Bolhari, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The purpose of present study was to review the literature for advantages and shortcomings of ultra rapid detoxification. This method often is performed with naloxone and naltrexone with symptoms of withdrawal controlled under general anesthesia or deep sleep. Method: More than 70 full text articles were studied; they were looked up in Medline, from 1985 to 2002, using the key words, naltrexone, naloxone, ultra rapid detoxification, and treatment under general anesthesia. In the compilation of the present article, 42 related articles were used. Results: Adequate number of articles does not exist to merit an accurate judgment and an ultimate conclusion. Most evaluations lacked basic research standards such as having a control group or random sampling method; they only addressed various methods, dangers, and short-term results of the method. Other studies are recommended where they may compare methods, compare the treatment group with placebo, and possess comparable groups under-going treatments with comparable follow up times. Until new results are arrived, chronic and difficult users should be treated with alternative methods and patients with high motivation and short length of drug history may undergo treatment with naltrexone as discussed in the article.

## URBANIZED AREAS & MENTAL DISORDERS

### ▪ EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MENTAL DISORDERS IN URBANIZED AREAS OF NATANZ

**Authors :** A. Omid, M.A., A. Tabatabai, B.A., S.A. Sazvar, B.A., G. Akkashe, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study was an epidemiological assessment of mental disorders among 15 years or older residents of urbanized areas of the town of Natanz. Method: This was a cross sectional and retrospective study. By using existing files in the mental health network, 650 families randomly and systemically were selected and their members' gender was identified as the subjects of the study. Data were gathered in two stages; at first, randomly one person from each family, 650 were selected to be assessed by General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28). In the second stage, 62 men and 107 women whose GHQ scores were above the cut off point were further evaluated by clinical interviews on the basis of DSM-IV criteria. Findings: This study showed that the epidemiological rate of mental disorders is 17.2% for men and 31.3% for women. Significant correlations were obtained between subjects' mental disorder with their age, sex, level of education, marital status, employment status, and family history of illness. The most prevalent disorders were dysthymia (5.8%), generalized anxiety (5.3%), and depression (3.3%). Results:

Deficiency in affection, financial insufficiency, and prior history of mental illness in the family increase the likelihood of mental disorders particularly the mild ones. This study showed that the prevalence of mental disorders in the examined town (24.2%) was above the findings of other studies.

## MENTAL DISORDERS & PREGNANCY

### ▪ SCREENING MENTAL DISORDERS IN PREGNANCY

**Authors :** M. Mangoli, M.A., T. Ramezani, M.A., S. Mohammad Alizadeh, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The study was conducted to screen cases suspected of mental disorders among pregnant women referred to health services centers and private midwifery clinics in the town of Shahr-e-Babak. Method: Data were collected by SCL-90-R performed on 400 pregnant women and then analyzed and interpreted through descriptive statistical, test, Mann Whitney, one way analysis of variance and Kruskal Wallis. Findings: The point prevalence in total was demonstrated at 32%. The highest and the lowest rates of prevalence respectively were interpersonal (44.3%) and psychosis (10.3%). Mean comparison of dimensions of SCL-90-R indicated a significant difference at least in one dimension with the following variables: gestational age, ranking in pregnancy, occupation, number of children, unplanned pregnancy, infertility history, importance of fetal sex for woman or her husband, husband's education and employment, worried about beauty, lack of familial support, unavailability for health care services, stressful events and high risk pregnancy factors. Results: The prevalence of mental disorders in pregnant women is higher than the general population.

## MARITAL SATISFACTION & FACTORS RELATED

### ▪ MARITAL SATISFACTION AND RELATED DETERMINING EFFECTUAL FACTORS IN SHIRAZ

**Authors :** A. Mirahmadizade, M.D., N. Nakhai Amroodi, M.D., S.H. Tabatabai, M.S., R. Shafieian, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This research examined the factors related to marital satisfaction. Method: 127 volunteers filling for divorce and 1670 married individuals from normal population with no prior history of divorce were studied by Marital Satisfaction Questionnaire which comprises four scales, attractiveness, rapport, attitude, and investment. Findings: The study showed that in the divorce group the years of marriage and education, mean age at the time of marriage, and the number of children were less than the other group. In a multivariate analysis, the most significant relationship factors related to marital satisfaction included investment, attitude, and rapport. Results: Marital satisfaction was greater among those who were older and had higher level of education at the time of marriage. Marital satisfaction is greater among couples who have mutual respect for each other and possess both communication skills and more rapport. Attractiveness alone is less effectual on marital satisfaction than investment, positive attitude, and rapport.

**Job Satisfaction & Mental Health****■ JOB SATISFACTION AND MENTAL HEALTH AMONG THE EMPLOYEES OF A GENERAL HOSPITAL**

**Authors :** S. Habib, M.D., M.A. Shirazi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The purpose of this study was to assess job satisfaction and mental health among employees of Hazrat-e Rasoul Hospital Complex. Method: The research sample included 300 hospital nursing and administrative employees (252 female and 48 male) who completed Job Satisfaction and General Health Questionnaires. Research data were analyzed by descriptive statistic methods and correlation coefficient. Findings: This study showed that on the whole 61% of employees were satisfied and 39% were unsatisfied with their jobs. The rate of job satisfaction in nurses was significantly lower than the administrative employees. In both groups, the greatest aspects of job satisfaction were expressed in relation to higher ranking workers and the nature of the work; the least satisfactory dimensions of the job were salary, fringe benefits, and possible awards and bonuses. A negative correlation was obtained between job satisfaction with the level of education. There was not a significant correlation between job satisfaction with age, sex, marital status, and history of employment. The total score of General Health Questionnaire for 53.3% of the sample was out of the normal range and also negatively correlated with the level of job satisfaction. In addition, the lowest level of mental health and job satisfaction was seen in nurses who worked in CCU, ICU, surgery rooms, and internal medicine wards. Results: There is a correlation between low level of job satisfaction and increasing mental disorders.

**The Sources of Inspiration & Cancer Patients****■ THE SOURCES OF INSPIRATION AND THE LEVEL OF HOPE AMONG CANCER PATIENTS**

**Authors :** T. Pourghaznein, M.A., P. Hoshmand, M.A., E. Talasaz Firouzi, M.D., H. Esmaili, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study was designed to determine the sources of inspiration and the variables related to the level of hope among cancer patients in Omid Hospital, city of Mash-had in 1999. Method: This analytic-descriptive assessment was carried out on 100 cancer patients from chemotherapy and radiotherapy wards as well as the clinic of Omid Hospital who were willing and able to take part in the study. The matchpairs method was utilized to sample two groups, one currently under treatment and the other already having completed a full treatment course. The data were collected by a demographic questionnaire, the Herth Hope Index, semi-structured interview, and an openended question. The data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. Findings: Patients considered God, family, interaction and communication with the physicians and nurses, lack of physical ailments, and material supplies as the sources of inspiration. The finding also indicated that variables such as completion of a full treatment course, social support, and religious beliefs have significant effects on the level of hope. Results: Reinforcing

religious beliefs, social support, financial security, as well as signifying the significance of hope for the patients, and promoting communication and appropriate interaction of the physicians and nurses with the patients could enhance the level of hope among cancer patients.

**Vol.8 No.3, WINTER 2003****Anxiety Disorders****■ PREVALENCE OF ANXIETY DISORDERS IN TEHRAN CITY**

**Authors :** H. Kaviani, Ph.D., S.A. Ahmadi Abhari, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This research investigated the prevalence of anxiety disorder among Tehranian population ages 20-64 years in summer and winter 1999-2000. Method: 1070 Tehranian were selected by random cluster sampling method and then they participated in screening anxiety test (Beck Anxiety Inventory). Those, whose scores were higher than the cut of point in anxiety inventory, were psychiatrically interviewed. In case of presence of disorder, its type was determined. The interviewers were blind to the result of patient's anxiety test. Findings: The results showed anxiety disorders in about 15% of subjects and also revealed anxiety level among women subjects is two to three times as much as men. Results: The current research presents similarities and differences in comparison with previous studies.

**OCD, Fluoxetine & Clomipramine****■ THE EFFECTS OF FLUOXETINE AND CLOMIPRAMINE ON BLOOD SUGAR, CHOLESTEROL AND WEIGHT OF OBSSIVE-COMPULSIVE**

**Authors :** M.R. Mohammadi, M.D., F. Momeni, M.A., R. Torkzaban, Pharm.D., P. Ghaely, Pharm.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: Evaluating the effects of fluoxetine and clomipramine on fasting blood sugar, triglyceride, cholesterol, weight, and liver function of obsessive-compulsive of Iranian children and adolescents. Method: 30 patients (7-17 yrs.) referred by Roozbeh Hospital with the diagnosis of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), were selected as the subjects. Clinical interviews based on DSM-IV, Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (YBOS) and Maudsley Obsessive Compulsive Inventory (MOCI) was used for the purpose of diagnosis. The sub-jects were randomly assigned to two groups; each composed of 15 subjects. For a period of 8 weeks, in a double blind clinical trial, one group received fluoxetine and the other group received clomipramine. The first group started with 10 to 20 mg. of fluoxetine; the dosage was ultimately increased to 20-60 mg. per day in the second week. The second group received 25 mg. of clomipramine in the beginning and then in the second week, it was raised up to 75-200 mg. per day. The severity of OCD was measured by YBOS and MOCI at the beginning and end of the study. Triglyceride, Cholesterol, fasting blood sugar, and weight were first measured at the initial phase, and then two, four, and 8 weeks after the initiation of the medi-

cation. The results were analyzed by descriptive statistics and t-test. Finding: This study showed that fluoxetine decreased fasting blood sugar, cholesterol, and triglyceride significantly; fluoxetine increased the density of ALP of liver function. On the other hand, clomipramine decreased fasting blood sugar, cholesterol, and triglyceride; but had no effect on ALP of liver function. Both fluoxetine and clomipramine caused an increase in the density of SGPT and SGOT of liver function. Whereas after eight weeks of treatment, fluoxetine had little impact on the subjects' weight, clomipramine significantly increased their weight.

## DEPRESSION & HEMODIALYSIS

### PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS OF SHAHID HASHEMI NEJAD HOSPITAL

**Authors :** M. Salehi, M.D.\*, A. Noormohammadi –Sarab, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objective: The purpose of this research was to determine the prevalence of depression in patients undergoing hemodialysis and also to prevent and treat depression by clarifying the risk factors for these patients. Method: 60 patients (21 men, 39 women) who had undergone hemodialysis were selected as the subjects of the study by convenient sampling. A demographic questionnaire and Beck Depression Inventory were used to collect data; the results were then analyzed by c2 statistical test. Findings: In this study, 50% of the subjects were afflicted with depression; of which, 33.3% suffered from mild depression, 15% from moderate depression, and 1.7% suffered from severe depression. There was no significant difference between the two groups of depressed and non depressed patients across gender, age, marital status, and duration of dialysis factors. There was however a negative correlation noted between the level of education and depression. Results: Considering the high prevalence of depression, attending to the mental health of dialysis patients is indispensable in the area of depression. Specific plans need to be executed to prevent and treat their depression.

## OPIOD DETOXIFICATION, BACLOFEN & CLONIDINE

### BACLOFEN AND CLONIDINE IN OPIOID DETOXIFICATION

**Authors :** S.A. Ahmadi Abhari, M.D., A. Sha'bani, M.D., S. Akhundzadeh, Ph.D., S.M. As'adi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This study was conducted to evaluate the efficacy and side effects of baclofen and clonidine treatments in opioid detoxification. Method: 66 subjects from an outpatient setting diagnosed with opium dependency (based on DSM-IV) took part in a double blind study. Randomly 32 and 34 subjects were assigned to take respectively baclofen and clonidine for 14 days. Findings: Both drugs showed similar efficacy in regards to physical and mental symptoms of withdrawal syndrome. No significant difference was noted between the two groups on depression and anxiety scales. The side effect profiles of the two groups were more or less the same except for "vomiting" and "euphoria" which were more significantly evident in the baclofen group. Results: Baclofen can be invariably considered as an equivalent of clonidine, in opium detoxification.

## LMT, ERET, RELAXATION & ANXIETY

### EFFECTIVENESS OF LAZARUS MULTIMODAL THERAPY, ELLIS RATIONAL EMOTIONAL THERAPY AND RELAXATION ON DECR

**Authors :** E. Biabangard, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The current research was conducted to compare the effectiveness of Lazarus Multimodal Therapy, Ellis Rational Emotive Therapy, relaxation, and placebo on decreasing students' test anxiety. Method: 92 high school students suffering from test anxiety were selected as the subjects of the study. They were clients of counseling centers affiliated to Ministry of Education and National Youth Center in Tehran. Using simple random method, the subjects were assigned to five treatment groups: Lazarus Multimodal Therapy (n=20), Ellis Rational-Emotive (n=18), relaxation (n=19), placebo (n=17), and control group (n=17). After ten treatment session (two 50 minutes weekly sessions) for each group, the students' test anxiety was assessed once again. The data was analyzed by using multigroup pre-post test experimental design and analysis of variance. Findings: The findings revealed that the four therapeutic methods were more effective in reducing anxiety than the control group. There was no significant difference between Lazarus Multimodal Therapy and Ellis Rational Emotional Therapy. Lazarus Multimodal Therapy was significantly more effective in reducing anxiety than relaxation, placebo, and control groups. There was no significant difference between relaxation therapy and placebo method in reduction of anxiety. Results: Four therapeutic methods in this research significantly were more effective than control group.

## SCZ & SEMANTIC NETWORK DISORDER

### SEMANTIC NETWORK DISORDER IN SCHIZOPHRENIA: SEMANTIC PRIMING WITH SIMULTANEOUS PRESENTATION OF TWO

**Authors :** H.R. Naghavi, M.D., V. Sharifi, M.D., R. Kormi-Nouri, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study was designed to investigate the automatic activation of semantic priming in schizophrenic patients. Method: 36 schizophrenic patients and 36 normal subjects participated in two experiments. In experiment one, the effect of semantic relation on identification of degraded targets was examined between a series of single prime words and single target words presented in a typical semantic priming paradigm. To restrict the priming to automatic processes, in experiment two, series of two primes were presented simultaneously instead of one. Both primes were related to the target, and the effect of semantic relation between two primes on identification of degraded targets was examined. Finding: In experiment one, both groups demonstrated semantic priming effect for related words; there was no significant difference between the two groups. In experiment two, semantic relation between two primes resulted in a significant priming effect in normal subjects, but not in schizophrenic patients. Results: This study showed that schizophrenic subjects have

difficulties in automatically activating related words in their semantic networks. Restricting semantic priming to automatic processes can suggest a way to resolve the inconsistencies in studies with schizophrenic subjects.

