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ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑΚΟ ΑΦΙΕΡΩΜΑ

25 ΧΡΟΝΙΑ Ε.Ψ.Ψ.Ε.Π!

Εκδόσιμος: Ι. ΚΟΥΡΟΣ

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4TH WORLD CONGRESS OF THE A.P.P.A.C. ASSOCIATION OF PSYCHOLOGY & PSYCHIATRY FOR ADULTS & CHILDREN

MAY 4 - 7, 2010
THE HILTON HOTEL, ATHENS, GREECE

NEUROPSYCHIATRIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES TODAY

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

DUAL CONGRESS

24 CME / CDP ACCREDITATION

UNDER THE AUSPICE & SUPPORT OF

-  The Hellenic National Commission for UNESCO
-  The City of Athens - Organisation for Health and Social Solidarity
-  The Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity
-  The Ministry of Education, Longlife Learning and Religious Affairs
-  The Athens Tourism & Economic Development Co. - The City of Athens
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MAY 4, 2010

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να τεθεί η διάγνωση), όσο και προς το διευρυμένο φάσμα συμπτωμάτων που χρήζει χορήγηση φαρμάκων.

IT IS THE TIME OF CHOICE: ARISTOTELIAN PSYCHIATRY OR HYPOSTATIC PERSON, THE PERSON'S ONTOLOGY & THE FUTURE OF PSYCHIATRY

Dr. D.K. Geroukalis *Neurologist-Psychiatrist, Civil Society "Hippocrates", Kos, Dodekanissa, GREECE*

Αριστοτέλεια πρόκληση του κόσμου, ο κόσμος του αισθητού, γραμμικό μοντέλο βασιζόμενο στην πρόβλεψη και έλεγχο της συμπεριφοράς. Θεμελιώδες λάθος η παράβλεψη των αρχικών ευαίσθητων συνθηκών, οι οποίες περιορίζουν δραματικά τις δυνατότητες της γραμμικής δυναμικής. Οι βασικοί πυλώνες του Δυτικού πολιτισμού (εσωτερικής φιλοσοφίας, επιστημονικής κοσμοθεωρίας και κοινωνικής φιλοσοφίας) στηριγμένοι στην Αριστοτελική πρόκληση του κόσμου, στην Ευκλείδεια γεωμετρία και στον καπιταλισμό, καταρρέουν υπό το βάρος της αδυναμίας συγκροτήσεως ικανού πολιτιστικού ρεύματος και αναδύονται: 1) η οντολογία του προσώπου, 2) η προσωκρατική ελληνική σκέψη με την σύγχρονη έκφραση της Μη Γραμμικής Δυναμικής και θεωρίας του χάους και 3) η άμεση δημοκρατία. Πρόσωπο: Προσδιορίζει μια υπαρκτική ετερότητα. Το πρόσωπο υποστασιάζει έναν τρόπο υπάρξεως. Η υπαρκτική ετερότητα κατανοείται ως ελευθερία από τον κοινό και αδιαφοροποίητο τρόπο υπάρξεως στη φύση. Η ελευθερία του προσώπου ως ολότητα σημαίνει ότι ενώ η ανθρώπινη φύση είναι μορφοκλασματικό της φυσικής υπάρξεως, διαθέτει την δυνατότητα αποδεσμεύσεως από το πεδίο της ανάγκης που επιβάλλει η ταυτότητα αυτή. Υπό το πρίσμα λοιπόν των αναδυομένων πυλώνων, συζητείται το μέλλον της ψυχιατρικής, απολίθωμα της Ευκλείδειας γεωμετρίας ή ουσία ενυπόστατος (πρόσωπο) της Μη Γραμμικής Δυναμικής;

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE UNCONSCIOUS IN PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC DISCOURSE: THE LANGUAGE OF EXPLANATION VERSUS THE LANGUAGE OF OPERATION.

