



قراءة سيكولوجية للمنفذ الأخير...

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نحو مدرسة عربية للعلوم النفسية

مجلة فصلية محكمة في علم النفس

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إن مشاعر القصور والذونية والوعي بالهزائم والتخيس المستمر لقوى الذات العربية و قدراتها و لنحن و لتجربتها في الوجود الراهن و في التاريخ، و ما إلى ذلك أيضا من مشاعر بالحقد إزاء القاهر الوطني و الأجنبي، و التوتر من جراء الانجرافات الكثيرة المتكاثرة، و التقصير و الفشل في التكيف مع حضارة الأقوياء في المعمورة، كلها عوامل لا تجد لها خفضا و لا تصريفا صحيا. بذلك ترتد العدوانية و العنف إلى الذات التي تنشط إلى جلال و ضحية أو إلى قاض يدين و يؤثم و يعاقب و إلى متهم يبدن و يتلقى العقاب.

إن العجز عن تدمير الصورة السيئة للذات، المتوازي مع العجز و اليأس أمام تحقيق الصورة المثالية للذات، هو شعور يرتد إلى الذات المنشطرة و السيئة التوافق و الناقصة التكيف. من هنا الانفجارات هنا و هناك، والهروب السلبي من خطر الأندثار و من خطر التفكك. إن في الحط من قيمة العرب، يأتي من العرب أنفسهم، أي في لوم الذات و تسفيلها و في إكبار العدو، إوالية تكيف سلبية تدافع بها عن أنفسنا، و نخفف من توترنا، و نستعيد التقدير الذاتي للذات. فتذوتنا في أعدائنا القواهر تصريف خلل في الاتزان، و تفريج، و توفير "صحة نفسية" هي وقتية و هامية غير إيجابية ... و من الوجهة المقابلة فعلينا التنبه إلى الخطر الآخر يتمثل في التهرب من النقائص و العدوانية و مشاعر الفشل بإسقاطها على القواهر الخارجية و على أعداء نخلقهم بأنفسنا بشكل لا واع و لأهداف لا واعية.

أ. د. علي زرعور - التحليل النفسي للذات العربية - دمار الطليعة - بيروت، لبنان

في هذا العدد

لم يكن في نيّنا إعداد ملف ثان عن سيكولوجية العنف، لكن وفرة الأبحاث التي تناولت العنف من أوجه أخرى حثّت علينا العودة للموضوع في ملف تقدم فيه قراءة سيكولوجية العنف الآخر، العنف اللا معن (الخطي، المستر، المبطن) الذي لا يبدو عنفا في ظاهره، لكنه أحيانا يكون أشد قسوة و ضراوة من العنف المعن، ففي حين يتم التعرف بيسر عن العنف المباشر ويكون بالإمكان حماية الذات منه و الإفلات من قبضه، إلا أن العنف اللا معن يتعد إدراكه إلا بعد أن يحيط بالإنسان، بعد أن يقع ضحيته، إنه عنف مبطن يطلقه صاحبه مبسما فظن أنه الخير كل الخير... استوقفنا هذا النوع من العنف الذي استهل بمقالة ليحيى الرخاوي (مصر) عن "اللعب بالوعي... و أسلحة الدمار الشامل" بين كيف أصبح من الممكن أن ندخل إلى الوعي برامج متحممة ليست بالضرورة لصالح التطور أو الوجود الأرقى أو الجمال أو الإبداع، و كيف من الممكن أيضا تخليق غرائز استهلاكية قاتلة، إقحام غرائز أيديولوجية زائفة، تجميد غرائز دينية راسخة، و حشر معلومات اغترابية مدمرة، تماما مثلما يفعل الساديون أو العابثون حين يقحمون فيروسا مهلكا في الكمبيوتر، ليخلص أن اللعب في الوعي يتم بالتشيت و التقطيع و التشويش، يتم بالخبث و الكذب و الوعود و دغدغة الغرائز منفصلة، معتمدا آليات الإغراق بالإلحاح المتماذي و التكرار المتنوع و الملاحقة و الإلهاء بالتهميش و عرض القضايا الزائفة و تقديم الحدثات الجديدة، ليكون الناتج بالنهاية المراوحة بين التبدل و العجز و الإهانة و التهميش حتى لا يعود الإنسان إنسانا أصلا، هذا إذا ما بقي على الأرض دون اقراض. و من عنف اللعب بالوعي إلى "ظاهرة العنف السياسي" في رؤية سيكولوجية من منظور مقارن يقدمها قدرتي محمد حفي (مصر) مبينا أنه أحد

يأتي العدد الخامس من المجلة الإلكترونية متأخرا عن موعد صدوره للاختلال الحاصل بين محدودية الجهد و كثافة المادة العلمية، كنا إلى حين نعتقد أننا وصلنا إلى مرحلة من التوازن نستطيع التوفيق فيها بين جهدنا و مسؤولياتنا تجاه إعداد المجلة و التحديث الدوري لبوابة الشبكة، (إلى جانب مد بريد قائمة المراسلات بأخر أخبار العلوم النفسية العربية : مؤتمرات، ندوات، دوريات، إصدارات...). لكن تبين خطأ ما كنا نعتقد تعاملنا مع واقع متحرك (دينامي) على الويب، يتطور بسرعة تفوق قدراتنا و يتطلب جهدا يفوق طاقاتنا، و بما أنه لا خيار لنا في مواصلة هذا العمل سعيا لرفع مستوى لياقة نفسية متردية و حرثا لواقع تسعيري بالدراسات و الأبحاث الميدانية، (إبرازا للخصائص المميزة لممارساتنا و رسما للملامح المدرسة العربية للعلوم النفسية). فإن مواصلة رسالتنا العلمية لا جدال فيه، خاصة بعد أن أضحت بوابة الشبكة من المصادر الأساسية للبحث على الويب في ميدان العلوم النفسية العربية، و بعد أن حظيت المجلة الإلكترونية بالتقدير الذي مكنتها تبوأ منزلة محترمة بين الدوريات النفسية العالمية. كل هذه "المكاسب" تدعونا للتمسك بما حققناه أملين تجاوزه لاحقا الأمر الذي يتطلب تكثيف إمكانيات أوفر و تعزيز الفريق العامل حفاظا على مبدأ الاستقلالية و الحيادية العلمية الذي التزمنا به، و لن يتسنى ذلك دون ولوج خدمات الاشتراكات المدفوعة و الإشهار (العلمي و الدوائي) هذا وإن تمكّنت كل من الشبكة و المجلة الصمود طيلة هذه المدة دون دعم (المعلمين و المتصفحين) فقد لا نستطيع مواصلة أداء رسالتها مستقبلا دون ذلك، إن أي مشروع مهما كانت نبل رسالته و أهدافه و مهما كان دعم مؤسسيه، إن لم يستطع في مرحلة من مراحل الاعتماد على موارده الذاتية فهو إلى زوال حتما إن أراد التمسك باستقلاليته و بالنهج العلمي الذي رسمه بعيدا على الوصاية و التبعية.

الإطار السوسولوجي المفسر لبيئة ثقافة السلاح على الطفولة العراقية. كما يعرض قاسم صالح (العراق) في قراءته لـ "صياغة ثقافة الإرهاب" لمسؤولية النظام التربوي العربي في صياغة عقولنا عودها أن "تستقبل" لأن "تجاوز" وجعل منها عقولاً لا ترى إلا الذي أمامها في خط مستقيم وإن استدارت فبتوجه من سائسها. هذا إضافة إلى أن اغتراب الفرد العربي عن سلطته نجم عنه فقدان المعنى والهدف في الحياة فصار معظم الشباب موزعا بين القديم والحديث قسم نزع إلى ماضوية سلفية وقسم إلى حداثة مغتربة ممثلاً كلاهما الاغتراب عن المجتمع والذات. ونحتم هذا الملف عن البطالة كمظهراً آخر من مظاهر عنف الاستبداد والحرب في قراءة سيكولوجية لفارس كمال نظمي (العراق) أكد فيها أن صاحب "الشهادة الأكاديمية" المعطل قسراً عن العمل هو عقل قطع نسله الفكري وعلقت نزعته الاجتماعية للتفتح بعد أن اندرجت جهوده لبناء شخصيته العلمية، مقدماً لنا تقديرات مفزعة عن نسبة البطالة في العراق والتي بلغت حسب تقديرات الأمم المتحدة نسبة 72%. كما يعرض نتائج مسح معلوماتي عن حاملي شهادات أكاديمية عاطلين عن العمل تبين من خلاله أن 80% يعانون شعور حاد بالحدق والغيظ والرغبة بالثورة إضافة إلى أخايد مأساوية لمثلث من مشاعر الاغتراب والنفور نحو الوطن. بهذه القراءات نحتم الجزء الثاني من ملف "سيكولوجية العنف" أملاً أن نكون سلطاناً من وجهة نظر اختصاصنا بعض الأضواء عن هذه الظاهرة الآخذة في الاستفحال لعلنا نساهم من موقعنا في تفكيكها والتصدي لها.

يأتي الباب الثاني للمجلة "أبحاث ومقالات" حافلاً بعدد الدراسات نستهلها ببحث لزياد بركات (فلسطين) عن "تأثير التنشيط الذاتي للذاكرة على التحصيل العلمي" لدى الطلبة باستخدام مساعدات التذكر وقادحات الذاكرة خلص فيه إلى وجود تأثير موجب ودال إحصائياً لاستخدام استراتيجية التنشيط الذاتي للذاكرة في التحصيل الدراسي لمصلحة الذين استخدموا هذه القادحات، وشاركنا كل من عبد الحائق نجم عبد الله و رعد رحيم صالح (لبنان) ببحث عن "الجوانب المعرفية لأمراض الكلى" لدى طلبة الآداب توصلوا فيها إلى تدني المعرفة بأبسط المعلومات عن هذا المرض مقترحين أن تقوم المراكز الطبية وجمعيات أصدقاء مرضى الكلى بندوات دورية تناول الأسباب، الأعراض والوقاية، و من الجزائر يقدم بشير معمريّة دراسة ميدانية عن "معوقات البحث العلمي في الجزائر" قدم فيها قراءة تحليلية لظاهرة تدني البحث الأكاديمي مقارنة بزملاء في جامعات الدول الأخرى خلص فيه إلى تحديد مجموعة من المعوقات المادية والشخصية تمثلت المادية في نقص إمكانيات النشر، غياب المراجع العلمية، عدم تشجيع البيئة الجامعية للبحث، عدم وجود علاقة بين الجامعة والمؤسسات الاجتماعية الأخرى، عدم التشجيع المادي على البحث، عدم تأمين العيش الكريم للباحث، قلة اللقاءات العلمية المتخصصة. أما الشخصية فتتمثل في التردد قبل البدء في البحث، وانخفاض الدافع، الانشغال بالالتزامات الأسرية والاجتماعية، الافتقار إلى الحزم في تنظيم الوقت، سيطرة القلق عند التفكير في القيام بالبحث، والضغوط النفسية بسبب

أنواع العنف الداخلي المتمركز حول السلطة، التمييز بالرمزية والموجه إلى الفرد بصفته الرمزية، فهو لا شخصي يتسم بالجماعية، الإثارية، والإعلانية ويصنف إلى العنف القومي، أو الاقتصادي أو الديني (متخذاً صور العنف المذهبي) إضافة إلى العنف العرقي والجماهيري التلقائي ليخلص أن هذا النوع من العنف تغذية "ثقافة العنف" التي من أبرز ملامحها: إن الآخر إما عميل مأجور أو ساذج جاهل، إنه لم يعد الحوار يجدي معه، فهو خارج على الأصول الصحيحة يريد لنا الاغتراب عن الواقع ولا يمثل إلا أقلية وأنه مهما قال أو فعل فهو يظل في جوهره كما هو مضيفاً أنه لا خلاص من آلم العنف السياسي إلا بالدعوة إلى التفرقة بين الفكر والسلوك والعنف والتعصب ومواجهة كل ما يناسبه مع رفع القيود عن الحرية الفكرية.

وفي قراءة سيكولوجية انعكاسات الحرب على الأسرة اللبنانية تعرض منى فياض (لبنان) للمتغيرات الكثيرة التي طالت وضعية المرأة والمتمثلة في: هجرة الفتيات وتهجيرهن، هدم بعض القواعد الأخلاقية ورفع المحرمات (حالات زنى المحارم والعنف الجنسي) مقدمة بعض الحالات الميدانية، لتعرض في نهاية بحثها الآثار الجانبية للاعتقال بالنسبة للزوجة والأبناء أو الأسرى (بعد الاعتقال/ بعد التحرير) مستخلصة ضرورة رفع الزيف عن صورة أنفسنا والتحلي بالصدق والشجاعة من أجل مساعدة الأجيال القادمة للعيش في جو صحي متوازن. ونحتم هذا الملف بقراءات موجزة لسيكولوجية العنف الآخر يعرض فيها يحيى الرخاوي (مصر) لـ "العنف الخفي" الذي يأخذ أشكالاً متعددة منها العنف بالإغفال (فالإنكار)، العنف بالحرمان، العنف بالترك، العنف بالافعل، العنف بالإعاقبة، والعنف من خلال البراءة الكاذبة، مؤكداً أن عكس العنف ليس التسامح أو الرقة أو اللين أو الطيبة أو البراءة، ولكن العدل، والحوار، والعدوان الإيجابي الخلاق، كما يقدم قدرتي حفني (مصر) قراءة في "صناعة الجنون" مبيّناً فيها أن التطور الذي شهدته هذه الصناعة نما مع تطور المجتمع حتى أصبحت صناعة ضخمة لها مؤسساتها الإعلامية والسمعية والفكرية، وهي تعمل من خلال إلغاء أهلية المواطنين وتحويلهم إلى رعايا لا يملكون من أمرهم شيئاً، وذلك من خلال إقناع الضحايا أنفسهم بذلك الهدف بحيث يصبح العزوف عن اتخاذ قراراتهم بأنفسهم قيمة إيجابية تحكم تصرفاتهم تلقائياً، ويصبح التساؤل عن الأسباب تهمة ينبغي نفيها والاعتذار عنها، ويؤول الأمر كله لأولي الأمر يتولون عن الجميع مهام الإعاشة والحماية كما يرون وبالشكل الذي يروق لهم وبالقدر الذي يتفق مع مصالحهم. ومن العراق يشاركنا فارس كمال نظمي بقراءة سيكولوجية عن "الاحتلال وثقافة السلاح" من خلال تحليل محتويات بعض أعداد مجلة مصورة للأطفال يصدرها الجيش الأمريكي، بين فيها كيف يتم إقناع الطفل بفكرة أن "العالم مكان عدائي" يستحق القلق والحيلة والتثبت وكيف تبث مشاعر التعصب والطائفية تحت شعار التسامح والتعددية، إضافة إلى محاولة تثقيف الطفل بأنواع الأسلحة ومصطلحاتها الأمر الذي يساهم في تنمية قيم العنف الآتية مضافاً إليها ما تراكم خلال أربعة عقود دموية، مشكلة

النفس (طنطا، مصر) وأخيراً المؤتمر الثاني للجمعية النفسية السودانية (الخرطوم) حول "علم النفس التطبيقي وثقافة السلام". كما نعرض في باب إصدارات حديثة لأربعة كتب: "مدخل إلى سيرنطيا التفكير"، "الوسواس القهري"، "مشاهد من على كرسي الطبيب النفسي" و "الخدمات النفسية على الإنترنت" لكل من سليمان جار الله (الجزائر)، محمد شريف سالم (مصر)، خليل محمد فاضل خليل (مصر) و بسام عويل (بولندا - سوريا) و في باب الدوريات الحديثة نعرض إلى ملخصات المجلة العربية للطب النفسي (الأردن) في العدد 2 المجلد 15 (نوفمبر 2004).

في باب جوائز دولية قدم تعريفًا بـ "جائزة ابن رشد للفكر الحر" التي تقدمها سنويًا مؤسسة ابن رشد (ألمانيا) لشخصيات ومؤسّسات عربية ساهمت في عملية تطوير المجتمع المدني نحو الحرية والديمقراطية والحداثة والتي تسلم في احتفالية ذكرى وفاة المفكر العربي ابن رشد الذي أظهر أهمية الفكر العقلاني والبحث العلمي والمعرفة في تطور المجتمعات قبل بداية تطور أوروبا بعدة قرون.

وفي باب قراءات الشبكة تقدم لمشروع شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية في نسخته العربية بالإضافة إلى النسخة الفرنسية التي أشرف على ترجمتها سليمان جار الله (الجزائر) آملين ترجمة هذا النص إلى الإنكليزية مع تجديد الدعوة للزملاء مشاركتنا ترجمة العديد من الأبحاث الأصلية إلى الفرنسية والإنكليزية ذلك أنه لا سبيل لإيصال فكرك إلى الآخر ما لم يتحول إنتاجك البحثي إلى لغة يفهمها فالتوقع على الذات أن يساهم إلا في تعزيز العزلة والانسحاب من عالم لا مكان فيه لمن لم يتك موقعاً له في دائرة الضوء.

بداية من هذا العدد نشر في التأسيس لباب جديد حول "مراجعة مواقع ويب" بعرض متصل لموقع "الفلسفة الإسلامية" وذلك باقتراح من نعمان الغرابية (الأردن/أمريكا)، الذي تبناه و اعتبره موقفاً و سنعمل أن يكون من الأبواب الثابتة آملين مشاركة الجميع بتقديم المواقع الهامة خاصة وأن الشبكة تعج بمواقع اختلط فيها الغث بالسمين، الأمر الذي يجعلنا في حاجة ماسة للتعرف على المواقع العلمية الرصينة التي يوثق بها و تقدم إضافة للمصنّف الباحث عن المعلومة الصحيحة.

وفي ختام هذا العدد تقدم الأبواب الثابتة "انطباعات أساتذة علم النفس عن الشبكة" و "قراءات ملخصة للأبحاث الطب نفسية" الصادرة في الثلاثية الأولى لسنة 2005 إضافة إلى تمة ترجمة بعض مصطلحات الحرف الأول من المعجم الإلكتروني للعلوم النفسية بلغاته الثلاثة العربية والفرنسية والإنكليزية.

إلى أن تلقى ...

وجود مشكلات خاصة. إضافة إلى معوقات أخرى تتعلق بـ: الشعور بعدم الجدارة، نقص الإيمان بأهمية البحث العلمي، والخوف من رفض البحث من قبل جهة النشر، مسايرة الزملاء الذين لا يمارسون البحث العلمي، التأثير بالمنطق القائل: الجزائر ليست بلدا للعلم، صعوبة الحصول على موضوع جدير بالبحث، وعدم الميل إلى ممارسة البحث العلمي. ليخلص إلى جملة من التوصيات تجاوزا للمعوقات ودعمًا لمكانة البحث العلمي في الجامعة. إن الأساتذة في الجامعات العربية يحرثون في أرض صعبة المراس ولكن الإنسان يبقى قادر بإصراره تحدي المعوقات ولا أدل على ذلك ما يقدمه لنا الزملاء العراقيين من أبحاث، وما البحث الأصيل الذي قدمه لنا كمال فارس نظمي "علم نفس الحاسوب... نحو قراءة تصنيفية" إلا دليل هذا، حيث بين في دراسته أن العلم وإن كان حياديًا في مادته النظرية، فإن النشاط العلمي (تكنولوجيا المعلومات) غير حيادي في تطبيقاته. ولذلك وجب التأكيد من منظور نفسي، على ضرورة تجنب المجتمعات النامية الانبهار بالمعلوماتية، لأن بإمكانها أن تلغي تفكير الإنسان. كما أن عليها الاستفادة إلى أقصى الحدود من هذه الثروة والثورة المعلوماتية، سعياً لتطوير إنسانيتها وانتزاع حقوقها، دون أن تنسى أن الغاية هي "المعرفة" وليست "المعلومات". ومن أمريكا يشاركنا نعمان الغرابية بمقالته عن "التعددية اللغوية في الطب النفسي والتعريب بالبلاد العربية" خلص فيها إلى أن التعدد اللغوي يحقق إنجازات عديدة أهمها المحافظة على الخصوصية الثقافية واللاحق بركب العلم في الزمن الحقيقي، إلى جانب تجنب حساسيات الانشقاقات الداخلية تجاه التعريب وحصول الطبيب النفسي على المعلومات الموقّعة مع تجنبه إضاعة المال والوقت والجهد في الترجمة إلى العربية مع التركيز أن الحاجة ملحة في ترجمة الأبحاث العربية إلى لغات أخرى. يشاركنا أخيراً في هذا الباب كل من رمضان زعوط و عبد الكريم القرش (الجزائر) بدراسة ميدانية عن "قابلية التواصل لدى الأطباء العاملين بالجزائر" مقارنة بزملائهم الفرنسيين خلصوا فيه إلى تدني كفاءة التواصل لكل من العينة الجزائرية والفرنسية مع اختلاف دال للعينة الجزائرية حسب السن وأقدمية الممارسة. ونعرض في ختام هذا الباب للملخصات بعض الأبحاث والمقالات: "المرأة المصرية والمرض النفسي"، "المرأة والإحساس بالألم"، "العلاج العائلي لمرضى الفصام"، "سيكولوجية اللعب وعلاقته بمراحل النمو" لكل من داليا مصطفى، منال القاضي، محمد أحمد النابلسي ونهلة أمين أحمد.

أما في باب جمعيات العلوم النفسية فنعرض تعريف بـ "الجمعية الدولية لأخصائيي علم النفس المسلمين" و مجلتهم "مجلة الصحة النفسية للمسلم"، وفي باب مؤتمرات تقدم برامج عدة مؤتمرات: المؤتمر المصري 21 لعلم النفس، الملتقى الدولي الخامس لوحدة الأبحاث النفس مرضية (تونس)، المؤتمر العلمي التركي الرابع لاضطرابات القلق (تونس)، مؤتمر الإرشاد في الدول العربية (مصر)، ملتقى المستجدات التصنيفية في طب نفس الطفل (تونس) والمؤتمر الدولي الأول لقسم علم

اللعب فى الوعى... و أسلحة الانقراض الشامل *

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لكلمة اللعب سحر خاص وذلالات مشوطة حسب السياق الذى ترد فيه. فى بداية كتاب "خدعة التكنولوجيا" (الذى صدرت طبعه الرخيصة هذا الصيف: مكتبة الأسرة قجة ٥٠٠٠ فاطمة نص)، ينبه المؤلف "جاك إيلول" إلى أن "العبة الحقيقة تنطوى على مخاطر، كما أن لعبة الديمقراطية تنطوى على مخاطر وكذلك لعبة التورم، كما أن تأديته هذه الألعاب مجتمعة تنطوى على مخاطر". ماذا تبقى بعد ذلك لا ينطوى على مخاطر؟ وأى نوع من المخاطر تلك التى تنطوى عليها كل تلك الألعاب، وماذا أسماها إيلول بالألعاب؟

حتى تلك المسرحية الجيدة - برغم الصوت العالى - المسماة "اللعب فى الدماغ" لم تتجسس إلا لأنها كانت تصور اللعب فى مساحة أكبر وأعمق وأشمل للعب: كانت أقرب إلى ما أريد له هذا العنوان "اللعب فى الوعى" (على خيف: خفة الدم، وخفة التأمل!) كلمة "العب" لها استعمالها الخاص فى وصف الحياة أو التكيف أو المناورة حسب السياق. فإذا استعملناها فيما يتعلق بالحياة والموت، أو ببقا النوع أو فناءه، فإن الأمر يصبح خطيرا.