## PERSONALITY DISORDERS & MALE PRISONERS

### THE PREVALENCE OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS IN MALE PRISONERS OF SHAHR-E-KORD PRISON

**Authors :** H. Palahang, M.A., S.B. Vakilzadeh, M.D., F. Deris, M.S.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The purpose of the present study was to determine the prevalence of personality disorders in male prisoners in Shahr-e-Kord prison. Method: 203 men, 16 years or older were selected through a systemic random procedure as the subjects of the study. They were then assessed by a clinical interview checklist based on ICD-10 diagnostic criteria. Where there was a discrepancy on diagnosis, MMPI-2 was used as an aid. Findings: The prevalence of personality disorder was 55.2% amongst the subjects. The most prevalent disorders were antisocial personality disorders (18.2%), schizoid personality disorder (8.4%), and dependent personality disorder (8.4%). They were followed by borderline (7.4%), mixed (3.4%), histrionic (3%), obsessive (3%) and paranoid personality disorder (2.5%). The results also indicated that the prevalence of personality disorder based on the sort of crime was the highest amongst the robbers, (64.1%) followed by inmates incarcerated for drug addiction, murder, drug dealing, and fraud respectively at 60.9%, 55.6%, 55%, and 40.9%. There were also a significant correlation between the subjects' marital status, educational level, and age with personality disorders. Results: The high prevalence of personality disorders among prisoners suggests a broader investigation and prevention measures by judicial system, prison authorities, and medical personnel.

## PERFECTIONISM, NEED FOR APPROVAL & DEPRESSION

### SURVEYING SCHEMATIC MENTAL MODEL, PERFECTIONISM AND NEED FOR APPROVAL, IN DEPRESSION

**Authors :** N. Samkhaniani, M.A., R.Yazdandoost, Ph.D., A.A. Asgharnejad Farid, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The purpose of this research is to investigate two different perspectives on depressive thinking. One viewpoint considers depression as a reflection of increasing general accessibility of negative constructs and depressive memories; the other defines depressive thoughts as a reflection of changes at a more general level of cognitive representation. Method: 54 subjects selected by convenient sampling method took part in the study. They were assigned to the following three groups: 18 patients suffering from major depression, 18 patients suffering from obsessive-compulsive disorder, and finally 18 normal subjects composing the control group (10 female and 8 male in each group). To investigate contrasting predications from the two perspectives, depressed patients, obsessive patients, and normal control groups responded to Dysfunctional Attitude Scale (DAS), perfectionism, DAS-need for approval, and

Sentence Completion Task. Findings: The result of one-way analysis of variance showed a significant difference between depressed, obsessive, and normal groups on Sentence Completion Task and DAS-need for approval test. Furthermore, the follow up Tukey test indicated a significant difference between depressed and the normal groups; there was not a significant difference between depressed and obsessive groups. Results: The results supported schematic mental prediction. Since schematic model was established for perfectionism and need for approval in obsessive patients, its exclusive explanation for depressed patients may not be confirmed.

## MUSIC THERAPY, RELAXATION & ANXIETY

### THE EFFECT OF MUSIC THERAPY AND RELAXATION ON HOSPITALIZED CCU PATIENTS' ANXIETY

**Authors :** Y. S. Vahabi, M.S.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The purpose of this research is to investigate the effect of music therapy and relaxation on hospitalized CCU patients' anxiety. Method: The subjects of the study were 90 patients hospitalized in one of the teaching hospitals in Tehran. The subjects were assigned randomly to three groups: music therapy, relaxation, and control. Data were collected via demographic information and Spielberger Questionnaires. For the music therapy group, a non-lyric tape was used; for the relaxation group a cassette player with headphone was used to play relaxation music for 30 minutes. Both before and after audio tape trial, Spielberger Questionnaire was completed by music therapy, relaxation, and control groups. The difference in anxiety scores assessed before and after the intervention determined the efficacy of music and relaxation tapes. Findings: The findings showed that both music therapy and relaxation method significantly reduced anxiety among the subjects. The level of control group's anxiety was not reduced in post-test assessment: Results: Hearing music and relaxation tapes reduce patient's anxiety.

## DOWN SYNDROME, CEREBRAL PALSY, MACROCEPHALY & CHILDREN

### ZINC HAIR CONCENTRATION IN CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM DOWN SYNDROME, CEREBRAL PALSY, MACROCEPHALY

**Authors :** H I. Nourmohammadi, Ph.D., F. Raiei, M.S.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The purpose of this survey was to compare the amount of zinc concentration between normal children and the children suffering from Down syndrome, cerebral palsy, micro-macrocephaly, and hydrocephaly in Iran. The correlation between zinc concentration and the spoken syndromes was further assessed. Method: In the present study, the hair samples were used to estimate zinc concentration. Whereas many pathological conditions are associated with alteration of scarce elements in hair, samples of both normal children and patients were analyzed by atomic absorption spectrophotometry. Findings: The patients had significantly higher level of zinc concentration in hair samples than normal



children. Results: Considering the dietary of the children in the study, this increased level of zinc could not be attributed to qualitative dietary intake. Therefore, such a high accumulation of zinc uptake could be due to the very syndromes from which the children are suffering; this could lead to receiving or using cellular substances such as albumin, transferrin, or other related proteins.

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### PERSONALITY TRAITS & PANIC DISORDER

#### PERSONALITY TRAITS IN PATIENTS WITH DIAGNOSES OF PANIC DISORDER

**Authors :** H. Haghshenas, Ph.D. , S.M. Mousavi Nasab, M.D., R.Farnam, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study was conducted to investigate the personality traits which may have a negative impact on patients' performance, health, and occurrence of panic disorder as well as its process and prognosis. Method: 51 subjects diagnosed with panic disorder were compared with 51 normal subjects through NEO Personality Inventory- Revised (NEO PI-R). Findings: The findings indicated that subjects suffering from panic disorder were more susceptible to experiences of anxiety, depression, aggression, guilt-feeling, and stress. They were less extraverted, but as capable of controlling their impulses as normal subjects; they prefer to have a stable life, and are not interested in experiencing adventures. Results: The study demonstrated that the personality traits of the subjects diagnosed with panic disorder more likely correlates with those of the Cluster C of personality disorders.

### DEPRESSION, ANXIETY & SURGICAL WARDS

#### PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY AMONG PATIENTS IN INTERNAL AND SURGICAL WARDS

**Authors :** T. Nazari, M.A. , M.T. Yassemi, M. D., M. Doust-Mohammadi, B. A., K. Nematzadeh Mahani, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The study was designed to determine the rate of prevalence of depression and anxiety among the patients in internal and surgical wards, and further to illustrate the correlates of these disorders with the population sample. Method: 250 in-patients of Internal and Surgical wards of General Hospital No.1, and Bahonar General Hospitals of Kerman University of Medical Sciences were selected through convenient sampling during a four month period. They were assessed through a questionnaire, which comprised 23 items related to depression and anxiety dimensions of SCL-90-R. The data were analysed through t-tests, analysis of variance, ANOVA, and Chi square. Findings: Analysis of prevalence of depression indicated that the highest rate of affliction belonged to the female patients in Internal ward with 71%; the male patients in Surgical Ward obtained the least rate of prevalence of depression with 39%. The average rate of prevalence of depression in various wards was 53.6%. Prevalence of anxiety was highest among female patients in the Internal wards (65%).

Male patients in Surgical ward obtained the lowest rate of prevalence of anxiety. The average rate of prevalence of anxiety in various wards was 50.4%. Regardless of gender, depression and anxiety were found to be more prevalent in internal wards than the surgical wards. Moreover, the difference between prevalence of anxiety in the two wards was statistically significant, and the rate of prevalence of anxiety was greater in internal ward than in surgical wards. Results: Depression and anxiety are more prevalent amongst the inpatients than the general public and the inpatient woman indicated the highest rate of prevalence of depression and anxiety than the other groups.

### MENTAL HEALTH & FASTING IN RAMADAN

#### MENTAL HEALTH AND FASTING IN RAMADAN

**Authors :** S. Sardarpour Goudarzi, M. D., A. Sultani Zarandi, M. D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The study was conducted to evaluate the correlation between fasting in the month of Ramadan and mental health. Method: 75 seemingly healthy Moslem men intending to fast in Ramadan 1418 lunar calendar (1376 solar calendar, 1997 Christian calendar) as they had in the previous years were studied in a two-month period. The subjects' mental health was assessed through SCL-90-R at three stages, once in the beginning of Ramadan, then at the end of Ramadan, finally a month later. The data were analyzed through t-tests. Findings: The average scores of the subjects who fasted in Ramadan showed significant difference across all scales at the end of Ramadan as well as a month later. Fasting in Ramadan only significantly reduced the average score on the scale paranoia. The reduction was still significant at the follow up, a month after Ramadan. The study demonstrated that the scores obtained by the married subjects on obsession, compulsion, and paranoia scales were higher after Ramadan as compared to single subjects; the reduction of paranoia and the overall coefficient of symptoms were greater among the employed fasting subjects than their unemployed counterparts. Results: Fasting in Ramadan reduces some mental disturbances, but such reduction are not significant in most cases. There is a need for more controlled studies.

### SPINAL CORD INJURY (SCI), SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS & DEPRESSION

#### STRESS COPING STRATEGIES AND SOCIAL SUPPORT IN DEPRESSIVE VETERANS WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY

**Authors :** A. Ebrahimi, M.A., J. Bolhari, M.D., F. Zolfaghari, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: Considering the role of internal resources, such as coping strategies, and external resources, such as social support, in the adaptation strategies employed by patients suffering from spinal cord injury (SCI), the present study was designed to examine the relation between coping strategies and the quality of social relationships with depression among veterans with SCI. Method: 70 home-staying veterans with spinal cord injury were randomly selected as the subjects of the

study. They were assessed through CS-R, QRI and BDI scales. The data were then analyzed through t-tests and Chi square. Findings: The findings showed that veterans with lowest degrees of depression significantly used effective and focused coping strategies, such as resorting to religion, active coping, planning, seeking social support, and positive interpretation. Moreover, veterans with highest degrees of depression enjoyed less social support and reported to having more interpersonal problems as compared to those with lowest degrees of depression. In addition, employment and volunteer service at the front (an index of belief and focused internal control) proved to be much less related to depression. Results: The results demonstrated the effective role of social support and special coping strategies in reducing depression, improving feelings, and enhancing tolerance for the complications and consequences of severe injuries such as SCI.

### CONTROLLING THOUGHTS & DEPRESSION/ANXIETY-INDUCING MENTAL IMAGES

#### THE IMPACT OF TEACHING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL, ATTENTION DIVERSION, AND THOUGHT STOPPING IN REDUCING

**Authors :** M. Nazer, M.A., A. R. Sayyadi, M.A., E. Khaleghi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study focuses on the techniques of controlling thoughts and depression/anxiety-inducing mental images such as attention diversion and thought stopping to control thoughts and mental images related to craving of opiates. It also attempted to clear and control the subjects' environments to prevent possible temptation. Method: This study followed an experimental design. The subjects were selected from an available sample and randomly assigned to an experimental group and a control group, each comprised of 30 subjects. For a period of three weeks, the subjects in the experimental group were provided with twice a week training sessions of an educational program on environment control, attention diversion, and thought stopping, with each session lasting 35 minutes. The control group received the normal treatment used in the clinic. A 30-item questionnaire to obtain demographic information along with a daily scale to determine the frequency of temptations as well as its duration were utilized. Findings: The results showed that after 6 months, 19 out of 30 subjects in the experimental group were "clean", from opium whereas in the control group the number of "clean" subjects in the same period was 4 out of 30. During the 6th month, the daily average frequency of using thoughts was 0.89 in the experimental group; in the control group it was 1.1, the difference of which was not statistically significant. The duration of such thoughts in the 6th month was 5.8 minutes per day for the experimental group, and 38.7 minutes for the control group; this difference was significant. Results: Training on cleaning the environment, attention diversion, and thought stopping keeps more subjects clean in the experimental group up to six months. It also reduces the duration of temptations, but does not lead to any significant difference in the daily frequency of temptations. In general, application of this technique reduces temptation and craving.

### WORRIES OF ANXIOUS, NORMAL CHILDREN & SCHOOL

#### COMPARISON OF THE WORRIES OF ANXIOUS AND NORMAL CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS OF DASHTESTAN

**Authors :** S. Mofrad, M.A., M.K. Atefvahid, Ph.D., S.A. Bayanzadeh, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study was designed to compare the worries of anxious children to that of normal children in the town of Dashtestan in Booshehr Province. Method : This was a post-hoc study conducted in two phases. In the initial phase, the validity and reliability of the research tools were assessed. In the main phase, the tests were administered on the subjects; next the collected sets of data were compared to one another. The anxious group was comprised of 30 subjects, (17 girls, 13 boys). In the normal group, there were 50 subjects (26 girls, 24 boys). Both groups were matched in terms of sex, age, and level of education. The age of the subjects ranged from 8 to 14 years, and their level of education ranged from the 2nd grade of primary school to 3rd grade of junior high school. The instruments used in the study were List of Children's Worries , Children's Worries Questionnaire, and Revised Children's Anxiety Scale. Findings: The study indicated a significant difference between the normal & anxious children in terms of anxiety indices; the anxious children were more worried than the normal subjects. Further examination of the impact of age and sex on anxiety indices showed that older children were more worried about their personal performance, whereas younger children were more worried about personal injury. The frequency of worrisome matters was greater among boys than girls. The review of anxiety indices in the different groups of subjects demonstrated no significant relationship between type of illness and anxiety indices.

### MH, MIDDLE PERSIAN & PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

#### PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND MENTAL HEALTH IN MIDDLE PERSIAN MANUSCRIPTS

**Authors :** T. Ghaderi, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study was designed to trace the literature related to the history of psychopathology and mental health in Middle Persian manuscripts. Method: The method consisted of library research into the hand written manuscripts and the collection of Middle Persian (Pahlavi) texts dating back to some fifteen hundred years ago. Findings: The frequency of the term ravan (psyche) and its lexical combinations reveal the basis of psychopathology, techniques of mental health care, and the history of psychology in ancient Persia.

## PSYCHIATRIST MANPOWER IN IRAN

### PSYCHIATRIST MANPOWER IN IRAN: A PLANNING EVIDENCE

**Authors :** A. Ardalan, M.D., D. Shahmohammadi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** The purpose of human resources planning in the health services system is to account for a sufficient number of efficient manpower in all the needed professions, who are appropriately distributed in terms of geographical, gender, and organizational parameters. Any inadequacies in such planning will lead to lack of coordination between supply and demand. Planning for psychiatrist manpower follows the same rule. The changes in social, cultural, and economic conditions, followed by an increase in the intensity of mental disorders more than ever before calls for extended implementation of mental health programs and careful attention to proper human resources planning, which plays a governing key role in the success of such programs. The purpose of this article is to examine the various aspects of human resources planning in Iran. In this regard, it presents an assessment of the present conditions of manpower in Iran, a critique of reviews implemented in this area, a survey of the number of psychiatrists and its ratio to the population as compared to other countries, and the significant factors affecting the need for psychiatrists. Finally, appropriate suggestions are provided with regard to the lack of an existing integrated planning system, and the lack or inadequacy of the data required for future policy making in the country's mental health and treatment system.

