

REPORT

XV National Congress of the Italian Association of Psychology (AIP)

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The Fifteenth National Congress of the Italian Association of Psychology , Section of Clinical and Dynamic Psychology , held in Naples (27-29 September 2013) began with a panel discussion by presenting a comparison between the DSM -V and DSM- IV. The round table was attended by Prof. Alessandro Zennaro, Dr. Paolo Migone, Dr. Simone Cuva, Prof.ssa Gabriella Bottini.

Starting from the birth of the first DSM (1952) and tracing briefly the various differences of DSM that have followed they arrived to the presentation of the DSM -V, which were presented the key elements of differentiation with the previous. We started from the definition of the disorder of mental illness in the individual understood as a syndrome that is associated with discomfort in working and social life, no longer as a psychopathological disorder. Below have been touched other points about the characteristics of the manual. In fact, compared to previous versions , in the DSM -V, you lose the system multiaxiality, there is a restructuring of substance use disorders, were included neurocognitive disorders in reference to the dementia, was introduced specifying the distinction between sex differences and gender differences; has been revised the section on autism and personality disorders. In DSM-V definition of autism has changed in disorders of the autistic spectrum considering the merger of the areas of communication and social interaction , analyzing the socio - communicative behaviors and restricted interests and stereotyped . Regarding personality disorders , these are no longer based on the categories, but on the dimensions and traits .

The dimensions relate to the identity and self-directedness for the construction of the self , empathy and intimacy to relationships. The features are evaluated by the Big Five. They differ so six personality disorders: Antisocial, Avoidant, Narcissistic, Schizotypal, Borderline, Obsessive - Compulsive Disorder .

After the opening round table during the conference were presented posters and symposia. In both studies have been reported and several authors have carried out research on some clinical issues. Since the conference is particularly large and many of the symposia were held at the same time, not everyone could be followed for only some of which have been treated in this work.

In the symposium " Eating disorders: personality, psychopathology, and the therapeutic relationship ", was attended by the proposer A. Colli, the Discussant L. Parolin , the speakers were V. Nassini , A. Colli , D. Gentile, P. Annunzi, M. J. Hilsenroth , A. M. Speranza, L. Salerno , S. Gullo , V. Oieni , C. Di Fratello, F. La Pietra , R. Iaconopelli , G.

Lo Coco , G. Craparo , A. Schimmenti. The authors through their work , have described the relationship between the therapist and the patients and their personalities . The studies showed that exposed the personality style of the patient influence the emotional responses of the therapist, also the main characteristics of patients with DCA affecting high food problems , greater psychological distress , lack of emotion regulation . Particularly central in these patients was the subject of shame, and feeling inferior compared to the other that they cannot be adjusted from inside is externally adjusted by altering the perception of body image.

In the symposium " Current of the Rorschach test : new applications," proposers were S. Cristofanelli and L. Ferro, the discussant was L. Parolin, the speakers were F. Aschieri , S. Cristofanelli, L. Ferro, A. Zennaro , T. Brischetto Costa , F. Cauda. In the various studies proposed the Rorschach is used as a psychometric instrument: the psychological evaluation and individual in the couple relationship , to investigate the functioning of the personality in children suffering from ADHD patients , to evaluate, in a pilot study , the operation of neuronal at rest in relation to energy the brain, because the Rorschach remains one of the most used tools in the contexts of care.

In a different key the Rorschach was presented at the symposium "Rorschach : the convergence of knowledge in the diagnostic- therapeutic", here was the proponent C. Mento, the Discussant was S. Settineri , also took part in T. Sola , P. Capri , S. Mariani, R. E. Cenci, M. Quattopani, C. Allone . In this path is highlighted the projective aspect of the Rorschach as a tool to understand the workings of the mind , setting up a clinical trial . The imaginative activity stimulates the process of symbolization through the answers to the tables and the clinician grasps the activities of the organizational processes of the patient, also the link between global responses and the color is determined by the relationship between container and content. To analyze and standardize the elements from the content point of view to arrive at a description of personality in terms of psychological and pathological has been proposed "model of dynamic analysis (MAD) ." This consists of nine dimensions (depression, somatoform istericoforme, impulsiveness, identity, narcissistic, persecutory anxiety, schizophreniform) each with dimensions below. These dimensions are used to seal the Rorschach responses . He was also presented a study to investigate, in schizophrenic patients, the ability narrative, semantic, autobiographical and that could play a role in structuring or deconstruction of the self.

In the symposium "The inter-action with the Alzheimer's patient: the clinical neuropsychological relational care " , the proposer was M. Quattropani , the Discussant F. Giannone, the speakers were I. Formica, S. De Santis, D. Ruvolo, A. Giorgi, R. Lampasona, L. Lorito, F. Inzerillo, V. Giuliano, G. Tamanza, M. Gennari.

In this symposium we have studied the relationship between patients and caregivers (whether they next of kin, they both operators RSA) . Studies show that the burden of caregivers and the quality of life of both the patient and caregiver is influenced by the degree of cognitive impairment and the autonomy of the patient. From another study it was found that the musical experience forges neural structures and allows you to restore the relationship retrieving autobiographical memory .

Finally, in "Psychology of the Mafia and empirical research", the proposer was C. Giordano and the discussant F. Giannone, also participated in the work of M. Di Blasi, G. Di Falco, A. Giorgi, C. Gozzoli, R. Lampasona, C. D'Angelo, E. Coppola. From what has been discussed has shown that this phenomenon so this is always in the shade, because the mafia spreading terror make the police unable to act . The Mafia has been defined as "mafia diluted " because its ability to be there and not be there the police feel powerless. Moreover, these studies showed that during the wiretaps between the mobsters the terms

most commonly used are: candidate , concern, have, vote , shoot. The Mafia with only the word can be defeated as it emerges from a video proposed in this symposium.

In the poster session were presented several works, grouped into thematic areas : Gender issues ; Clinical Psychology and dynamics of adolescence, Parenting , Regulatory processes, health and welfare; Psychological Processes and disease; Clinical instruments for psychological assessment; Systems cohabitation and educational contexts ; Psychopathology , diagnostic and therapeutic processes ; Old and new dependencies.

Focusing particular attention on the " Gender Issues " , the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Messina presented the poster titled " Body image and sexual identity in gender identity disorder (GID): a clinical trial through the projective " of Settineri S., Liotta M., Bertino F., Vento R., Pagano Dritto I. , Cannuli E. , Spanò G., Rizzo A.. From the present study it was found that the projective methods (Rorschach and the drawing of the human figure) represent a privileged tool to understand the representations and the image of the self. In fact, the data collected show the difficulties of these subjects in the representations of sexual identity : the ego ideal is , in most cases , of the opposite sex with respect to biological , as emerged in both human responses to table III , both in degree of maturity of the content, in the drawing of the first human figure, elements difficult to detect with other psycho-diagnostic instruments since the projective methods allow the understanding of the inner world while preserving the uniqueness of the person.

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