ثم إن مفهوم "الوعى" أيضا هو من أكنس المفاهيم عرضة لسوء الفهم، هذا إذا جازنا أصلا من الإهمال والاختزال. فما هى الحكاية؟ إن ما يعرض له الوعى البشرى خاصة فى العقدىن الأخرىن على مستوى العالم برمنه من خلال الإعلام خاصة أصبح لعبة من أخط ما تعرضت لها البشرية عبر تاريخها. لو صح ما أمراء جليا مناديا من أن خطرا تطورا عقيق بالجنس البشرى فى طور المعاص، فإن أهم آليات النماذى فى ذلك هو أن تلك القوة المنسببة فى تقاقر هذا الخطر كل أسلحة الانقراض الشامل، تبها، وتروج لها، وتستعملها لأغراضها الخاصة، وهى لا تدرك مخاطرها التدهورية على مستوى العالم دون استثناء من يستعملها.

المسألة تتعلق خطأ تطورى جاسر يهدد الجنس البشرى برمنه، وقد استطاع بعضنا - نحن البشر - بفضل ما نتميزنا (وأمثنا) به من "وعى" أن ندرك طبيعة وحجم وسعة هذا الخطر. المصيبة أن نفس هذا الوعى الذى يمكن أن يتخذنا من خطر الانقراض هو ما يعرض الآن للبرمجة المغرضة، والشووية المنظم بألعاب الإعلام، وقهاة التريية، وسوء الدينين، وغير ذلك.

الوعى أشمل وأخطر

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ظاهرة العنف السياسي (رؤية نفسية من منظور مقارن)

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إن التعديل الدقيق لمصطلح العنف السياسي ليس بالأمر الهين. ويزداد الأمر صعوبة إذا ما حاولنا أن نلتبس تحديداً لهذا المصطلح المزاوغ في إطار علم النفس، وعلى وجه التحديد، علم النفس الاجتماعي. ولتبدأ من حيث ما يثير هذا المصطلح من معانٍ لدي المنسوع من غير الأكاديميين المتخصصين في مثل هذا الموضوع. فمفهوم المصطلح في أذهان الكثيرين ومصطلحات أخرى عديدة، منها على سبيل المثال "الطرف"، "العصب"، "الإرهاب"، "الأصولية"، "العدائية"، "الضحية"، "الاستشهاد"... إلى آخره. والأمر يتوقف في النهاية على هوية المحدث وموقفه الكوني والاجتماعي. خاصة وأن صفاتاً كالإرهاب، والعصب، والطرف، صفات تطلق عادةً على الآخر، وفادراً ما يصف لها الفرد نفسه أو جماعة. والأمر على العكس بالنسبة لصفات كالفداية، والاستشهاد، فنادراً ما يطلقها فرداً على آخر من منبر جماعة معادية. إن تعبير "الفداية" و "الإرهابي" - على سبيل المثال - غالباً ما ينكسر، لإطلاقهما على نفس الشخص في نفس الواقعة، من مصدرين مختلفين، ويمكن الفارق الوحيد في طبيعة جماعة الانتماء التي يعبر عنها كل مصدر. في حين تحل صفة كالأصولية مثلاً مكانة وسطاً بحيث يمكن أن تطلق على الذات أو على الآخر، وفقاً لرؤية المنكلم لدلالة المصطلح في السياق الاجتماعي المحيط به.

وعلى أي حال، فلنستأ بصدد العرض تفصيلاً لتعريفات كل من تلك المصطلحات، وما يثور حول تلك التعريفات من جدل لا ينهي. كما أننا لنستأ بصدد الخوض في ذلك الأمر الهائل من التفسيرات النفسية لجذور العنف أو العدوانية، وهل هي جزء أصيل من الطبيعة البشرية، وتحاول عمليات التشعير الاجتماعية، فهذه، والسيطرة عليه؟. أم أنها مكتسبة يمي يكتسبها الفرد - الذي يولد برهاً مسلماً - خلال عمليات التشعير الاجتماعية التي يتعرض لها.

ولتبدأ بمحاولة التوصل إلى تعريف أولي مبسط لمصطلح العنف: "إنه سلوكٌ ظاهر يستهدف إلحاق الضرر بالأشخاص أو الممتلكات". والمقصود بكلمة "ظاهر" هو أن العدوانية لكي تكون عنفاً ينبغي أن يتوافر لها شرط الظهور. فتمتد أنواع عديدة من العدوان يعرفها المشغولون بعلم النفس تتميز بالحفاء والكمن، مثل مختلف أنواع المرض السيكوسوماتي، وكذلك ما تقيض به أحلام النوم، وأحلام اليقظة، من صور العنف البالغ.

ووفقاً لذلك فإن العنف خاصية بشرية طبيعية، مارستها البشر ويمارسونها منذ وجدت البشرية، سواء على المستوى الفردي، أو على المستوى الجماعي. بل إن تمتد أنواعاً من العنف تعد بمثابة ضرورة حياة بالنسبة للفرد، عليه أن يمارسها دفاعاً عن حياته، إذا ما تعرضت لتهديد. بل لعلنا لا نجاوز الحقيقة إذا ما قررنا أن المجتمعات جميعها - وبدون أية استثناءات - تشجع ممارسة أنواع يعينها من العنف، ليس هذا فصعب، بل وتدين من يتعاس من أبنائها عن ممارستها، هذا العنف، موقعةً عليه أنواعاً شني من العقاب، قراوح بين التأنيب والاحتقار، إلى التوبيخ والإعدام. والامتلة على ذلك عديدة، وهي غنية عن البيان. هذا عن العنف بعامته، فماذا عن خصائص العنف السياسي على وجه التحديد؟. لعل ذلك يقتضينا تعريفاً لما قصد به مصطلح العنف السياسي:

محاولة للتعريف من منظور علم النفس

أولاً: "العنف السياسي نوعٌ من أنواع العنف الداخلي"

ثانياً : " العنف السياسي، عنفٌ يدور حول السلطة "

" العلامات

(1) الظاهرة للانتماء "

(2)

ثالثاً: " العنف السياسي عنفٌ يتميز بالرمزية "

رابعاً : " العنف السياسي عنفٌ يتميز بالجماعية " الطابع الجماعي.

() ما دام العنف السياسي موجةً أساساً إلى الفرد بصفته الرمزية

خامساً : " العنف السياسي عنفٌ يتسم بالإيثارية " عنفٌ توجهه وتحركه أفكار، ودوافع

() يتفاوت الثقل الرمزي للفرد، وفقاً لموقعه داخل الجماعة

() العنف السياسي - عنفٌ لا شخصي

(ب) العنف السياسي الاقتصادي

سادساً : " العنف السياسي يتسم بالإعلانية "

أنواع العنف السياسي

الأمر الأول

(أ) العنف السياسي القومي

الأمر الثاني

() العنف السياسي الديني

" العنف السياسي المذهبي "

"ثقافة العنف"

1- إن الآخر إما عميلٌ مأجور، أو ساذج جاهل.

2- لم يعد الحوار مع الآخر مجدياً.

3- الآخر هو الخارج على الأصول الصحيحة :

4- الآخر لا يمثل إلّا أقلية

5-

يظل في جوهره كما هو.

6- الآخر يريد لنا الاعتراب عن الواقع

7-

فكلهم أعداء.

8- ننقي صفوفنا من أولئك المتخاذلين الذين يدعون إلى حوار مع أعدائنا.

استراتيجيات مواجهة العنف السياسي : نظرة تقييمية

" العنف السياسي الديني "

" الداخلي "

جماعة دينية

إلى جماعة دينية

كالعنف العرقي

العنف السياسي الجماهيري التلقائي "

1976

العنف السياسي... صراع بين متشابهين

أولاً :

الشعار الأول : " رصاصة مقابل رصاصة، وفكرة مقابل فكرة "

ثانياً :

الشعار الثاني : " لا حدود للحرية الفكرية " :

*الندوة المصرية - الفرنسية الخامسة القاهرة 19-21 نوفمبر 1993 ، مركز البحوث و الدراسات السياسية ، جامعة القاهرة
وقدمت للمناقشة مرة أخرى في اللقاء الفكري الذي نظمته
الهيئة القبطية الإنجيلية للخدمات الاجتماعية في 4-6 سبتمبر
2002 حول "ظاهرة العنف في المجتمع المصري"

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المجلد 1 - العدد الثالث 2004



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المتغيرات التي طالت الأسرة اللبنانية وأثر الحرب

انعكاسات العنف الآخر للحرب

أ. د. منى فياض - علم النفس - لبنان

monafayad@hotmail.com

في مراجعة المفهوم التقليدي للأسرة ولدور الأمر: خلال دراستنا الجامعية وما قبل الجامعية، درسنا الأسرة في ديناميتها وفي شكلها الخاص والمعروف لها الآن، أي التاريخي والقابل للتغير كما تبين لنا لاحقاً، وكأها الشكل الوحيد الممكن لهذه الأسرة. ولكن قراءة كتاب آرييس "الطفل والحياة الأسرية في النظام القديم" وفي أعماله اللاحقة مع دويبي في موسوعة "الحياة الخاصة" (1)، تظهر بأن هذه العلاقات تتغير بحسب الحقب التاريخية وأنها ليست حقائقاً أزلية أو ثابتة.

يشير آرييس في مقدمة الجزء الأول من موسوعة الحياة الخاصة (2)، إلى أن ولادة الطفل الروماني ليست "واقعة بيولوجية" فقط. فالمولودون الجدد لا يأتون إلى العالم، أو بالأحرى لا يستقبلون فيه، إلا اعتماداً على قرار من رب الأسرة: فمع الحمل، والإجهاد، وعرض الأطفال المولودين بشكل حاد وقتل طفل العبد كانت كلها ممارسات معنوية وشرعية تماماً. وهو يشير لاحقاً إلى شعوب بعينها (المصريون، اليهود، الألمان...) أنها كانت "تربي جميع أطفالها"، ما يعني أن الأمر لم يكن يمثل البذاهة التي نعتلدها. ففي روما يختار الأب الطفل الذي يريد أن يعيش، أما الطفل غير المرغوب فيه، فيعرض في ساحة عامة، بأخذ منها من يريد أو يترك للموت. كان التعامل مع الطفل كالعامل مع الجنين الآن. كذلك يشير آرييس إلى أن الطفل يعطى منذ ولادته، إلى مرضعة، وللمرضعة وظيفة تغطي الإرضاع إلى مهمة التريية. فالطفل يبقى معها حتى البلوغ. وهذه عادة كانت شائعة في العالم العربي والرسول نفسه أرسل إلى مرضعة وترى بعيداً عن أسرته، في قبيلة تعلمه اللغة العربية النصحى كما يحب وهو بعمر سنتين ونصف السنة. على كل حال يؤكد آرييس على أن "صوت الدم" كان قليل الكلام في روما، الصوت الأعلى كان صوت الأسرة. وكان النبي (بمعنى الانتقال إلى أسرة أخرى والانتماء إليها) من الممارسات الشائعة. بينما يعلو صوت الدم الآن ويجد أن أطفالاً مثنيين يقضون مضاجع أسرهم بالنبي فخفاً عن "والديهم الحقيقيين"؛ ولدينا أمثلة حية من حالات الأطفال اللبنانيين الذين تبنتهم أسر أوروبية في عثمهم الدؤوب عن أهلهم البيولوجيين.

ويرى آرييس في نقاشه لفر ويد حول عقدة أوديب وتأويل هذا الأخير لها، ويعد أن يصف الظرف بالغة الصعوبة لحياة الأبناء في روما، أن هاجس قتل الأب وعقودته "النسبية" في روما، كان جريمة كبرى لا شك، لكنها جريمة قابلة للتفسير بشكل معقول وليست أعجوبة، فويدية. كذلك يناقش جيفري ماسون (3) فريد في هذه المسألة، في معرض دعوته إلى إعادة النظر في نظرية الإغواء التي خلى عنها فريد. وهو يرى أن رفض فريد لهذه النظرية كان بسبب تقليد مفهوم الأسرة بالذات، والذي كان مسيطراً في القرن التاسع عشر، ورفضه أن تكون العلاقات الأسرية على هذا القدر من الاخلال بحيث يعرض هذا العذر من الأطفال للاعتداء الجنسي من قبل محارمهم. فما كان منه إلا أن قام بابتكار مركب أوديب حيث اكتشف من أجل ذلك أن ميول الأطفال أنفسهم هي العدوانية تجاه أهلهم وليس العكس. أي أن فريد قام باستبدال الفعل بالميل، والحادث الواقعي بالخيالات. وقرنسيان ميول الآباء أنفسهم.

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بعض الحالات الميدانية
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نتائج على أطفال المعتقلين

نواذ التي تصدره جريدة المستقبل البيروتية، أحد أعداد ديسمبر الماضي، حيث كتبت ما يلي: المسلسل أولاً مساحة للحلم وللتسلية الرمضانية، فهل أضرت أسطورة ساندريللا بأحد؟ وهل منعت زواج الفتيات بفتيات التقين بهم في محيطهن بالرغم من حلمهن بالأمير الفارس الذي على حصانه الأبيض! ثم هي أيضاً التعبير عن تحول في المجتمعات العربية، وربما أكون متفائلة بما لا يوافق عليه الكثيرين، لكن تعدد الزوجات في طريقه إلى الزوال، أو النذرة، والتحول إلى فولكلور يمارسه من يستطيع ذلك إليه سبيلاً. لكن من سوف يستطيع ذلك بعد الآن؟ وبأي شروط؟ ألا نرى النساء من حولنا؟ ألا يتطلب تعدد الزوجات قبولهن هن أنفسهن بذلك؟ وهل تبدو نساء الحاج متولي نماذج شائعة أو قابلة للتحقيق؟ ثم كم "حاج متولي" سوف ينتج من الآن فصاعداً في مثل هذه المجتمعات التي تعاني من ضائقات ليس الانكماش الاقتصادي أقلها أهمية؟

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10. - يناقش الكاتب مسألة التسمية وعن تعبيرها على استيعاب اللغة للعلاقات الجديدة التي "في الواقع قبل أن تتغير في الرأس"، ففي حين هناك تسمية خاصة لزوج الأم وزوجة الأب في اللغة الانجليزية "stepfather, stepmother" بينما هذه التسميات غائبة عن الفرنسية. "father ou mother in law" هذا بينما نلاحظ وجودها في اللغة العربية ما يعني تنوع أنواع الأسر وعلاقات القرى في العالم العربي بسبب تعدد الزوجات وشيوع الطلاق في ممارسات تكوين الأسر في حقبة بدايات الإسلام.
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22. - لم تكن والدت تغطي وجهها (وهو التقدم الذي حصل على أيامها)، ولكنها كانت تضع ما يطفون عليه اسم "الفيثية" وهي عبارة عن غطاء من قماش أسود رقيق وشفاف.
23. - هل يمكن أن نغثر على شبيهة "سي السيد"، بطل ثلاثية نجيب محفوظ بعد الآن؟ ألا تشير نوع النقاشات العاصفة التي أثرت تجاه مسلسل الحاج متولي، وآراء النساء الغاضبة، إلى نوع التفكير الذي أصاب النساء العربيات المعاصرات؟ أنظر قراءتي للمسلسل في ملحق

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أ.د. فارس كمال نظمي - علم النفس - بغداد - العراق

العنف الخفي*

العنف هو أحد صور الإعتداء (العدوانية) على الآخر (أو الذات) بما يلحق به الأذى دون جريرة.

()

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أولا : العنف بالإغفال (فالإنكار)

نبذة: تصنيف للعنف السلبي أو العنف الخفي، ومن ذلك العنف بالإغفال بالحرام، وبالهجر، وبالإعاققة، وبالإلتصاف، وتحت ستار البراءة (التي أورد فيها قصيدة هجاء للبراءة من هذا المطلق) وفي النهاية، عن طريق الإشارة إلى العنف بالنقض والعنف المفعم والعنف المرتك للذات.

حين طلب مني أن أكذب عن العنف المعنوي ترددت في تحديد مفهوم كلمة 'المعنوي' وتصورت أن المراد هو العنف غير المادي، أي الذي يلحق الأذى بطريق غير مباشر دون إستعمال أدوات الإيذاء الملموسة، أو حتى اللفظية، لكنني وجدت هذا التعريف ليس كافياً، فتصورت أن المقصود هو العنف 'الخفي'، وأقصد به، إلحاق الأذى بقصد ظاهر أو خفي، ولكن بطريقة ملنوية لا تظهر أداة الأذى، حتى تبدو أحياناً أنها عكس ما يسمى عنفاً، لكل ذلك فضلت أن أخدث عن 'العنف الخفي'.

ليس كل عدوان عنفاً

ثانياً : العنف بالحرمان :

العدوان الإيجابي

عنفاً

()

مشروعاً

()

ثالثاً : العنف بالترك (الهجر)

(..)

رابعاً : العنف بالإعاقة :

() :

النوع الأول : هو العنف الموجه إلى الذات

()

خامساً : العنف باللافعل :

الانتحار المعنوي .

النوع الثاني : هو العنف المقحم

(..)

()

النوع الثالث : هو العنف الناتج عن التقمص بالمعتدي

()

سادساً : عنف تحت غطاء البراءة

خاتمة :

عكس العنف

العدل الحوار

العدوان الإيجابي الخلاق .

*سبق نشرها بمجلة "سطور" (تنشر بإذن المؤلف)

الأعمال المتكاملة

ترجمات يحيى الرخاوي

الناس والطريق - الموت والحنين - ذكر ما لا ينقال

أ.د. يحيى الرخاوي - مصر



Summary : www.arabpsynet.com/Books/Yahia.B1.1.htm

-1-	-6-	...
-2-		
-3-	-7-	
-4-	-8-	
-5-	9-	

أنواع أخرى أخفي :

صناعة الجنون

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القدرة على التوقع

إنها جوهر عملية التعلم و التفكير و حل
سر حياة
:

المشكلات
البشر.

"فاقدي الأهلية"

"وكيل"

إن صناعة ذلك النوع من الجنون

تستهدف القضاء على أهلية الآخر

صناع الجنون

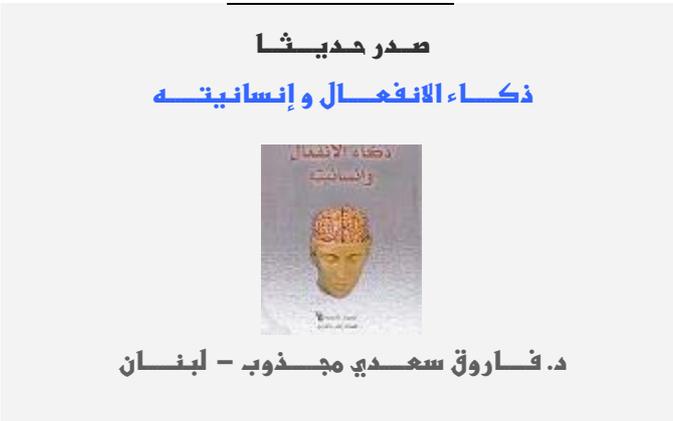
ابتلاع الآخر.

تطورت صناعة

الجنون

إلغاء أهلية

المواطنين و تحويلهم إلى رعايا لا يملكون من أمرهم شيئا



التي في مسهل دراسي لعلم النفس بمصطلح مثير هو "العصاب النرجسي" و تعرفت
من خلال دراسته ذلك الموضوع على مجموعة من التجارب أجراها علماء النفس على
فيران التجارب بهدف التعرف على مسببات اختلال الجهاز العصبي الذي تبدى مظاهره
في مجموعة مترابطة من الاضطرابات السلوكية تشمل الخوف و العزوف عن الحركة و
الهباج عند الاستشارة و العدوانية إلى آخره.

" " " " "

"

"

!!

هناك من الأفراد من يلعبون

بوعي أو بدون وعي دور صاحبنا الذي كان يجري تجاربه على الفنران.

التدمير النفسي

إشباع نزعة عارمة لديهم في التفرعن أو التآله

المقصود للآخر.

"جهاز التوقعات"

الإحتلال و ثقافة السلاح

أ.د. فارس كمال نظمي - العراق

fariskonadhmi@hotmail.com

لمن كلّ هذا الرصاص؟
لأطفال كورية البائسين
وعمال مرسيليا الجائعين
وأبناء بغداد
والآخرين
إذا ما أرادوا الخلاص

حديد ... رصاص ... رصاص ... رصاص!
بدر شاكر السياب

منذ نصف قرن تقريباً، هز السياب بلحمته "الأسلحة والأطفال" الضمير الرومانسي
لمنحج كان يظن أن قيم النحر والعدل والسلام قد أزهرت في أرضه، وصارت
وشبكة القطف وإلاكن يبدو أن هذه الأعمار الخمسين لم تكن كافية ليتعلم
أطفالنا لغة أخرى غير لغة الرصاص، بل لها كرسى كليا لتأليه آتية، بل ظاهرة اسمها
(السلاح)، غزت تدريجياً كل البيوت، ومست أغلب القضاة، واسنطنت في المشاعر
والعتول والذكريات، وأخيراً... أصبحت (لعبة) يتشبه الآباء لأطفالهم ليتصواها
وقتهم (البريء)، سواء كانت لعبة يدوية تشبه سلاحاً خفيفاً، أو برمجيات إلكترونية
يمارس فيها الطفل أعمال القتل والحرق والتجوير وإفناء الآخرين على شاشة مجسمة!
فكيف أصبحت لعب الأسلحة الهدية المضلة لدى الطفل العراقي؟ وما هي العوامل
المباشرة وغير المباشرة التي أسهمت في الترويج لهذه الظاهرة المدمرة لقيمة الطفولة؟
وما هي الميكانيزمات النفسية التي تقف خلف هذا النجاذب بين الطفل والسلاح؟

الاحتلال وتجزير العنف
"الطفل فيلسوف صغير":

2003 قيم عنف متراكمة

لهيمنة ثقافة السلاح على الطفولة العراقية.