## DEPRESSION, SEXUAL ABUSE & STREET CHILDREN

### EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DEPRESSION AND SEXUAL ABUSE AMONG STREET CHILDREN

**Authors :** H.R. Ahmad Khaniha, M.D., Sh. Turkman Nejad, M.D., M.M. Hussaini Moghaddam, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This study reviews the prevalence of present as well as prior history of sexual abuse and depression among the street children of South Tehran. Method: Using K-SADS, 87 street children as the subjects of the study from District 12 of Tehran were screened for depression. The prevalence of their experience of sexual abuse was assessed through clinical interviews. The average age of the subjects was 11 years. 56 children (64%) were boys and 31 children (36%) were girls. Findings: The results showed that 26 girls (86.7%) and 27 boys (48.2%) were diagnosed with depression. Significant co-relations were indicated between depression and the following variables: fathers' history of imprisonment, fathers' unemployment, and family income provided by someone other than the father. The findings also demonstrated that 18 subjects (20.9%) had been victims of sexual abuse; in 55.5% of the cases, the abuse was committed by a stranger. No significant co-relations were found between sexual abuse with depression, drug abuse, cigarette smoking, or other variables under study. Results: The high prevalence of depression and sexual abuse among homeless children demands serious attention from both governmental and non-governmental organizations in provision of protection and education for these children. Special attention invested in this stratum of the society is quite indispensable in the eradication of venereal diseases and the prevention of the spread of AIDS.

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## ILLCIT SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCE & TREATMENT

### FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO ILLICIT SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCE AMONG TREATMENT SEEKING ADDICTS IN TABRIZ

**Authors :** M.A. Ghoreishizadeh, M.D., K. Torabi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This study examined the leading factors causing drug abuse initiation and further continuation and relapse of illicit drug use by treatment seeking addicts in Tabriz Self-Referred Welfare Center. Method: Among those referring to the Center, 200 male addicts were randomly selected as the subjects of the study. The necessary information was collected through semi-structured psychiatric clinical interviews and a questionnaire on epidemiology as well as etiology of substance dependence. Findings: The findings demonstrated that the highest number of subjects (46%) fell in the 25 to 34-age range group; 65% possessed education below high school diploma and 78% were married. The most common substance used was opium (80%). As for the causation of substance abuse, the most common responses were in the following categories: peer pressure and interaction with unsuitable cohorts (28%), Enjoyment and recreational use (26%), Physical discomfort and pain relief (19%), Psychological pressures and life stressors (13%). The factors contributing to the maintenance and continuation of drug abuse were found in the categories of Feelings of dependence (20%), Inability to tolerate withdrawal symptoms (28%), Euphoric effects (15.5%), Elimination of anxiety and stress (12.5%), Self confidence (11%), Concentration, thinking and working capacity (13%). The factors leading to relapse after some periods of abstinence included Mental stress ensuing from withdrawal (45%), Banishment by the family (10%), Peer pressure (22%), Feeling of loneliness and social ostracism (8.5%), Unemployment (6%), and Depression (8.5%). Results: This study demonstrated that various biological, psychological, and social factors contribute to different levels of illicit substance dependence.

## ADDICTION & OPIUM DEPENDENT PATIENTS

### DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF OPIUM DEPENDENT PATIENTS WITH SUCCESSFUL WITHDRAWAL ATTEMPTS AT RUMS OUTPATI

**Authors :** A.R. Sayyadi Anari, M.A., A.Esmaili, M.D., M.Nazer, M.A., E.Khaleghi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The purpose of the study was to examine the role of individual and social factors in continuation of treatment as well as relapse for opium dependent patients. Method: 920 opium dependent patients admitted to the self-referring clinic at the Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences (RUMS) were selected through random sampling as the subjects of the survey. In an ad hoc study, the subjects were monitored through a six-month follow up period. The data were collected through a demographic questionnaire. Findings: The results indicated 28.7% of the subjects had successful opium withdrawal, but 15.7% of them relapsed in less than 6 months, and only 119 subjects (12.9%) remained clean at the 6-month follow-up screening. In addition, there were significant

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differences found between the successful withdrawal group, unsuccessful withdrawal group, and the relapsed group across the following parameters: age, employment, marital status, ownership of a place of residence, type of opium, the usage route, daily dosage, initiation age, experience with other drugs, prior experiences with injection and abstinence. Results: Successful treatment cannot be judged with reference to a single variable; rather, there are a number of intervening factors that determine the prognosis of treatment, of which the addict's personal and social characteristics constitute only a part.

## FORGIVENESS TREATMENT & EMPHASIS ON ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

### FORGIVENESS TREATMENT WITH AN EMPHASIS ON ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE: A CASE STUDY

**Authors :** M. Khodayari Fard, Ph. D., B. Ghobari Bonab, Ph. D., A. N. Faghihi, Hujjat-UI-Islam, Ph.D., Sh. Vahdat Torbati, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present article examines the application of "forgiveness" with an emphasis on Islamic perspective as a treatment method to improve interpersonal relationships and to enhance problem-solving skills in the resolution of difficulties and internal conflicts such as resentment toward others in particular. Method: The study was conducted as a library research and a testimonial report of two case studies in which the spoken treatment had been used. Findings: The findings demonstrated that by using this method, the resentful subjects were able to gradually replace their negative thoughts and feelings toward others with positive ones. Results: Forgiveness treatment-method is effective in reconciliation of the feelings, thoughts, and behaviors of the resentful; it improves relationships with others. This method seems to be more effective for those who have stronger religious inclinations.

## PERSONALITY DISORDERS & EDUCATIONAL-TREATMENT CENT

### PREVALENCE OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS AMONG THE HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS AT AN EDUCATIONAL-TREATMENT CENT

**Authors :** J. Shakeri, M.D., Kh. Sadeghi, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The purpose of the present study was to examine the comorbidity of personality disorders with mental disorders that are focus of clinical attention. Method: 203 hospitalized patients (124 male and 79 female) at the psychiatric ward of Farabi Educational-Treatment Center in Kermanshah were selected from an available sample as the subjects of the study. A symptom check list was used to review the patients' psychiatric symptoms based on DSM- IV diagnostic criteria. Findings: 67.5% of subjects were found to suffer from co-existing personality disorders. Some of the most common dually diagnosed disorders were as follow: schizoid personality disorder with schizophrenia (25.8%), paranoid personality disorder with psychosis (48.3%), narcissistic personality disorder with bipolar (38%), borderline personality disorder with major

depression (61.2%), and antisocial personality disorder with drug-dependency (29.5%). Moreover, personality disorders were found to be more prevalent among the following groups of subjects: women, literate, younger, unemployed, third born or younger children of the family, patients whose parents were relatives, patients with personal or family history of psychiatric disorders, and subjects in higher socio-economic classes.

## DIABETES MELLITUS & BIPOLAR DISORDER

### PREVALENCE OF DIABETES MELLITUS IN HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS WITH BIPOLAR DISORDER

**Authors :** A.Firouzabadi, M.D., T.Momen, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The study was implemented to investigate the prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus in the hospitalized patients suffering from bipolar disorder in Shiraz. Method: The subjects were 384 bipolar patients (192 female and 192 male) hospitalized in the psychiatric wards of Ibne'Sina and Hafez hospitals in Shiraz. The subjects' age range was between 13 to 85 years; their history of diabetes was evaluated and then compared with the general population in terms of prevalence of the disorder. Findings: 7 females and 9 males were diagnosed with diabetes, of whom only one was diagnosed with type II diabetes. The prevalence of diabetes among the population under study was 4.2%, which was significantly different from that of the general population. Results: The study implies that the comorbidity of the two disorders might be due to genetic inheritance, a cause-effect relationship, the presence of a shared disorder involving specific brain areas, or the effect of the medication.

## OCD & GUILT FEELING SIGNS

### OPTIONAL BIAS TOWARD GUILT FEELING SIGNS IN THE COURSE OF INFORMATION PROCESSING IN OBSSIVE-COMPUL

**Authors :** Gh. Naziri, M. A., B. Birashk, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study was designed to examine the bias toward signs related to guilt feeling in the course of information processing in obsessive-compulsive patients. Method: Within the framework of a quasi-experimental design, 20 obsessive-compulsive patients through a Stroop Test were compared with 20 depressed and 20 normal subjects. Findings: The findings of the study demonstrated that the obsessive-compulsive patients took more time to read guilt related color-signs; the depressed subjects too showed the same delay when compared to the normal group. No significant difference in lapsed time was noted among the three groups in relation to the signs lacking emotional load. Results: The results verify previous research findings concerning obsessive-compulsive disorder, which emphasize the role of guilt feeling as a foregrounding, exposing, or maintaining factor in this disorder. The clinical advices derived from the results of this research are to take notice of this symptom in the cognitive treatment of obsessive patients and attempting to reduce it.

**ECT & Attitude of Nurses****KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF NURSES REGARDING ECT AMONG STAFF AT A PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL**

**Authors :** S. Mehrabian, M.A., S. Mohammad Alizadeh, M.A., M.R. Bahrapour, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: Although widely used in treatment of some mental illnesses, electro-convulsive therapy (ECT) still receives negative reactions, even from medical and nursing communities. The purpose of the present study was to determine the knowledge and attitude of the nursing staff at Shahid Beheshti Psychiatric Hospital in Kerman toward ECT, and their method of care for patients under ECT treatment. Method: 80 staff members of the spoken hospital were the subjects of the study. Reviewed by an aid of a questionnaire developed by the researcher, the staff's method of care was observed before, during, and after 80 consecutively conducted ECTs. Findings: The results demonstrated that most subjects were female (78.7%), married (73.8%), under 31 years of age (46.3%), and held a B.A. (or higher) degrees (51.3%). The subjects collectively responded correctly to 47.8% of the questions; 67.3% was reached on the attitude test score. A comparative analysis of the attitude scores based on demographic features, showed a statistically significant difference in terms of age, sex, and working experience, so that staff members who were older and had more working experience obtained lower attitude scores. Results: The nurses' limited knowledge of ECT and their slightly negative attitude toward it calls for ECT education for nurses.

**POC & Pharmacological Treatment****THE IMPACT OF PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT ON PERSONALITY DISORDERS OF OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE PATIENTS**

**Authors :** M. Dadfar, M.A., K. Malakouti, M.D., J. Bolhari, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This study was designed to examine the changes in the diagnosis of personality disorders of obsessive-compulsive patients following a pharmacological treatment. Method: In a quasi-experimental design, 30 obsessive-compulsive patients (15 with and 15 without personality disorders) selected from an available sample, received pharmaceutical treatment for a period of three months. The tools used for this study included a demographic questionnaire, Hamilton Rating Depression Scale, Yale-Brown Obsessive-compulsive Scale, and MCMI-II. The subjects were matched in term of variables affecting treatment. The data were analyzed through a t-test, X<sup>2</sup>, Mann-Whitney and Wilcoxon statistical methods. Findings: No significant difference was found in the number of personality disorders diagnosed before and after treatment in either group of obsessive-compulsive patients (with and without personality disorders). However, as a result of a personality trait comparison, a significant difference was indicated between the aforementioned groups before and after treatment. Results: Pharmaceutical treatment is more likely effective in bringing about changes in personality traits of obsessive-compulsive patients. Such an impact is either

influential in alteration of the ways by which this illness is manifested or by affecting personality traits directly.

**Vol.7, No.4, Spring 2002****Epidemiological Study of Suicide****EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SUICIDE THROUGH THE FORENSIC MEDICAL CENTER IN THE PROVINCE OF KERMAN**

**Authors :** M.T.Yasamy, M.D., A.Sabahi, M.D., S.M.Mirhashemi, M.D., Sh.Seifi, M.D., P.Azar Keyvan, M.D., M.H.Taheri, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: An epidemiological study of suicide can provide grounds for effective preventive measures. The present study was carried out to examine the incidence of suicide in the Province of Kerman. Method: In this cross-sectional research lasting a year, all cases of suicide in the province recorded at the Kerman Forensic Medical Center were studied using the census method; and the relatives of the subjects were also interviewed in Kerman city using questionnaires. Findings: 63 cases of suicide were recorded within a period of one year in the Province of Kerman, of which 26 were committed in the city of Kerman. The incidence of suicide within the one-year period in the whole Province was 3.1 in 100000, ranging from Zero in Rafsanjan and Shahre Babak to 7.3 in 100000 in Zarand. Men committed suicide 2.26 times more than women did. Considering the age distribution among the population of the Province, suicide was found to be more common ( $P < 0.05$ ) among young adults and adolescents than older people, and more frequent in the warmer seasons of the year. The most common method was self poisoning followed by hanging. Only in 32% of the cases the relatives of the victims believed that mental illness was the cause of suicide; and only 4% had previously called on a psychiatrist. It seems that there is a low to moderate background rate in the province upon which we are facing an epidemic in Kerman city and southern areas of the province. This paper presents a model for explaining regional differences in the incidence of suicide. Some suggestions are also presented both for reducing the incidence of suicide and for further research in the field.

**Self-Burning in the Province****SELF-BURNING IN THE PROVINCE OF MAZANDARAN**

**Authors :** M. Zarghami, M.D., A. Khalilian, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This study was designed to examine the demographic features, correlates, motives and the status of the people who commit self-burning behavior. Method: In a descriptive study, 318 self-burning cases admitted within a period of three years to the only burn center in the province of Mazandaran were studied through a demographic questionnaire and a semi-structured interview. Findings: The average age of subjects was 27 and 83% of them were females. Most of the subjects were married housewives with an education at the high school level. 62% of the subjects had engaged in self-burning behavior impulsively. The major reasons for self-burning were

assessed to be family feuds and marital discords. The occurrence of self-burning was mostly common in the day time hours and in spring season; the resulting mortality rate was 79%. In the follow-up survey, a male subject was reported to have died of self-hanging suicide 6 years later. An 8-10 year follow up showed no repetition of self-burning amongst the subjects in the study. Results: The demographic features and motivation indicators of the subjects suggest different preventive measures in various situations.

### DEPRESSIVE PATIENTS & SUICIDE ATTEMPTS

#### ■ PROBLEM SOLVING IN DEPRESSIVE PATIENTS WITH SUICIDE ATTEMPTS

**Authors :** H. Kaviani, Ph.D., P. Rahimi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This study was based on a hypothesis suggested by some cognitive theories regarding depressive people having attempted suicide, which holds that because of depressive patients' difficulties in retrieving autobiographical memory, they are unable to engage in efficient problem solving. This in turn traps them in a vicious circle of depression, inefficient problem solving, and disappointment, which finally leads to suicide. Method: To investigate this hypothesis, the problem-solving approaches of a group of Iranian depressive suicide-patients were studied through Beck Depression Inventory, the Means- End Problem Solving Task, the Semantic Memory Test, and a memory test. Two cognitive scales were used to assess retrieval of autobiographical memory and problem solving approaches. Twenty such patients were compared with 20 healthy subjects who were all matched in terms of sex and age. Findings: The results demonstrated that the suicide group provided more irrelevant and limited numbers of solutions as compared to the control group. Moreover, significant correlation was noted between autobiographical memory and problem solving variables.

### COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE, PTSD & NEUROTICS

#### ■ A COMPARISON OF THE COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE IN POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDERS AND NEUROTICS

**Authors :** H. Haghshenas, Ph.D., M. Naghshvarian, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This study compared some cognitive activities of two groups of patients: those suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder and those suffering from anxiety and depression. Method: 20 patients in each group were studied through semi-structured interviews, cognitive tests of learning, visual and verbal pairs associations, digit span, word fluency, learning digit, and Verbal Intelligence Scale. The results were analyzed through a multivariate MANOVA. Findings: The findings demonstrated that the two groups were significantly different in terms of cognitive performance. The multi-variate analysis showed that the performance of the patients suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder was significantly less satisfactory than the depressive anxious patients on tests of word fluency, learning visual pairs associations, delayed learning and learning verbal pairs associations. Results: The patients with post-traumatic stress disorder suffer from

disabilities in expression, verbal and visual memories, which might be the result of soft brain abnormalities particularly in the hippocampus in the left hemisphere caused by an accident; this can seriously affect their social and individual life.

### PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION & PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

#### ■ PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN MASHHAD

**Authors :** E. Abdollahian, M.D., Sh. Yazdani Farabi, M.D., R. Amiri Moghadam, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: This study was designed to examine the prevalence of depression among primary school children in Mashhad. Method: For this study 2071 four and five grade (10-12 years old) children (1049 boys, 1022 girls) were selected through random cluster sampling from all the seven educational districts in Mashhad; they were assessed in 1999-2000 using the Children Depression Inventory (CDI). The data were analyzed and further interpreted through application of non-parametric tests and statistical methods, Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Mann-Whitney, Wilcoxon and Kruskal-Wallis, and linear correlation coefficients. Findings: The study demonstrated that the frequency of depression with a cut off point 20 in this city was 10.3%; depression was more prevalent among girls than boys (girls 13.1%, boys 7.6%). Moreover, the following variables were shown to effect childhood depression: divorce, changing neighborhood, changing school, family's socio-economic status, number of family members, traces of neuropsychiatric disorders in the family, and death of relatives. Results: The results indicate that children must be considered as a target group in future prevention plans. Moreover, utilizing screening tests to identify depression in children will help the health authorities to take secondary preventive measures more effectively.

### Quality of life & Blind Students

#### ■ A COMPARISON OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG BLIND STUDENTS AND THEIR SIGHTED COUNTERPARTS

**Authors :** H. Eftekhari M.D., M. Nojoomi M.D., J. Koohpayeh-Zadeh M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The purpose of this study was to compare the quality of life between blind students and their sighted counterparts in Tehran. Method: The subjects of this study were 93 blind students (18 girls and 75 boys) aged 15 and over, residing in Tehran and studying at Tehran schools for exceptional children. The comparison group was selected through a multi-stage random sampling from among students attending ordinary schools in Tehran. The number of girls was three times and the number of boys was two times that of their respective gender counterparts in the study group. Data was collected through the Quality of Life Questionnaire and an investigation of the subjects' visual acuity. A pilot study was carried out to eliminate some of the inefficiencies, and to increase both the reliability (Cronbach Alpha estimation) and the structural validity (through factor analysis). Findings: Analysis of the data demonstrated no significant difference in terms of

quality of life between the two groups. However a significant difference was noticed in the mobility domain (as a subset). A significant relationship was also noticed between quality of life and visual acuity in blind students. The level of education was significantly higher among the parents of sighted students. To increase the quality of life for the blind students, the followings were suggested by the Results: provision of group and individual means of transportation for the blinds, prevention of the development of visual disability, and complete correction of low vision through the use of modern appropriate vision aids.

### WECHSLER MEMORY SCALE

#### STANDARDIZATION OF THE REVISED WECHSLER MEMORY SCALE IN SHIRAZ

**Authors :** M.Orangi M.A., M.k. Atefvahid, Ph.D., H. Ashayeri, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: In order to prepare, modify and standardize the Revised Wechsler Memory Scale, a pilot study was carried out in the city of Shiraz, after which the Farsi version of the Scale was produced. This study led to assessment of reliability as well as validity, generation of the sub-scales, and formulation of a set of standardized normative scores for the Scale. Method: 205 normal subjects aged 16 to 64 years and 11 mouths were classified into four age groups and tested by the Scale. Findings: The data collected through the performance of the subjects was converted into five composite scores, standard scores, and five composite indices for each age group. Moreover, the percentile ranks corresponding to the five composite scores were calculated for each age group. The reliability of the scale was measured through a test-retest method. The reliability coefficients of the retests ranged from 0.28 to 0.98 for the subtests and the composite tests, which is satisfactory. The standard error of measurement was calculated as well. The most reliable index was Attention/Concentration; after that came Verbal Memory. To investigate validity of the new version of Scale, it was administered to a clinical group who were either diagnosed with or suspected of memory impairment. In comparison with the normative sample in terms of five indices, the clinical group scored lower in the scale indices.

### BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS , SLOW-LEARNING SCHOOL & OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

#### A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS IN SLOW-LEARNING SCHOOL CHILDREN AT OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

**Authors :** F.Behnia M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present research is a qualitative study of the behavioral disorders of slow-learning female school children. Method: 24 students were assessed through a Rutter Behavioral Questionnaire (Teacher's Form). They suffered from behavioral disorders and had been referred to occupational therapy clinic by their teachers. They were 6-8 years old. On the basis of the Questionnaire, 18 were diagnosed with behavioral disorders. Thus group sessions were held with their families and teachers. Furthermore, the children's behaviors were also

observed in their educational environment. Findings: The findings indicated that the most common behavioral problems among the slow-learning students were dependence on mother for homework and habitual behaviors (e.g. nail biting, lip sucking, pencil biting etc). Moreover, different forms of maladaptive behaviors were noticed in those children; these behaviors were geared toward reducing anxiety stemming from failure in obtaining both scores of 20 (A+) and educational advancements. Results: The common behavioral disorders which are accompanied by slow-learning can be easily identified and treated through consulting parents and teachers.

### DELA CATO NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL METHOD & HYPERACTIVE

#### AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF DELA CATO NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL METHOD IN TREATMENT OF HYPERACTIVE

**Authors :** F.Momeni M.A., H.Bahrami, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The study was designed to evaluate the effectiveness of Dela Cato method in the treatment of hyperactive 7-12 years old boys. Method: 60 out of 120 boys admitted to psychiatrists' offices and the Children Clinic of Roozbeh Hospital were randomly selected. These subjects had a diagnosis of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) on the basis of DSM-IV criteria and Conners Parents and Teachers Scale. In the pre-treatment phase, the Conners Parents and Teachers Scale was administered to all the children. The experimental group was treated with Dela Cato neuropsychological method. Findings: After the treatment phase, which took four months, the Conners Scale was once again administered to both groups. The data was analysed through central indices. A t-test compared the means between the correlated groups. The results demonstrated a significant difference between the behavior of ADHD children and that of the control group.

### MENTAL HEALTH & INFERTILE INDIVIDUALS

#### STRESSORS, THEIR COPING STRATEGIES, AND RELATION TO MENTAL HEALTH IN INFERTILE INDIVIDUALS

**Authors :** H. Pahlavani, M.A.; K. Malakuti, M.D. E. Shahrokh. Tehrani Nejad, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study, an ex post facto design was carried out to compare the degree of stress, coping strategies, and the state of mental health in fertile individuals with those in infertile individuals. Method: Two groups of subjects were compared with one another, each consisted of 20 males and 20 females; the first group was consisted of infertile and the other one of fertile individuals. The infertile subjects were randomly selected from the cases admitted to Rooyan Infertility Clinic. Both groups were matched in terms of variables such as sex, age, education, and length of marriage. Findings: the study demonstrated that the infertile group experienced greater stress and lower mental health. Moreover infertile males experienced less stress and better mental health as compared to infertile females. The infertile subjects who tended to adopt less useful coping strategies, possessed lower mental health, but showed no significant difference in adopting problem-centred

and emotion-centred coping strategies. Moreover, the adoption of less useful coping strategies was significantly greater among infertile females than infertile males.

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## DELUSIONAL DISORDERS

### DELUSIONAL DISORDERS AMONG PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS IN ROOZBEH HOSPITAL, TEHRAN

**Authors :** M. Sadeghi, M.D., P. Aliverdi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: Delusional disorder is not a common psychotic disorder, often characterized by single and systematic delusions. The present study was designed to examine delusional disorder in terms of epidemiology, symptomatology and, phenomenology, as well as its diagnostic features, which distinguish it from other mental disorders. Method: The subjects were 51 patients (34 male, 17 female, 45 hospitalized, and 6 out patients), who were diagnosed as suffering from delusional disorder on the basis of DSM-IV diagnostic criteria. They were studied for a period of two years at Roozbeh Hospital. The data was collected through a 49 item questionnaire, a Wechsler IQ Test, and CT scans. Findings: The most prevalent delusions were found to be persecutory and jealousy delusions (49.2% and 40.7% respectively). The average age for the onset of the disorder was about forty one. 20% of the patients were from low socio-economic conditions. In 45% of the cases, severe mental stress was noticed in the background. Traces of mental disorder in the family history, organic disease, and substance abuse were estimated to be 30%. Results: The pattern of delusional disorder in this study seems not to be much different from that of similar studies.

## SUICIDE ATTEMPT

### SUICIDE ATTEMPT BY INSERTION OF A SEWING NEEDLE IN THE SKULL: SINGLE CASE REPORT

**Authors :** H. Raihani, M.D., A. R. Ghaffari Nejad, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** There have already been cases of insertion of sewing needles in the skull through the fontanelle for the purpose of murdering or hurting infants and babies. However, no such cases of suicide were ever reported. The present study reports the case of a 25 year old single woman, suffering from mild mental retardation and major depression, who attempted suicide by inserting two sewing needles in her skull, at a previous craniectomy area. Two years before this, the patient had inserted two sewing needles in her belly, and the needles were removed by laparotomy. In mentally retarded patients, depression may manifest itself as masochistic behaviors, and sometimes as suicidal attempts. After the needles were removed from the skull, and the patient underwent a four-week anti-depression treatment (with a daily dose of 100 mg nortriptyline), the symptoms improved and the patient was discharged from

hospital.

## TONIC-CLONIC SEIZURE, MYOCLONIC SEIZURE & CLOZAPINE —

### PREVALENCE OF SEIZURE AMONG PATIENTS UNDER CLOZAPINE TREATMENT IN SHAHID ESMA'ILI PSYCHIATRIC CENTER

**Authors :** M. F. Ghalebandi, M.D., M. Eftekhar, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: There are two seriously limiting complications (agranulocytosis and seizure) in usage of clozapine as the major medication in treatment of schizophrenia. The present study was designed to investigate the degree of prevalence of seizure among patients under clozapine treatment. Method: The subjects were all the patients under clozapine treatment in Shahid Esma'ili Psychiatric Center up to March 1998. Findings: The data collected from the files of 70 patients under clozapine treatment demonstrated that 9 patients (12.9%) were affected by some kind of seizure, of whom 6 (i.e. 8.6%) were affected by Tonic-clonic seizure, and 3 (i.e. 4.3%) by myoclonic seizure. All the patients affected by seizure had received doses of 300 to 600 mg. of clozapine. Statistically, no meaningful correlation was found between appearance of seizure and variables such as sex, age, and dose of medication. Results: With regard to the rather high prevalence of seizure as demonstrated here, the study suggests greater care measures for prevention of such seizure among patients under clozapine treatment, such as avoiding simultaneous administration of multiple medications, and starting with low doses and gradually increasing the doses.

## NATURAL KILLER CELLS & MDD

### THE IMPACT OF MEDICAL TREATMENT ON NATURAL KILLER CELLS IN MAJOR DEPRESSION

**Authors :** S. Tooba'i, M.D., M. Sajjadi, M.D., A. A. Ghaderi, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship between natural killer cells and the clinical trend of depression before and after treatment. Method: The subjects were 15 patients diagnosed with primary major depression, and 15 non-patients selected from among medical students and laboratory staff, matched in terms of age and sex. In the patient group, 6 out of 15 did not continue with the treatment, and 2 were refractory. Findings: The findings demonstrated that two months after pharmaceutical treatment of depression, the level of natural killer cells significantly increased among the patient group. Results: With regard to the findings of the present study, as well as previous studies, psychiatric disorders in general and, depression in particular, seem to have a significant impact on the increment of natural killer cells. Moreover, it seems that paying attention to mental health, and psychiatric intervention in illnesses which are closely related to inefficiency of the immunity system, can both pave the way for greater improvement of mental health.



## Psychiatric Symptoms & Students

### ■ SURVEYING THE FREQUENCY OF PSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS AMONG SENIOR MEDICAL AND NON-MEDICAL STUDENTS OF TEHRAN

**Authors :** A. A. Noorbala, M.D., S. A. Fakhra'i, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study was designed to investigate and compare the degree of suffering and severity of psychiatric symptoms among senior students of medicine and of other fields. Method: The subjects were 126 senior students of medicine and 84 senior students of science, technology and art at two Tehran Universities. They were matched in terms of demographic factors. They were administered by SCL-90-R and a demographic questionnaire. The inclusion criterion was being final student and the exclusion criterion was set for individual who were clearly suffering from a psychiatric illness. The study examined the relationship between mental health problems and the following variables: age, sex, economic status, family relationships history of participation in the war and suffering from war injuries, weak academic performance, traces of physical and mental illness in the family and in personal history, degree of satisfaction with the educational status, and the subject's religious attitudes. Findings: The results demonstrated that except for phobias, mental health problems were significantly more prevalent in medical students than in students of other fields, and that the rate of this difference was clearly higher among female students of medicine.

## Psychiatric Disorders & Opium Dependents

### ■ PREVALENCE OF PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN OPIUM DEPENDENTS

**Authors :** M. Nazer, M.A., E. Khaleghi, M.D., A. R. Sayyadi, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study explored the relationship between severity of psychiatric disorders and degree of opium dependence as a negative prognosis in treatment of drug addicts. Method: This study is a descriptive-cross sectional, the subjects were 240 (232 men and 8 women) randomly selected from among opium addicts seeking treatment. The instruments were an MMPI test and a psychiatric interview performed individually. The data were analyzed through a Chi Square, analysis of variance and a Tukey test. Findings: The most common method of using opium is the poker-stone method. The average drug taking period was 5.96 years, the average starting age was 24, and the average number of give-up attempts was 1.1. 50.4% were found to suffer from one or more psychiatric disorders, the most common ones being anti-social personality (25%), depression (20.5%) and anxiety (18.3%) respectively. The study demonstrated that psychiatric disorders intensify as opium dependence increases; 30.5% of those who used opium smoking pipe, 39.2% of those who used poker and stone, 73% of those who sniffed the drug and 92.3% of heroine addicts were found to be suffering from psychiatric disorders. Results: The presence of mental disorders in addicts is not far from reality. To treat them, severity of addiction and psychiatric disorders should both be taken into consideration. Degree of addiction serves both as a sort of

negative prognosis in unsuccessful give-up attempts, and as a cause for higher rates of comorbidity of psychiatric disorders.

