

to validly discriminate patients and nonpatients; for the CS, it did not. The more erratic variability in R for the CS produced larger Complexity SDs that obscured these genuine differences in people. We discuss implications for research and applied practice, as well as directions for future research.

D2-4

EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN R-PAS VARIABLES AND WEIGHT-LOSS IN WOMEN SUBMITTED TO BARIATRIC SURGERY

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Objectives: The present study aimed to explore the relationship between longitudinal weight loss and personality assessed by the Rorschach (R-PAS) in women submitted to bariatric surgery. **Methods:** A sample of 22 Brazilian women with obesity eligible for bariatric surgery was evaluated during the pre-surgery preparation using the R-PAS and other measures. Participants' mean age was 39±12 years and mean initial BMI was 47.2±5.8 kg/m². Time of wait between first medical visit and surgery were at average 12±4 months, in which the patients were required to lose 10% of initial weight. Weight was measured before surgery and after 6, 12, 18, and 24 months. Proportion of BMI reduction concerning baseline BMI (WL%) was calculated. **Results:** Patients lost an average of 32% (±9%) of initial BMI after 24 months. Longer waiting time before surgery was significantly correlated with emotional reactivity, intellectualization, and poorer human representations. The WL% at six months was significantly correlated with critical contents. At 12 months, WL% was negatively associated with use of intellectualization. At 18 months, WL% was not correlated to any R-PAS variables, but BMI was significantly correlated with emotional reactivity, while negatively correlated with mental distress. After 24 months, patients that reported less body concerns had greater WL%. **Conclusions:** Evidence of this exploratory study reveals that aspects of cognitive and emotional processing assessed by the R-PAS might indicate outcomes after bariatric surgery.

Keywords: bariatric surgery, R-PAS, weight loss.

D2-5

DIFFERENTIATING HEALTHY PEOPLE TRYING TO APPEAR INSANE FROM CONTROLS AND PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA USING THE RORSCHACH PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM (R-PAS)

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Assessment of malingering is crucial in forensic settings in which individuals may be driven to lie for being adjudicated incompetent to stand trial or to reduce their criminal culpability. Moreover, failure to detect malingering places an economic burden on mental health services and correctional facilities. On the other hand, classifying an honest individual as a malingerer could undermine their ability to

receive adequate legal representation or treatment. Among performance tests, the Rorschach is one of the most widely used in clinical and forensic contexts. Therefore, we aimed at investigating the impact of malingering on the inkblot test and, specifically, on the variables indices of problems in perception and thinking. We evaluated how Rorschach scores of psychotic-like disturbances distinguish healthy individuals attempting to appear insane from patients with schizophrenia or non-clinical controls. Our sample is comprised of 20 non-clinical subjects (i.e., controls), 20 patients affected by schizophrenia, and 20 non-clinical subjects who were asked to feign schizophrenia (i.e., feigners). Each participant was administered the R-PAS via the newly developed online app. Results showed that cognitive codes associated with psychotic-like symptoms are significantly higher in the feigners group compared to genuine patients and that protocols of patients with schizophrenia have significantly higher levels of cognitive codes compared to non-clinical controls. Findings are discussed in terms of the ability of the R-PAS to distinguish between feigners and genuine schizophrenics. Finally, our results support the validity of R-PAS variables associated to schizophrenia.

Keywords: Rorschach; Malingering; Schizophrenia; R-PAS, recent developments

D3 SYMPOSIUM

PROCESSES OF CHANGE AND THEIR HAZARDS IN ADOLESCENCE

lecturer, PhD Elina Kardara¹, Lecturer Sarah Vibert¹, Docteur Pierre-Justin Chantepie¹, Docteur Maïa Guinard¹, Dr. Bengi Düşgör³, Phd Simrui Ikiz²

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Les processus de changement sont au cœur de l'adolescence et des remaniements physique et psychique impliqués par cette période. Le travail de séparation et la conquête de l'identité adulte, deux tâches que l'adolescent doit accomplir, constituent une mise à l'épreuve du fonctionnement psychique bouleversant les équilibres antérieurs. Les fragilités anciennes qui s'actualisent parfois sont susceptibles d'aboutir à des désorganisations symptomatiques plus ou moins sévères, plus ou moins transitoires, révélant, sous le sceau de la résistance et de la répétition, les impasses du travail de l'adolescence. Mais ces fragilités sont également susceptibles d'être reprises, parfois à la faveur d'un travail clinique, dans un mouvement de réorganisation aboutissant au renforcement du Moi, l'assouplissement des défenses, l'accès au travail de symbolisation et au processus de subjectivation. Les épreuves projectives (Rorschach et TAT) apparaissent particulièrement précieuses pour évaluer les ressources et les fragilités du fonctionnement psychique à cette période la vie mais également pour en saisir les potentialités de changement. Ce symposium propose d'explorer à partir de plusieurs recherches portant sur des champs cliniques variés ayant en commun le thème de l'adolescence ces processus de changement sous différents angles à l'appui de la méthodologie projective : l'évolution du fonctionnement psychique au cours de psychothérapies psychanalytiques ; l'exploration du rôle de la capacité de rêverie dans le travail psychique de fin d'adolescence ; l'étude des différentes modalités d'expression des difficultés narcissiques chez les adolescents normaux et pathologiques ; l'investigation de la fonction psychique du recours à une tentative de suicide médicamenteuse chez une jeune adolescente.

Mots-clés: Rorschach-TAT-Adolescence-Processus de changement