

school. It is also necessary for clinical psychologists to be aware of their internal experiences through the study groups and the Rorschach subject experiences.

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Keywords: Rorschach inkblot method, focus and interpretation, clinical experience

PA9

CAN HALLUCINOGENS ALTER PERSONALITY FUNCTIONING? RESULTS OF A CLINICAL TRIAL INVOLVING THE PFISTER'S COLORS PYRAMIDS TEST

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Studies revealed effects of the use of serotonergic hallucinogens (LSD/psilocybin) on personality traits (e.g. Openness). Ayahuasca (AYA) is a natural hallucinogenic brew, prepared with plants from the Brazilian Amazon, rich in dimethyltryptamine and harmine, which causes subjective well-being effects, with proven antidepressant actions. Observational studies of AYA users in rituals point to changes in personality, with an increase in openness and self-transcendence. Controlled study to verify its effects on personality functioning had never been carried out. Objective: to evaluate the effects of a single dose of AYA (1 mL/kg) on the traits and personality functioning of healthy volunteers, assessed by NEO-PI-R and Pfister's Colors Pyramids Test. The data presented refer to those related to Pfister (Normal, Stimulation, Achromatic and Cold Syndromes). Methods: a parallel-group, randomized, placebo-controlled trial was conducted. Fifteen young adult participants (67% female) were included. Data were collected before and after three months of the experiment and analyzed through Factorial repeated measures ANOVA. Results: no differences for time ($p=0.61$), for the administered substance*syndromes interaction ($p=0.82$) and for the time*administered substance*syndromes interaction ($p=0.40$) was shown, indicating the absence of AYA effects on personality functioning, reinforcing previous findings related to personality traits in this sample, which also remained stable. Conclusions: these findings, at an exploratory level, may have been impacted by the limited sample power, which favors type II errors. However, possible personality changes may be of greater magnitude in samples of patients with psychiatric/personality pathology. Possible associations between hallucinogens and personality, involving more robust and diversified samples, are desirable.

Keywords: Pfister, Hallucinogens, Ayahuasca

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LA DYNAMIQUE PULSIONNELLE CHEZ UNE PEINTRE AUTODIDACTE : APPORT DES METHODES PROJECTIVES

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La présentation de Béatrice, peintre, provient d'un travail de recherche de thèse relatif à une population de créateurs autodidactes. L'objet de cette étude concerne la dynamique pulsionnelle impliquée dans un processus de création hors d'un cadre académique et les modalités relationnelles entre le créateur, son œuvre et son public. La méthodologie est constituée d'un entretien de recherche clinique semi-structuré et de l'utilisation des méthodes projectives Rorschach et TAT interprétées selon l'Ecole de Paris. L'analyse de l'entretien de Béatrice permet de rendre compte de l'aspect dynamique des éléments sensoriels comme point d'appui pour le travail de mise en forme de la pulsion dans le processus de création. Il met aussi en lumière les modalités relationnelles narcissiques entre Béatrice, son œuvre et son public. Aux épreuves projectives, l'évitement de la relation et du conflit favorise une régression pulsionnelle vers le sensoriel et l'accrochage défensif au percept. Les enjeux relationnels mobilisent des défenses narcissiques où l'expression pulsionnelle, difficile à scénariser dans des représentations secondarisées, est gelée et profite de fragilités pour émerger en processus primaire. En somme, la finesse clinique des méthodes projectives révèle les vicissitudes de la dynamique pulsionnelle dans le fonctionnement psychique de Béatrice face aux enjeux relationnels. A partir des résultats dégagés pour un sujet, un point de vue nouveau est offert sur le traitement intrapsychique de la pulsion chez une peintre autodidacte. Ils seront comparés à l'ensemble de la population de créateurs autodidactes étudiée.

Mots-clés: dynamique pulsionnelle-peintre autodidacte-méthodes projectives

ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH

DRIVE DYNAMICS IN A SELF-TAUGHT PAINTER: CONTRIBUTION OF PROJECTIVE METHODS

This presentation about Beatrice, painter, comes from a thesis research work concerning a population of self-taught painters. The object of this study is to highlight the drive dynamics implied in a process of creation in a non-academic context, and in the relational modalities between the creator, his work and his audience. The methodology consists of a semi-structured clinical research interview, and the use of the projective methods of Rorschach and TAT, interpreted according to the Paris school standards. The analysis of Beatrice's interview makes it possible to account for the dynamic aspect of the sensory elements as a backing support in the process of shaping the drive in the creative work. It also highlights narcissistic relational modalities between Beatrice, her work and her audience. In projective methods, the tendency to escape relationships and conflicts, favors a drive regression towards the senses and a defensive clinging to the percept. Relational issues mobilize narcissistic defenses which don't allow an easy drive expression in secondary representations. So that, the impulsive expression is frozen and takes advantage of the subject weaknesses to emerge as a primary process. To sum up, the clinical sharpness of the projective methods reveal the vicissitudes of the drive dynamics in Beatrice's psychic when