سيكولوجيا لعب الأسلحة

() () () () ()

2004

(*)

: "إن العالم مكان

عدائي، يستحق القلق والحيطه والتجنب"

: () / / / / /

()

صياغة ثقافة الإرهاب

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ننظر نحن المعنيين بالعلوم النفسية والسلوكية إلى أنه توجد في داخل أي إنسان "منظومة قيم" هي التي تحرك سلوك الفرد، و توجيهها نحو أهداف محددة، تماماً مثلما يفعل "الدائيمو" بالسيارة. فكما أنك ترى السيارة تتحرك (و حركتها سلوك)، و لا ترى الذي حركها (الدائيمو)، و كذلك فأنك لا ترى "المنظومة القيمة" التي تحرك سلوك الفرد. و لذلك فإن اختلاف سلوك الناس (رجل الدين عن رجل السياسة، عن رجل الاقتصاد، عن المنحرف، عن الإرهابي...)، إنما يعود إلى أن شبكتها المنظومة القيمة و الثقافية الناجمة عنها، تكون مختلفة لديهم نوعياً و كمياً و قرائنياً و تقاعلياً.

- (1) الأسرة
- (2) النظام التربوي ()
- (3) السلطة ()

"الجامع"

1- يتماهى () لا شعورياً بالعنف الشامل المحيط به

()

()

"التوحد بالمعتدي"

.Identification with Aggressor

2- .. لمحاكاة أنموذج (رامبو)

)

()

()

التغيب شبه التام

لنماذج إنسانوية الطابع في البيئة العراقية.

"النمذجة" Modeling.

3- ..

()

مسارات عدوانية بديلة مصطنعة غايتها التطهير

الانفعالي الفج.

بفرضية "الإحباط-العدوان" Frustration-Aggression.

* انظر إلى مجلة (أطفال بغداد) / الأعداد (1)، (2)، (5) 2004م

طرائق و منهجية البحث في علم النفس

د. فاروق سعدي مجذوب - لبنان



Summary : www.arabpsynet.com/Books/MajzoubB1.htm

الطالب

(حتى الجامعي) تعود على الخضوع و العجز

سيكولوجية البطالة في العراق

المظهر الآخر لعنف الاستبداد و الحروب

أ.د. فارس كمال نظمي - علم النفس - العراق

fariskonadhmi@hotmail.com

صاحب الشهادة الأكاديمية المعطل قسراً عن العمل، هو عتق فُطِعَ نفسه الفكري وعطلت نزعته الاجتماعية للفتح، بعد أن أزدريت جهوده لبناء شخصيته العلمية على مدى زمني لا يقل عن عقد ونصف من الدراسة والتفكير الموضوعي، فضلاً عن الفترات الجديدة المقطعة من خزائن الدولة خلال هذه المدة التي تزيد عن عشرين عاماً. وهذا يعني ببساطة أن انتشار البطالة بين أصحاب الشهادات من فئات عمرية مختلفة في أي مجتمع، يعني إحصاءاً اعتبارياً ونفسياً لأجيال متعاقبة من خيب ذلك المجتمع، تكون قراءاً ومعتقدين. أما إذا كان هذا الإحصاء قد تراقق مع تحميل ثروات ذلك المجتمع وموارده الغزيرة على بغال الفساد والاستبداد والعمالة الشبهية، ثم سوقها وتقرضها في خزائن خارج الحدود، ليعاد شحنها من جديد على هيئة أسلحة وسلع استهلاكية تباع قسراً وطوعاً على أبناء ذلك المجتمع، فإن مفهوم (البطالة) في هذه الحالة، يفخذ مضموناً تدميراً ذا طابع قصدي، يستند على البنعية تداعيات سوسولوجية وسيكولوجية خطيرة، قد تصل إلى حد قنيت الهوية الوطنية للفرد، وتقض عقده الشاركي مع المجتمع، وحجره في زخانة الاغتراب النفسي واليأس الوجودي والعصب الفكري والعنف الدفاعي الأعمى. وللاسف، أصبح العراق أمودجاً إقليمياً وعالمياً لهذه الوظيفة التدميرية للبطالة.

(65)%

2003

(72)% (1).

2004

"التسلط"

"السلطة"

فقدان المعنى أو الهدف

"اغتراب" الفرد العربي عن سلطته

من الحياة

الاغتراب عن السلطة و المجتمع و الذات.

() حالة مأزقية.

المراجع

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- (2) تقرير مؤشرات الاقتصاد العراقي (شباط 2004م)/ وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الإنمائي / بغداد.
- (3) موقع الاستفتاءات العربية www.arabo.com / يناير 2005
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- (5) فاخنة شاكر رشيد (1994) / الحقوق الاقتصادية للأسرة العراقية في ظل الحصار / بغداد .
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- (7) قاسم حسين صالح (1994) / المكائنتان الاجتماعية والاقتصادية للمهن في المجتمع العراقي من وجهة نظر طلبة الجامعة / مجلة الآداب، العدد (42).
- (8) هاشم نعمة / هجرة العراقيين وتأثيراتها على البنية السكانية - الجزء الأول/ موقع الحوار المتمدن، العدد (941)، 2004/8/30م.
- (9) كاظم حبيب / مرجع سابق
- (10) عدنان فرح و خالدة الموماني / الحاجات الإرشادية للعاطلين عن العمل في الأردن. ()

المجلة الإلكترونية للشبكة

اقرأ في الأعداد القادمة

السيكولوجيا و حوار الحضارات

أ.د. جيمي بيشاي

الاتجاه نحو العولمة، مستويات التدبير والشعور بالانتماء

د. بشير معمريّة - الجزائر

العولمة و ... الأحداث الجارية و الطب النفسي

أ.د. يحيى الرخاوي - مصر

مستقبل ثقافة الطفل في عالم متغير

أ.د. قدري حفني - مصر

أمراض نفسية تتحدى العولمة

أ.د. محمد أحمد النابلسي - لبنان

الذكاء الوجداني (مفهوم جديد في علم النفس)

د. بشير معمريّة - الجزائر

ذكاء الانفعال و إنسانيته

د. فاروق سعدي مجذوب - لبنان

المعجم الإلكتروني للعلوم النفسية (دراسة وصفية مقارنة)

د. جمال التركي - تونس

LES DICTIONNAIRES PSYCHOLOGIQUES
CONTEMPORAINS

Etude quantitative et comparative

Traduit par Dr. Slimane Djarallah - ALGERIA

منتدى الشبكة

قراءات

عقدة ليلايت "الجانب المظلم من الأنوثة"

د. سامر جميل رضوان

www.arabpsynet.com/Archives/OP/OP.Samer.DarkFem.OP.htm

الوظيفة الجنسية من التواصل إلى التكاثر

أ.د. يحيى الرخاوي - القاهرة / مصر

www.arabpsynet.com/Archives/OP/OP.Rak.Sexual.Function.htm

الاضطرابات النفسية : مقارنة تصنيفية حديثة

أ.د. كلود كريبولت - ترجمة د. جمال التركي

www.arabpsynet.com/Archives/OP/OP.Turky.PsychoSex-Class.htm

الجنس و النفس في الحياة الإنسانية (مقدمة كتاب)

أ.د. كمال علي - العراق

www.arabpsynet.com/Archives/OP/OP.KamelSexPsy.htm

جدل العلاقة في "اسم آخر للظل" لحسني حسن

أ.د. يحيى الرخاوي - القاهرة / مصر

الجنس الفيض، الجنس الصفقة، الجنس اليأس

في "بيم نفس بشرية" لمحمد قنديل

أ.د. يحيى الرخاوي - القاهرة / مصر

تطور الهوية الجنسية - رؤية من منظور الصحة و المرض

د. أسامة عرفة

www.arabpsynet.com/Archives/VP/VP.Arafa.SexEvolution.htm

تأثير التنشيط الذاتي للذاكرة على التحصيل العلمي

دراسة تجريبية لدى الطلبة باستخدام مساعدات التذكر وقادحات الذاكرة

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ملخص الدراسة: هدفت الدراسة الحالية إلى التحقق التجريبي من تأثير استخدام استراتيجية التنشيط الذاتي للذاكرة بطريقتي مساعدات التذكر وقادحات الذاكرة في التحصيل الأكاديمي لدى الطلاب الجامعيين، استخدمت لهذا الغرض عينة بلغت (189) طالباً وطالبة مقسمين إلى مجموعتين: إحداهما تجريبية وعددها (87) طالباً وطالبة، والأخرى ضابطة وعددها (102) طالباً وطالبة، وقد أظهرت النتائج وجود تأثير موجب وخال إحصائياً لاستخدام استراتيجية التنشيط الذاتي للذاكرة بطريقتي قادحات الذاكرة في التحصيل الدراسي لمصلحة مجموعة الطلاب الذين استخدموا هذه القادحات، كما أشارت النتائج وجود تأثير موجب وخال إحصائياً لاستراتيجية تنشيط الذاكرة بطريقتي مساعدات التذكر في التحصيل الدراسي لمصلحة مجموعة الطلاب الذين استخدموا طريقتي الدراسة التامة، على الفهم والاستيعاب، بينما لم تظهر النتائج وجود أثر جوهري للتفاعل المشترك بين طريقتي مساعدات التذكر وقادحات الذاكرة في التحصيل الدراسي .

Summary : Effect of Promoting Memory Strategy On University Students Academic Achievement

Experimental Study In Used Mnemonics And Memory Triggers Methods

This study aims at investigating the effectiveness of using the self promoting memory strategy by mnemonics memory and memory triggers methods in academic achievement of university students. For achieving the aims of this study the researcher used the experimental method on sample consisted of (189) student, distributed on two groups of experimental (87 student) and control (102 student). The results showed a positive effect on student's academic achievement with a statistical significance for using promoting memory strategy by memory triggers. Also, findings indicate a positive effect on students' academic achievement with a statistical significance for using promoting memory strategy by mnemonic memory in favor of the students who used understanding and comprehension reading method . While, results didn't show any statistical significance for interaction effect between methods of memory triggers and mnemonic memory in academic achievement.

مقدمة :

(Memory)

(Hacker , 2004 ؛ Lockl & Fenandes , 2004 ؛ Miller, 2000)
 Information) . (Livingston , 2004
 (Theory
 (Excoding)

(Symbol-manipulating System)
 (Memory Stores)
 (Processes)

1.2- التنظيم (Organization) :

(Excoding)
Woolfolk , ؛ Bihler & Snowman , 1990) (Retrieval
(1993) .

1.3- التصور الذهني (Mental Visualization) :

(Interaction)
. Selective attention

1.4- المراجعة المنظمة (Revision) :

1- الذاكرة والتعلم

(Learning)

(Immediate review)

Later)

Miller ,)

(2000

1.5- التسميع الذاتي الذهني (Mental rehearsing)

(Kruger & Dunning , 1999)

؛ Andersen , etall , 2004)

(Dennis , 2002 ؛ Singhal , 2001

1.6- مساعدات (معينات) التذكر (Mnemonic) :

(Summarizing)

(Taking notes

(Serial – Processing)

(Parallel–Processing)

Woolfolk , 1993)

؛ (2000 , Oren ؛ Berliner , 1998 ؛

. (Woolfolk , 1993)

(Pog – words method) -1

(Chunking method) -2

(Loci method) -3

(Chain type method) -4

Key word method) -5

(Taking notes) -6

(Summarizing) -7

(Woolfolk,1993)

(Metacognitive)

(Promoting memory) (Metamemory

1.7- قاذحات الذاكرة (Memory Triggers)

1.1- الحفظ :

(Cognitive economy)

.(Berliner , 1998)

2.3- نظرية المجموعة (Set Theoretic) :

(Meyer , 1970)

(Setes)

) :
Particular)

،(Universal Affirmative

،(Affirmative

Suoerset)

،(Subset) :

(

(Overlap)

،(Disjoint)

2- نظريات تفسير دوام الذاكرة

2.1- نظرية مستويات التجهيز أو المعالجة في الذاكرة (Levels – of –)

Craik &)

: (Processing

(Lockhart , 1972

)

.(Schoenfeld , 1988

2.4- النظرية الكهروفسولوجية للذاكرة لبنفيلد (Penfield , 1959) :

(Pattern recognition)

(Parietal Lobe)

)

)

(Midbrain

(Hypo – thalamus

.(Wolfenden , 1995)

2.5- النظرية الجزئية الكيمياوية لعملية التذكر للعالم ماكنال)

: (Makonal

Wolfenden ,)

(1995

(D.N.A)

2.2- نظرية الذاكرة الذاتية والسيمانتية (Episodic and Semantic)

(Quillian , 1975)

: (Memory Theory

.(Corlett , 2001)

3. مشكلة الدراسة

(Network)

)

(Hierachial Network

(/)

7. التعريفات الإجرائية
7.1- تنشيط الذاكرة (Promoting memory) :
4. هدف الدراسة
4.1 :
(0.5= α)
4.2 (/)
4.3 Mnemonic : مساعداات التذكّر
(/)
7.2- القراءة أو الدراسة الخاصة Reading :
7.3- مساعداات التذكّر Mnemonic :
7.4- قادحاات الذاكرة Memory Triggers :
5. فرضيات الدراسة
5.1 : (0 .05 = α)
5.2 : (0 .05 = α)
5.3 : (0 .05 = α)
8. الدراسات السابقة
8.1- الدراسات التي تناولت العلاقة بين تنشيط الذاكرة والتحصييل الأكاديمي :
دراسة اوترو وآخرون (Otero, etall 1992)
(102)
(116)
دراسة سويسجود (Swicegood, 1994)
(118)
6. أهمية الدراسة
(Spread of activation)
(Snowman, 1990)
(Bihler &)
(Kasper, 1997)
(50)
(58)
دراسة يوب (Yeap, 1998)
(40)
(Saunders , 2002 ؛ Nuissl , 2001 ؛ Cromley , 2000)
(

- دراسة لوكل وفيرناندز (Lockl & Fernandez , 2004)
(183)
(91 92)
- دراسة بروس وروبينسون (Bruce & Robinson , 1999)
(18)
- دراسة كروكير و دانينغ (Kruger & Dunning, 1999)
(80)
- دراسة سينكهال (Singhal, 2001)
(67)
- دراسة جاما (Gama, 2002)
(110)
- دراسة راسيكة و رانجباري (Rasekh & Ranjbary , 2003)
(53)
(19 - 25)
- دراسة ميكالسكي (Michalsky, 2003)
(407)
- دراسة رايت و جاكوبس (Wright & Jacobs , 2003)
(65)
(25)
- دراسة أندرسين وآخرون (Andersen, etall, 2004)
(260)
- دراسة وايت و فريدريكسون (White & Frederiksen, 2004)
(46)
- دراسة لوكل وفيرناندز (Lockl & Fernandez , 2004)
(183)
(91 92)
- دراسة سويلير (Sweller, 1998)
(44)
- دراسة سميث (Smith, 1999)
(30)
- دراسة ميلير (Miller, 2000)
(162)
- دراسة ريتشي و فولكي (Ritchie & Volk , 2000)
(40)
(48)
- دراسة ويلش (Welsh, 2000)
(43)
- دراسة كورليت (Corlett, 2001)
(98)
- دراسة سويلير (Sweller, 1998)
(44)
- دراسة سميث (Smith, 1999)
(30)
- دراسة ميلير (Miller, 2000)
(162)
- دراسة ريتشي و فولكي (Ritchie & Volk , 2000)
(40)
(48)
- دراسة ويلش (Welsh, 2000)
(43)
- دراسة كورليت (Corlett, 2001)
(98)

	خطوات الدراسة	-9.4		
(87)	:	-9.4.1		دراسة كلني (Clay, 2003)
			(422)	
			(%23)	
	(102)		(%25)	
		25)		(%33)
				(%)
		-9.4.2		دراسة لين و ماكيجاي (Lin & Makeachie, 2003)
	:			(211)
				(0, 29)
	:			
	(97)			10. الطريقة والإجراءات
(92)				-10.4 منهج الدراسة
		-9.4.3		
	:			
استراتيجية التنشيط الذاتي	المجموعة الأولى :			
(87)				
	المجموعة الثانية :			
	(102)			10.5 عينة الدراسة
	المجموعة الثالثة :			(189)
(97) الحفظ والبصم				
	المجموعة الرابعة :			
) الفهم والاستيعاب				
	(92			(87)
		-9.4.4		
	:			(102)
	المجموعة الأولى :			
)	(47			10.6 أداة الدراسة
	المجموعة الثانية :			
)	(45			
	المجموعة الثالثة :			
(40)				
	المجموعة الرابعة :			

(/)

(57)

-9.4.5

:

(2)

" "

-9.4.6

(ن = 189)

(SPSS)

طريقة الدراسة	العدد	م. ح.	ا. م.	ق. "ت" م.	مستوى د.
طريقة الفهم	97	63.77	14.44	2.89	*0.004
طريقة البصم	92	57.26	16.55		

Two- way Analysis)

" (T-test)

(Scheffe test)

" (Variance

10. نتائج الدراسة

10.1- الفرضية الأولى : لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية ($\alpha = 0.05$) في تحصيل الطلاب في مقرر علم النفس التربوي تُعزى إلى استخدامهم أو عدم استخدامهم استراتيجيات التنشيط الذاتي للذاكرة بطريقة القدح.

م. ح. : المتوسط الحسابي
ا. م. : الانحراف المعياري
ق. "ت" م. : قيمة " ت " المحسوبة
مستوى د. : مستوى الدلالة
م. ت. : المجموعة التجريبية
م. ض. : المجموعة الضابطة

(187)

($\alpha = 0.01$)

*

10.3- الفرضية الثالثة : لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية ($\alpha = 0.05$) في تحصيل الطلاب في علم النفس التربوي تعزى لأثر التفاعل المشترك بين استراتيجيات التنشيط الذاتي للذاكرة بطريقة القدح وطريقة الدراسة الخاصة (البصم / الفهم).

(1)

" "

(ن = 189)

م. ت.	العدد	م. ح.	ا. م.	ق. "ت" م.	مستوى د.
م. ت.	87	68.57	13.99	7.22	*0.000
م. ض.	102	53.8	14.03		

م. ح. : المتوسط الحسابي
ا. م. : الانحراف المعياري
ق. "ت" م. : قيمة " ت " المحسوبة
مستوى د. : مستوى الدلالة
م. ت. : المجموعة التجريبية
م. ض. : المجموعة الضابطة

(187)

($\alpha = 0.01$)

*

($\alpha = 0.01$)

ن)

(189 =

المجموعات	العدد	م. ح.	ا. م.
مجموعة الأفراد الذين استخدموا استراتيجيات قدح الذاكرة وطريقة الفهم	40	73.32	12.38
مجموعة الأفراد الذين استخدموا استراتيجيات القدم وطريقة البصم	47	64.53	14.13
مجموعة الأفراد الذين لم يستخدموا استراتيجيات قدح وطريقة الفهم	57	57.07	11.83
مجموعة الأفراد الذين لم يستخدموا استراتيجيات قدح وطريقة البصم	45	49.67	15.57

م. ح. : المتوسط الحسابي
ا. م. : الانحراف المعياري

Two – way Analysis of)

(2 × 2 Factorial Design)

(Variance

(4)

(ن = 189)

10.2- الفرضية الثانية : لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية ($\alpha = 0.05$) في تحصيل الطلاب في مقرر علم النفس التربوي تُعزى لاستخدامهم استراتيجيات التنشيط الذاتي للذاكرة بطريقتي الدراسة الخاصة (الحفظ والبصم / الفهم والاستيعاب).

(Mnemonic)

مصدر التباين	مجموع م.	د. ح.	متوسط م.	ق. "ف" م.	مستوى د.
الفتح	11255 .57	1	11255 .57	61 .83	*0 .000
الطريقة	3048 .83	1	3048 .83	16 .75	*0 .000
التفاعل	22 .44	1	22 .44	0 .12	0 .73
الخطأ	33676 .2	185	182 .03		

(Long Term Memory)
(Organizing)
(Chaining) (Arrangement) (Classification
Loci)
(Chunking) (Coding
(Andersen,et.all , 2004)

متوسط م. : متوسط المربعات
ا. م. : الانحراف المعياري
ق. "ف" م. : قيمة " ت " المحسوبة
مستوى د. : مستوى الدلالة
د. ح. : درجات الحرية
مجموع م. : مجموع المربعات

(189 ، 1)

(0 .01 = α)

*

11. مناقشة النتائج :

(Harper , etall, 1988 ؛
Welsh, Ritchie & Volk, 2000 Miller, 2000 ؛ Sweller, 1998
Lin & Makeachie, 2003 ؛ Clay, 2003 ؛ 2000

Corlett, 2001 ؛ 1999 ,Smith :

(Yeap, 1998 ؛ Kasper, 1997)
(Gama, 2002 ؛ Kruger & Dunning, 1999 ؛ Bruce & Robinson, 1999
Wright & Jacobs, ؛ Rasekh & Ranjbary, 2003 ؛ Michalsky, 2003
(White & Frederiksen, 2004 ؛ Andersen, etall 2004 ؛ 2003

Otero,)

Lockl & Fernandez, ؛ Singhal, 2001 Swicegood, 1994 ؛ etall 1992
(2004

(Speed Reading)

(Skimming Reading)
(Main Ideas)

(Vanzile, 2003 ؛ Sinkavich, 1991)

(Howe, 1988)

(1990 , Snowman & Biehler

قراءة أكاديمية متأنية وفاعلة

(Keene ,1997)

التروي

(Information Processing Theory)

قراءة متفحصة (Reading Scanning)

استذكار (Recite) مراجعة (Review)

(Note – taking)

استخدام أساليب التدوين والتلخيص المناسبة

القراءة التحليلية الناقدة (Harper, etall 1988 ؛ Saunders,

(2002

(Ritchie & Volk, 2001)

.6

.7

)

.(Welsh, 2000

12. التوصيات

:

.1

)

.2

.(Singhal, 2001 ؛Oren, 2000

.3

(Iowa University)

(Harvard University)

.(Berliner, 1998)

(Gestalt Theory

،(Towntree, 2002)

(Thorndike)

(ConditioningTheory

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ماجستير علم نفس تربوي - جامعة اليرموك - الأردن
دكتوراة علم نفس تربوي - جامعة عين شمس - مصر
أستاذ مساعد في جامعة القدس المفتوحة منذ عام 1993 و حتى
تاريخه
إعداد عدد من الدراسات المنشورة وغير المنشورة في مجالات
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:

.(Ritchie & Volk, 2000

.1

.2

.3

.4

.5

.6

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أبحاث

بحث : عربي، انجليزي، فرنسي

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الجوانب المعرفية عن أمراض الكلى

(لدى طلبة الآداب، طبرق - ليبيا)

أ.د. عبد الخالق نجم عبد الله - د. وعد رحيم صالح : علم النفس - طبرق، ليبيا

akhaliqna@yahoo.com

الملخص:

إن أمراض الكلى من الأمراض التي لها انتشار واسع في منطقة البطان، ومع ذلك فإن ما يعرفه السكان عن هذه الأمراض لا يتناسب مع انتشارها عندهم. وعليه فقد أسهدف الباحثان التعرف على ما يأتي:

الجوانب المعرفية لدى طلبة كلية الآداب عن أمراض الكلى من حيث: أ. الأمراض المؤدية إليها. ب. الأعراض. ج. طرائق الوقاية. د. المعرفة الإجمالية. الفرق في الجوانب المعرفية لدى طلبة كلية الآداب عن أمراض الكلى (الأمراض المؤدية إليها، والأعراض، وطرائق الوقاية، والمعرفة الإجمالية) على وفق متغيرات: أ. الجنس: (ذكور، إناث).

