

P125 Psychopathology and psychotherapies**A SEMINAR AS AN INSTITUTIONAL LABORATORY**

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In most industrialised countries, therapies have been given different names (e.g., Anglo-saxon community psychiatry, French institutional psychotherapy, Italian anti-psychiatry, Systemic therapies etc.). These therapies with their medical, sociological and psychoanalytical references, are neither codified methods of care nor a collection of recipes. Rather they are linked to the process of practice in the different places (psychiatric hospital, ambulatory hospital, in-town consultation, brief therapy centre etc.) This study hopes to confirm the hypothesis that a programme of introduction to group analytical work as organized by the Department of Psychiatry, University of Geneva (under Professor J. Guimon) constitutes a didactic institution and reproduces the proceedings of a therapeutic institution thus enabling the participants to take part experimentally in situations peculiar to therapeutic institutions.

Comparison based on three main axes and the organization of proceedings (material, social and functional structures) of Institutions, especially therapeutic institutions, and an educational programme including use of participant-observer, enables us to confirm this hypothesis.

P126 Psychopathology and psychotherapies**ACCENTUATED PERSONALITY AND EARLY ONSET SCHIZOPHRENIA IN ADOLESCENTS**

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Early diagnosis of schizophrenia exacerbated in puberty and adolescence by behaviour disturbances, mood instability without clinically evidence symptoms of delusions, disorganized speech, hallucinations, and catatonic traits, remains a difficult and important problem. Objective: Preliminary analyses of the efficiency of the use of psychodiagnostic techniques based on non verbal forms of behaviour for early diagnosis of schizophrenia and accentuated personality in adolescents. Methods: Analyses of non verbal forms of behaviour (fragments of videotaped conversation with a doctor), the Leonhard-Schmieschek Test, Szondi Test, Clinical-catamnesis method, methods of mathematical statistics. 25 outpatients with accentuated personality comprising male teenagers between 16 and 18 years of age and 26 inpatients with different forms of schizophrenia were examined. Results and conclusions: More than 20 non-verbal markers (mimics, gesture, pose) were revealed correlating with a show of accentuated personality and clinical symptoms. Mathematical models of "diagnostic space" formed by clinical, psychological and behavioural indicators were obtained on the basis of multifactorial discriminating analyses which clearly estimated the situation for each patient examined. It was concluded the combination of observation of non-verbal forms of behaviour and application of psychological tests are an efficient supplementary technical in multifactorial early diagnosis of schizophrenia.

P127 Psychopathology and psychotherapies**PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AIDS IN MARINE PROFESSIONS**

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Many observations by researchers show that seamen and fisherman can be subject to a series of external factors resulting in borderline mental disorders such as transitory disadaptation states, acute neurotic reactions and delayed nonpsychotic disorders. The analysis of such disorders was investigated in a group of 1800 which revealed a direct correlation of risk for development of these disorders during fishing trips and long service at sea and other factors specific to the marine professions. The results show the requirement for psychotherapeutic correction for enterprises stationed at sea, the organization of which should be worked out as individual psychotherapeutic programmes. The individual programmes may be combined with group psychotherapy in microgroups (2-3 persons) in the same profession. Those going on their first trip and those with a length of service less than two years should be treated separately. The necessity to prolong treatment while at sea developed in 15.65% of observations.

P128 Psychopathology and psychotherapies**PATIENTS' SUITABILITY FOR COGNITIVE THERAPY ASSESSMENT IN PSYCHOTHERAPY PRACTICE**

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For a number of years we have provided cognitive therapy in two public psychiatric centres for adults and the elderly. The SSCT (Suitability for Short-Term Cognitive Therapy) is a semi-structured interview administered prior to treatment to assess the appropriateness for short-term cognitive therapy. This study reports on differences between these two populations on the SSCT. Therapeutic implications are then discussed.

The sample consisted of 96 patients (62 women, 34 men) between the ages of 19 and 90, who had been referred with depressive and/or anxiety disorders. Trained rates scored the SSCT interviews before decided whether or not to accept the patient for treatment.

Results indicate significant differences between the two age groups on the SSCT global scale and for the following items: acceptance of personal responsibility for change, compatibility with the cognitive rationale, security operations, focality and chronicity. Except for the latter, the younger sample generally had the higher score.

Clinical illustrations are provided to show how case formulation can be enhanced by integrating the information gained through the use of this interview.