## The Role of Family & Substance Abuse Disorder

### ■ THE ROLE OF FAMILY VARIABLES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDER

**Authors :** M. A. Besharat, Ph.D., M. Mirzamani, Ph.D., R. Pourhossain, Ph.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The present study was carried out in consideration of the decisive role of family variables in the development, persistence and treatment of psychological disorders, and the nature of the relationship between disorders and drug abuse, and the significance of these relationships in planning treatment and preventive measures. Method: Family characteristics and the role of these variables in the development of drug abuse were studied among 24 male drug addicts who had referred to a private physician over a period of two years. Findings: The study demonstrated that substance abuse disorders are related to the quality of family relations, overprotection by father and mother, and socio-economic conditions of the family. In addition, a significant difference was found between the subjects who live with both parents and those who only live with their mother, in terms of mother's overprotection, starting age of the first substance abuse experiences, addiction age, and self respect. Results: The results demonstrated that, imposition of responsibilities on the son due to the father's absence, along with mother's overprotection, and development of false self confidence in the son are among the family characteristics of young addicts.

## Memory, Trait Anxiety & OCD

### ■ EXPLICIT MEMORY BIAS IN TRAIT ANXIETY AND OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER

**Authors :** Z. Izadikhah, M.A., H. Ghasemzadeh, Ph.D., F. Fada'ie, M.D.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The study was designed to examine explicit memory bias in trait-anxiety and obsessive compulsive disorder. Method: Memory bias was examined in three groups of subjects: low-trait anxious (20 subjects), high-trait anxious (20 subjects) and obsessive-compulsive patients (20 subjects) in whom danger schemata were activated after they were exposed to threat-related material. The trait-anxious subjects were selected from among university students through a Spielberger Test. The obsessive-compulsive patients were identified by psychiatrists or clinical psychologists on the basis of DSM-IV criteria. All subjects were tested on explicit memory, and the data was analysed through analysis of variance. Findings: The high trait anxious group demonstrated explicit memory bias against threatening adjectives, whereas the obsessive-compulsive subjects demonstrated explicit memory bias against obsessive threatening adjectives. Results: The results demonstrated that both the obsessive-compulsive patients and the high trait-anxious subjects are biased against threat-related material.

## PICTORIAL AND VERBAL EXPRESSION & CHILDREN

### ▪ A COMPARISON OF PICTORIAL AND VERBAL EXPRESSION IN PERSIAN VERBS AMONG CHILDREN AGED FOUR AND FIVE

**Authors :** M. Imani Shakiba'i, M.A., H. Ashayeri, M.D., Z. Agha Rasouli, M.A., M. R. Keyhani, M.A.

**Source :** Journal of psychiatry & Clinical Psychology (published by the Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences.)

**Summary:** Objectives: The study aimed at designing a verb-naming test for healthy children, which could serve as a basis for planning an appropriate approach to the assessment of verb-naming ability among aphasic children. Method: The study was carried out in 2000 as an analytical survey with 140 children aged four and five, selected from day care centers in the east of Tehran, through random cluster sampling. In the pictorial

approach, the subjects were asked to name the action depicted in any one of 30 color pictures shown to them. In the verbal approach, the subjects were asked 30 questions about the same verbs/actions. Each subject's score was then calculated and considered as an index of verb expression in any one of the two approaches. Findings: No difference was noticed among the four-year old children in terms of subjects' scores on the verbal and pictorial tests, whereas the five-year old girls proved to be better in verbal expression than in pictorial expression. Results: According to the results of the study, asking questions about actions or explaining them seems to be more helpful than using still pictures in retrieving verbs. While encouraging the child to engage in dynamic mental activity, the former seems to make the child think and better remember things. Moreover, the visual decoding of non-verbal information depends on the child's mental condition, and her/his imagination. Thus, still pictures seem to be inadequate means of assessing verb-naming ability.

## سلسلة الكتاب الإلكتروني لشبكة العلوم النفسية

العدد 2

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## قريباً... : نهاية سبتمبر 2006

العدد 4

من

### سلسلة الكتاب الإلكتروني لشبكة العلوم النفسية مراجعات في لغات المعرفة

أ.د. يحيى الرخاوي

## قريباً... : نهاية جوان 2006

العدد 3

من

### سلسلة الكتاب الإلكتروني لشبكة العلوم النفسية مدخل إلى سيبرنطيقا التفكير

د. سليمان جار الله

المعجم الإلكتروني للعلوم النفسية العربية

مصطلحات عربية : عربي - إنكليزي - فرنسي

بريد إلكتروني: turky.jamel@gnet.tn

الدكتور جمال التركي الطب النفسي - تونس

institutionnel		
placement assisté	assistance placement	إيداع مساعد
internement	psychiatric internment	إيداع نفساني
psychiatrique		
placement d'office,	officio placing,	إيداع وجوبي
internement d'office	office internment	
<b>eros</b>	<b>éros</b>	<b>إيروس</b>
éros virtuel	virtual eros	أيروس افتراضي
éros féminin	feminine Eros	أيروس أنثوي
éros dieu	god eros	أيروس الإله
éros sexoanalytique	sexoanalytic eros	أيروس جنستحليلي
éros réel	real eros	أيروس حقيقي
éros onirique	oniric eros	أيروس حلمي
éros mytologique	mytologic eros	أيروس خرافي
éros imaginaire	imaginary eros	أيروس خيالي
éros masculin	male eros	أيروس ذكوري
éros freudien	freudian eros	أيروس فرويدي
éros déssexualisé	desexualize eros	أيروس لا جنسي
éros inconscient	unconscious eros	أيروس لا شعوري
éros polymorphe	polymorphous eros	أيروس متعدّد الأشكال
éros conscient	aware eros	أيروس واعي
<b>pantomime,</b>	<b>pantomime, mimic</b>	<b>إيمائيّة</b>
<b>mimique</b>		
pantomime anormal	abnormal pantomime	إيمائيّة شاذّة
parasitisme de la	mimic parasitism	إيمائيّة طفيليّة
mimique		
paradoxe mimique	paradoxical mimic	إيمائيّة غريبة
pantomime adaptée	adapted pantomime	إيمائيّة متوافقة
pantomime gratuite	free pantomime	إيمائيّة مجانية
néologisme mimique	mimic neologism	إيمائيّة مستحدثة
pantomime marginale	marginal pantomime	إيمائيّة هامشيّة
<b>aire</b>	<b>area</b>	<b>باحة</b>
aire visuelle	visual area	باحة إبصارية
aire visuo sensorielle	sensory-visual area	باحة إبصارية حسية
aire psychovisuelle	psychic-visuo area	باحة إبصارية نفسية
aire de projection	projection area	باحة الإنعكاس
aire d'association	association area	باحة الترابط
aire somesthésique	somesthesis area	باحة الحس الجسدي
aire de Broca	Broca's area	باحة بروكا

إيحاء - إيداع - إيروس - إيمائيّة  
 باحة - بحث - بطء - بعد  
 بلاهة - بناء - بنية

collective suggestion	suggestion collective	إيحاء جماعي
ectosuggestion	ectosuggestion	إيحاء خارجي
autosuggestion	self suggestion	إيحاء ذاتي
suggestion négative	negative suggestion	إيحاء سلبي
suggestion indirecte	indirect suggestion	إيحاء غير مباشر
hétérosuggestion,	heterosuggestion,	إيحاء غيري
suggestion altruiste	altruist suggestion	(إيحاء مغاير)
suggestion post-	post-hypnotic	إيحاء لاحق على التثويم
hypnotique	suggestion	(ما بعد التثويم)
suggestion verbale	verbal suggestion	إيحاء لفظي
suggestion directe	direct suggestion	إيحاء مباشر
contre suggestion	counter-suggestion	إيحاء مضاد
suggestion	apparent suggestion	إيحاء مظهري
apparente		
hétérosuggestion	heterosuggestion	إيحاء من الغير (إيحاء مغاير)
suggestion	psychic suggestion	إيحاء نفسي
psychique		
narcohypnose	narcohypnosis	إيحاء نومي تخديري
suggestion affective	affective suggestion	إيحاء وجداني
<b>internement,</b>	<b>internment, placement</b>	<b>إيداع</b>
<b>placement</b>		
placement	voluntary placing	إيداع اختياري
volontaire		
placement du	psychotic placing	إيداع المذهون
psychotique		
internement du	ill mental internment	إيداع المريض العقلي
malade mental		
placement volontaire	voluntary placing	إيداع يطلب من الأسرة
internement criminel	criminal internment	إيداع جنائي
placement libre	free placing	إيداع حر
auto-placement	auto-placing	إيداع ذاتي
placement familial	family placing	إيداع عائلي
placement judiciaire	judiciary placement	إيداع عدلي
institutionnalisation	institutionalization	إيداع في مؤسسة
placement	institutional placing	إيداع مؤسّساتي

bradyesthésie	bradyesthesia	بطء الإدراك	aire subcalleuse	subcallous area	باحة تحت الثقبية
ralentissement	slowness learner	بطء التعلم	aire associative	associative area	باحة ترابطية
d'apprentissage			aire médio-frontal	medio-frontal area	باحة جبهية ناصفة
bradypsychie	bradypsychia	بطء التفكير	aire pariétale	parietal area	باحة جدارية
bradyarthrie,	bradyarthria,	بطء التكلم	aire parastriée	parastriated area	باحة جنب المخططة
bradyglossie,	bradyglossia,	(بطء التلقظ، اللقف، الللفة)	aire motrice	motor area	باحة حركية
bradylalie,	bradylalia,		aire psychomotrice	psychomotor area	باحة حركية نفسية
bradyphémie	bradyphemia		aire sensorielle, aire	sensation area,	باحة حسية
bradygenèse	bradygenesis	بطء التكوّن (بطء النمو)	sensitive	sensory area	
bradyphasie	bradyphasia	بطء التلقظ	aire somesthésique	somesthetic area	باحة حسية جسدية
bradytéléocinésie	bradyteleocinesia	بطء التنسيق الحركي	aire péristriée	peristriated area	باحة حول المخططة
bradypnée	bradypnea	بطء التنفس	aire extrapyramidale	extrapyramidal area	باحة خارج الهرمية
bradykinésie	bradycinesia, bradykinesia	بطء الحركة	aire vestibulaire	vestibular area	باحة دهليزية
bradyesthésie	bradyesthesia	بطء الحس	aire auditive	auditory area	باحة سمعية
bradyphrénie	bradyphrenia	بطء الذهن	aire olfactive	olfactory area	باحة شمعية
bradypsychie	bradypsychia	بطء العقل (بلادة الذهن)	aire temporale	temporal area	باحة صدغية
bradyphrénie	bradyphrenia	بطء الفهم	aire prémotrice	premotor area	باحة قبل الحركية
bradyspermatisme	bradyspermatism	بطء القذف المنوي	aire occipitale	occipital area	باحة قذالية
bradylexie	bradylexia	بطء القراءة (بطء التلقظ)	aire corticale	cortical area	باحة قشرية
brachycardie	brachycardia	بطء القلب	aire axiale	axial area	باحة محورية
bradyphémie,	bradyphemia,	بطء الكلام	aire striée	striated area	باحة مخططة
bradylogie	bradylogia		aire cérébrale	cerebral area	باحة مخية
brachybasie	brachybasia	بطء المشي	aire psychomotrice	psychomotor area	باحة نفسحركية
bradycinésie,	bradycinesia,	بطء حركي	aire pyramidale	pyramidal area	باحة هرمية
bradykinésie	bradykinesia		aire hypothalamique	hypothalamic area	باحة وظيفية
bradyesthésie	bradyesthesia	بطء حسي	<b>recherche</b>	<b>research</b>	<b>بحث</b>
ralentissement	intellectual slowness	بطء ذهني	recherche	basic research	بحث أساسي
intellectuel			fondamental		
ralentissement	intellectual slowness	بطء فكري	recherche	operational research	بحث إجرائي
idéique			opérationnelle		
brachycardie	brachycardia	بطء نبض القلب	recherche	advertising research	بحث إشهاري
ralentissement	psychomotor	بطء نفسحركي	publicitaire		
psychomoteur	slowness		recherche	explorative research	بحث استقصائي
ralentissement	psychic slowness,	بطء نفسي	exploratrice		
psychique,	bradypsychy		recherche archiviste	archival research	بحث السجلات
bradypsychie			recherche appliquée	applied research	بحث تطبيقي
<b>post-, after</b>	<b>post-, after</b>	<b>بعد (سابقة-)</b>	recherche	behavioral research	بحث سلوكي
post-œdipien	post oedipal	بعد أوديب	comportemental		
post performance	post-performance	بعد الأداء الجيد	recherche rationnel	rational research	بحث عقلائي
post-abortum	post abortum	بعد الإجهاض	recherche	operational research	بحث عملياتي
post-commotionnel	post convulsion	بعد الإرتجاج	opérationnelle		
post-ménopausique	post menopausal	بعد الإباس	recherche clinique	clinical research	بحث عيادي
post-coital	post-coital	بعد الجماع	recherche active	active research	بحث فعلي
post-menstruel	post menstrual	بعد الحيض	recherche appliquée	applied research	بحث ميداني
post désir	post desire	بعد الرغبة	recherche psychique	psychic research	بحث نفسي
post- électrochoc	post electroshock	بعد الصدمة الكهربائية	<b>brady-, lenteur,</b>	<b>brady-, slowness</b>	<b>بطء (سابقة)</b>
post-épileptique	post epileptic	بعد الصرع	<b>ralentissement</b>		
post-prandial	post-prandial	بعد الطعام	bradyphagie	bradyphagia	بطء الأكل

