L’adolescence, afin de permettre le choix d’un accompagnement thérapeutique
mas psychiques de base dans la formation des troubles psychosomatiques à

La présente étude menée sur 76 adolescents (13–17 ans) est consacrée à l’étude
psychiatrie sociale et légale, Moscow, Fédération de Russie

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Actualités pédopsychiatriques en Russie

Mo-S-262
Organizing & coordinating resources & supports to promote resilience & reduce risk for children whose parents have mental illnesses

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Experiences in the development and dissemination of a family-based approach to the prevention of depression in families with parental depression will be
discussed. Originally developed and then tested in a long-term randomized trial,
the Family Talk Intervention has been adapted for a number of different groups
and used in a number of countrywide programs. Lessons learned from these
experiences will be presented and the most recent endeavor in which I have
developed web-based training as a complement to live training will be discussed.
This specific work will be placed in the larger context of work on the prevention
depression as presented in two recent Institute of Medicine reports and a
consensus statement of experts.

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Mo-S-266
Psychotherapy for anorectic adolescent girls

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The psychotherapeutic work with girls suffering from anorexia nervosa in ado-
lescent psychiatric service. The eating disorders, especially anorexia nervosa,
as a separate and independent disorder, often appear among young people in the
period of transition that is adolescence. This disorder, which includes different
etiological and pathological factors, differs from the classical neuroses by more
intense anxious, obsessive and body dysmorphic symptoms, which are inherent,
more often, to the psychotic disorders. Nonetheless, we also observed in patients
with anorexia nervosa a neurotic conflict, associated with the particular and
often pathological forms of domestic relations, the problem of infantile depend-
dence, gender identity and disruption of relations to the body. Therefore, we can
also include disorders, which these patients are suffering, in the field of specials
kinds of neurosis. Moreover, today we are dealing with a powerful socio-cultural
pressure, which may cause in this category of vulnerable adolescents identifi-
cation with inadequate and pathological behavior patterns. Given these factors,
anorexia nervosa requires a comprehensive psychotherapeutic approach, which
takes into account the complex etiological factors of pathogenesis of the disor-
der. In St. Petersburg, in the psycho-neurological Institute of Bechtere, in the
psychiatric department of adolescents, with this type of patients we perform this
type of a comprehensive approach that includes, especially in the former stages
of treatment, isolation of adolescent from the family area, biological therapy by
narcoleptics, which aims to reduce the anxiety, obsessive-compulsive and body
dysmorphic symptoms, as well as the psychotherapy, performed by psychologists
and whose importance increases in the later stages of treatment. This psychothe-
erapeutic work is aims, in first, to discover neurotic conflict underlying anorexia,
and make the patients aware about it; in second, the normalization of family
relations, as well as establishing and developing the process of separation and
individuation, the restoration in the adolescent of a non-confrontational image
of his body. An important part of this psychotherapy for adolescents intended to
reduce the anxiety in link with the food in general, and with the weight-taking
process during hospitalization. One of the most important factors, the keystone
of psychotherapy, is the establishment of the positive therapeutic relationship
with the anorectic patient. This method is used with patients who have all forms
of anorexia nervosa, except the most serious cases, where the management in a
pediatric ward is more appropriate, as well as cases where the symptoms of
anorexia have an underlying psychotic disorder. The advantage of this method,
which combines biological therapy, different degrees of isolation from family
area, and the psychotherapy, is to be able, in a relatively short time of hospitaliza-

Mo-S-264
Trans-generational differed effects of historical traumas in Russian adolescents nowadays

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Understanding effects of collective traumata in the offspring of victims needs
concept of internalized and perversified negativity (Green). Internalized one is
in repetitive failures and self-punishments. Another perverse is in cynicism
and hating actings. Incestuousity is a common final pathway of the familial
secrecy closure. Secondary process suppressions makes cures starting with
and make the patients aware about it; in second, the normalization of family
relations, as well as establishing and developing the process of separation and
individuation, the restoration in the adolescent of a non-confrontational image
of his body. An important part of this psychotherapy for adolescents intended to
reduce the anxiety in link with the food in general, and with the weight-taking
process during hospitalization. One of the most important factors, the keystone
of psychotherapy, is the establishment of the positive therapeutic relationship
with the anorectic patient. This method is used with patients who have all forms
of anorexia nervosa, except the most serious cases, where the management in a
pediatric ward is more appropriate, as well as cases where the symptoms of
anorexia have an underlying psychotic disorder. The advantage of this method,
which combines biological therapy, different degrees of isolation from family
area, and the psychotherapy, is to be able, in a relatively short time of hospitaliza-

Mo-S-259
Approche psychodynamique des désorganisations psychosomatiques à l’adolescence

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La présente étude menée sur 76 adolescents (13–17 ans) est consacrée à l’étude
du rôle de différents facteurs du développement de la personnalité et des sché-
as psychiques de base dans la formation des troubles psychosomatiques à
l’adolescence, afin de permettre le choix d’un accompagnement thérapeutique
adéquat.