
ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

Stroke is a prevalent and disabling condition. Occasionally they present atypically, predominantly psychiatric symptoms, which leads to diagnostic errors. These patients were admitted to mental health programs, where it is possible to apply the Rorschach test. The organicity can be evaluated through the Ten Piotrowski Signs (PS) in the test: 5 or more points demonstrates high probability of organic damage. The aim of the study is to compare the 21 Accidente Cerebrovascular a través del Psicodiagnóstico del Test de Rorschach presence of PS according to anatomical areas damaged by stroke in a sample of patients and to describe the presence and distribution of PS in it. Methodology: descriptive, comparative, non-experimental study that evaluates the presence of SP in Rorschach. 60 adults participated, distributed in homogeneous groups according to anatomical area of the stroke, belonging to two RM Hospitals. Results: The subgroups demonstrated homogeneity in sociodemographic aspects. 68.3% of the patients obtained 5 or more PS, with significant differences between groups ($p < 0,025$ - $\alpha 0,05$). Conclusion: There are differences between the analyzed subgroups, with a greater presence of 5 or more SP in the frontal-temporal-parietal group. The need to delve into the subject is concluded since the SP in Rorschach constitute an effective tool for the detection of organic brain pathology.

Keywords: Stroke, Rorschach Test, Piotrowski Signs.

J4-4

CARDIOLOGICAL EMERGENCIES AND THEIR PSYCHIC MANIFESTATIONS BY MULTIMETHOD ASSESSMENT

Sonia Regina Pasian¹, Aline Cristina Antonechen¹

¹University Of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, Brazil

Psychological components involved in the process of heart disease are mentioned in the scientific literature, but in a controversial way. This study aimed to characterize and compare indicators of depression, anxiety, affective experiences and psychodynamic characteristics of heart patients treated in hospital emergency. The convenience sample was composed by Clinical Group (G1, n=40, adults admitted in Coronary Care Unit of Emergency) and Comparison Group (G2, n=40, volunteers without heart disease), with majority male (n=70.0%), mean age of 62.7 (± 5.5) years; low education [mean of 6.6 (± 4.1) years of study], volunteers from the countryside of the State of São Paulo/Brazil. They were individually assessed by psychological battery, including Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), Affect Scale (AE), Zulliger Test (Paris Approach), analyzed in descriptive and comparative terms between groups (Student's t-test, Chi-square, $p \leq 0.05$). Data pointed out significantly higher mean of depression indicators (PHQ-9) in cardiac patients (G1=6.40 $\pm$ 6.60; G2=2.17 $\pm$ 3.10), besides statistically higher anxiety (BAI) (G1=10.37 $\pm$ 9.40; G2=3.87 $\pm$ 4.80). There was predominance of positive affect in both groups (G1=41.4 $\pm$ 7.2; G2=44.3 $\pm$ 5.5), however, negative affect were more intense among patients with heart disease (G1=27.6 $\pm$ 9.5; G2=23.4 $\pm$ 8.7). In the Zulliger Test some statistically significant differences were found between the groups, but with reduced interpretative value because they are isolated variables. These findings of higher anxiety, depression and negative affect associated with a decrease of stabilizing elements in the psychic dynamics among clinical group constitute relevant empirical evidence to understand experiences associated with acute cardiac disease in hospital emergency

settings, facilitating multidisciplinary planning appropriate to their psychological needs.

Keywords: Psychocardiology, Zulliger Test, Projective Methods

J4-5

ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME IN AN EMERGENCY SETTING: PRELIMINARY PSYCHOLOGICAL FINDINGS

Aline Cristina Antonechen¹, Gisele Patrícia de Oliveira Carniel¹, Sonia Regina Pasian¹

¹Universidade de São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, Brazil

Heart diseases are among the most prevalent in the world, with high morbidity and mortality rates, and psychological functioning is a risk factor for these pathologies. This work seeks to characterize indicators of depression, anxiety and psychodynamic aspects in heart patients, compared to non-patients. The preliminary sample includes volunteers from 30-59 years old, of both genders, with varied schooling, from the countryside of the State of São Paulo/Brazil, being patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome, admitted in a reference public hospital (G1, n=10) and adults from the community, without heart disease (G2, n=10). They were individually assessed by sociodemographic and clinical questionnaire, Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), Zulliger Test (Paris Approach). In G1 there were six cases of clinical depression and five with severe anxiety, while in G2 there were two and three cases of these disorders, respectively. In the Zulliger the statistical comparison (Student's t-test, $p \leq 0.05$) of the main variables pointed out the following significant differences: (a) number of responses (G1=6.3 $\pm$ 2.5; G2=10.5 $\pm$ 2.1); (b) total time (G=162.0 $\pm$ 49.1; G2=212.7 $\pm$ 53.9); (c) latency time (G1=49.9 $\pm$ 22.9; G2=30.4 $\pm$ 12.5); (d) D% (G1=54.3 $\pm$ 12.6; G2=35.6 $\pm$ 13.5); (e) A% (G1=60.7 $\pm$ 24.7; G2=36.5 $\pm$ 20.5), suggesting lower productivity, greater restlessness and attachment to concrete in G1, besides signs of stereotypy. The findings, although preliminary, may indicate differences between the groups in the rhythm of their associative processes, way of apprehension of reality and ways of dealing with environmental demands, which may interfere with general health, highlighting the relevance of psychological assessment processes in hospital emergencies.

Keywords: Cardiopathy, Psychological Assessment, Projective Methods.

J5-1

ASSESSMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA USING PROJECTIVE TESTS

Prasanta Kumar Roy¹, Doyel Ghosh²

¹Institute of Psychiatry-A Centre of Excellence, Kolkata, India, ²Institute of Psychiatry-A Centre of Excellence, Kolkata, India

Area of Assessment: Trauma survivors are at higher risk to develop various mental health concerns including depression, suicidal behavior or substance related behavior; however, assessment of psychological trauma using objective tools is a complex process and may be affected by retrospective bias or current emotional state. Projective Method can be an effective assessment approach that may guide us to identify presence of psychological trauma by minimizing the limitations of recall bias of checklists.

Summary of theoretical contribution: Various projective psychological tools including Rorschach Test, Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) have been reported to display its' unique ability to capture