ب. المرحلة: (الثانية، الثالثة، الرابعة).

ج. أحد ذوي الطالب مصاب بمرض كلوي: (وجود، لا يوجد).

اشتملت عينة البحث على (198) طالباً وطالبة من طلبة كلية الآداب / فرع طبرق، من المرحلة الدراسية الثانية والثالثة والرابعة.

قام الباحثان بإعداد استبيان يقيس الجوانب المعرفية لدى الطلبة عن أمراض الكلى، وهو يتكون من ثلاثة مجالات: الأسباب، والأعراض، والوقاية. وأجالي فقرات الاستبيان بصيغته النهائية (46) فقرة. وكان يتم بصديق ظاهري، وثبات قدره (0.77) باستخدام معامل ألفا للاتساق الداخلي. ويعد معالجة البيانات إحصائياً باستخدام الاختبار التائي والنسبة المئوية، جاءت أهم نتائج البحث كالآتي: إن نسبة ما يعرفه الطلبة عن أمراض الكلى هو (37.67%) وهي نسبة ضعيفة.

وباستخدام الاختبار التائي: أتضح إن كمية المعلومات التي يعرفها الطلبة عن أمراض الكلى ليست ذات دلالة معنوية.

أ. عدم وجود فرق جوهري بين معرفة الذكور ومعرفة الإناث عن أمراض الكلى (فقط الإناث أفضل من الذكور في معرفة الأعراض).

ب. عدم وجود فرق جوهري في معرفة طلبة الآداب بأمراض الكلى على وفق متغير المرحلة (فقط المرحلة الرابعة أفضل من المرحلة الثانية في معرفة الوقاية والمعرفة الإجمالية).

ج. وجود فرق جوهري بين متوسط معرفة الطلبة الذين لديهم شخصاً مصاباً بمرض كلوي ومتوسط معرفة الطلبة الذين ليس لديهم شخص مصاب ولصالح الطلبة الذين لديهم شخصاً مصاباً وفي جوانب المعرفة الأربعة.

أهمية البحث:

(10.000)
(1900)

(50)

(10 2001)

(40)

(3 - 2)

(2، 2001)

(41، 1991)

جمعية

()

أصدقاء مرضى الكلى (2001)

(70.000)

النظافة الشخصية :

()

طلب المشورة الطبية في حالات :

()

الأطفال :

البدانة :

()

الإبتعاد عن التدخين والكحوليات والمخدرات .
سلامة ونقاء مياه الشرب

ودمة عامة (Seeley

.and others , 1966

المتلازمة الكلوية.

ممارسة الرياضة بانتظام

لا تتناول أدوية بدون مشورة الطبيب .
الفحص الطبي الدوري

فشل كلوي حاد

أ.

ب.

جمعية أصدقاء مرضى الكلى في طبرق

فشل كلوي مزمن :

رعاية مرضى الفشل الكلوي

تحسين وتطوير الخدمات الطبية
حصر مرضى الكلى

إعداد نشاطات ثقافية

نشر الوعي الصحي

إقامة الندوات التثقيفية

علاج الأمراض المزمنة

()

()

(Guyton and Hall, 1997
(2001)

إعداد برنامج مسح شامل

(2001) ()
(1987) (1990) (1987)
(1990) (1971)
: تحديد مجالات الاستبيان :
1-

إقامة مركز للبحوث والدراسات العلمية

:
المجال الأول :
(8)
المجال الثاني :
(12)
المجال الثالث :
(17)

علاج الأمراض المزمنة

(261 1982)

إقامة مركز للبحوث والدراسات العلمية

2- بدائل الإجابة :

تشجيع المجتمع للتبرع بالأعضاء

(0 ، 1 ، 2)

(2001 15 - 16)

أهداف البحث :

3- صدق الاستبيان :

الجوانب المعرفية

face validity بالصدق الظاهري

2. الفرق في الجوانب المعرفية

في المجال الأول : الأمراض المؤدية

() : () : () :
() : () :
العينة :
(198)

(11)

في المجال الثاني : الأعراض

(198)

(22)

(1)

في المجال الثالث : الوقاية

(1)

(13)

(46)

4- الثبات :

معامل ألفا Alpha - Coefficient
(Allen & Yen , 1979 , PP.78-80)

1993

()

0.77

(46)

(1993)

()

المتغيرات	ثانية		ثالثة		رابعة		مجموع
	1	2	1	2	1	2	
ذكور	0	16	2	14	2	18	52
إناث	4	46	4	50	6	36	146
مجموع	4	62	6	64	8	54	198

1 - أحد ذويهم مريض بالكلية
2 - ليس لديهم مريض بالكلية

الأداة (أداة البحث) :

ب. المرحلة : (ثانية، ثالثة، رابعة)
النموذج الأول :

(28.92)	(28.93)	(51.05)
)		(35.18)
)		
(30.0)	(32.98)	
(37.88)	(55.38)	
(34.02)	(30.79)	
	(58.56)	
	(6)	(40.18)

- (6)

المرحلة الثانية n = 66			نوع المعرفة
النسبة	الكلية	التكرار	
28.92	726	210	الأمراض المؤدية
28.93	1452	420	الأعراض
51.05	858	438	الوقاية
35.18	3036	1068	المعرفة الإجمالية

المرحلة الثالثة n = 70			نوع المعرفة
النسبة	الكلية	التكرار	
32.98	770	254	الأمراض المؤدية
30.0	1540	462	الأعراض
55.38	910	504	الوقاية
37.88	3220	1220	المعرفة الإجمالية

المرحلة الرابعة n = 62			نوع المعرفة
النسبة	الكلية	التكرار	
30.79	682	210	الأمراض المؤدية
34.02	1364	464	الأعراض
58.56	806	472	الوقاية
40.18	2852	1146	المعرفة الإجمالية

النموذج الثاني :

- المرحلة الثانية والرابعة في :

1. : (2.029) (0.05)

2. : (2.174) (0.05)

(7)

(54.58) (32.50)
(4) (38.48)

- (4)

نوع المعرفة	ذكور n = 52			إناث n = 146		
	التكرار	الكلية	النسبة	التكرار	الكلية	النسبة
الأمراض المؤدية	170	572	29.72	504	1606	31.38
الأعراض	300	1144	26.22	1044	3212	32.50
الوقاية	378	676	55.92	1036	1898	54.58
المعرفة الإجمالية	848	2392	35.45	2584	6716	38.48

النموذج الثاني :

الأمراض المؤدية : (3.27) (3.13) (3.57) (3.45)

(0.616) (196)

الأعراض : (7.16) (5.77) (11.56) (9.06)

(2.598) (0.01)

الوقاية : (0.398)

المعرفة الكلية : (1.408)

(5)

- (5)

جوانب المعرفة	الجنس	م. ح.	التباين	د. حرية	ق. ت. م.	الاحتمال
أ. مؤدية		3.27	3.57	196	2.598	0.01
		3.45	3.13			
الأعراض		5.77	9.06			
		7.16	11.56			
الوقاية		7.27	8.82			
		7.10	6.25			
م. إ.		16.31	33.29			
		17.70	38.44			

م. ح. : المتوسط الحسابي

أ. مؤدية : الأمراض المؤدية

ط. وقاية : طرائق الوقاية

م. إ. : المعرفة الإجمالية

ق. ت. م. : القيمة التائية المحسوبة

د. حرية : درجات الحرية

(7) -

طلبة لديهم شخص مصاب n = 18			نوع المعرفة
النسبة	الكلية	التكرار	
38.38	198	76	الأمراض المؤدية
39.90	396	158	الأمراض
60.68	234	142	الوقاية
45.41	828	376	المعرفة الإجمالية

طلبة ليس لديهم شخص مصاب n = 180			نوع المعرفة
النسبة	النسبة	النسبة	
30.20	1980	598	الأمراض المؤدية
30.0	3960	1188	الأمراض
54.36	2340	1272	الوقاية
36.93	8280	3058	المعرفة الإجمالية

النموذج الثاني :

- الأمراض المؤدية :

(0.05)	(3.10)	(4.20)	(4.22)	(3.32)
	(2.118)			(196)

- الأعراض :

(0.01)	(2.777)
--------	---------

- الوقاية :

(2.108)	(0.05)
---------	--------

- المعرفة الإجمالية :

(2.645)	(0.01)
---------	--------

(9)

(9) -

ج. م.	أحد ذ. م.	م. ح.	التباين	د. حرية	ق. ت. م.	الاحتمال
أ. مؤدية	4.20	4.22	4.20	196	2.118	0.05
	3.10	3.32	3.10			
الأعراض	4.20	8.78	4.20	196	2.777	0.01
	11.56	6.60	11.56			
الوقاية	10.11	7.89	10.11	196	2.108	0.05
	6.55	7.07	6.55			
م. إ.	36.97	20.78	36.97	196	2.645	0.01
	36.24	16.99	36.24			

أ. مؤدية : الأمراض المؤدية / م. ح. : المعرفة الإجمالية / م. ح. : المتوسط الحسابي / ق. ت. م. : القيمة التائية المحسوبة / د. حرية : درجات الحرية / ليس ل. : ليس لديهم / أحد ذ. م. : أحد ذويهم مصاب / ج. م. : جوانب المعرفة

جوانب المعرفة	المرحلة	م. ح.	التباين	د. حرية	ق. ت. م.	الاحتمال
الأمراض المؤدية		3.18	2.86	134	1.579	
		3.63	2.67			
الأعراض		6.36	13.32	134	0.407	
		6.60	10.37			
الوقاية		6.64	10.63	134	1.136	
		7.20	6.05			
المعرفة الإجمالية		16.12	45.16	134	1.088	
		17.29	33.64			
الأمراض المؤدية		3.18	2.86	126	0.631	
		3.39	4.24			
الأعراض		6.36	13.32	126	1.862	
		7.49	9.92			
الوقاية		6.64	10.63	126	2.029	0.05
		7.61	3.65			
المعرفة الإجمالية		16.12	45.16	126	2.174	0.05
		18.52	31.92			
الأمراض المؤدية		3.63	2.67	130	0.745	
		3.39	4.24			
الأعراض		6.6	10.37	130	1.601	
		7.49	9.92			
الوقاية		7.20	6.05	130	1.059	
		7.61	3.65			
المعرفة الإجمالية		17.29	33.64	130	1.230	
		18.52	31.92			

م. ح. : المتوسط الحسابي
ق. ت. م. : القيمة التائية المحسوبة
د. حرية : درجات الحرية

ج. إصابة أحد أفراد العائلة بمرض كلوي :

()

النموذج الأول :

(38.38)	(39.90)
(60.68)	(45.41)

(30.0)	(30.20)
(36.93)	(54.36)

(8)

(8) -

مناقشة النتائج :

التوصيات

() باندوات دورية
 () ببالقاء محاضرات توعية (%50)
 ()

المقترحات

()

المصادر

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ملحق

استبيان الجوانب المعرفية لأمراض الكلى لدى طلبة الجامعة

:

" / "

(X)

:

ت	الفقرات	نعم	لست متأكدًا	لا
-				

: ذكر/ أنثى

: ثانية / نالثة / رابعة

نعم/ لا

: المجال الأول :

ت	الفقرات	نعم	لست متأكدًا	لا
1				
2				
3				
4	()			
5				
6	()			
7				
8	()			
9				
10	()			
11				

المجال الثاني :

ت	الفقرات	نعم	لست متأكدًا	لا
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7	()			
8	()			
9				
10				
11				
12	()			
13				
14				
15				
16	:			
17				
18				
19	:			
20				
21	()			
22				

المجال الثالث :

ت	الفقرات	نعم	لست متأكدًا	لا
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				

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معوقات البحث العلمي في الجزائر

دراسة ميدانية على عينة من أساتذة جامعة باتنة

د. بشير محورية - علم النفس - باتنة - الجزائر

maamria03@yahoo.fr

مقدمة: تضرر الجامعة كمؤسسة ومنظومة عناصر مادية كالبنائات والمكينات والجهيزات، وعناصر بشرية كالأساتذة والطلبة، ولكن مكانها وشهرتها ككثرة وكمؤسسته، ومنذ نشأتها الأولى، ارتبطت بمكانة أساتذتها. فمنذ تأسيس الجامعة وهي توصف كمجتمع للأساتذة أكثر منها مجتمع للطلبة أو هيكل من البنائات والجهيزات. والباحثون في شؤون الجامعة والتعليق الجامعي، يعنون الجامعة من خلال أساتذتها وعلمائها. فصارت قوة الجامعات اليوم تقاس بارتفاع أو انخفاض أداء أساتذتها وعلمائها. وللجامعة رسالة في المجتمعات المطلعة إلى الطور، فعلها تقع مسؤلية نشر الثقافة والأوان المعرفة والمساهمة في حل المشكلات التي تعترض انطلاق المجتمع نحو النمو. لافها تولى إعداد العلماء والباحثين والمفكرين في شتى أصناف المعرفة.

والجامعة هي معتل الفكر الإنساني في أرقى صورته ومسئولته، وموطن لنمو المعرفة والخبرة العلمية وتطبيقها، ومكان لشمية أمر ثروة يمتلكها أي مجتمع وهي الثروة البشرية.

وتعتبر الجامعة في كل المجتمعات محط الأظار ومعتد الآمال لكل سبل النمو والطور التي ينشدها أبناء ذلك المجتمع. والذين أسسوا الجامعة وضعوا لها ثلاث وظائف رئيسية هي: التدريس، البحث العلمي، خدمة المجتمع وتنميتها. بل هناك من يضع البحث العلمي وظيفته أساسية للجامعة أو وظيفته وحيدة. وينتول البحث العلمي إنتاج المعرفة وإثرائها وتنميتها.

والحقيقة أن البحوث العلمية تكنسب أهمية كبيرة في تطور أي مجتمع، وإكسابه مكانة رفيعة بين المجتمعات الأخرى. فأصبح العمر في العصر الحديث العنصر الفاصل بين قديم الأمر وحلها، وبين قوة الدول وضعفها، فالمعرفة هي القوة ومن أكسب المعرفة أكسب القوة. ويقدر ما تبذل الأمر في سبل البحث العلمي من جهود وأموال، يقدر ما تمكن من معطياته وتطبيقاته، ويقدر ما يكون مسؤلية قديمها وقولها، بما يعود عليها من فوائد في سبل التمكين الاقتصادي والاجتماعي والثقافي. فالعلم من أكثر ثروات الأمر فائدة.

وقد كان البحث العلمي من أهم وظائف الجامعة، وعنص أساسي وحيوي لها بصفتها مؤسسة علمية وفكرية. ويقاس دور الجامعة التياذي وسمعتها العلمية بمسؤلية الأبحاث التي تشنها. ففي المجتمعات الغربية، الفصل في الكثير من جامعاتها بين وظيفة التدريس ووظيفة البحث العلمي، من أجل التركيز على وظيفة البحث العلمي، لأن نتائجها تغذي نطاق أسوار الجامعة إلى جميع مجالات الحياة الاجتماعية.

والبحث العلمي عمل جاد وهادف وشامل، يصدى للمشكلات التي تعترض المجتمع في سيره نحو الرقي.

والأسناد الجامعي هو الذي تقع على عاتقه مهام البحث العلمي. فهو إلى جانب كونه عضوا فعلا داخل الجامعة، تدرسا وتسييرا، حيث يقضي معظم وقته في الاتصال بطلابها، والعمل معهم مباشرة كمشد أكاديمي وعلمي، فإنه يمارس البحث العلمي الذي يعتبر مطلباً أساسياً من متطلبات ترقينه ووجوده في الجامعة.

إلا أن معظم البحوث التي تنجز في الجامعة الجزائرية، التي يقومها الأساتذة الجامعيون، ليست منبثقة من استراتيجيات واضحة ومحددة، ولا تهدف إلى حل مشكلات قائمة، أو تطوّر تقنيات معينة، تتطلبها جهود الشمية. فهناك الكثير من البحوث تنجز سنوياً في جامعاتنا، ولم توثق إيجابياً في الصناعة أو الزراعة أو التربية أو الإدارة وغيرها. كما أن الأسناد في الجامعة الجزائرية، أقل ممارسة وإنتاجاً للبحث العلمي مقارنة بغيره من الأساتذة في جامعات الدول الأخرى، سواء العربية أو الغربية. فهناك من يدرسون ضمن "أساتذة الجامعة" من يوجد في منصب "معيد" منذ سنوات، وليس في ذنبه إنجاز عث للدرجة الماجستير، وهناك أيضاً من أجز غلثا حصل من خلاله على درجة الماجستير وقرر الأكفها. وهذا من أكفها بدرجة الدكتوراه واعتبرها نهاية المطاف بالنسبة لنشاطه في البحث العلمي الجامعي.

لعلنا ندرك من خلال هذه الأوضاع المختلفة التي يتواجد فيها الأسناد الجامعي الجزائري، أن هناك ظرفاً معينة أو معوقات تعترض طريق الأسناد في الجامعة الجزائرية للتقيام بالبحث العلمي بصفتها وظيفته أساسية. لذا فإن هذه البحوث يسعى إلى التعرف على هذه المعوقات، كما يدر كها الأساتذة أنفسهم، سواء كانت معوقات مادية أو غير مادية.

	أهمية البحث :	
-7		
-8		-1
-9		-2
-10		-3
3 - معوقات البحث العلمي :		
	أهداف البحث :	
الأولى هي المعوقات الشخصية		-1
		-2
الثانية هي المعوقات المادية		-3
	البحث العلمي، مهماته ومعوقاته :	
	1 - تعريف البحث العلمي :	
	" : Carter V. Good 1963	
	" (18 : 1) .	
	" : N. Polansky	
4 - معوقات البحث العلمي من خلال الدراسات السابقة :		" (19 : 1) .
	" : Francis J. Rummel 1964	
1983		" (2 : 139) .
	" : John W. Best 1983	
	" (19 : 1) .	
(797 - 796 : 5)		
1986		-1
		-2
		-3
		-4
	2 - مهمات البحث العلمي :	
(151 : 7)		
		" (3 : 14 - 15) .
1983		-1
		-2
		-3
		-4
		-5
(152 : 7)		-6

عينة البحث :

1989

79

: (1)

21	-	21		47 =
20	2	18		
6	-	6		
20	1	19		32 =
12	-	12		
79	3	76		

(1)

(2)

47	-	27	20	
32	3	20	9	
79	3	47	29	

(2)

(3)

47	4	25	12	6	
32	3	17	9	3	
79	7	42	21	9	

أ.ت.العالبي : أستاذ التعليم العالي
 أ.محاضر : أستاذ محاضر
 أ.م.م.د. : أستاذ م.م. بالدراس
 أ.مساعد : أستاذ مساعد
 الم.ج. : المجموع

(3)

42.64 : -1
 44.13 : -2
 43.42 : -3
 5.21
 5.56
 5.49

أداة البحث :

26

48

22

مشكلة البحث :

-1

-2

-3

فرضا البحث :

الفرض الأول :

الفرض الثاني :

2			
	+	+	
3.76	8	13	5
*6	6	6	15
2.88	5	12	10
0.66	7	10	10
*8.21	13	12	2
2.65	7	7	13
***20.61	2	5	20
0.88	11	9	7
*8.65	14	11	2
***13.54	18	5	4
0.88	11	9	7
***20.61	20	5	2
**12.04	15	11	1
1.55	11	10	6

- 1 - عدم توفر الوسائل المساعدة على البحث.
- 3 - عدم توفر اعتمادات مالية لإنجاز البحث.
- 7 - الانشغال بأعمال أخرى لتحسين الدخل.
- 9 - غياب المراجع العلمية الحديثة.
- 11 - صعوبة التطبيق الميداني لنتائج البحوث.
- 13 - تعقيد الإجراءات الخاصة بالبحوث الميدانية.
- 15 - عدم التفرغ للبحث بسبب كثرة الأعمال الإدارية.
- 17 - عدم التفرغ للبحث لكثرة الأعمال البيداغوجية.
- 19 - نظرة المجتمع السلبية للبحث العلمي.
- 21 - البيئة الجامعية غير مشجعة على البحث.
- 22 - غياب الحرية الأكاديمية
- 24 - نقص الخبرة بمنهجية البحث العلمي.
- 26 - غياب التنافس العلمي في الجامعة.
- 28 - عدم وجود علاقة بين الجامعة والمؤسسات الأخرى.
- 30 - عدم التشجيع المادي على البحث.
- 32 - عدم وجود هيئة جامعية متخصصة في البحث
- 34 - عدم تأمين العيش الكريم للباحث.
- 36 - قلة اللقاءات العلمية المتخصصة.
- 38 - عدم وضوح الرؤية لأولويات البحث في المجتمع

0.01	** 0.001	***
	0.05	*
2	(4)	

(+)
: 36, 34, 30, 28, 21, 9, 5, 0.36

()
: 24, 15 :

: 38, 32, 26, 22, 19, 17, 13, 11, 7, 3, 1, 0.38

ثانيا : نتائج المعوقات الشخصية لأساتذة كليات العلوم الإنسانية :
(5)

الشروط السيكومترية لأداة البحث :

1-	10	38	20	18
2-	27			
1.	0.814 :			
2.	0.783 :			
3.	0.751 :			

الأسلوب الإحصائي المستخدم :

(4 : 172)

() :

عرض نتائج البحث ومناقشتها

أولا : نتائج المعوقات المادية لأساتذة كليات العلوم الإنسانية :
(4)

2			
	+	+	
4.65	14	8	5
4.65	14	5	8
***31	22	2	1
2	6	12	9
**12.66	17	8	2
0.3	8	8	10

()

: 6، 8، 16، 20، 23، 29،

.37

: 12، 18، 31، 33، 35.