Prof. D.P. Fourie

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In the process of psychotherapy it can be useful to distinguish between the language of explanation and the language of operation. The latter refers to the manner in which the therapist speaks to the client(s) while the language of explanation has to do with the way the therapist thinks about the particular problem. A central concept which is widely used in both languages in the course of psychotherapy is that of the unconscious (mind) but the way it is used often implies that the unconscious (mind) is a concrete entity located somewhere in the brain. This paper discusses the "reality" of the unconscious and shows that this concept is flawed as an explanation of problem formation and problem resolution but that it can be fruitfully employed in the language of operation. A case description is provided to illustrate how this can be done.

THE STUDY OF PSYCHOMETRIC EVALUATION OF THE CONNOR –DAVIDSON RESILIENCE SCALE IN IRANIAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Introduction & Aim: The aim of this study was to investigation of the psychometric evaluation of the Connor –Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC,2003) in a sample of high school students in Iran. **Method:** To pursue this aim, above questionnaire was administered on 200 high school students (100 girls and 100 boys). **Results:** Factor analysis yielded one general factor. The reliability coefficient of the Iranian version of CD-RISC, was 0/91. **Conclusions:** Taken together, the result of this study indicated that the construct of resilience and its measurement from the West can be helpful and applicable in understanding Iranian adaptive behaviors. Also, result demonstrated that the CD-RISC possesses good psychometric qualities for use in Iran.

CHILDHOOD OBESITY AND MOTHERS' EMOTIONAL STATE

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Introduction and Aim: In Childhood obesity is important to notice mothers' emotional state and their understanding of their emotional world. We aim to determine the prevalence of obesity in children aged 6 to 12 years and the relationship between emotional state of mothers and childhood obesity. **Method:** A correlational study using a non-probabilistic intentional sample of 107 mothers - 50 of normal weigh children and 57 overweighed children. The prevalence of child obesity was 46.7%. A questionnaire of sociodemographic and family characteristics, weigh control; emotional state - Brief Symptom Inventory (Canavarro, 1995) and NEO-FFI-20 (Bertoquini, & Ribeiro, 2006) to assess personality styles (emotional, interpersonal, experiential, attitudinal, motivational) was applied to mothers visiting Portuguese health centers during 2009. **Results:** In both groups, averages of anxiety /depression scale showed similar values with no statistically significant differences in emotional state of mothers ($p > 0.05$). Regarding personality traits, overweight / obese children mothers had higher values in all dimensions, than normal weight children mothers, although with no statistical significance ($p > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** No influence of parental variables on childhood obesity was found. However, parents' personality profile is stated as an important variable in overweight /obesity control programs. We suggest replication in larger samples.

CHILDHOOD OBESITY AND MOTHER/SON ATTACHMENT.

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Introduction and aims: Identify the type of attachment and parental involvement of mothers of obese and non obese schoolchildren, and determine the predictors of obesity in school-age children. **Method:** This study correlates childhood obesity and type of mother / son attachment. A non-probabilistic intentional sample of 50 mothers of obese children and 57 mothers of non-obese children, aged 6 to 12 years, were asked a questionnaire consisting of: sociodemographic and family characteristics, weight control, Mothers' Perception of Child Attachment Behavior (Dias, Soares & Freire, 2002) and Scale of Parental Involvement in Childhood (Gameiro et al, 2006). Mothers were questioned in childhood health consultations in Portuguese Health Centers during 2009. **Results:** In average, overweight / obesity children mothers' had lower secure attachment and lower parental involvement in all dimensions, than mothers of normal weight children. No statistical significance, contradicts other studies including Trombin et al (2003). Mothers' age (younger) and their BMI (highest) are childhood obesity predictors ($p < 0.001$), opposite to responsibility and concern with children's weight by mothers, which are not. **Conclusion:** In this study attachment and maternal involvement in children are not predictors of childhood obesity. This could indicate that a holistic intervention preventing childhood obesity is needed.

WHY COGNITIVE SCHEMAS CAN PREDICT SEXUAL OFFENDERS: A CASE STUDY ANALYSIS

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Sexual offences over the past decade have been increased dramatically, mainly because the victims have a tendency to report them instead of avoiding it, or blaming themselves. The present presentation is a case study based on a 30 year old male, who has been convicted for 4 sexual offences (rapes) and