construction	schizophrenic	بناء فصامي
schizophrénique	construction	
construction	anarchic construction	بناء فوضوي
anarchique		
construction	preverbal construction	بناء قبل كلامي
préverbale		
construction	ideological	بناء مذهبي
idéologique	construction	
construction	schizophrenic	بناء مفصوم
schizophrénique	construction	
construction	constellatory	بناء مكوكب
constellatoire	construction	
construction	psychic construction	بناء نفسي
psychique		
construction	intrapsychic	بناء نفسي داخلي
intrapsychique	construction	
<b>constitution,</b>	<b>habitus, constitution,</b>	<b>بنية</b>
<b>habitus, structure</b>	<b>structure, pattern</b>	
structure de base	basis structure	بنية أساسية
structure perceptive	perceptive structure	بنية إدراكية
structure cognitive	cognitive structure	بنية إدراكية معرفية
structure sociale	social structure	بنية اجتماعية
structure biologique	biological structure	بنية إحيائية
enechétiq	enechetic	بنية اعتلالية
structure de la	competitive reward	بنية الإثابة التنافسية
récompense	structure	
compétitive		
construction de	belief construction	بنية الاعتقاد
croissance		
constitution	neuropathic	بنية الاعتلال العصبي
neuropathique	constitution	
constitution idéo-	constitution ideo-	بنية التفكير الوسواسي
obsessionnelle	obsessional	
structure du	behaviour structure	بنية السلوك
comportement		
structure de la	personality structure	بنية الشخصية
personnalité		
structure du	character structure	بنية الطبع
caractère		
structure mentale	mental structure	بنية العقلية
structure des	convictions structure	بنية المعتقدات
convictions		
structure du délire	delirium structure	بنية الهذيان
structure	affect structure	بنية انفعالية
émotionnelle		
structure rythmique	rhythmical structure	بنية إيقاعية
constitution	physical constitution	بنية بدنية
physique		

post-latence	post latency	بعد الكمون
post-mortum	post-mortum	بعد الممات
post-partum	post-partum	بعد الوضع
post-adolescence	post adolescence	بعد اليافع
post-onirique	post-oniric	بعد حلمي
post-scolaire	after-school	بعد مدرسي
post-synaptique	post-synaptic	بعد وصلي
postnatale	postnatal	بعد ولادي
<b>imbécillité, débilité</b>	<b>imbecility, debility,</b>	<b>بلاهة ( أفن، حماقة،</b>
<b>niaiserie, morose,</b>	<b>silliness, moronity,</b>	<b>فدومة، غباوة، سخافة</b>
<b>moronité, idiotisme,</b>	<b>moronism, morosis, idiom,</b>	<b>( العقل</b>
<b>hébètement,</b>	<b>stupefaction,</b>	
<b>moronisme,</b>	<b>moramentia</b>	
<b>moramentie</b>		
imbécillité morale	moral imbecility	بلاهة أخلاقية
imbécillité primaire	primary amentia	بلاهة أولية
imbécillité secondaire	secondary amentia	بلاهة ثانوية
débilité motrice	motor debility	بلاهة حركية
débilité intellectuelle	mental deficiency	بلاهة ذهنية
débilité	disharmonic debility	بلاهة لا متناسقة
dysharmonique		
débilité évolutive	progressive debility	بلاهة متطورة
débilité harmonique	harmonic debility	بلاهة متناسقة
<b>construction,</b>	<b>construction,</b>	<b>بناء</b>
<b>structuration</b>	<b>building, structuring</b>	
construction du moi	ego construction	بناء الأنا
structuration de	personality	بناء الشخصية
personnalité	structuring	
construction des mots	word building	بناء الكلمات
construction de	structuring stimulus	بناء المثير
stimulation		
construction du nous	we building	بناء نحن
construction du réel	real construction	بناء الواقع
construction	emotional	بناء انفعالي
émotionnelle	construction	
infrastructure	infrastructure	بناء تحتي
construction	empirical building	بناء خبري
empirique		
construction	defensive construction	بناء دفاعي
défensive		
construction mentale	mental construction	بناء ذهني
construction	personal	بناء شخصي
personnelle	construction	
construction	phenomenological	بناء ظاهراتي
phénoménologique	construction	
construction	factor construction	بناء عاملي
factorielle		
construction mentale	mental construction	بناء عقلي

intellectuelle			بنية تحنّية
superstructure	superstructure	بنية فوقية	بنية ثقافية
constitution	anxious constitution	بنية قلقية	
anxieuse			بنية جسدية
structure latente	latent structure	بنية كامنة	بنية جسمية
constitution	linguistic	بنية لغوية	بنية جماعية
linguistique	constitution		بنية خرافية
structure sclérotique	sclerotic structure	بنية متصلبة	
microstructure	microstructure	بنية مجهرية	بنية خلقية
constitution morbide	morbid constitution	بنية مرضية	بنية دماغية
structure	psycho-pathologic	بنية مرضية نفسية	بنية دينامية
psychopathologique	structure		بنية دينية
constitution	psychopathic	بنية معنّة نفسياً (بنية اعتلالية نفسانية، بنية الاعتلال النفساني)	بنية ذاتية الانفعال، بنية ذاتية الإحساس
psychopathique	constitution	بنية معرفية	بنية ذهانية
structure	epistemological structure,		
épistémologique,	cognitive restructuring		
structure cognitive			
constitution	perverse constitution	بنية منحرفة	بنية ذهنية معرفية
perverse			بنية راهبية
constitution	mythomaniac	بنية مهوسة بالكذب	بنية سكتية
mythomaniaque	constitution		بنية سلبية
structure	narcissistic structure	بنية نرجسية	بنية شاذة
narcissique			بنية صرعية
structure	psychosomatic structure	بنية نفسية	بنية طبعية
psychosomatique			بنية عصابية
structure psychique	psychic structure	بنية نفسية	
constitution	constitution psychopathic	بنية نفسية معنّة	بنية عظامية
psychopathique			
structure fragile,	weak structure,	بنية هشّة (ضعيفة)	بنية عقلية (ذهنية)
constitution faible	feeble constitution		بنية علائقية
habitus phthisicus	phthisicus habitus	بنية هلاسية	
constitution	asthenic constitution	بنية واهنة	بنية فصامانية
asthénique			
structure héréditaire	hereditary structure	بنية وراثية	بنية فكرية
infrastructure	infrastructure		
construction	cultural construction		
culturelle			
structure corporelle	body structure, physic		
structure somatique	somatic structure		
structure du groupe	group structure		
structure	superstitious		
superstitieux	structure		
trait de caractère	character structure		
structure cérébrale	cerebral structure		
structure dynamique	dynamic structure		
structure religieuse	religious structure		
idiosyncrasie	idiosyncrasy		
structure	psychotic structure		
psychotique			
structure cognitive	cognitive structure		
structure phobique	phobic structure		
habitus apoplecticus	apoplectic habitus		
structure causale	causal texture		
structure pervers	perverse structure		
constitution	epileptoid constitution		
épileptoïde			
structure de classe	class structure		
constitution	neurotic constitution		
névrotique			
constitution	paranoiac		
paranoïaque	constitution		
structure mentale	mental structure		
structure	relational structure		
relationnelle			
constitution	schizoid constitution		
schizoïde			
structure	intellectual structure		

المعجم الشبكي للعلوم النفسية

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## E.DICTIONARY of Psychological Sciences

## English PSY TERMINOLOGIES (English - FRENCH - ARABIC )

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## C

Capacity – Case – Castration  
Catatonia – Catatonic – Catharsis  
Cerebral - Character - Child

Capacity	capacité	سعة، قدرة، طاقة، استطاعة
Capacity (ability-)	capacité abilité	سعة – قابلية
Capacity	capacité	سعة التكيف
(accommodation-)	d'accommodation	
Capacity (civil-)	capacité civile	أهلية مدنية
Capacity	capacité de	سعة الاتصال، قدرة الإتصال
(communication-)	communication	
Capacity (criminal-)	capacité criminelle	قدرة إجرامية
Capacity (emotional-)	capacité émotionnelle	قدرة انفعالية
Capacity	capacité instinctive	طاقة غريزية
(instinctive-)		
Capacity	capacité instinctuelle	قدرة حدسية
(intuitionism-)		
Capacity (memory-)	capacité de la mémoire	سعة الذاكرة
Capacity (mental-)	capacité intellectuelle	قدرة ذهنية
Capacity (partial-)	capacité partielle	قدرة جزئية
Capacity (penal-)	capacité pénale	قدرة جزئية
Capacity (sexual-)	capacité sexuelle	قدرة جنسية
Capacity	capacité de suggestion	قدرة إيحائية
(suggestion-)		
Capacity (vital-)	capacité vitale	استطاعة حيوية
Capacity sensation	sentiment de capacité	شعور بالقدرة
Capacity test	test des capacités	اختبار القدرات
<b>Case</b>	<b>état, cas</b>	<b>حالة</b>
Case (borderline-)	cas limite	حالة بينية، حالة حدية
Case (criminal-)	cas criminel	حالة جنائية
Case (ecstasy-)	état d'extase	حالة تجلي
Case (excess memory-)	état hypermnésique	حالة فرط الذاكرة
Case (marginal-)	cas marginal	حالة هامشية
Case (normal-)	état normal	حالة سوية
Case (paranoid -)	état paranoïde	حالة زورانية
Case (rebel-)	cas rebelle	حالة مستعصية
Case (special-)	cas spécial	حالة خاصة
Case (swindle-)	état de déception	حالة خيبة
Case (termination-)	état terminal	حالة انتهائية

Case (work-)	cas work	دراسة الحالة
Case history	histoire du cas	تاريخ الحالة
Case study	étude du cas	دراسة الحالة
<b>Castration</b>	<b>castration</b>	<b>خصاء، اضعاء، قطع الذكر</b>
Castration	castration compulsive	خصي قسري، خصاء قسري
(compulsory-)		
Castration (criminal-)	castration des criminelles	خصاء المجرمين
Castration (female-)	castration féminine	خصاء أنثوي
Castration (mental-)	castration mentale	خصاء ذهني
Castration	castration symbolique	خصاء رمزي
(symbolic-)		
Castration anguish	angoisse de castration	حصر الخصاء
Castration anxiety	anxiété de castration	قلق الخصاء
Castration complex	complexe de castration	عقدة الخصاء
Castration dream	rêve de castration	حلم الخصاء
Castration fear	crainte de castration	خشية الإخصاء
<b>Catatonia</b>	<b>catatonie,</b>	<b>جامود، تخشب، خلاع،</b>
<b>(catalepsy)</b>	<b>catalepsie</b>	<b>خباط متقلب (كتاتونيا)</b>
Catatonia	catatonie dépressive	تخشب خفيف
(depressive-)		
Catatonia	catatonie	جامود تجريبي
(experimental-)	expérimentale	
Catatonia (general-)	catatonie générale	تخشب شامل
Catatonia (manic-)	catatonie maniaque	تخشب هوسي
Catatonia (mitis-)	catatonie légère	تخشب خفيف
Catatonia (mortal-)	catatonie mortelle	جامود مميت
Catatonia (periodic-)	catatonie périodique	جامود دوري
<b>Catatonic</b>	<b>catatonique</b>	<b>جامودي، تخشبي</b>
Catatonic agitation	agitation	إثارة كتاتونية، هياج
	catatonique	كتاتوني، هياج تخشبي
Catatonic emotion	émotion catatonique	انفعال تخشبي
Catatonic episode	épisode catatonique	فترة تخشب
Catatonic excitation	excitation catatonique	إثارة تخشبية
Catatonic fury	fureur catatonique	هياج تخشبي
Catatonic movement	mouvement catatonique	حركة تخشبية
Catatonic psychosis	psychose catatonique	ذهان تخشبي
Catatonic rage	agitation catatonique	هياج تخشبي
Catatonic reaction	réaction catatonique	استجابة تخشبية
Catatonic rigidity	rigidité catatonique	صلابة تخشبية
Catatonic	schizophrénie	فصام خلاعي، فصام تخشبي
schizophrenia	catatonique	

Catatonic stupidity	stupidité catatonique	تبدل تخشبي	Cerebral cortex	cortex cérébral	لحاء المخ، قشرة المخ
Catatonic stupor	stupeur catatonique	ذهول تخشبي، غيبوبة خلالية	Cerebral crisis	crise cérébrale	نوبة مخية
<b>Catharsis</b>	<b>catharsis</b>	<b>تفريغ، تطهير نفسي، تنفيس، انتطاف المكبوت، فضفضة</b>	Cerebral deafness	surdité cérébrale	صمم مخي
Catharsis (activity-)	catharsis actif	تفريغ فاعلي	Cerebral degeneration	dégénérescence cérébrale	تهتك دماغي
Catharsis (community-)	catharsis collectif	تفريغ جمعي	Cerebral deterioration	détérioration cérébrale	تلف المخ، تدهور مخي
Catharsis (emotion-)	catharsis des émotions	تفريغ الانفعال	Cerebral deterioration test	test de détérioration cérébrale	اختبار التدهور المخي
Catharsis (emotional-)	catharsis émotionnel	تفريغ انفعالي	Cerebral disorder	trouble cérébral	اضطراب مخي
Catharsis (hypno-)	hypnocatharsis	تنويم تفريغي	Cerebral dominance	dominance cérébrale	سيطرة دماغية
Catharsis (hypnotic-)	catharsis hypnotique	تطهير تنويمي	Cerebral dysfunction	dysfonction cérébrale	سوء الوظيفة المخية
Catharsis (involuntary-)	catharsis involontaire	تفريغ لا إرادي	Cerebral dysfunction test	test de dysfonction cérébrale	اختبار سوء الأداء المخي
Catharsis (repressed-)	catharsis du refoulé	تطهير المكبوت	Cerebral dysplasia	dysplasie cérébrale	سوء النمو المخي
Catharsis (verbal-)	catharsis verbal	تفريغ لفظي	Cerebral dysrhythmia	dysrythmie cérébrale	خلل الإيقاع المخي، اضطراب إيقاع المخ
Catharsis (voluntary-)	catharsis volontaire	تفريغ إرادي	Cerebral eclipse	éclipse cérébral	كسوف مخي
Catharsis method	méthode de catharsis	طريقة التفريغ	Cerebral electrotherapy	électrothérapie cérébral	علاج كهربائي دماغي
<b>Cerebral</b>	<b>cérébral</b>	<b>مخي، دماغي</b>	Cerebral excitation	excitation cérébrale	إثارة دماغية
Cerebral agraphia	agraphie cérébrale	لا كتابية مخية، حبسة كتابية مخية	Cerebral exploration	exploration cérébrale	استكشاف الدماغ
Cerebral akinesia	akinésie cérébrale	لاحركية دماغية	Cerebral field	champ cérébral	مجال مخي
Cerebral amaurosis	amaurose cérébrale	كمنة مخية	Cerebral function	fonction encéphalique	وظيفة دماغية
Cerebral amine	amine cérébrale	أمين مخي	Cerebral gigantism	gigantisme cérébral	عملقة مخية
Cerebral anaesthesia	anesthésie cérébrale	خدر مخي	Cerebral haemorrhage	hémorragie cérébrale	نزيف مخي
Cerebral anoxia	anoxie cérébrale	نقص أوكسجين الأنسجة المخية	Cerebral hemiplegia	hémiplegie cérébrale	فالج مخي
Cerebral apoplexy	apoplexie cérébrale	سكتة مخية	Cerebral hemisphere	hémisphère cérébral	نصف الكرة المخية
Cerebral area	aire cérébrale	باحة مخية	Cerebral inhibition	inhibition cérébrale	تثبيط دماغي، لحم مخي
Cerebral arterio-sclerotic psychosis	psychose artérioscclérotique cérébrale	ذهان تصلب شر ايين المخ	Cerebral injection	injection cérébrale	حقن مخي
Cerebral arteriosclerosis	artériosclérose cérébrale	تصلب شرايين المخ	Cerebral integration	intégration cérébrale	تكامل دماغي
Cerebral ataxia	ataxie cérébrale	رنح مخي، هزاع مخي	Cerebral integrity	intégrité cérébrale	سلامة دماغية
Cerebral atrophy	atrophie cérébrale	ضمور مخي	Cerebral ischemia	ischémie cérébrale	إقفار دموي دماغي
Cerebral beriberi	béribéri cérébral	مرض البربري المخي	Cerebral lesion	lésion cérébrale	إصابة دماغية
Cerebral blindness	cécité cérébrale	عمى مخي	Cerebral localization	cérébrale localisation	تموضع مخي
Cerebral brain stimulation	stimulation cérébrale	إثارة مخية	Cerebral mechanism	mécanisme cérébral	إوالية دماغية
Cerebral cartography	cartographie cérébrale	خريطة دماغية	Cerebral mutism	mutisme cérébral	خرس دماغي
Cerebral commotion	commotion cérébrale	ارتجاج مخي	Cerebral organic syndrome	syndrome organique cérébrale	تناذر عضوي مخي
Cerebral concussion	trauma crânien, commotion cérébrale	كدمة مخية، رض مخي، ارتجاج الدماغ	Cerebral organization	organisation cérébrale	تنظيم مخي
Cerebral contusion	traumatique cérébrale, contusion cérébrale	رض مخي	Cerebral palsy	infirmité motrice cérébrale	عاهة حركية مخية، شلل مخي
			Cerebral paralysis	paralysie cérébrale	شلل دماغي
			Cerebral physiology	physiologie cérébrale	فسلجة الدماغ
			Cerebral pneumotherapy	pneumothérapie cérébrale	علاج غازي دماغي
			Cerebral ramollissement	ramollissement cérébral	تلين دماغي