ثالثا : نتائج المعوقات المادية لأساتذة كليات العلوم التجريبية :

2

(6)

2			
	+	+	
***18.26	17	07	00
***19.14	16	5	00
2.68	9	10	4
0.25	8	7	9
**10.75	14	9	1
**10.75	15	7	2
4.13	12	11	00
3.25	7	12	5
***15.75	5	17	2
0.08	8	8	7
*6.25	13	8	3
0.08	7	8	7
*7.75	3	7	14
*6.34	10	11	2
**9.47	14	7	2
***28.45	19	3	00
2.42	11	7	5
***21.48	18	4	1
*6.86	12	9	2
5.56	13	5	5

- 1 - عدم توفر الوسائل المساعدة على البحث
- 3 - عدم توفر اعتمادات مالية لإنجاز البحث
- 7 - الانشغال بأعمال أخرى لتحسين الدخل
- 9 - غياب المراجع العلمية الحديثة
- 11 - صعوبة التطبيق الميداني لنتائج البحوث
- 13 - تعقيد الإجراءات الخاصة بالبحوث الميدانية
- 15 - عدم التفريغ للبحث بسبب كثرة الأعمال الإدارية
- 17 - عدم التفريغ للبحث لكثرة الأعمال البيداغوجية
- 19 - نظرة المجتمع السلبية للبحث العلمي
- 21 - البيئة الجامعية غير مشجعة على البحث
- 22 - غياب الحرية الأكاديمية
- 24 - نقص الخبرة بمنهجية البحث العلمي
- 26 - غياب التنافس العلمي في الجامعة
- 28 - عدم وجود علاقة بين الجامعة والمؤسسات الأخرى
- 30 - عدم التشجيع المادي على البحث
- 32 - عدم وجود هيئات جامعية متخصصة في البحث

2			
	+	+	
2 - التردد قبل ب. ب.	1	17	9
4 - انخفاض د.ش.ب.ع.	4	18	4
6 - الشعور ع. ج. إ. ب.	1	8	18
8 - نقص الإيمان أ.ب.ع.	5	7	15
10 - الانشغال أ. أ. أ.	4	19	4
12 - نقص ق. م. ب.	4	14	9
14 - الافتقار ح. ت. و.	4	16	6
16 - الخوف ر. البحث	2	8	17
18 - توتر ن. بسبب أ. أ.	1	14	7
20 - مسابرة ز. ي. ب.	1	8	18
23 - التأثر م. القائل	2	3	22
25 - سيطرة ق.ت.ق.ب.	3	14	10
27 - الضغوط ن. و. م.خ.	6	15	6
29 - صعوبة ح. م. ج.ب.	2	11	13
31 - الإحباط ض. أ. م.	11	12	4
33 - سيطرة أ. غير ع.	9	11	7
35 - شعوري ب. ج. م.	9	7	11
37 - عدم م. م. ب. ع.	3	7	17

- 2 - التردد قبل البدء في البحث.
- 4 - انخفاض الدافع الشخصي للبحث العلمي.
- 6 - الشعور بعدم الجدارة لإنجاز البحث.
- 8 - نقص الإيمان بأهمية البحث العلمي.
- 10 - الانشغال بالالتزامات الأسرية والاجتماعية.
- 12 - نقص القدرة على مواصلة البحث إلى نهايته.
- 14 - الافتقار إلى الحزم في تنظيم الوقت
- 16 - الخوف من رفض البحث من قبل جهة النشر
- 18 - التوتر النفسي بسبب الأوضاع الاجتماعية
- 20 - مسابرة الزملاء الذين لا يمارسون البحث
- 23 - التأثر بالمنطوق القائل : الجزائر ليست بلد العلم
- 25 - سيطرة القلق عند التفكير في القيام بالبحث
- 27 - الضغوط النفسية بسبب وجود مشكلات خاصة
- 29 - صعوبة الحصول على موضوع جدير بالبحث.
- 31 - الإحباط لضعف استجابة المجتمع لنتائج البحث.
- 33 - سيطرة الاهتمامات غير العلمية.
- 35 - شعوري بأن الباحث الجاد منبوذ في الجامعة.
- 37 - عدم الميل إلى ممارسة البحث العلمي.

*** 0.001 ** 0.01 * 0.05

2 (5)

+)

(

: 2، 4، 10، 14، 25، 27.

2	التكرارات			ت.علمي	العبارات
	كثيرا + دائما	أحيانا +وسطا	لا		
0.30	5	7	15	ع.إ.	8
	3	7	13	ع.ت.	
2.17	4	19	4	ع.إ.	10
	6	12	6	ع.ت.	
0.96	4	14	9	ع.إ.	12
	6	12	6	ع.ت.	
0.63	4	16	6	ع.إ.	14
	3	13	8	ع.ت.	
0.03	2	8	17	ع.إ.	16
	2	7	14	ع.ت.	
3.75	6	14	7	ع.إ.	18
	16	12	2	ع.ت.	
1.61	1	8	18	ع.إ.	20
	3	8	13	ع.ت.	
4.94	2	3	22	ع.إ.	23
	1	9	14	ع.ت.	
1.74	3	14	10	ع.إ.	25
	1	9	12	ع.ت.	
0.25	6	15	6	ع.إ.	27
	5	15	4	ع.ت.	
2.33	2	11	13	ع.إ.	29
	5	10	8	ع.ت.	
2.17	11	12	4	ع.إ.	31
	9	6	7	ع.ت.	
0.52	9	11	7	ع.إ.	33
	6	10	8	ع.ت.	
1.19	9	7	11	ع.إ.	35
	10	7	6	ع.ت.	
1.15	3	7	17	ع.إ.	37
	4	8	11	ع.ت.	

ع.إ. : علوم إنسانية
ع.ت. : علوم تجريبية
ت.علمي : التخصص العلمي

(9)

2
+) : 4
(

مناقشة نتائج البحث

الفرض الأول :

1 - المعوقات المادية :

(6, 4)

(4 :)

: (+)

2	التكرارات			ت.علمي	العبارات
	كثيرا + دائما	أحيانا +وسطا	لا		
1.34	7	7	13	ع.إ.	22
	7	8	7	ع.ت.	
1.39	2	5	20	ع.إ.	24
	3	7	14	ع.ت.	
2.71	11	9	7	ع.إ.	26
	10	11	2	ع.ت.	
0.54	14	11	2	ع.إ.	28
	14	7	2	ع.ت.	
*7.98	18	5	4	ع.إ.	30
	19	3	00	ع.ت.	
7.98	18	5	4	ع.إ.	32
	11	9	00	ع.ت.	
0.5	20	5	2	ع.إ.	34
	18	4	1	ع.ت.	
0.97	15	11	1	ع.إ.	36
	12	9	2	ع.ت.	
1.59	11	10	6	ع.إ.	38
	13	5	5	ع.ت.	

ع.إ. : علوم إنسانية
ع.ت. : علوم تجريبية
ت.علمي : التخصص العلمي

0.01

** 0.001

0.05

*

2

(8)

3
5
(+)
11
(+)
30
32
(

ثانيا : نتائج الفروق بين أساتذة العلوم الإنسانية والعلوم التجريبية
في المعوقات الشخصية :

2

(9)

2	التكرارات			ت.علمي	العبارات
	كثيرا + دائما	أحيانا +وسطا	لا		
4.85	1	12	9	ع.إ.	2
	6	12	6	ع.ت.	
*7.22	4	18	4	ع.إ.	4
	7	9	8	ع.ت.	
3.84	1	8	18	ع.إ.	6
	5	5	13	ع.ت.	

()

()

(6 :) (+)

(7 :) (+)

() (+)

% 66.67

()

()

% 29 :

1986

1983

1991

.986 1990 1989

الفرض الثاني :

أولا : المعوقات المادية : (8)

2 - المعوقات الشخصية : (7,5)

(5 :)

الباحث

دائما	كثيرا	وسطا	أحيانا	لا	العبارات
....	1 - عدم توفر الوسائل المساعدة على البحث
....	2 - التردد قبل البدء في البحث.
....	3 - عدم توفر اعتمادات مالية لإنجاز البحث.
....	4 - انخفاض الدافع الشخصي لإجراء البحث
....	5 - نقص إمكانات النشر.
....	6 - الشعور بعدم الجدارة لإنجاز البحث.
....	7 - الانشغال بأعمال أخرى لتحسين الدخل.
....	8 - نقص الإيمان بأهمية البحث.
....	9 - غياب المراجع العلمية الحديثة في المكتبات الجامعية.
....	10 - الانشغال بالالتزامات الأسرية والاجتماعية.
....	11 - صعوبة التطبيق الميداني لنتائج البحوث.
....	12 - نقص القدرة على مواصلة البحث إلى نهايته.
....	13 - تعقيد الإجراءات الخاصة بالبحوث الميدانية.
....	14 - الفقر إلى الحزم في تنظيم الوقت.
....	15 - عدم التفرغ للبحث بسبب كثرة الأعمال الإدارية.
....	16 - الخوف من رفض البحث من قبل جهة النشر.
....	17 - عدم التفرغ لبحث بسبب كثرة الأعمال البيداغوجية.
....	18 - التوتر النفسي بسبب الأوضاع الاجتماعية.
....	19 - نظرة المجتمع السلبية للبحث العلمي.
....	20 - مسايرة الزملاء الذين لا يمارسون البحث.
....	21 - البيئة الجامعية غير مشجعة على البحث
....	22 - غياب الحرية الأكاديمية.
....	23 - التأثر بالمنطوق القائل : الجزائر ليست بلد العلم.
....	24 - نقص الخبرة بمنهجية البحث.
....	25 - سيطرة القلق عند التفكير في القيام بالبحث.
....	26 - غياب التنافس العلمي في الجامعة.
....	27 - الضغوط النفسية بسبب وجود مشكلات خاصة.
....	28 - عدم وجود علاقة بين الجامعة والمؤسسات الاجتماعية الأخرى.
....	29 - صعوبة الحصول على موضوع جدير بالبحث.
....	30 - عدم التشجيع المادي على البحث.
....	31 - الإحباط بسبب ضعف استجابة المجتمع لنتائج البحوث العلمية.
....	32 - عدم وجود هيئات جامعية متخصصة في البحث.
....	33 - سيطرة الاهتمامات غير العلمية.
....	34 - عدم تأمين العيش الكريم للباحث.
....	35 - شعوري بأن الباحث الجاد منبوذ في الجامعة.
....	36 - قلة اللقاءات العلمية المتخصصة.
....	37 - عدم الميل إلى ممارسة البحث العلمي.
....	38 - عدم وضوح الرؤية لأولويات البحث في المجتمع.

.....
.....
.....
.....

علم نفس الحاسوب ... نحو قراءة تصنيفية (بحث نظري)

تصنيف ابتدائي لحقول علم نفس الحاسوب

أ.د. فارس كمال نظمي - علم النفس - بغداد، العراق

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الملخص: تشهد الحياة البشرية اليوم اضمحلال العلاقات الاجتماعية، واخذت الآ في زمنها وضغطاً متزايداً على حياة كل إنسان. فالعلم يسير بسرعة جنونية ومصطحباً معه تكنولوجيا سريعة ما تلبث أن تضع كل يوم ما هو جديد وأكثر عملية لحياة مستقبلية تبعد كل البعد عن الاسترخاء ولو للحظات قليلة. ولكن لا بد من التمييز بين العلم ونشاط العلم. فغالباً ما يحدث خلط بين مكشفات العلم التي هي حيادية، ونشاط العلم الذي هو غير حيادي. فالتكنولوجيا المنبثقة عن العلم والمنداخلتة معه، هي قبل كل شيء نتاج إنساني اجتماعي، ولا يمكن أن يكون لها استقلال ذاتي عن نوع الأبنية المجتمعية المحيطة بها. فنوع المجتمع الذي يظهر فيه هذا العلم هو الذي يحدد ما إذا كان هذا العلم سيسير في اتجاه عدواني أم في اتجاه يستهدف إسعاد الإنسان. فلا يمكن إذن الجزم بأن التكنولوجيا تمتلك في ماهيتها خاصية إحداث الاختلال النفسي الحتمي في الإنسان، بل إن الأمر يتعلق أكثر بالكيفية التي ينورها توظيف هذه التكنولوجيا تبعاً لأنماط العلاقات السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية والأخلاقية السائدة. ولذلك كان من المتوقع أن يبرز المجتمع البشري (الذي يسوده في الوقت الحاضر نمط العلاقات الالأسمالية القائمة على الاستغلال) أشكالاً جديدة من الضغوط النفسية على الإنسان لم يعرفها في العصور السابقة، تلك هي شعوره بالإفكالك النفسي أمام سيول ثورة المعلومات التي تقوى في سرعتها قوتها وتطورها قدرته جهازاً نفسي على التكيف إنمراكياً وفعالياً مع هذا الكم الهائل من منبهات، عليه أن يتعامل معها ليظل متصلاً بكب الحضارة. ومن هنا توجب على علم النفس عتقوله المتنوعة أن يشجع ممارسة دور الإنسان البناء في التعامل مع الواقع التي أتى بها التطور التكنولوجي، لصالح تعزيز المضامين الإيجابية لهذا التطور، والتخفيف من مضامينه السلبية في الحياة النفسية للبش، إذ باش "علم نفس الحاسوب" دراساته في الغرب منذ سبعينات القرن الماضي، مراكماً كما عرفياً ثرياً في هذا الميدان. أما المجتمعات النامية فما تزال تفتقر بشكل نسبي أو مطلق لوجود هذا الحقل المعرفي، لأسباب تتعلق بتغلغلها التكنولوجي والعلمي. ونظراً للتطور الملحوظ الذي شهدته المجتمع العراقي في السنوات الأخيرة في استخدام الحواسيب وشبكات المعلومات، تبرز الحاجة إلى المباشرة السريعة بثمينة ثقافية نفسية تلازم عملية التطور هذه، وتصورها قدر الإمكان من التأثيرات السلبية التي يمكن أن تجر عنها. ولعل البحث النظري الحالي يمكن أن يعد مرانداً في هذا المضمار على مستوى دراسات علم النفس في العراق، من خلال مراجعته للأدبيات السابقة المتخصصة في سيكولوجية استخدام تكنولوجيا المعلومات، ومحاولة تويدب المفاهيم والمتغيرات والمفاتيح والدراسات الواردة فيها مسهلاً: اقترح تصنيف ابتدائي للحقول المتنوعة التي تفرع عن علم نفس الحاسوب، إذ يمكن لهذا التصنيف أن يكون نواة أكاديمية قابلة للتعديل والتطوير، كما يمكن أن يصبح نقطة انطلاق للقيام لاحقاً بدراسات ميدانية للظواهر الواردة فيه، ضمن التخصصات النفسية الفرعية ذات الصلة. وتحدد مساحته هذا البحث بما تمّت مراجعته من أدبيات نفسية عربية وأجنبية متخصصة بمفاهيم البحث، قراحت تواريد إصدارها بين العامين (1977-2001) م.

وقد توصل إلى هذا التصنيف الابتدائي، على أساس ثلاثة حقول في علم النفس، هي: (1) الدراسات السريرية والإرشادية، (2) الدراسات النفسية الاجتماعية، (3) دراسات الشخصية؛ بعد أن صنف كل حقل منها إلى ثلاثة مباحث، هي: (أ) مفاهيم / (ب) أدوات قياس / (ج) أمثلة للدراسات. وبناء على مضامين هذا التصنيف الابتدائي، فضلاً عما ترقناوله ومناقشناه من نظريات وأفكار، جرى التوصل إلى توصية نظرية أساسية، وعدد من التوصيات الإجرائية، من بينها: توجيه طلبية الدراسات العليا في أقسام علم النفس للاهتمام بعلم نفس الحاسوب سواء في مؤتمرات أثناء السنة التحضيرية أو في رسائلهم وأطامتهم.

الفصل الأول: مدخلات البحث

1.1 أهمية البحث

1.1.1 بعض المضامين النفسية الاجتماعية للتطور

التكنولوجي

Technology (*)

. (1977 ، 176 ، 188).

" (1979-1900) Erich Fromm " (1980 135))
 " (1972 198))
 2000 'Rosen & Weil 1999 (38 1984)
 Alvin Toffler

(10 p, 2001 'Rosen & Weil)

1.1.2 ضرورات البحث الحالي :

Future Shock "صدمة المستقبل" Toffler

() (1)

(1986 38-36)

: هل إن هذا الاختلال النفسي الاجتماعي الذي يشهده عالم اليوم هو نتاج حتمي للتطور التكنولوجي؟ أم إنه نتاج للأسلوب الرأسمالي الذي يوظف تلك التكنولوجيا لتكديس أرباحه، ولو على حساب استنزاف الطاقة النفسية للإنسان؟

(2)

مكتشفات العلم

حيادية نشاط العلم غير حيادي (1989) (100)

)

(

(1977 188)

(3)

(العوامل النفسية الضاغطة التي تعرقل تقبل الأفراد لاستخدام الحاسوب

)

بالإنهاك النفسي

(التأثيرات المعرفية والانفعالية السلبية

(التأثيرات الإيجابية

مخاطر المعلوماتية : Breen 1997 " Information : Knowledge
 :
 (Postmodern world ما بعد الحديث)
 ()

(مبدأ الفروق الفردية في التعامل مع الحاسوب

(1997, Breen)

(الهندسة البشرية

"علم النفس الحاسوب" Computer Psychology

• "الضغط التكنولوجي" :
"الاتجاهات نحو الحاسوب" "الأنماط النفسية" "فاعلية الذات"

2- الفصل الثاني : مخرجات البحث

2.1 - تصنيف ابتدائي مقترح لحقول دراسات علم نفس الحاسوب

2.1.1 - حقل الدراسات السريرية والارشادية

()
Traumatic

. (1-2 . pp ، 1996 Rusell)

(أ) مفاهيم:

• الضغط التكنولوجي Technostress

: Brod 1948

.(Brod,1948) "

Struggle -
over identification -
(Brod, 1984)
Brod 1984
anxiety
headache irritability :
resistance nightmares
(Brod, 1984) outright rejection

»

: «
Technophobia -
Computer phobia -
Computer Anxiety -
Computer press -
Cyberphobia -
Negative Computer -
Attitudes -
(Hudiburg, 1999 Computer Aversion -
p1)

1.2- هدف البحث

()
تأسيس ثقافة نفسية
مختصة بسلوك التعامل مع الحاسوب :
"تصنيف ابتدائي
للحقول المتنوعة التي تتفرع عن علم نفس الحاسوب".

1.3- حدود البحث

(2001-1977)

1.4- مصطلحات البحث

• 1.4.1 تصنيف Classification "التصنيف"

" :
" :
" :
(64 1982)

• 1.4.2 علم نفس الحاسوب Computer Psychology

- General • مقياس الاتجاهات العامة نحو الحواسيب
Attitudes Towards Computers (GATCS-C)
Sears & Rosen & Weil 1985, 1988 :
(20) ©
- (5)
(22)
(Sears etal, 1985-1988)
- مسح الأفكار الناجمة عن التعامل مع الحاسوب
Computer Thoughts Survey (CTS-C)
Weil & Rosen 1988 :
(20) ©
- (5)
(22)
(Weil & Rosen, 1988)
- () امثل لدراسات
Ahl 1975 -
(Ahl, 1975)
- Shaw 1984 -
(Shaw, 1984)
- Cohen -
1983-1984
(Cohen, 1983-1984)
- 2.1.2 - **حقل دراسات الشخصية**
- () مفاهيم :
• **Psychological Types** الأنماط النفسية
Jung 1923
Mental Functions (4)
- () Sensing " "
() Intuition " "
() Thinking " "
() Feeling " "
- (Landry etal, 1996, p3)
- () مفاهيم :
• **Computer Attitudes** الاتجاهات نحو الحاسوب
evaluative disposition " Varank 2001
(Varank 2001) "
- () ادوات قياس :
• **Computer Attitude scale(CAS)** مقياس الاتجاهات نحو الحاسوب
Loyd & Gressard 1985 :
(Loyd & Gressard, 1985) .
- (ب) أدوات قياس :
• **Computer Hassles Scale** مقياس المشاحنات مع الحاسوب
Hudiburg 1995 :
(Hudiburg 1995)
- **Computer Anxiety Test** اختبار قلق الحاسوب
Simonson etal, 1987 :
(Simonson etal, 1987)
- **Computer Anxiety Rating Scale [CARS-C]** مقياس تقدير قلق الحاسوب
Rosen etal, 1985, 1988 :
(5) (20)
(Rosen (22) ©
(etal, 1985, 1988)
- () أمثلة لدراسات :
Applebaum & Primmer 1990 -
(Applebanm & Primmer 1990)
- Arnetz & Berg 1993 -
" " Adernaline " "
(Muter etal, 1993)
- Emurian
1991;1993
(Hudiburg, 1999, pp2-3)
- Hudiburg 1995 -
(Hudiburg, 1995)
- 2.1.2 - **حقل الدراسات النفسية الاجتماعية**
- (Landry etal, 1996, p3)
- () مفاهيم :
• **Computer Attitudes** الاتجاهات نحو الحاسوب
evaluative disposition " Varank 2001
(Varank 2001) "
- () ادوات قياس :
• **Computer Attitude scale(CAS)** مقياس الاتجاهات نحو الحاسوب
Loyd & Gressard 1985 :
(Loyd & Gressard, 1985) .
- Landry etal, 1996 1996

المفاهيم المدروسة

* الضغط التكنولوجي / Technostress
* قلق الحاسوب / Computer Anxiety
* رهاب الحاسوب / Computer Phobia

أدوات قياس

*Computer Hassles Scale (Hudiburg, 1995)
* Computer Anxiety Rating Scale (Rosen et al., 1985, 1988)

الدراسات النفسية الاجتماعية

* المفاهيم المدروسة
* الاتجاهات نحو الحاسوب / Computer Attitude

أدوات قياس

* General Attitudes Toward Computers (Sears et al., 1985, 1988)
دراسات الشخصية

المفاهيم المدروسة

* الأنماط النفسية / Psychological Types
* الأساليب المعرفية / Cognitive Styles
* فاعلية الذات / Self-Efficacy

أدوات قياس

* Microcomputer Utilization in Teaching Efficacy Belief Instrument (Enochs et al., 1993)

الفصل الثالث : توصيات

3.1- توصية نظرية :

الغاية في النهاية هي "المعرفة"

وليس "المعلومات".

3.2- توصيات إجرائية :

(1)

"علم نفس استخدام الحاسوب"

(2)

(3)

(4)

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Cognitive

(Landry et al, 1996, p4) Styles

• فاعلية الذات Self-Efficacy

Social

Bandura Cognitive Theory

" : Perceived Self-Efficacy "

"

. (Bandura, 1997, p3)

" "

)

(Hill

،(Bandura 1986)

.etal, 1987) .(Harrison et al, 1997)

(ب) أدوات قياس :

• مقياس الاعتقاد بفاعلية التدريس باستخدام الحاسوب الصغير
Microcomputer Utilization Teaching Efficacy Beliefs Instrument (MUTEBI)

Enocks & Riggs & Ellis 1993 :

Enochs et al,)

(1993).

