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HEART BLOCK AND ITS PSYCHOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS: A CASE STUDY

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The severity of Acute Coronary Syndromes requires immediate treatment, involving several risk factors, including psychodynamic aspects. This work brings relevant psychological indicators of an adult cardiac patient seen in an emergency setting. The case study portrays a 45-year-old woman, separated, two children, living alone, diabetic, working in a pizzeria and admitted to the Coronary Unit after fainting at work, with a diagnosis of acute Total Atrioventricular Block. After clinical stabilization, she was submitted to extensive psychological assessment during her hospitalization, evidencing clinical indicators of depression (Patient Health Questionnaire PHQ-9=12 points), moderate anxiety (Beck Anxiety Inventory BAI=22 points), presence of a type D-personality (DS14=27 points), with a predominance of negative affect. The examination of her reactions to frustration showed a predominantly extracognitive style, tending to affective manifestation in the external environment. In the Zulliger Test (Paris Approach) and Pfister's Test, she produced suggestive answers of emotional immaturity and intense affective block (exclusively formal determinants in her answers to the Zulliger, with predominance of animal contents; black monotonal pyramid in the Pfister), with intense restriction to interpersonal relationships (absence of human contents in the Zulliger), overloading her internal balance. The interpretation of the findings signaled the impact of these psychic experiences on her health, and it was possible to formulate comprehensive hypotheses integrating the psychological findings to her current acute cardiologic condition, unexpected for her age. The psychodiagnostic process carried out during his hospitalization, based on evaluative multi-methods (self-report and projective) was essential to identify psychic markers, later addressed in psychological intervention.

Keywords: Psychological Assessment; Cardiology; Projective Methods.

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LE RORSCHACH CHEZ LES PRIMIPARES : ILLUSTRATIONS CLINIQUES

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Objectif: Le fonctionnement psychique maternel pendant la grossesse se caractérise par diminution de la résistance habituelle de la femme au refoulement inconscient, avec surinvestissement de l'histoire personnelle, incluant plasticité des représentations mentales centrées sur l'axe narcissique. L'objectif de ce travail est d'illustrer, avec deux études de cas, les expériences psychiques des femmes enceintes et leur association avec les styles d'attachement. Méthode: Les jeunes femmes ont été évaluées individuellement au troisième trimestre de la grossesse par questionnaire sociodémographique et clinique, l'Adult Attachment Interview (relations avec principaux soignants durant l'enfance), Relationship Scale Questionnaire (style d'attachement) et la méthode Rorschach (école Paris). Résultat: Des variables concernant le style d'attachement (sécure X craintif) de chaque femme, les principales relations de son histoire et les réponses au Rorschach sont présentées, mettant en évidence la richesse du symbolisme psychique projeté. On

peut noter que la femme enceinte ayant attachement sécure a signalé l'intégrité de son image corporelle, lien adéquat avec l'environnement et des expériences affectives positives. Dans le cas du style d'attachement craintif, la femme enceinte a également montré une image corporelle préservée, mais des signes d'insécurité, restriction et distanciation défensive dans ses relations. Des exemples de leurs interprétations sur le Rorschach sont mis en évidence, illustrant les mécanismes psychologiques utilisés dans l'organisation de la personnalité de ces filles dans leur première expérience de grossesse, renforçant l'hypothèse de l'influence du style d'attachement sur le lien avec le bébé lui-même, que nous avons l'intention d'examiner en réévaluant les cas au troisième mois après la naissance de l'enfant.

Mots-clés: Pregnancy; Rorschach Method; Methodes Projectives.

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

The maternal psychic functioning during pregnancy is characterised by a decrease in the woman's usual resistance to the unconscious repressed, with over-investment in the personal history, including plasticity of the mental representations centred on the narcissistic axis. The aim of this work is to illustrate, by means of two case studies, the psychic and affective experiences of pregnant women and their association with attachment styles. Two young women were individually evaluated in the third trimester of pregnancy through a sociodemographic and clinical questionnaire, Adult Attachment Interview (relationships with main caregivers during childhood), Relationship Scale Questionnaire (attachment style) and Rorschach Method (Paris Approach). Variables regarding the attachment style (secure X fearful) of each woman, illustrations of main relationships in her history and responses to the Rorschach are presented, highlighting the richness of the projected psychic symbolism. It can be noted that the pregnant woman with secure attachment signaled integrity of body image, adequate bond with the environment and positive affective experiences. In the case of the fearful style of attachment, the pregnant woman also showed preserved body image, but signs of insecurity, restriction and defensive distancing in her contacts. Examples of their interpretations on the Rorschach are highlighted, illustrating psychological mechanisms used in the personality of these women in their first experience of pregnancy, strengthening the hypothesis of the influence of the attachment style on the bond with the baby itself, which we intend to examine by reevaluating the cases in the third month after the birth of the child.