ramollissement			خلق هراعي عضامي
Cerebral spasm	spasme cérébral	تشنّج مخّي	
Cerebral spinal	cérébro-spinale	دماغي شوكي	
Cerebral stimulant	stimulant cérébral	منبّه دماغي	
Cerebral syphilis	syphilis cérébral	زهري مخّي	
Cerebral temperament	tempérament cérébral	مزاج دماغي	
Cerebral termoshock	thermochoc cérébral	صدمة حرارية دماغية	
Cerebral traumatism	traumatisme cérébral	صدمة مخية، رضّ دماغي	
Cerebral type	type cérébral	نمط مخي دماغي	
Cerebral vascular syndrome	syndrome vasculaire cérébral	تناذر وعائي مخي	
<b>Character</b>	<b>caractère</b>	<b>صفة، خلق، سجيّة، خاصّة، طبع، طباع، سمة</b>	
Character (acquired-)	caractère acquis	صفة مكتسبة، خاصّة مكتسبة	
Character (affective-)	caractère affectif	خاصيّة وجدانيّة	
Character (anal erotic-)	caractère anal érotique	طبع شرّجي وسواسي	
Character (anal-)	caractère anal	خاصيّة شرّجية، طبع شرّجي، خلق شرّجي	
Character (analysis-)	analyse du caractère	طبع شرّجي شبقّي، تحليل الطبع، تحليل الخلق	
Character (anxious-)	caractère anxieux	طبع قلقي	
Character (ascetic-)	caractère ascétique	خلق زاهد	
Character (authoritarian-)	caractère autoritaire	طبع سلطوي، طبع استبدادي	
Character (compliant-)	caractère accommodant	طبع مذعن	
Character (compulsive-)	caractère compulsif	طبع قهري، طبع استحواذي	
Character (cyclic-)	caractère cyclique	طبع دوري	
Character (demonic-)	caractère démoniaque	خلق شيطاني	
Character (dominant-)	caractère dominant	صفة سائدة	
Character (egocentric-)	caractère égocentrique	خاصيّة ذاتيّة المركز	
Character (epileptoid-)	caractère épileptoïde	طبع صرعي، خلق صرعي	
Character (feminine-)	caractère féminin	طبع أنثوي	
Character (feminine sexual-)	caractère sexuel féminin	صفة جنسيّة أنثويّة	
Character (formation-)	formation du caractère	تكوين الخلق	
Character (general-)	caractère général	سمة عامّة	
Character (genital-)	caractère génital	طبع تناسلي، خلق تناسلي	
Character (hereditary-)	caractère héréditaire	صفة وراثيّة	
Character (hysteric-)	caractère hystérique	طبع هراعي (هستيري)	
Character (hysteric-phobic-)	caractère hystéro-phobique	طبع هراعي-رهابي	
Character (hystero-paranoiac-)	caractère hystéro-paranoïaque		
Character (inadequate-)	caractère inadéquat	طبع غير متأنّلم	
Character (influenced-)	caractère influencé	صفة متأثرة، طبع متأثر	
Character (maladjusted-)	caractère inadapté	طبع غير متأنّلم	
Character (masochic-)	caractère masochique	خلق ماسوشي	
Character (masochist-)	caractère masochiste	طبع مازوخي	
Character (narcissistic-phallic-)	caractère phallique narcissique	خاصيّة قضيبية نرجسية	
Character (neurotic-)	caractère névrotique	طبع عصابي	
Character (obsessional-)	caractère obsessionnel	طبع وسواسي، طبع استحواذي	
Character (oral-)	caractère oral	طبع فموي، خلق فموي	
Character (paranoid-)	caractère paranoïde	طبع زوري، خلق شبه هذائي	
Character (phallic-)	caractère phallique	طبع قضيبّي، خلق قضيبّي	
Character (phobic-)	caractère phobique	خلق رهابي	
Character (psychic-)	caractère psychique	خاصّة نفسيّة، صفة نفسيّة	
Character (psychotic-)	caractère psychotique	خاصيّة ذهانيّة	
Character (receptive-)	caractère réceptif	طبع متلقّي	
Character (recessive-)	caractère récessif	صفة منتخية (صاغرة)	
Character (schizo-paranoiac character-)	caractère schizo-paranoïaque	خلق فصامي عضامي	
Character (schizoid-)	caractère schizoïde	طبع فصاموي	
Character (secondary-)	caractère secondaire	سمة ثانويّة	
Character (sensitive-)	caractère sensible	طبع حسّاس	
Character (sex linked-)	caractère lié au sexe	خاصّة مرتبطة بالجنس	
Character (sexual-)	caractère sexuel	خاصيّة جنسيّة	
Character (social-)	caractère social	خلق اجتماعي	
Character (tonal-)	caractère tonal	طبع نغمي	
Character analytic	analytique caractère	تحليل الطبع	
Character assassination	assassinat de caractère	اغتيال الشخصيّة	
Character defence	défense de caractère	دفاع الشخصيّة، دفاع خلقي	
Character development	développement de caractère	نمو الخلق، تطوّر الطباع	
Character disorder	trouble de caractère	اضطراب الخلق، اختلال الطباع	

Character formation	formation du caractère	تكوين الخلق، تكوين الطبع، تشكيل طباعي	Child (hesitant-)	enfant hésitant	طفل متردد
Character neurosis	névrose caractérielle	عصاب الخلق، عصاب الطبع	Child (high-risk-)	enfant à haut risque	طفل معرض للخطر
Character perversion	perversion de caractère	إفساد الطبع، إفساد الخلق	Child (home-given-)	enfant recueilli	طفل مقبل
Character psychosis	psychose de caractère	ذهان الطبع	Child (illegitimate-)	enfant illégitime	طفل حرام
Character structure	structure du caractère	بنية الطبع، بنية خلقية	Child (immature-)	enfant immature	طفل غير ناضج
Character training	entraînement de caractère	تدريب الخلق	Child (institute-)	enfant des instituts	طفل المؤسسات
Character trait	trait de caractère	سجية طباعية، سمة الطباع، سمة خلقية	Child (isolated-)	enfant isolé	طفل انعزالي، طفل منعزل
Character transformation	transformation caractères	تبدل الخلق، تبدل الطبع	Child (like-), childish	enfantin	صبياني، طفلي
Character types	type de caractère	نمط الطبع	Child (maladjusted-)	enfant inadapté	طفل غير متأقلم
<b>Child</b>	<b>enfant</b>	<b>ولد، غلام، طفل</b>	Child (natural-)	enfant naturel	طفل طبيعي
Child (adoptive-)	enfant adoptif	طفل متبني	Child (neglected-)	enfant délaissé	طفل متروك، طفل مهمل
Child (aggressive-)	enfant agressif	طفل عدواني	Child (neurotic-)	enfant névrotique	طفل عصابي
Child (autistic-)	enfant autistique	طفل انطوائي	Child (non desired-)	enfant non désiré	طفل غير مرغوب
Child (backward-)	enfant arriéré	طفل متخلف	Child (non sucker-)	enfant non-suceur	طفل غير مصاص
Child (battered-syndrome)	syndrome des enfants battus	تناذر الأطفال المعنفين	Child (normal-)	enfant normal	طفل سوي
Child (characterial-)	enfant caractériel	طفل طباعي	Child (only-)	enfant unique	طفل وحيد
Child (cretin-)	enfant crétin	طفل قميء	Child (orphan-)	enfant orphelin	طفل يتيم
Child (delinquent-)	enfant déviant	طفل منحرف	Child (passive-)	enfant passif	طفل سلبي
Child (dependent-)	enfant dépendant	طفل معتمد	Child (phantasm-)	enfant fantasme	طفل الاستيهام
Child (disputed-)	enfant disputé	طفل نزاعي	Child (placed-)	enfant placé	طفل مودع
Child (distant-)	enfant éloigné	طفل مبعّد	Child (problem-)	enfant problème	طفل إشكالي، طفل مشكلة
Child (dream-)	enfant du rêve	طفل الحلم	Child (prodigy-)	enfant prodige	طفل معجزة
Child (guarded-)	enfant gardé	طفل مرعي	Child (protected-)	enfant protégé	طفل محمي
Child (handicapped-)	enfant handicapé	طفل معوق	Child (psychopath-)	psychopathe enfant	طفل معتل نفسي
			Child	enfant	طفل نفسدي
			(psychosomatic-)	psychosomatique	
			Child	psychothérapie de l'enfant	علاج الطفل النفساني
			(psychotherapy -)	l'enfant	
			Child (rejected-)	enfant rejeté	طفل منبوذ، طفل متروك
			Child (retired-)	enfant retiré	طفل منسحب، طفل منزوي
			Child (spoiled-)	enfant gâté	طفل مدلل
			Child (sucker-)	enfant suceur	طفل مصاص

## المعجم الإلكتروني المبرمج للعلوم النفسية

## ePsydict EF – English - FRENCH Edition ( CD )

English French - English French



تنزيل النسخة التقييمية من الإصدار الإنكليزي الفرنسي

[www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/ePsyEFs.exe](http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/ePsyEFs.exe)

## ePsydict C – COMPLETE Edition ( CD )

Arabic English French - French English Arabic - English Arabic French



تنزيل النسخة التقييمية من الإصدار الكامل

[www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/ePsyCs.exe](http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/ePsyCs.exe)

## E.DICTIONNAIRE DES SCIENCES Psychologiques

### TERMINOLOGIES PSY FRANÇAISE (FRANÇAIS - ANGLAIS - ARABE )

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## C Chorée – Complexe Comportement

Chorée héréditaire	hereditary chorea	رقاص وراثي
Chorée héréditaire progressive	progressive hereditary chorea	خوريا وراثية متنامية
Chorée hystérique	hysterical chorea	رقاص هراعي
Chorée hystérique rythmique	rhythmic hysterical chorea	رقاص هراعي إيقاعي
Chorée majeure	chorea major	خوريا شديدة
Chorée maniaque	maniacal chorea	رقاص هوسي
Chorée méthodique	methodical chorea	خوريا منتظمة
Chorée mimétique	mimetic chorea	خوريا محاكية
Chorée oscillation	chorea oscillator	خوريا متذبذبة
Chorée post-hémiplégique	post-hemiplegic chorea	رقص تال للفالج
Chorée préhémiplégique	prehemiplegic chorea	رقص سابق للفالج
Chorée progressive héréditaire	progressive hereditary chorea	رقاص مترقي وراثي
Chorée psychogène	psychogenic chorea	خوريا نفسية المنشأ
Chorée rhumatismale	rheumatic chorea	رقص الرثية
Chorée rotatoire	chorea rotatory	خوريا دورانية
Chorée rythmique	rhythmic chorea	خوريا إيقاعية
Chorée saltatoire	chorea saltatory	رقاص قفزي
Chorée tremblante	chorea festinans	ثقل رعشي
Chorée-athétose	choreoathetosis	رقصي كنعني
<b>Complexe</b>	<b>complex</b>	<b>عقدة، مركب</b>
Complexé	complex	معقد، مركب
Complexe "not knowing"	not-knowing complex	عقدة ما أدريه
Complexe anormal	abnormal complex	مركب لا سوي
Complexe autonome	autonomous complex	مركب استقلالي
Complexe claustral	claustral complex	عقدة نسكية
Complexe conscient	conscious complex	عقدة شعورية
Complexe créative	creative complex	عقدة مبدعة
Complexe culturel	culture complex	مركب ثقافي
Complexe culturel	catalytic cultural	عقدة ثقافية تحفيزية

catalytique	complex	
Complexe d'abandon	abandonment complex	عقدة الهجران
Complexe d'Antigone	Antigone complex	عقدة أنتيجون
Complexe d'anxiété	anxiety complex	عقدة القلق
Complexe d'Athrios	Athrios complex	عقدة اثريوس
Complexe d'autonomie	autonomous complex	مركب الاستقلالية، عقدة الاستقلالية
Complexe d'autorité	authority complex	عقدة السلطة
Complexe d'Electra	Electra complex	عقدة ألكترا
Complexe d'envie des prophètes	prophets envy complex	عقدة حسد الأنبياء
Complexe d'envie du frère	brother envy complex	عقدة حسد الأخ
Complexe d'Eshmum	Eshmum or Eshum complex	عقدة إيشوم
Complexe d'immatrité émotionnelle	emotional immaturity complex	
Complexe d'inceste	incest complex	عقدة المحارم
Complexe d'infériorité	inferiority complex	عقدة الدونية، تصاغر، مركب النقص
Complexe d'intrusion	intrusive complex	مركب التدخل
Complexe d'objet	subject complex	عقدة الموضوع
Complexe d'œdipe	Oedipus complex	عقدة أوديب
Complexe d'œdipe inversé	inverted Oedipus complex	عقدة أوديب المقلوطة
Complexe d'œdipe négatif	negative Oedipus complex	عقدة أوديب السالبة
Complexe d'œdipe positif	positive Oedipus complex	عقدة أوديب الإيجابية
Complexe d'Oreste	Oreste complex	عقدة أوريسنا
Complexe de Caïn	Cain's complex	عقدة قابيل
Complexe de castration	castration complex	عقدة الخصاء
Complexe de castration active	active castration complex	عقدة الخصاء الإيجابي
Complexe de Clytemnestra	Clytemnestra complex	عقدة كلتييمسترا
Complexe de confiance	reliance complex	عقدة الاتكال، عقدة الثقة
Complexe de culpabilité	guilt complex	عقدة الشعور بالذنب