• مقياس الاعتقادات بفاعلية الذات في استخدام الحاسوب Self- efficacy Beliefs for Computer Use Instrument

Kinzie & Delcourt & Powers 1994 :

(Kinzie et al, 1994).

(ج) أمثلة لدراسات :

Mckenny & Keen 1984

Mckenny & Keen)

(1984).

Hill et al, 1987

Hill et al,)

(1987).

Landry et al, 1996

- Jung

(Landry et al, 1996, p8

Harrison et al, 1997

.(Harrison et al, 1997)

(1)

:

تصنيف ابتدائي مقترح لحقول دراسات علم نفس الحاسوب
الدراسات السريرية والإرشادية

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* يعرّب مصطلح "Technology" إلى "التقنية"، إلا أن الباحث إرتأى إبقاءه على لفظه الأجنبي لكونه مصطلحاً عالمياً تتفق أغلب لغات العالم على استخدامه. شأنه في ذلك شأن مصطلحات أخرى عديدة، مثل: الديمقراطية، و الميكيفيلية.

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MULTILINGUALISM VS. ARABISATION OF PSYCHIATRY IN THE ARAB COUNTRIES

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Objective: *There seems to be a split among psychiatrists in the Arab world regarding the Arabisation of psychiatric education, training, research, and practice. The author reviewed Medline literature in English and non-Medline literature in Arabic and English on the subject to explore the advantages and disadvantages of Arabisation of psychiatry, as well as to attempt to find common grounds for the two parties in debate and possible alternatives.*

Method: *Because of severe paucity of data on the subject in the MEDLINE-indexed literature, relevant web-based literature was searched through Google for non-indexed data in Arabic as well as English. The opinions of Arab psychiatrists were reviewed from the Arabpsynet's website.*

Results: *There is a visible paucity of data on this subject. Although there were compelling arguments for and against Arabisation, the bridging of the gap between pro- and anti- parties seems possible by adopting multilingualism in psychiatric education, training, research, and practice.*

Conclusions: *The advantages of multilingualism vs. Arabisation (monolingualism) include: a) preserving the cultural integrity of the region while joining the rest of the world at the same time, b) keeping the Arab psychiatrist well informed while saving money, time and effort on translation to and from Arabic, and c) avoiding the internally divisive sensitivities brought by Arabisation.*

Key Words: *Arabisation, Arabization, Multilingualism, Psychiatry, Arab.*

Introduction: Since the Clay Tablets of ancient Mesopotamia, language has been an insoluble part of the cultural identity. Since then (~ 3500 BCE), the geopolitical atmosphere of the world in general and the Middle East in particular has become much more complex. At the dawn of the 21st century and the beginning of the second millennium CE, even a small Arab country has complex ethnolinguistic and religious make up (e.g. Lebanon, Jordan, or Tunisia). The issue of Arabisation of psychiatry can not be separated from the bigger controversial concept of "Arabisation" and the sensitivities it touches upon.

Method: Paucity of Data: Under Multilingualism (including Bilingualism) AND Arabs, MEDLINE produced two irrelevant studies. When "Psychiatry, the result is zero. Arabisation is not in Medline's Medical Subject Headings (MeSH). Google was used for non-indexed content as well as the Arabpsynet's website for Arabic content. Under Arabs AND Multilingualism, Google begets 664 hits. Adding psychiatry narrows the search to 22 hits (as of October 24, 2004); none of them was pertinent to this subject. Arabisation and Psychiatry begets 39 hits with Google, with only 4 sites relevant to the subject matter.

Results: Arab Psychiatry: To Translate or not to Translate: Under the auspices of the World Health Organization's Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office (EMRO), the Arabisation of Health Sciences Network (AHSN) was established with the intention of implementing several regional activities such as training courses for translators, editors, and publishers and the production of educational materials in health subjects for medical and paramedical schools and promotion of the unified terminology of International Classification of Functioning (ICF), International Classification of Diseases (ICD), International Nomenclature of Diseases (IND) and the Unified Medical Dictionary (1).

In 1989, The Arab Center for Arabisation, Translation, Authorship and Publication (ACATAP) was established with the goal of "Arabizing subjects relating to the different specializations of higher education in the Arab countries,

enriching the Arab culture with highly refined works of intellectual production of foreign origin, by translating such works into Arabic, and sharing efforts in translating highly refined Arabic intellectual works in the fields of science, art and literature, into widely used foreign languages." (2)

Arab psychiatrists, educators, researchers and academicians different opinions regarding Arabisation; following are some opinions by Arab psychiatrists on the subject:

"The Arabic language is more than equipped to deal with the progress and new information in the field of psychiatry and psychology, it is the Arab psychiatrists, psychologists, researchers, academicians, and educators who suffer from "intellectual infertility," or "barrenness of thought" [not the Arabic language], thought and language are inseparable; thought is language and language is thought." (Mohammad R. Hasan).

"The world cultural scene no longer accepts intellectual, cultural or linguistic closed-mindedness. It tends to dictate a reality of inter-culturalism, leaving to each culture the responsibility of preserving its identity and uniqueness. The Arab psychiatrists have a big responsibility in preserving the uniqueness of the Arab identity while respecting all other languages and avoiding xenophobia." (M. A. Nabulsi)

Why have we neglected Arabic so much? Why all the fighting and partisanship amongst ourselves, and with others? Why do most see progress and success only by vanquishing the opposing view? Why do we prefer monologue over dialogue? (Nabeel Ali)

Those who write psychology in Arabic or translate it to Arabic will only enrich the language, bring to it much needed discipline and precision. Over-emphasis on rhetoric and form instead of content traditionally slowed the progress of ideas. (Ali Zay'our)

For the Arab person, language and self are one. (Barakah)

The deterioration in the Arab national consciousness and deterioration of Arabic have created a vicious cycle. (Yahya Rakhaoui)

All opinions are from the Arab Psych Net forum on "Arabic language and psychological sciences [sic.]" (3)

The above arguments can be refuted by examining the "either/or" erroneous logic: It is either the fault of the Arabic language or the fault of Arab scholars; or, put differently, either the Arabic language has failed the Arab academician/scholar or the scholar failed the language. This false logic does not take into consideration that the fault or deficiency may be elsewhere. If there is a deficiency, it is mainly a deficiency of the academic infrastructure, a deficiency of a whole system, including: limited financial resources for research, teaching, training, and mental health delivery (with concomitant high military spending), regional conflicts and wars: Iraq (1980-88, 1990-91, and 2003-present), Kuwait (1990), Lebanon (1975-91), Palestine (1948-present), Somalia and Sudan (ongoing), and embargos in the past 20 years imposed on Iraq and Libya until recently (4). Other factors include the brain and skill drain, low salaries, limited translation services to and from other languages, lack of incentives, poorly trained support staff, a culture of tardiness and cynicism (even among scholars), and non-indexed monolingual publications. There is also the technical problem that faces the academic literature in Arabic which remains rather difficult to search or to be indexed leaving the contents of psychiatric literature in Arabic outside the international mainstream.

Discussion: Bilingual/multilingual education and training in psychiatry will help in meeting the demands of a new era and what follows from integration, internationalization or globalization. Multilingualism among Arab psychiatrists is very likely to improve international communication with psychiatrists from the rest of the world.

The other refutation for the above argument is that we can avoid the all or non logic: All in Arabic or Nothing in Arabic. This does not have to be the case. The success of new technologies in integrating Arabic with other languages is already evident in the Arab Psy Net with the first issue of Arabpsynet Journal appearing in January 2004 in Tri-Lingual format (Arabic, French, and English) (5).

Instead of spending money, time, and effort on translating the most recent publications, the multilingual Arab psychiatrist will have the benefit of access to English academic work while talking to his patients and their families in their spoken or vernacular Arabic.

In addition to Arabic, adopting a second language for research, teaching and communication will minimize the variability and confusion in understanding and communicating with other scholars regarding the concepts that are by their nature vague and slippery. This will serve to preserve the cultural identity without sacrificing our thirst for knowledge.

"Arabisation" can also be understood in reverse, i.e. the Arab psychiatric community putting serious effort in joining the rest of the world psychiatrists in advancing the practice and science of psychiatry by publishing more in International journals indexed in Medline/Pub Med, or translating important contributions in Arabic to other languages.

Outside Mainstream: As of the date of this paper there is not a single Arabic publication in Psychiatry that is indexed in MEDLINE. It is well known that publications that are not indexed in Medline are not taken seriously and are very difficult to search for since the most used database for research in the medical field is Medline/Pub Med. Following is a list of journals and magazines published in the Arab world but not indexed in Medline:

Arabpsynet eJournal (Tunisia), published by Webpsysoft Arab Company in Arabic, French, and English.

Man and Evolution (Egypt), published by Evolutive Psychiatric Association, in Arabic.

Mental Peace Journal of WIAMH (KSA), by World Islamic Association for Mental Health, in Arabic.

Journal on Arab Children (Kuwait), by Kuwait Association for Arab Childhood Evolution, in Arabic.

Psychology (Egypt), by Egyptian General Company for Books, in Arabic.

Interdisciplinary Psychology (Lebanon), by Psychosomatics Studies Center, in Arabic.

News Letter of the AFNGO for Drug Abuse Prevention (Egypt), by The Arab Federation of NGO for Drug Abuse Prevention, in Arabic.

Bulletin of Egyptian Psychiatric Association, by The Egyptian Psychiatric Association, in Arabic.

The Egyptian Journal of Psychological Studies, by the Egyptian Society For Psychological Studies, in Arabic.

Psychological Quarterly (Egypt), by The Egyptian Psychologists Association, in Arabic.

Assihha Al Akliya (Mental Health) (Yemen), by the Yemen Association For Mental Health, in Arabic.

Mental Health (Yemen), by Psychology Yemeni Association, in Arabic.

Addiction Bulletin (Egypt), by Evolutive Psychiatric Association, in Arabic.

Tunisian Journal of Psychiatry (Tunisia), by the Tunisian Society of Psychiatry, in French.

Tunisian Annals of Psychiatry (Tunisia), by the Tunisian Society of Psychiatry, in French.

Current Psychiatry (Egypt), Official Journal of the Institute of Psychiatry - Cairo, in English.

The Arab Journal of Psychiatry (Jordan), by the Arab Federation of Psychiatrists, in English with Arabic Abstracts and vice versa.

The Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry, by the Egyptian Psychiatric Association, in English.

The Egyptian Journal of Mental Health, by the Egyptian Association of Mental Health, in Arabic/English.

The Arab psychologist (Egypt), by the Arab Federation of Psychologists, in English.

WIAMH Newsletter (Egypt), by the World Islamic Association for Mental Health, in English.

Another important obstacle to communication in Arabic (especially with patients) is the split between the one written or "literary" [also called Classical] Arabic and the everyday colloquial Arabic usually used in conversation which varies widely from one part of the Arab world to another (Mansfield, 1992). An Iraqi psychiatrist may find a Moroccan patient's Arabic unintelligible.

There seems to be a split regarding Arabisation of psychiatry among psychiatrists in the Arab world with pro- and anti-Arabisation sentiments. Whereas for an Arab mathematician, for example, the question of language may be irrelevant, for an Arab psychiatrist the issue is very relevant. Compared to the Behavioral Sciences, Mathematics is mathematics; there is no English mathematics, Arabic mathematics, Japanese mathematics, and the like. In a way, mathematics is language in itself, or rather a sublanguage. Psychiatry may be the medical specialty most dependent on language and culture in clinical practice as well as education and research.

Although the doctor patient relationship is important in all medical specialties, in psychiatry it is the cornerstone of accurate diagnosis and the delivery of services, especially psychotherapy. The patients' ability to make their thoughts and feelings intelligible

to psychiatrists is beyond the abilities of the most competent interpreters. To grasp the complicated phenomena of thought disorder, delusional thoughts as opposed to cultural beliefs, subtle feelings, mood states, and private thoughts, the psychiatrist does not only have to speak standard Arabic but he or she has to be familiar with the colloquial dialect. In the mental health field, there is a lot to be lost in translation or interpretation. A possible solution to the problem of translation on an academic as well as a cultural level may be bilingualism or multi-lingualism. Multilingualism may serve to appease the opponents of globalizations and assimilation as well as the proponents of the "global village." Arab psychiatrists are in a good position to bridge the gap between the state of the art scholarly work (mostly originating in North America or Europe, or published there) and the local Arab scene which is influenced by socio-cultural factors including religion, customs, values, morals, codes of conduct, tradition, superstition and, of course, politics.

The technological advances in telecommunication and multimedia via the internet have changed and will continue to change the cultural landscape of the world. The cross pollination among the different parts of the world will no doubt touch every aspect of our lives; the field of mental health is no exception. The relatively easy access to information on the internet has influenced the practice of psychiatry and medicine in general. The education of psychiatrists, psychologists as well as patients has changed and will continue to change with the widespread use of the internet.

Language is deeply woven into the way we think, interact, feel, and into our psychological make-up and political relations. (Tannenbaum, 2003) Although this may change during this century, it is unlikely to happen in the first part of it. This deep link between language and the psyche may be the strongest argument for Arabisation (following National pride). Another argument for Arabisation is that without it, we are running the risk of imposing practices appropriate somewhere else in the world but not our part of it and providing unacceptable mental health services to a particular local community, under the guise of "standardization."

Although one may argue that Arabisation will improve the psychiatrists' ability to explain some concepts adequately in Arabic to patients and their families, a multilingual professional may switch back and forth between two or more languages with greater flexibility to communicate with a monolingual patient as well as the rest of the academic world.

Compared to the other medical specialties psychiatry may have more pronounced disagreements among psychiatrists speaking the same language regarding the "meaning" of psychiatric terms. The slippery terms in our field makes it difficult to arrive at a consensus even without the burden of translation. The lack of precision in the technical terms or "psychiatric jargon" is often a significant obstacle in any language. If you add to that the burden of translation, you are likely to compound the imprecision and miscommunication. One can argue that psychiatry as a practice, as a science, and as an art has its own language, a sublanguage with its own semantics.

The problem with psychiatric sublanguage is not just at the level definitions found in glossaries, but at the level of conceptual understanding. It is the concept itself-symbolized by words and phrases-that is misunderstood or understood differently by different psychiatrists. The more complex the concepts are the more translation creates further miscommunication or even lack of understanding (e.g. consciousness, ego, dissociation, and so on). Divisive issues: Historical, Geographical, Ethnolinguistic, and Political

Dimension One person's national pride or "patriotism" may be

another person's shame and humiliation. That's why "Arabisation" is a term that brings up a lot of sensitivities and heightened passions due to the complex makeup of the people(s) who inhabit the geographical area know as the Arab world (22 countries in all). The sensitivity originates from the insoluble link between and language and cultural identity. Although the term is used here specifically to refer to using the Arabic language as a medium for teaching, research, and publication in psychiatry, as well as delivery of mental health services, it, still, can not be divorced from its historical, geographical, ethnolinguistic, or political context.

The broader sense of the term "Arabisation" does not only refer to the effort to translate and adapt foreign terminology and knowledge, it also refers to a language policy, an education policy, and a political agenda of some Arab regimes' efforts to force ethnolinguistic minorities in the geographical Arab countries to assimilate.

The divisiveness of "Arabisation" from a historical and geographical point of view is due to its overtones of Arab imperialism and colonization by the Semitic tribes migrating out of the Arabian Peninsula to areas that historically were not Arabic and populations who still exist today who are not ethnolinguistically Arab, such as Africans, Assyrians, Berbers (Amazigh), Copts, Kurds, Maronites, Nubians, and Turkmen.

Independent of the above there are ethno-linguistic minorities who immigrated to the Arab world and want to preserve their tradition and cultural identity such as Armenians and Chechens. The political dimension is insoluble from the above dimensions plus aspirations of ethnolinguistic minorities for more freedom, autonomy, and even sovereignty.

Bilingualism and/or Multilingualism may resolve the apparent conflict between the pro- and anti-Arabisation of Psychiatry camps: Firstly, by preserving the cultural integrity of the region while joining the rest of the world at the same time.

Secondly, by keeping the Arab psychiatrist well informed while saving money, time and effort on translation to Arabic. Thirdly, by avoiding the internally divisive sensitivities.

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LES APTITUDES DE COMMUNICATION DES MÉDECINS GÉNÉRALISTES

Etude comparative entre des médecins algériens et français

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Résumé : Nous assistons, à l'aube du 21^{ème} siècle, à un changement significatif des concepts de santé et de maladie, ainsi qu'à une redéfinition des rôles et statues des opérants dans le système de santé et de prise en charge du malade.

La relation soignant-soigné, particulièrement entre médecin et malade, est reconnue comme étant une composante directrice du concept de la communication pour la santé (communication for health). La nonadherence aux traitements; l'insatisfaction des malades, ainsi que les consultations intempestives ne sont que le sommet de l'iceberg d'une communication défailante dans le contexte du health care.

Dans notre étude nous avons exploré les compétences de communication des médecins généralistes de la ville de Ouargla, comparés à un échantillon de leurs confrères français, contactés par courrier électronique en utilisant un questionnaire de 23 items. Les résultats ont montré une diminution de ces compétences concernant les deux échantillons ainsi qu'une différence significative dans l'échantillon algérien selon l'âge et la durée d'activité.

Mots clés : compétences ; communication ; médecins ; malades.

1. Introduction

La rencontre entre médecin et malade est un événement très important du point de vu du patient .Autrefois laissée au bons sens du praticien, dépendait essentiellement de facteurs personnels et faisant partie plus de l'art médical que de la science. Cette relation intime est remplacée actuellement par une rencontre structurée, brève, et superficielle, l'exigence du temps et du nombre l'oblige.

Pourtant elle est la pierre angulaire de la pratique médicale efficace, ayant la même importance que la compétence technique. Un généraliste pratiquera 120000 à 160000 entretiens pendant 40 ans de service(Cockburn,1999) ; son soucis majeur est de trouver le bon diagnostic, malheureusement pour lui, 60% des diagnostics sont le fruit d'un entretien médical basé sur des stratégies de recueil d'information (Raine, 2002) , ce qui suppose des compétences de communication très efficaces au moment où 25% des admissions aux hôpitaux sont causées par la non observance du traitement et la non adhérence aux conseils des médecins, fruits indésirables d'une communication médecin –malade pauvre et inefficace.

Depuis que korsch (1968) a souligné l'importance de la communication dans ce type de relation , il précisa qu'il est généralement admis que le comportement de santé chez les patients et leurs réactions vis à vis des systèmes de soin sont influencés par les aspects économiques et culturelles et sociaux des patients , ainsi que par leurs traits de personnalité, leur connaissance et leurs vécus, mais on doit reconnaître que ce comportement est aussi lié à la façon par laquelle un médecin approche la souffrance de son patient .

Doherty (1990) précise que 75 % des informations fournies par le médecin à son patient sont oubliés quand le contexte d'interaction entre les deux est stressant.De plus, en examinant les programmes de formation des médecins généralistes dans les pays sous développés, y compris l'Algérie , il est facile de repérer l'absence de programmes relatifs à l'éducation et à l'apprentissage des compétences de communication des futurs praticiens, la priorité est laissée au bagage médical technique, or si dans les pays développés , en 1979, 25 % seulement des facultés de médecine adoptaient de tels programmes , ce taux devient 65% en 1992 et 90% en 2000.

L'importance d'une communication optimale entre le médecin et son malade est corrélée aux étapes du processus relationnel lui-même (Fig.1).

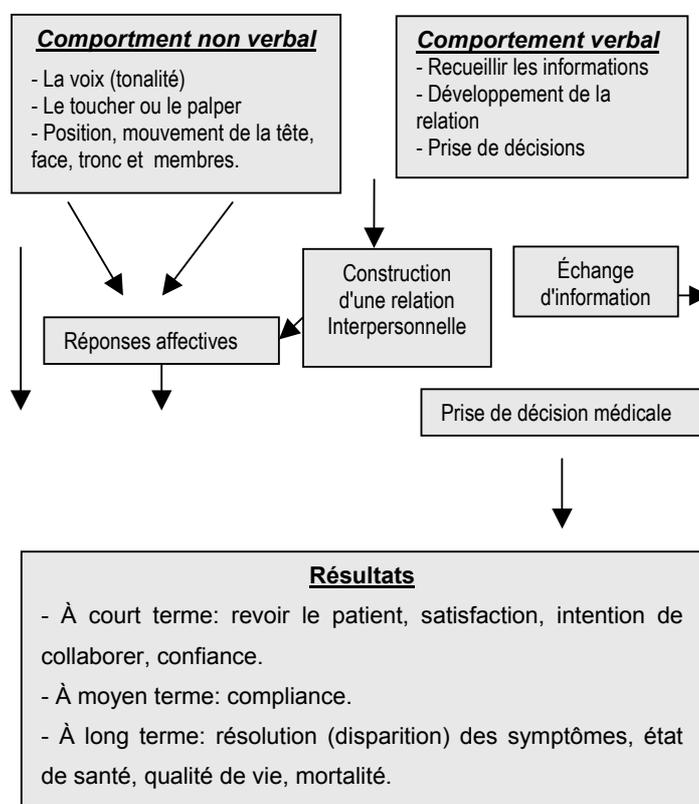


Fig.1: Domaines de communication dans la relation médecin-malade (Rainer 2002).

1.1. Revue de littérature :

Il faut d'emblé faire la différence entre : a) les compétences de communication, et b) les compétences interpersonnelles (Daniel 2004) . Ainsi nous nous sommes limités dans la présente étude aux comportements de communication des médecins généralistes lors de l'entretien de consultation.

Dans une revue de littérature, Rain et collaborateurs ont analysé les études concernant la communication médecin malade (CMM), utilisant les bases de données Medline et Psynfo, de 1975 à 2000, ils ont retenu comme critères d'inclusion :

- 1- Les études empiriques de la CMM au cabinet médical.
- 2- Les études ayant utilisé soit des observateurs indépendants pour coder l'entretien clinique, soit l'enregistrement audio ou vidéo.
- 3- La relation significative entre les mesures de la CMM et les résultats de santé chez le malade.

14 études concernant le comportement verbale, et 8 études concernant le comportement non verbal ont été retenues ; l'âge moyen des participants est de 46 ans, le nombre de patients a varié entre 29-550 (m = 165), et le nombre des médecins entre 2- 154 (m = 40), 8 sur 14 études ont utilisé l'enregistrement audio, 2 l'enregistrement vidéo, et le reste des observateurs. La variable dépendante fût la satisfaction des patients, la compliance et l'adhérence au traitement. Le comportement de 22 médecins est lié aux résultats de santé chez le patient surtout pour le mode empathique centré sur le malade.