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LA PERCEPTION DE SOI ET DE SON CORPS CHEZ LES ENFANTS ET LES ADOLESCENTS ATTEINTS DE CANCER

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L'investigation diagnostique et les soins hospitaliers exposent les enfants/adolescents atteints de cancer à des procédures invasives et douloureuses intenses et répétitives, qui pourraient favoriser les dommages narcissiques et la vulnérabilité dans la représentation du soi. Ce travail visait à examiner les indicateurs liés à la perception de soi et à la représentation du corps chez les enfants/adolescents diagnostiqués avec cancer. Trente volontaires âgés de sept à 17 ans, des deux sexes, avec diagnostic oncologique pédiatrique, assistés dans service hospitalier spécialisé de l'intérieur de São Paulo/Brésil (durée moyenne du traitement = 9 mois) ont été évalués individuellement. Ils

ont répondu à batterie d'instruments projectifs et objectifs d'évaluation psychologique, en mettant l'accent sur la méthode Rorschach (École de Paris), objet de ce travail, en répétant l'évaluation après six mois pour le suivi longitudinal des cas. Il y avait des signes de maintien du fonctionnement adaptatif, bien qu'avec impact négatif sur la perception de soi (contenus humains plus dévitalisés), tendant vers la mobilisation émotionnelle, la tension et l'anxiété dans la première évaluation, qui ont diminué dans le deuxième moment, accompagnant la stabilisation du situation clinique. Dans la deuxième évaluation, il y a plus grande projection de contenus artistiques et animaux, suggérant réduction des réponses signalant dévitalisation de son identité, utilisant des mécanismes d'abstraction et d'intellectualisation pour l'élaboration positive de l'expérience d'invasion et de modification corporelle. Ces résultats empiriques ont montré, dans perspective longitudinale, les ressources et les efforts d'adaptation des enfants/adolescents vivant avec diagnostic de cancer, exprimés de manière projective dans le Rorschach.

Mots-clés: Paediatric Oncology; Self-Representation; Rorschach

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

Diagnostic investigation and hospital care exposes children and adolescents with cancer to intense and repetitive invasive and painful procedures, which could promote narcissistic damage and vulnerability in the representation of self. This work aimed to examine indicators related to self-perception and body representation in children and adolescents diagnosed with cancer. Thirty volunteers from seven to 17 years old, of both sexes, with pediatric oncological diagnosis, assisted in a specialized hospital service in the interior of São Paulo/Brazil (average time of treatment = 9 months) were individually evaluated. They answered to a battery of projective and objective instruments of psychological assessment, with emphasis on the Rorschach Method (Paris Approach), focus of this work, repeating the evaluation after six months for longitudinal follow-up of the cases. There were signs of maintenance of the adaptive functioning, although with a negative impact on the perception of self (more devitalized human contents), tending towards emotional mobilization, tension and anxiety in the first assessment, which diminished in the second moment, accompanying the stabilization of the clinical conditions. In the second evaluation there was a greater projection of artistic and animal contents, suggesting a reduction of responses signaling devitalization in his identity, using mechanisms of abstraction and intellectualization for the positive elaboration of the experience of invasion and body modification. These empirical findings evidenced, in a longitudinal perspective, resources and adaptive efforts of children/adolescents living with a cancer diagnosis, expressed projectively in the Rorschach.

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THE EVALUATION OF SUBSTANCE ADDICTION WITHIN THE SCOPE OF SKIN-EGO THEORY

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The purpose of this study was to examine the features of the skin ego and functions of the excitation shield of patients who are addicted to intravenous heroin and synthetic cannabinoid with projective methods. In this study, 30 patients from the Ministry of Health Erenkoy Mental and Neurological Diseases Training and Research Hospital Addiction

Inpatient Treatment Clinic participated whose ages were between 18 and 50. 15 of the participants were intravenous heroin users, while the other 15 participants were addicted to synthetic cannabinoids. The intravenous heroin users and synthetic cannabinoid users participated in a psychoanalytical-oriented clinical interview, Rorschach Test and Thematic Apperception Test. The collected data were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. The content analysis of the data was based on the French School system and quantitative analysis was carried out by using SPSS. Additionally, the results of the Rorschach Test were assessed using the Barrier and Penetration Index suggested by Fisher and Cleveland. The results are showed that synthetic cannabinoid users were more fragile to the stimulation from inside and outside of their body and have lower barrier compared to the intravenous heroin users. It was found that synthetic cannabinoid users have inadequate protection shields against excitation when faced with impulsive and affective experiences.

Keywords: Addiction, Skin-Ego, Rorschach

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INTEGRATION OF THERAPEUTIC ASSESSMENT INTO EMDR TRAUMA THERAPY

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The model of Collaborative/Therapeutic Assessment (C/TA) formalized by Finn is a brief intervention that uses psychological assessment to help clients to develop a more accurate, useful story about themselves and the world. This presentation illustrates the integration of C/TA with Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) therapy to help both the client and the therapist to avoid getting stuck during the lingering therapy. A therapist requested her fellow assessor (the first author, NI) to administer the Rorschach Comprehensive System (CS) to her young male client, in response to his recent questioning on the progress of the treatment, which she had been providing him for several months, in conjunction with her feeling of being stuck in the therapy. The assessor conducted testing, discussion, and intervention sessions with the client, and a collaboratively interpretive session with the therapist. The client's CS results suggested that he had good human relatedness (COP = 1, GHR > PHR), which he confirmed by providing examples from his real life; however, he recognized the lingering effects of his abusive experiences, leading to a morbid response of a weak sacrificed character (MOR). The therapist's interpretation was in accordance with the client's self-viewpoints, and all parties agreed on the treatment target to be addressed in the future sessions. This case indicates that the integration of an individualized C/TA approach into protracted EMDR therapy can increase client motivation for pursue treatment and can strengthen the alliance between the client and the therapist to develop a more accurate therapeutic target.

Keywords: Collaborative/Therapeutic Assessment (C/TA), EMDR, Comprehensive System (CS)