culpabilité				عقدة نفسية
Complexe de Diane	Diana's complex	عقدة ديانا	Complexe psychique	psychic complex
Complexe de féminité	femininity complex	عقدة الأنوثة	Complexe psychologique	psychological complex
Complexe de Jocasta	Jocasta's complex	عقدة الأمومة، عقدة جوكاستا	Complexe réprimé	repressed complex
Complexe de la mère	mother complex	عقدة الأم	Complexe synaptique	synaptic knob
Complexe de masculinité	masculinity complex	عقدة الذكورة	Complexe universel	universal complex
Complexe de napoléon	napoleon complex	عقدة نابليون	Complexe Médéa	Medea complex
Complexe de persécution	persecution complex	عقدة الاضطهاد	<b>Comportement</b>	<b>behaviour</b>
Complexe de Polycrates	Polycrates complex	عقدة بوليكراتس	Comportement (test de-)	social behaviour test
Complexe de relaxation	relaxation complex	عقدة الارتخاء	Comportement (thérapies du-)	behaviour therapy
Complexe de sexe	sex complex	عقدة الجنس	Comportement a but	target behaviour
Complexe de supériorité	superiority complex	عقدة الاستعلاء، مركب العظمة، عقدة التفوق	Comportement à risque	risk behaviour
Complexe démentiel	dementia complex	مركب عته، عقدة عتهية	Comportement aberrant	aberrant behaviour
Complexe des idées	ideas complex	مركب الأفكار	Comportement actif	active behaviour
Complexe du frère	brother complex	عقدة الأخ	Comportement adaptatif	adaptive behaviour
Complexe du frère	brother complex	عقدة الأخ	Comportement addictif	addictive behaviour
Complexe du grand père	grand father complex	عقدة الجد	Comportement addictif	adhesive behaviour
Complexe du la mère	mother complex	مركب الأم	Comportement adhésif	administrative behaviour
Complexe du moi	ego complex	عقدة الأنا	Comportement administratif	adolescent behaviour
Complexe du père	father complex	عقدة الأب	Comportement adolescent	adolescent behaviour
Complexe du sein	breast complex	عقدة الثدي	Comportement agité	acted behaviour
Complexe exprimé	repressed complex	مركب معبر عنه	Comportement agité	disturbed behaviour
Complexe fusionnelle	fusional complex	سلوك التحام، عقدة التهامية	Comportement agonistique	agonistic behavior
Complexe inconscient	unconscious complex	عقدة لا شعورية	Comportement agonistique	aggressive behaviour
Complexe individuelle	individual complex	عقدة فردية	Comportement agressif	alimentary behaviour
Complexe nucléaire	nuclear complex	مركب نووي، عقدة نووية	Comportement alimentaire	alimentary behaviour
Complexe particulier	particular complex	عقدة خاصة	Comportement altruiste	altruistic behavior
Complexe paternel	father complex, paternal complex	عقدة الأبوة	Comportement altruiste	altruistic behavior
Complexe pathogène	pathogenic complex	عقدة ممرضة	Comportement ambivalent	ambivalent behaviour
Complexe père-fille	father-daughter complex	عقدة الأب - الابنة	Comportement anarchique	anarchic behaviour
			Comportement animal	animal behaviour
			Comportement anorexique	anorexia behavior
			Comportement anorexique	anorexic
			Comportement	abnormal behaviour

anormal		سلوك شاذ	Comportement	repeated compulsive	سلوك قهري تكرراري
Comportement antisocial	antisocial behaviour	سلوك مضاد للمجتمع	compulsif répété	behaviour	
Comportement anxieux phobique	phobic anxious behaviour	سلوك خلقي رهابي	Comportement conflictuel	conflictual behaviour	سلوك صراعي
Comportement apathique	apathetic behaviour	سلوك جامد	Comportement conscient	conscious behavior	سلوك شعوري
Comportement apopathétique	apopathetic behaviour		Comportement contradictoire	contradictory behavior	سلوك متناقض
Comportement apparent	apparent behaviour	سلوك ظاهري	Comportement contre-phobique	counter-phobia's behaviour	سلوك مضاد للرهاب
Comportement appétitif	appetitive behavior	سلوك الإشتهاء	Comportement conventionnel	conventional behavior	سلوك اصطلاحي
Comportement artificiel	artificial behavior	سلوك مصطنع	Comportement copulatoire	copulatory behavior	سلوك التساقد، سلوك الجماع
Comportement ascendant	ascendant behaviour	سلوك تسلطي	Comportement corporel	corporate behavior	سلوك جسماني
Comportement asocial	asocial behaviour	سلوك لا اجتماعي	Comportement couvert	covert behaviour	سلوك مضمّر
Comportement autodestructeur	auto-destructor behaviour	سلوك مدمر ذاتي	Comportement créatif	creative behavior	سلوك مبدع
Comportement automatique	automatic behaviour	سلوك آلي	Comportement criminel	criminal behaviour	سلوك إجرامي
Comportement bisexuel	bisexual behavior	سلوك ثنائي الجنسيّة	Comportement critérium	criterion behaviour	سلوك معياري
Comportement bizarre	bizarre behavior	سلوك غريب	Comportement croisé	cross gender behavior	سلوك مخالف لجنسه
Comportement catastrophique	catastrophic behavior	سلوك الكارثة	Comportement culturel	cultural behaviour	سلوك ثقافي
Comportement catathymique	catathymic behaviour	سلوك مزاجي مضطرب	Comportement d'attachement	attachment behavior	سلوك التعلق
Comportement changeant	changeable attitudes	سلوك متبدّل	Comportement d'attaque	attack behavior	سلوك الهجوم
Comportement circulaire	circular behavior	سلوك دوري	Comportement d'échappement	escape behaviour	سلوك هروبي
Comportement civique	civic behaviour	سلوك مدني	Comportement d'échec	behaviour check	سلوك الإخفاق
Comportement clinique	clinical behaviour	سلوك عيادي	Comportement d'hyper contrôle	hyper control behavior	سلوك فرط المراقبة
Comportement coercitif	coercive behavior	سلوك قهري، سلوك قسري	Comportement d'abstinence	avoidance behaviour	سلوك الامتناع
Comportement collectif	collective behaviour	سلوك جماعي	Comportement d'accouplement	mating behaviour	سلوك تزاوجي
Comportement compensatoire	compensatory behavior	سلوك تعويضي	Comportement d'adaptation	adaptation behaviour	سلوك التكيف
Comportement complexe	complex behaviour	سلوك معقد	Comportement d'appetence	appetence behaviour	سلوك إدماني
Comportement compulsif	compulsive behaviour	سلوك قهري	Comportement de catastrophe	catastrophe behaviour	سلوك المصيبة

Comportement de classification	rating behavior	سلوك ترتيبي	Comportement délinquant	delinquent behaviour	سلوك جانح
Comportement de critère	criterion behaviour	سلوك معياري	Comportement délirant	delirious behaviour	سلوك هاذ
Comportement de déviation	detour behavior	سلوك التفاقي، سلوك انحرافي	Comportement demander	required behaviour	سلوك مطلوب
Comportement de foule	crowd or mole behaviour	سلوك غوغائي	Comportement dépendant	dependent behaviour	سلوك تابع
Comportement de fuite	flight behaviour	سلوك هروبي	Comportement déséquilibré	uncomposed behaviour	سلوك لا متزن
Comportement de groupe	group behaviour	سلوك جماعي	Comportement désiré	desired behaviour	سلوك مرغوب
Comportement de la recherche du but	goal seeking behaviour	سلوك البحث عن الهدف	Comportement désorganisé	disorganized behaviour	سلوك غير منتظم، سلوك مضطرب
Comportement de provocation	provocation behaviour	سلوك استثنائي	Comportement destructif	destructive behaviour	سلوك تدميري
Comportement de retrait	shrinkage behaviour	سلوك انسحابي	Comportement déviant	deviant behaviour	سلوك انحرافي
Comportement de retrait névrotique	neurotic shrinkage behaviour	سلوك عصابي انسحابي	Comportement déviateur	detour behaviour	سلوك التفاقي
Comportement de rumination	chewing behavior	سلوك اجتراري	Comportement d'évitement	avoidance behaviour	سلوك تجنب، سلوك التجنب
Comportement de séduction	seduction behaviour	سلوك الإغواء، سلوك التضليل	Comportement différent	different behaviour	سلوك مغاير
Comportement de vérification	checking behaviour	سلوك التحقيق	Comportement diplomatique	diplomatic behaviour	سلوك لبق
Comportement decussé	dissenter behaviour	سلوك مخالف	Comportement disjoint	disjointed behaviour	سلوك متخلخل
Comportement défensif	defensive behavior	سلوك دفاعي	Comportement du consommateur	consumer behavior	سلوك المستهلك

### الكتاب الإلكتروني لمعجم العلوم النفسية

" 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](http://www.arabpsynet.com/eDictBooks/A.afe.exe)

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" PDF doc " **المعجم الإلكتروني النفسي الفرنسي**

فرنسية - إنجليزية - عربية

نموذج : تنزيل كامل مصطلحات حرف A الإنكليزي ( Ko 942 ) .

[www.arabpsynet.com/eDictBooks/A.fea.exe](http://www.arabpsynet.com/eDictBooks/A.fea.exe)

" PDF doc "1 **المعجم الإلكتروني النفسي العربي - المجلد 1**

عربية - إنجليزية - فرنسية

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

[www.arabpsynet.com/eDictBooks/A.aef.exe](http://www.arabpsynet.com/eDictBooks/A.aef.exe)

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" PDF doc "2 **المعجم الإلكتروني النفسي العربي - المجلد 2**

عربية - فرنسية - إنجليزية

نموذج : تنزيل كامل مصطلحات حرف أ العربي ( Ko 1271 ) .

[www.arabpsynet.com/eDictBooks/A.afe.exe](http://www.arabpsynet.com/eDictBooks/A.afe.exe)

## 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 المخصصين والمهتمين خصوصاً بعد تداخل تطبيقات الاختصاص مع مختلف فروع العلوم الإنسانية. وذلك من خلال اطلاع المصنف على اتجاهات البحوث العالمية وتعريفه بأخبار ومسجلات هذه البحوث عبر بعض الترجمات للأبحاث الأصلية. أما بالنسبة للبحوث العربية فإن المجلة تسعى لتقديم الدراسات والبحوث الرصينة المسيرة للمسجلات وللحاجات الفعلية لمجتمعنا العربي .

تقبل للنش الأبحاث بإحدى اللغات الثلاث العربية، الفرنسية، أو الإنكليزية.

- 1- الأبحاث الميدانية والتجريبية
  - 2- الأبحاث والدراسات العلمية النظرية
  - 3- عرض أو مراجعة الكتب الجديدة
  - 4- التقارير العلمية عن المؤتمرات المعنية بدراسات الطفولة
  - 5- المقالات العامة المتخصصة
- المجلة مفتوحة أمام كل الباحثين العرب من أطباء، فنانين و أساتذة علم النفس داخل الوطن العربي و خارجة، وهي ترحب بكل المساهمات الملتزمة بشروط النشر التي حددها الهيئة العلمية للموقع على الشكل التالي:

### قواعد عامة

- الالتزام بالقواعد العلمية في كتابة البحث.
- الجودة في الفكرة والأسلوب والمنهج، والنوثق العلمي، والخلو من الأخطاء اللغوية والنحوية
- إرسال البحث بالبريد الإلكتروني [APNjournal@arabpsynet.com](mailto:APNjournal@arabpsynet.com) أو بواسطة قرص مر (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 و الكلمات المفاتيح باللغات الثلاث العربية، الفرنسية أو الإنكليزية.
- 2- يراعي في إعداد قائمة المراجع ما يلي : تسجيل أسماء المؤلفين والمترجمين منبوعة بسنة النشر بين قوسين ثم بعنوان المصدر ثم مكان النشر ثم اسم الناشر.
- 3- استيفاء البحث لمطلبات البحوث الميدانية والتجريبية بما يتضمنه من مقدمة، والإطار النظري والدراسات السابقة، ومشكلة البحث وأهدافه، وفرضه وتعريف مصطلحاته.
- 4- يراعى الباحث توضيح أسلوب اختيار العينة، وأدوات الدراسة وخصائصها السيكومترية وخطوات إجراء الدراسة.
- 5- يقوم الباحث بعرض النتائج بوضوح مسبقاً بالجدول الإحصائية أو الرسومات البيانية، متى كانت هناك حاجة لذلك
- 6- تخضع الأعمال الطبفسية المعروضة للنشر لتحكيم اللجنة الاستشارية الطبفسية للمجلة، كما تخضع الأعمال العلمفسية لتحكيم اللجنة الاستشارية العلمفسية، 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- الأراء الواردة في المجلة تعبر عن رأي كاتبها ووجهات نظرهم.
- 9- لا تعاد الأبحاث المفوضة لأصحابها.
- 10- لا تدفع مكافآت مالية عن البحوث التي تنشر.

**قواعد التوثيق:**

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 يذكّر 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 (الدمدماش، و آخرون، 1999) أو (Skinner, et al., 1965)، وعند الاقتباس يوضع النص المقتبس بين قوسين صغيرين " " وتذكر أرقام الصفحات المقتبس منها مثل: (أبو حطب، 1990: 43)

وجود قائمة المراجع في نهاية البحث يذكّر فيها **جميع المراجع** التي أشير إليها في متن 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: النطاسي، نابتة (2002). تعبير التفكير للطفل الخليجي، مجلة الطفولة العربية، 12، 87 - 114

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 متن البحث ووضعها من قمتها 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 لمست من المراجعة الأولية أن الدراسة أو المقالة تعالج قضية من قضايا الطب النفسي أو علم النفس بمنهج فكري واضح يتضمن المتقدمة وأهداف الدراسة ومناقشة القضية ومروية الكاتب فيها، هذا بالإضافة إلى التزامه بالأصول العلمية في الكتابة وتوثيق المراجع وكتابة الهوامش التي وردت في قواعد التوثيق

**■ 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 لمحتويات الكتاب وأهم الأفكار التي يطرحها وإيجابياته وسلبياته
- 3- عنقود العرض على اسم المؤلف وعنوان الكتاب والبلد التي نشر فيها واسم الناشر، وسنة النشر، وعدد صفحات الكتاب.

كتابة تقرير المراجعة بأسلوب جيد

**■ التقارير العلمية عن الندوات والمحاضرات:**

تنشر المجلة التقارير العلمية عن المؤتمرات والندوات والمحاضرات في مجال علم النفس والطب 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 ونتاجها وأهم القراءات والنوصيات كما تنشر المجلة محاضرات الحوار في الندوات التي تشارك فيها لمناقشة قضايا تتعلق بالاختصاص.