L'étude de Korsch (1968) aux USA a eu le mérite de montrer au doigt, précocement, l'intérêt de comprendre les soucis des parents, de la famille ainsi que les aptitudes de communication des praticiens généralistes. En utilisant la méthode Bales, Freeman (1971) explore l'importance de l'histoire du patient, le questionnement et la discussion des plaintes. Cornstock (1982) au Mexique et Carters aux USA s'intéressent aussi à l'étude de la CMM (Williams, 1998).

En 1989, Roter analyse 60 études concernant la CMM, de même que les études de Williams (1991), Robbin (1993) et McCann (1996). Stiles utilise un échantillon de 53 malades passé en consultation chez l'un de 19 praticiens généralistes dans une clinique universitaire, l'entretien fut analysé par les méthode "Stiles Verbal Response Model", les patients ont répondu à un questionnaire évaluant leur satisfaction en sortant de la consultation ; les résultats ont montré que le feedback utilisé par le médecin est corrélé positivement à la satisfaction du patient.

Dans une étude interculturelle, Sachiko (2003) étudie les compétences de communication des généralistes américains comparés à celles de leurs confrères Japonais utilisant l'analyse du discours pour comparer l'entretien de 20 patients passant en consultation chez l'un de 10 médecins. La durée de consultation est respectivement de 11' aux USA, et 8.5' aux Japans. Les médecins aux USA passent 31% de ce temps à expliquer le traitement et aux conseils versus 28% aux Japon. La différence dans les compétences de communication n'est pas significative.

Notre recherche bibliographique concernant le monde arabe et particulièrement l'Algérie ne fût pas fructueuse, mise à part l'étude de Yassine Ibrahim à l'hôpital d'Abu Dhabi au Emirats Arabes Unies qui porte sur le comportement de communication des médecins utilisant l'anglais pendant l'entretien (Ibrahim 2001), et qui n'est pas différente des études antérieures, pour les quelles nous constatons que :

- a) Ces études sont effectuées dans des pays développés qui ont une culture différente de la notre ; ce qui n'est pas sans impact sur le comportement des intervenants (représentations, stéréotypes).
- b) L'absence, à notre connaissance, d'études concernant les pays arabes y compris l'Algérie.
- c) L'approche partielle du processus de communication par souci de rigueur méthodologique.

L'exploration du processus de communication est complexe, tenant compte des barrières imposées par les deux intervenants (Tableau : 1,2).

Barrières relevant du médecin	Barrières relevant du malade
- Absence d'écoute active, attentive	- Capacité linguistique pauvre
- Langage utilisé (Baby talk) ou trop technique	- Santé mentale altérée
- Traitement impersonnel apathique	- Effets des médicaments
- Attitudes et représentations	- Caractéristiques de la personnalité
- Pressions du temps	- Attitude, représentations, Stéréotypes
- Sexe du médecin VS malade	- Sexe du malade VS médecin
- Contraintes émotionnelles	
- Désintérêt pour le vécu du patient	

1.2. Problématique :

La transition épidémiologique en Algérie est reflétée par la recrudescence des pathologies chroniques comme le diabète, les maladies cardiovasculaires, l'asthme, les rhumatismes chroniques (INSP, 2004), dont la prise en charge incombe surtout aux médecins généralistes exerçant dans le secteur public ou libéral.

Comme dans toutes les activités de soins, l'entretien de consultation occupera la place du roi dans l'univers médical (Heath care des anglo-saxons). La relation médecin- malade a changé d'aspects, du à la participation de plus en plus des malades dans la prise de décision qui concerne leur santé, aussi le médecin n'est plus la seule source d'information médicale ; certes l'internet n'est pas à la portée de tous les patients mais ceci n'oblige plus le malade à se soumettre aux relations paternalistes traditionnelles (Tableau 3).

Tableau 3: Les Aspects de relation médecin-malade selon Stewart (Maguire, 2005).

Type de relation	Description
1- Paternaliste	Centré sur le médecin, utilisant des questions fermées, et une approche " Disease".
2- Consumériste	Le malade vient avec une demande que le médecin doit exaucer
3- Défaillante	Le médecin essaye d'aider le patient qui refuse, c'est l'impasse.
4- Mutualiste	Les deux partenaires s'entraident pour des résultats de santé, et une prise de décision réfléchie.

Le recueil d'information lors de la consultation est soumis aux contraintes de plusieurs facteurs dont les plus importants sont le temps et le nombre des malades à passer, ce qui oblige le médecin à améliorer ses compétences de communication pour s'adapter aux changements rapides de l'univers du *Health care* (Honorat 2002). La question principale est ainsi posée : quel est le niveau des compétences de communication des généralistes exerçant à Ouargla ?

L'étude comparative de Sachiko et Maichael (2003) entre les généralistes américains et japonais nous a incité à poser une deuxième question: existe-t-elle une différence dans les compétences de communication entre les généralistes algériens exerçant à Ouargla et leurs confrères français ?

1.3. L'opérationnalisation de la variable dépendante :

Dans notre étude, nous considérons les compétence de

communication comme des tâches (Comportements) accomplies par le médecin afin d'établir une relation mutualiste visant à faciliter le recueil d'information nécessaire pour permettre une prise de décision, une adhésion au traitement, et une satisfaction bilatérale. Ce niveau de compétence est supposé refléter par le score total obtenu en réponse au questionnaire établi pour les fins de notre étude, il varie entre 0-230.

1.4. Hypothèses :

- 1- Il y a une diminution du niveau des compétences de communication des médecins généralistes.
- 2- Il y a une différence significative entre le niveau des compétences des médecins généralistes algériens comparé à celui de leur confrères français en faveur des médecins français.
- 3- Il y a une différence dans le niveau des compétences des médecins algériens selon l'âge, le sexe, la période d'activité (expérience), le secteur d'activité (libérale, public) et la durée de consultation.

2. Méthode:

2.1- Instrument:

L'évaluation des compétences de communication des médecins a fait l'objet de plusieurs consensus internationaux fixant des standards, dont 5 modèles sont actuellement les plus présents dans la littérature internationale (Daniel, 2004):

- 1- Le modèle E4 du Bayer Institute for Health Care Communication.
- 2- Le modèle trifonctionnel du Brown Interview Checklist.
- 3- Le guide d'observation de Calgary-Combridge.
- 4- La méthode clinique centrée sur le patient.
- 5- Le modèle SEGUE pour enseigner et évaluer les compétences de communication.

Aussi, l'analyse des études antérieures a fait ressortir 3 méthodes utilisées dans l'évaluation des dites compétences :

- a- évaluation lors de la consultation des patients réels ou supposés (simulation).
- b- Evaluation du vécu des patients après la consultation.
- c- Utilisation des questionnaires à réponse orale, écrite ou à choix multiple.

Nous avons choisi la dernière méthode pour nous permettre l'envoi du questionnaire par courrier électronique aux médecins français.

Le contenu des items est basé sur les compétences citées dans les 5 modèles (tab.5); ainsi le questionnaire dans sa forme finale comporte 23 items, repartit sur 4 thèmes suivant la logique de l'entretien médical soit :

- 1- La rencontre et l'ouverture de la discussion (items: 2, 21, 23).
- 2- Le recueil d'information (items : 1, 3, 4, 8, 13, 14, 17, 19,20, 22).
- 3- La prise de décision (items : 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 18).
- 4- La clôture de l'entretien (items : 6, 16).

La plupart des comportements non verbaux, y compris l'examen médical lui-même ne sont pas pris en considération afin de contrôler d'autres variables intermédiaires.

2.2. Etude psychométrique du questionnaire :

La question de savoir si l'instrument mesure bien ce pour quoi il a été conçu (la validité), a été vérifiée par la méthode des juges spécialisés, ainsi le questionnaire a été soumis pour évaluer sa validité de structure et de contenu à 5 juges: trois psychologues, un médecin, et à un francophone. Leurs avis ont été pris en considération dans l'élaboration de la version finale du questionnaire.

- La fiabilité de notre instrument fut vérifiée par les comparaisons des moyennes entre deux passations successives du questionnaire (*test-retest*) à 15 jours d'intervalle ($r = 0.71$, $n = 13$, $p < 0.05$).

- La réponse à chaque item se fait sur la base d'une échelle visuelle de 0-10, la réponse (0) correspond à une absence totale de la compétence (comportement), la réponse (10) correspond à l'utilisation systématique (optimale) de cette compétence (comportement). On a opté pour l'échelle visuelle car elle est familière à la pratique médicale. Le score total varie entre 0-230; le questionnaire est auto administré.

2.3. L'échantillon algérien :

Notre population ($n=74$) est formée par tous les médecins généralistes exerçant dans la ville de Ouargla, qu'il soit du secteur public ou libéral. Les Dairas de N'gouça et de Sidi Khouiled, y compris les communes de Ain Beida et Hassi Ben Abdallah; ont été exclus de notre étude sous la contrainte du temps.

Le nombre finale des médecins qui nous ont retourné le questionnaire dûment rempli est de 46, dont 13 ont participé au test-retest, ainsi l'échantillon final est $n = 33$, avec une moyenne d'âge de 39 ans (27-57), dont 18 hommes et 15 femmes, 18 du secteur public et 15 du secteur libéral.

2.4. L'échantillon français :

Nous avons pu recueillir 125 adresses électroniques de généralistes français exerçant dans différentes villes en France, 10 questionnaires seulement nous ont été retournés ; ainsi l'échantillon français est $n = 10$, avec une moyenne d'âge de 45 ans (27-56) une femmes et 9 hommes, 7 du secteur libéral et 3 du secteur public.

Par contrainte méthodologique, La taille de l'échantillon français nous a pas permet de faire la comparaison sur toutes les variables entre les deux échantillons (âge, sexe, secteur d'activité et durée de consultation).

2.5. Procédure :

Les médecins algériens ont répondu au questionnaire en notre présence (ce qui nous a apparus, après l'analyse des résultats, en relation avec la désirabilité sociale).

- L'étude a débuté le 23/11/2004 et clôturé le 31/01/2005. L'analyse des résultats est faite par SPSS -11.

3. Résultats:

a- Les compétences de communication chez les médecins généralistes:

La moyenne du score totale concernant les deux échantillons (algériens, français) est de 168; il est de 171.8 pour l'échantillon algériens versus 155.6 pour l'échantillon français. En référence au score global du questionnaire qui indique que plus la moyenne est proche de 230 (maximum de score) plus la communication est considérée comme optimale et en appliquant la loi t-Test de Student entre une moyenne théorique ($m_1=230$) et une moyenne observée ($m_2=168$), la différence est significative ($\epsilon=18.02$, $n=43$, $p<0.05$).

b- La différence dans les compétences de communication entre les médecins algériens et les médecins français:

La différence entre les deux moyennes ($m_1=171.8$ et $m_2=155.6$) selon le t-Test est significative ($t= 2.4$, $dl = 41$, $P < 0.05$) en faveur des médecins algériens.

c- Les compétences de communication selon l'âge :

L'échantillon est stratifié selon d'âge en deux : $n_1 = \text{âge} \leq 40$ ans = 18, et $n_2 = \text{âge} > 40$ ans = 15, la différence entre n_1, n_2 est significative en faveur des plus âgés ($t= -3.04$, $dl = 31$, $p < 0.01$).

d- Les compétences de communication selon le sexe :

L'échantillon comporte $n_1=20$ hommes et, $n_2 = 13$ femmes, la différence entre n_1 et n_2 n'est pas significative ($t= 0.71$).

e- Les compétences de communication selon la période d'activité:

La durée d'activité correspond à la période allant du début de l'exercice médicale du médecin à ce jour. L'échantillon des généralistes algériens est stratifié en deux, ceux qui ont une durée d'activité ≤ 14 ans, $n_1 = 19$, et ceux qui ont une durée >14 ans, $n_2 = 14$. La différence entre les deux est significative en faveur des plus anciens dans l'exercice médicale ($t=2.95$, $dl=31$, $P < 0.01$).

f- Les compétences de communication selon le secteur d'activité :

Le nombre des médecins exerçant dans le secteur public est $n_1= 18$, celui de leur confrères exerçant en secteur libéral est $n_2= 15$; la différence entre n_1 et n_2 n'est pas significative ($t= 0.91$, $dl= 31$).

g- Les compétences de communication selon la durée de consultation :

L'échantillon est stratifié selon la durée de consultation en deux; $n_1= \leq 10'=18$, $n_2= >10'=15$. La différence entre n_1 et n_2 n'est pas significative ($t=1.05$, $dl = 31$).

h- Comparaison des deux échantillons (algérien, français) selon les items 13 et 17:

Nous avons trouvé intéressant de comparer la réponse des médecins concernant 2 items du questionnaire qui reflètent à notre point de vue le degré d'empathie dans la relation médecin malade. Il s'agit de l'item 13 (Discuter avec le patient de ses sentiments spirituels et de ses convictions religieuses) et l'item 17 (parler avec le patient de ses sentiments les plus intimes).

Les moyennes de réponse sur les deux questions sont respectivement (2,5 et 2,8 pour l'item 13, et 5,1 et 5,4 pour l'item 17. la différence n'est pas significative.

4. Discussion :

Nos résultats confirment l'hypothèse principale qui stipule qu'il y a une diminution du niveau des compétences de communication des médecins généraliste par rapport aux standards issus des consensus internationaux.

a- En considérant la première hypothèse supposant une diminution du niveau des compétences des médecins généralistes algériens et français, la différence entre le maximum du score et la moyenne de l'échantillon global ($n=43$) est significative. Ce qui implique que le niveau de compétence des médecins généralistes est au dessous du niveau optimal.

Ce résultat est en accord avec celui de l'étude de Marvell (1999) qui indique que 72% des médecins ont des aptitudes de communication défaillantes; ainsi qu'avec l'étude de Suchman (1977) sur 21 médecins attachés à une clinique universitaire, montrant des failles de communication, les médecins négligent le vécu émotionnel par leurs patients; ce résultat est en accord avec celui de Comstock (1982), Williams (1998) et Sachiko (2003).

b- La différence entre les niveaux de compétence des généralistes algériens et français est significative en faveur des généralistes algériens, ce résultat peut être expliqué soit par une relation plus intime entre le médecin et son malade (supposition à vérifier sur malades), soit par l'effet de la désirabilité sociale, les médecins algériens surestiment leurs aptitudes relationnelles. Nous espérons vérifier ultérieurement sa validité par une évaluation de la satisfaction des patients passés en consultation chez ces médecins. Ce résultat nous paraît paradoxal comparé à la durée de consultation (12' pour les algériens, 18' pour les français), sachant de plus les contraintes du temps et le nombre des consultants des médecins algériens.

c- La différence dans le niveau des compétences de communication selon l'âge est en faveur des généralistes les plus âgés (>40 ans) ceci est peut être due à la maturité affective et à l'expérience cumulée. Le facteur âge nous semble être négligé dans les études antérieures. L'analyse de Ronald (2004) concernant 367 résumés de recherche et 51 articles allant de 1966 à 2003, en utilisant la base de données *Medline*, ne fait pas allusion à l'âge des médecins.

d- La différence selon le sexe n'est pas significative alors que les médecins femmes sont supposées plus attentives aux plaintes à charge émotionnelle et affective, posent plus de questions, et utilise plus les modes de communication non verbale (Irish, Roter, 1994).

e- La différence selon la période d'activité est significative en faveur des plus anciens, qui ont cumulé plus de 14 ans d'activité, ceci est l'image en miroir de la différence due à l'âge, les études antérieures ne mentionnent pas cette variable. Le médecin généraliste améliore ses aptitudes de communication au fur et à mesure de son expérience pratique; il est confronté chaque fois à de nouvelles situations avec des patients différents, surtout pour le généraliste du secteur publique où le travail de groupe et le conseil des aînés peuvent servir de support professionnel dans ce domaine relationnel.

f- La différence selon le secteur d'activité n'est pas significative, ce qui semble contraire au bon sens déjà cité ainsi qu'à la réalité sur le terrain, étant donné que le médecin du secteur libéral voit moins de malade par rapport à son confrère du secteur public. Dans la ville de Ouargla (y compris les régions exclues de notre étude) il y a 102 généralistes (publique = 62, libérale = 40) avec un généraliste pour 2304 habitants et puisque 75% des patients passent, pour des raisons socio-économiques, chez le médecin généraliste du secteur publique, celui-ci est de loin le plus soumis aux contraintes qui entravent la communication avec le patient (A.S. 2004).

g- La différence selon la durée de consultation n'est pas significative or le temps est l'élément capital de la consultation, un médecin pressé et anxieux n'aura pas le temps de communiquer avec son patient. L'étude de Sachiko (2003) rapporte une durée de 11' pour les généralistes américains et 8,5' pour leurs confrères japonais. Il nous semble que le profit que peut tirer un médecin de la durée de consultation est fonction de ses compétences ainsi que des caractéristiques de son patient (tab.1, 2).

h- Les résultats concernant les items 13 et 17 sont très significatifs de notre point de vue. Le rôle des émotions et du vécu affectif, ainsi que des attitudes religieuses sont très signalés dans les études concernant la santé mentale et organique (Koenig, Mc Cullagh & Larson 2001, cité dans Richard et al. 2004) Les réponses superposables des généralistes algériens et français à ces deux questions nous semblent corrélées aux dogmes de la médecine occidentale qui ne préfère pas trop se rapprocher de ces domaines considérés comme la propriété exclusive du patient. Honnorat précise que la maladie en tant que rituel socioculturel prend trois aspects: disease, illness et sickness. S'éloigner trop de l'expérience émotionnelle dans sa forme habituelle ou transcendante et existentielle altère la fluidité d'information nécessaire pour poser un diagnostic fiable et impose une autre barrière devant l'installation d'une relation empathique (Honorat 2002).

Les programmes de formations des médecins algériens ne sont pas très différents de ceux de leurs confrères français; n'oubliant pas toutefois que la médecine organiciste ne prête guère attention aux raisons des émotions et à la sagesse des religions (Damasio, 1994).

5. Conclusion :

Les résultats de notre étude ont montré que les aptitudes de

communication des medecins généralistes ne sont pas optimales. Il est évident que Le niveau de ces compétences est fonction de plusieurs facteurs socio-économiques, culturelles, psychologiques et écologiques relatifs au médecin et à son patient en plus des autres variables (age, sexe, expérience). Ces compétences peuvent être enseignés selon des programmes très évolués, d'où l'intérêt d'entraîner les étudiants en médecine dans les pays sous développés, y compris l'Algérie, à ces compétences dès les premiers cycles d'études médicales. Les compétences de communication ne sont-elles pas l'image en miroir du concept d'empathie de Vischer et le facteur commun de la relation d'aide entre un soignant et une personne en détresse déjà manipulé par Freud, Allport, Rogers, Cosnier et autres.

Notre étude, (limitée du point de vue de la taille d'échantillon, et de la méthode utilisé) a peut être le mérite de primauté pour signaler l'importance de ce rituel social spécifique qu'est la consultation médicale afin de le transformer à un moment bénéfique pour les deux partenaires, le médecin et son patient

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QUESTIONNAIRE

- Utiliser des mots que le patient comprend facilement.
- Laisser le patient terminer ses phrases sans l'interrompre.
- Utiliser des questions ouvertes et d'autres fermées.
- Explorer le contexte des plaintes de votre patient (famille, culture, age, sexe, statut socio-économique).
- Adapter le plan du traitement et le régime à l'emploi du temps du patient.
- Résumer les étapes de l'entretien et les conclusions tirées.
- Regarder le patient dans les yeux.
- Faire sentir au patient que vous êtes confiant et que son état vous préoccupe sérieusement.
- S'assurer que le patient a bien compris vos explications en posant des questions teste.
- Expliquer au patient la nature de sa maladie ainsi que son pronostic.
- Expliquer au patient vos préférences concernant les tests, les traitements, et les choix qui lui sont offerts.
- Faire sentir à votre patient que vous avez bien compris ses plaintes et ses sentiments.
- Discuter avec le patient de ses sentiments spirituels et de ses convictions religieuses.
- Utiliser d'une façon active les techniques d'écoute verbale (mots, encouragements) et non verbales (regards, gestes).
- Associer le patient, sa famille, et ses amis (es) dans les prises de décisions.
- S'assurer que le patient va sortir de votre cabinet satisfait et convaincu.
- Parler avec le patient de ses sentiments ; même les plus intimes.
- Expliquer au patient d'une façon précise les modalités du traitement, ses effets secondaires, et le style de vie à adopter.
- Répondre à toutes les questions du patient et l'encourager à en poser d'autres.
- Recueillir les informations d'une façon structurée et pré établi.
- Laisser le patient parler librement de ses plaintes.
- Utiliser les techniques du feed back envers les signes verbaux et non verbaux émanant de votre patient.
- Etablir un contact personnalisé avec le patient (sourire, saluer avec la main...).

ملخصات أبحاث و مقالات

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المرأة المصرية والمرض النفسي
 المرأة والإحساس بالألم
 العلاج العائلي لمريض الفصام
 سيكولوجية اللعب و علاقته بمراحل النمو

المرأة المصرية والمرض النفسي

أثر العوامل الاجتماعية و الموروث الثقافي على الاضطرابات النفسية

داليا أحمد عبد الرحيم مصطفى / القاهرة - مصر

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حصلت الباحثة داليا أحمد عبد الرحيم مصطفى على درجة الماجستير قسر
 الأثر وبيولوجي و العلوم الاجتماعية بالجامعة الأمريكية بالقاهرة . و كان عنوان
 الرسالة : "تأثير العوامل الاجتماعية و الموروث الثقافي على إصابة المرأة المصرية
 بالمرض النفسي".

- (1) الضغوط النفسية
- (2) الازدواجية الاجتماعية الشائعة
- (3) إنكار المرأة لذاتها
- (4) رضاء المرأة بمنزلة أدنى
- (5) المعاناة في صمت
- (6) التشتت بين نمطين اجتماعيين متناقضين

- (7) الضغوط الكبيرة الناتجة عن الدراسة
- (8) للزواج مبكراً

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- أهمية الحوار بين سائر التخصصات الأكاديمية

رصداً واقعياً نابغاً من الظروف الخاصة بمصر و المنطقة
 العربية

"دورة الألم المزمن"

- بالصححة النفسية للمرأة
- حملة قومية
- الارتقاء
- أ-
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المرأة و الإحساس بالألم

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من منا لم يتألم، فالألم ديموقراطي لا بد أن يجردنا كل البشر، وهو وإن كان أحياناً لا يمتثل ولكنه مرحمة الهية، تنهنا إلى أي خلل يصيب أجسادنا . بدون ألم لن نشبه إلى العديد من المشكلات والأمراض، ولكنه في بعض الأحيان يتجاوز دورة الشبه و يصير مزمناً، حينها يصبح الألم في حد ذاته مرضاً يستوجب العلاج.

الرجل
تتأثر قدرتها على إفراز الاندورفين
السروتونين لديها بنسبة أقل من

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5- الإصرار على إقتران العلاجيين الدوائي والعائلي :

العلاج العائلي لمريض الفصام

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كان فرويد وأتباعه من المحللين السابقين في اكتشاف دور الخلل العائلي في إحداث مرض انفصام. فالتحليل النفسي يرد الأسباب النفسية للانفصام إلى ما وراء الأسباب الظاهرية التي ولدت المرض. وهم يركزون على المرحلة النمائية بالذات Oral Stade حيث يمكن أن تنشأ اتصالات مضطربة بين الأمر ومريضها. ويشبه المحللون اضطراب العلاقة بين الأمر ومريضها بقطعة ضعف في أساس العمارة (أي الشخصية). ومن خلال دراستهم للحالات الفصامية توصل المحللون إلى وضع وتحديد أنماط عدة "للأمر المشيبي بالفصام". ومن أهم هذه الأنماط وأكثرها مطابقتة للمنطق التحليلي نمط الأمر المتزوجة من رجل (أي والد المريض) ضعيف الشخصية ولكنه سريع الغضب والانفعال. ونظراً لضعف شخصية الوالد فإن المريض يخيا طفولة تعيب عنها السلطة الأبوية أو تشوه صورة الأب (وبالتالي السلطة الأبوية) في ظل الطفل من خلال عمليات النقد والهجر المستمرة التي تمارسها الأمر على الأب (قد تحصل ذلك في غياب الأب).

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سيكولوجية اللعب و علاقته بمراحل النمو

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د. جمال التركي - تونس

5ÈME Colloque INTERNATIONAL DE L'URPC

الملتقى الدولي 5 لوحدة الأبحاث النفسمرضية

LE RITUEL

الطقوس

4 - 5 FÉVRIER 2005 - HÔTEL "DIPLOMAT", TUNIS

4 - 5 فيفري 2005 - نزل الديبلوماسي - تونس

L'Unité de Recherche Psychopathologie Clinique
Universite de Tunis - FSHST - département de psychologieوحدة الأبحاث النفسمرضية السريرية
جامعة تونس، كلية العلوم الإنسانية - قسم علم النفس

Programme du colloque

برنامج الملتقى

Vendredi 04 février 2005

الجمعة 4 فيفري 2005

A partir de 8h 30 : Accueil et inscriptions

: 30 8

9h00 : Ouverture du colloque : Riadh BEN REJEB

: 9

1^{ère} séance : *De quelques aspects culturels du rituel*

الجلسة الأولى : بعض المظاهر الثقافية للطقوس

Présidente : Alia BELKADHI

9h 30 : Riadh BEN REJEB :

: 30 9

La danse rituelle des nombres

: 50 9

9h 50 : Wahid ESSAAFI :

De quelques rituels du pèlerinage

: 10 10

10h10: Hatem BOURIEL:

Mémoire des gestes, destin des signes

: 30 10

10h 30 : Discussion et pause café

2^{ème} séance : *Aspects psychosociologiques et anthropologiques du rituel*

الجلسة الثانية : المظاهر النفستماعية و الأنثروبولوجية للطقوس

Président: Abderrazek AMMAR

11h 10 : Danièle MAOUDJ :

: 10 11

Le deuil du regard

11h 30 : Amel REBAI :

Une pratique thérapeutique dans la zâwiya de Lella Arbia (Tunis)

: 30 11

11h 50 : Yassine KARAMTI :

Les marabouts thaumaturges : Le cas de la zâwiya de Sîdi Halfaoui (Tunis)

: 50 11

12h 10 : Discussion

: 10 12

13h : Déjeuner (libre)

- : 00 13

3^{ème} séance : *Aspects psychosociologiques et anthropologiques du rituel (suite)*

الجلسة الثالثة : المظاهر النفستماعية و الأنثروبولوجية للطقوس (2)

Président : Abdallah MAAOUIA

14h 30 : Faïka BAGBAG : *Rituel et certitude*

: 30 14

14h: 50 : Ibtissem BEN DRIDI : *Le tasfîh, rituel de la**Point de vue anthropologique.*

: 50 14

15h 10 : Mohamed BEN MBAREK : *Le rituel du tasfîh.**Point de vue psychologique.*

: 10 15

15h 30 : Discussion et pause café

- : 30 15

4^{ème} séance : *Transmissions de rituels*

الجلسة الرابعة : تبليغ الطقوس

Présidente : Samia CHARFI

16h 10 : Gérard DECHERF : *La transmission des liens**familiaux et leur élaboration dans la contenance thérapeutique*

: 10 16

16h 30: Sofiane BOUHDIBA : *Le rituel funéraire en terre**d'Islam : tradition et modernité*

: 30 16

16h 50 : Salouha INOUBLI : *Rituel de l'accouchement chez la**femme dans la région de Nafta*

: 50 16

17h 15 : Discussion

() : 15 17

Samedi 05 février 2005

السبت 5 فيفري 2005

5^{ème} séance : *Rituels cliniques de la périnatalité*

Présidente : Raja LABBENE

- 9h00 : Marcel HOUSER : *Vécu foetal et rituel oedipien*
 9h 20 : Boujemaa OUESLATI: *De quelques rituels autour de l'échographie*
 9h 40 : Geneviève DELAISI de PARCEVAL : *De quelques rites relatifs à l'avant-naissance*
 10h00 : Discussion et pause café

الجلسة الخامسة : الطقوس السريري المتعلقة بالولادة

:	:	00	9
:	:	20	9
:	:	40	9
-	:	00	10

6^{ème} séance : *Rituels en clinique de l'enfant et de l'adolescent*

Président : Mohamed BEN AMMAR

- 10h 40 : Catherine GRAINDORGE : *Louis range pour ne pas perdre : rituels et réinvestissements corporels chez un enfant de 4 ans et demi.*
 11h 00 : Férodja HOCINI : *Les scarifications à l'adolescence : Du rite de passage aux voies incarnées vers une subjectivation ?*
 11h 20 : Wided BOUHOUCHE : *Les troubles des conduites alimentaires : du rituel alimentaire au rituel identitaire*
 11h40 : Discussion
 12h30 : Déjeuner (libre)

الجلسة السادسة : طقوس الطفل و المراهق في الممارسة السريرية

:	:	40	10
:	:	00	11
:	:	20	11
:	:	40	11
-	:	30	12

7^{ème} séance : *Psychanalyse du rituel*

Président: Patrice DUBUS

- 14h 30 : Gérard HADDAD: *La place du rituel dans l'évolution de la pensée de Freud*
 14h 50 : Béatrice BACHY-DUQUESNE : *Réflexions à propos du rituel.*
 15h 10 : Nicole GEBLESCO : *Sacrifice et création*
 15h 30 : Discussion et pause-café

الجلسة السابعة : التحليل النفسي للطقوس

:	:	30	14
:	:	50	14
:	:	10	15
-	:	30	15

8^{ème} séance : *Clinique du rituel*

Présidente : Monia HADDAD

- 16h 10 : Mourad MERDADI : *Gassra, un rituel schizophrénique*
 16h 30 : Hajer AMRI, Th. BEN ABLA ; Gh. KRID ; J. MOHSNI ; MF. MRAD : *La névrose obsessionnelle aux confins de la psychose : quand le rituel échoue...*
 16h 50 : Nathalie BOUVIER : *Les rituels : pour un diagnostic différentiel*
 17h 10 : Discussion puis clôture du colloque
 20h 30 : **Dîner de clôture** : Inscription préalable exigée

الجلسة الثامنة : المظاهر السريرية للطقوس

:	:	10	16
:	:	30	16
:	:	50	16
:	:	10	17
()	30	20

Liste des participants

قائمة المشاركين

- Abderrazek AMMAR**: Ancien enseignant à la Faculté des Sciences Humaines et Sociales de Tunis (FSHST), psychologue consultant.
Hajer AMRI: Psychologue clinicienne. Service de psychiatrie G ; hôpital Razi, la Manouba.
Béatrice BACHY-DUQUESNE: Psychiatre, psychanalyste, le Havre, France.
Faïka BAGBAG: Maître-assistante, département de psychologie, FSHST.
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 فانقة بغيغ :
 علياء بلقاضي :
 ثريا بن عبلة :

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Mohamed Fadhel M'RAD : Professeur Agrégé de psychiatrie, Chef de service à l'Hôpital Razi.	-	محمد فاضل مراد :
Boujemaa OUESLATI, Médecin spécialiste en gynécologie-obstétrique, échographie et médecine fœtale. (www.echogyn.com)	()	بوجمعة الوسلاتي :
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Comité Scientifique

Riadh BEN REJEB, Nedra ZAYANI et Samir JEBABLI

الهيئة العلمية

Comité d'Organisation

Riadh BEN REJEB, Samir JEBABLI, Nadia GAOUA et toute l'équipe de l'URPC

الهيئة المنظمة

Soutien et sponsorship

Colloque réalisé avec le soutien du **CERES** (Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Economiques et Sociales), l'Institut Supérieur des Sciences Humaines (**ISSH**), l'**IFC** (L'Institut français de Coopération), du Centre National pour la Promotion de la Transplantation d'Organes (**CNPTO**), de la section **UTAIM de Kélibia** et de **Tunis Air**, Transporteur officiel.

رعاية المؤتمر

Droits d'inscription au colloque

Etudiant : 5 dinars
Autres : 15 dinars

التسجيل في الملقى

5 :

15 :

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SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

9 March 2005

18h 00 : OPENING CEROMONY AND PANEL

Topic: Anxiety in Culture and Art – Anxiety and Creativity

Chairman: Dr. Cengiz Güleç

Speakers: Dr. Kerem Doksat, Dr. Levent Mete, Dr. Medaim Yanık, Dr. Demet Dankı

20h 00 : OPENING COCKTAIL (Lundbeck Pharmaceuticals)

10 March 2005

07h 30 – 08h 00 : MEET THE EXPERTS

HALL 1 : Epidemiology: Dr. Orhan Doğan - Dr. Neşe Kocabaşoğlu

HALL 2 : Social Phobia: Dr. Nesrin Dilbaz - Dr. Hatice Güz

09h 00 – 11h 00 : PANEL 1

Topic: Social Phobia (Case Presentation and Discussion)

Chairman: Dr. Nesrin Dilbaz

Speakers: Dr. Nesrin Dilbaz, Dr. Kemal Sayar, Dr. Tunç Alkın, Dr. Emine Kılıç, Dr. Hatice Güz, Dr. Nihat Kaya

Discussion Subjects:

- Treatment, prognose and results in social phobia Dr. Nesrin Dilbaz
- Is social phobia a valid diagnosis? Dr. Tunç Alkın
- Cultural aspects of social Phobia Dr. Kemal Sayar
- Clinical epidemiology and biologic correlations of social phobia and avoidant personality disorder Dr. Hatice Güz
- Social phobic children and family characteristics Dr. Emine Kılıç
- Comorbidity in social phobia Dr. Nihat Kaya

11h 00 – 11h 30 : COFFEE BRAKE (Lilly Pharmaceuticals)

11h 30 – 13h 00 : PANEL 2

Topic: Generalized Anxiety Disorder

Chairman: Dr. İlkin İçelli

Speakers: Dr. Armağan Samancı, Dr. Meral Berkem, Dr. Reha Bayar, Dr. İbrahim Balcıoğlu, Dr. Adnan Cansever, Dr. Orhan Doğan

Discussion Subjects:

- Treatment of treatment resistant Generalized Anxiety Disorder. Dr. Armağan Samancı
- Diagnosis and treatment of childhood GAD Dr. Meral Berkem
- Prediction and treatment resistance in GAD Dr. Reha Bayar
- Prognose and coping strategies in GAD Dr. İbrahim Balcıoğlu
- Difficulties in GAD Dr. Adnan Cansever
- Epidemiology of GAD Dr. Orhan Doğan

13h 00 – 14h 00 : LUNCH

14h 00 – 16h 30 : PANEL 3

Topic: Eating Disorders (Case Presentation and Discussion) and Body Dysmorphic disorder

Chairman: Dr. Hüsnü Erkmen

Speakers: Dr. Hakan Türkçapar, Dr. Ayça Gürdal, Dr. Füsün Çuhadaroğlu, Dr. Atilla Erol, Dr. Fulya Maner, Dr. Başak Yücel, Psk. Rukiye Hayran

Discussion Subjects:

- Psychotic and neurotic aspects of Anorexia Nervosa, Which on is more related? Dr. Ayça Gürdal
- Is denial of treatment and treatment resistance in Anorexia Nervosa Psychotic? Dr. Atilla Erol
- Family therapy in eating disorders Psy. Rukiye Hayran
- Clinical features in Bulimia Nervosa Dr. Fulya Maner
- Soul and body are suffering together: Are the medical problems being overlooked in Eating disorders? Dr. Başak Yücel
- Cognitive approaches in Eating Disorders Dr. Hakan Türkçapar
- Anorexia nervosa as self pathology Dr. Füsün Çuhadaroğlu

16h 30 – 17h 00 : COFFEE BRAKE (Lilly Pharmaceuticals)

17h 00 – 19h 00 : PANEL 4

Topic: Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (Case report Discussion)

Chairman: Dr. Esat Göktepe

Speakers: Dr. Mehmet Zihni Sungur, Dr. Ertan Tezcan, Dr. Aytül Çorapçioğlu, Dr. Zerrin Topçu, Dr. Raşit Tükel

Discussion Subjects:

- Psychotherapeutic approaches to OCD Dr. M. Zihni Sungur
- Pharmacotherapy of OCD Dr. Raşit Tükel
- Resistance concept in OCD Dr. Aytül Çorapçioğlu
- Comorbidity in OCD Dr. Ertan Tezcan
- OCD in Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder Dr. Zerrin Topçu

19h 30 : DINNER

20h 30 : TUNISIAN WINE AND CHEESE (With Assistance Of Fako Pharmaceuticals)

11 March 2005

07h 30 – 08h 30 : MEET WITH EXPERTS

HALL 1 : Cognitive Behavioral Therapy in Anxiety Disorders: Dr. M. Zihni Sungur - Dr. Hakan Türkçapar

HALL 2 : Research Methods in psychiatry: Dr. Hasan Herken - Dr. Murat Erkiran

09h 00 – 10h 30 : PANEL 5

Topic: Panic Disorder

Chairman: Dr. Erdal Işık

Speakers: Dr. Erdal Işık, Dr. Şeref Özer, Dr. Ozan Pazvantoğlu, Dr. Çağlar Açıkgöz, Dr. Selçuk Kırılı, Dr. Ümit Tural

Discussion Subjects:

- Panic with and without agoraphobia Dr. Ümit Tural
- Diagnosis of Panic disorder in Emergency Service and rapid intervention. Dr. Ozan Pazvantoğlu
- Subsyndrom concept in panic disorder Dr. Çağlar Açıkgöz
- Nocturnal and day time panic attacks Dr. Şeref Özer
- Differentiation of Panic disorder and social anxiety disorder Dr. Selçuk Kırılı
- Treatment strategies of panic disorder Dr. Erdal Işık

10h 30 – 10h 45 : COFFEE BRAKE (Lilly Pharmaceuticals)

10h 45 – 12h 45 : PANEL 6

Topic: Biological aspects of Anxiety

Chairman: Dr. Salih Battal

Speakers: Dr. Tayfun Uzbay , Dr. Ercan Abay , Dr. Murat Rezaki , Dr. Serap Monkul , Dr. Numan Ermutlu

Discussion Subjects:

- Neurobiology of anxiety Dr. Tayfun Uzbay
- Genetic of anxiety Dr. Ercan Abay
- Neural circuits in Anxiety Dr. Murat Rezaki
- Neuro imaging studies in Anxiety Dr. Serap Monkul
- Electro physiology of Anxiety Dr. Numan Ermutlu

12h 15 – 13h 00 : LUNCH

13 h 00-14 h 00 : SATELLITE SYMPOSIUM (With Assistance Of Janssen-Cilag Pharmaceuticals)

Speaker: Dr. Atilla Turgay

Adult onset Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

14h 30 : HALF DAY CITY TRIP

Two optional tours.

- 1- Capital Tunis/ Bardo Museum
- 2- Kartaja/ Sidi Bou Said

20h 00 : DINNER

12 March 2005

07h 30 – 08h 30 : MEET WITH EXPERT

HALL 1 : Panic disorder : Dr. Hüsnü Erkmén, Dr. Tunç Alkın

HALL 2 : OCD Raşit Tükel : Dr. Oğuz Karamustafaloğlu

09h 00 – 11h 00 : PANEL 7

Topic: Comorbidity in Anxiety disorders

Chairman: Dr. Sunar Birsöz

Speakers: Dr. Mansur Beyazyürek, Dr. Lut Tamam, Dr. Behçet Coşar, Dr. Göksel Bayam, Dr. Cem İncesu, Dr. Hayriye Elbi Mete, Dr. Duran Çakmak, Dr. Nihat Alpay

Discussion Subjects :

- Alcohol use disorders Dr. Duran Çakmak
- Substance use disorders Dr. Mansur Beyazyürek
- Mood disorders Dr. Lut Tamam
- General Medical Conditions Dr. Behçet Coşar
- Cerebrovascular and cardiovascular risks Dr. Göksel Bayam
- Sexual function disorders Dr. Cem İncesu
- Cancer and Psychiatry Dr. Hayriye Elbi Mete
- Anxiety in psychotic disorders Dr. Nihat Alpay

11h 00 – 11h 30 : COFFEE BRAKE (Lilly Pharmaceuticals)

11h 30 – 13h 00 : PANEL 8

Topic: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

Chairman: Dr. Oğuz Karamustafaloğlu

Speakers: Dr. Aytekin Sır, Dr. Işıl Erdinç Bilgin, Dr. Tuncer Okay, Dr. Mustafa Yıldız, Dr. Hayrettin Kara, Dr. Neşe Kocabaşoğlu

Discussion Subjects :

- Violence in anxiety disorders Dr. Işıl Erdinç Bilgin
- Subsyndromal concept in PTSD Dr. Tuncer Okay
- Treatment resistance in PTSD, Presentation of a prediction study in Turkey Dr. Neşe Kocabaşoğlu
- Psychodynamic perspectives of trauma Dr. Aytekin Sır
- Psychosis after trauma Dr. Mustafa Yıldız
- Trauma and dissociation Dr. Hayrettin Kara

13h 00 – 14h 00 : LUNCH

14h 00 – 16h 00 : PANEL 9

Topic: Treatment approaches and practical suggestions in Anxiety disorders

COFFEE BRAKE (With Assistance Of Lilly Pharmaceuticals) Dr. Hüsnü Erkmén

Speakers: Dr. Mehmet Emin Önder, Dr. Nesrin Dilbaz, Dr. Mehmet Emin Ceylan, Dr. Hasan Herken, Dr. Hamdi Tutkun, Dr. Süha Özaşkınlı, Dr. Musa Tosun, Dr. Nevzat Yüksel, Dr. Bilgen Taneli, Dr. İsmet Kırkpınar

Discussion Subjects:

- Benzodiazepine use in Anxiety Disorder Dr. Mehmet Emin Önder - Dr. Süha Özaşkınlı
- Antidepressant use in Anxiety Disorder Dr. Nesrin Dilbaz - Dr. Musa Tosun
- Are there any neurochemical base of antipsychotic use in Anxiety disorders? Dr. Mehmet Emin Ceylan - Dr. Nevzat Yüksel
- Side effects of drug therapy in anxiety disorders and patient adaptation Dr. Hasan Herken - Dr. Bilgen Taneli
- Genetic in predisposition to disease and predicting treatment response Dr. Hamdi Tutkun -Dr. İsmet Kırkpınar

16h 00 – 16h 30 : COFFEE BRAKE (Lilly Pharmaceuticals)

16h 30 – 18h 30 : PANEL 10

Topic: OCD Spectrum Concept and disorders

Chairman: Dr. Mesut Çetin

Speakers: Dr. Mesut Çetin, Dr. Ayhan Kalyoncu, Dr. Murat Demet, Dr. Abdül Kadir Tabo, Dr. Ramazan Konkan, Dr. Levent Sevinçok, Dr. Ömer Aydemir

Discussion Subjects:

- Hypochondriasis and evolution of health anxiety Dr. Ömer Aydemir
- Olfactory Reference Syndrome Dr. Ramazan Konkan
- Trikotilomania Dr. Murat Demet
- Compulsive skin plucking disorder Dr. Abdül Kadir Tabo
- Harming self behaviour Dr. Ayhan Kalyoncu
- Monosymptomatic Hypochondriasis Dr. Mesut Çetin
- OCD and pathological gambling in Parkinson patients Dr. Levent Sevinçok

20h 30 : DOCTORS BALL (Pfizer Pharmaceuticals)

13 March 2005

09h 00 – 11h 00 : PANEL 11

Topic: Childhood and Adolescent anxiety disorders and treatment approaches

Chairman: Dr. Efser Kerimoğlu

Speakers: Dr. Efser Kerimoğlu, Dr. Selahattin Şenol, Dr. Ayla Aysev, Dr. Bengü Semerci

Discussion Subjects:

- ADHD and anxiety disorders in children Dr. Efser Kerimoğlu
- Psychologic and medical treatment in childhood OCD Dr. Ayla Aysev
- Is separation anxiety precursor of adulthood anxiety disorders? Dr. Bengü Semerci
- Expression of childhood phobias in late life Dr. Selahattin Şenol

RULES OF ONLINE POSTER SUBMISSION

1. All abstracts should be sent to www.4-anksiyetekongresi2005.com E-mails and other type of shipments will not be accepted
2. System was restricted with 2500 characters. System will not give permission to use more than 2500 characters
3. Automatic character format will be used for all abstracts and format other than this will not be allowed.
4. All words other than specific abbreviations like "NaCl" or "Ph" will not be allowed in title of abstract.
5. Two tables and a graphic can be added to presentation
6. Standard abbreviations are allowed. Specific abbreviations should be given completely after where they were firstly used in blankets
7. First letters of the drug names must be in capital letters. Use of generic names were preferred , and first letters of the general names should be in small letters.
8. References should be given in text instead of footnores.
9. Make last reading of abstracts carefully
10. Deadline of online submission is 15 February 2005. Abstract which will be send after this date will not be accepted. Withdrawal of submissions will not be allowed.

RULES OF POSTER PRESENTATION

- Poster abstracts must be between 250-400 words and written in Microsoft Word format for publishing in congress book.
- Abstract should include title, objective, method, results, discussion and references.3-5 references should be given in each abstract. 2 printout of abstract and a 3-½ diskete should be send until 15/02/2005 scientific address. E-mails which were send in the same format are also accepted. At least pen of the authors should pay the registration fee for

the congress and send bank deduction with the poster abstract.

- Full text of presentations should be sent to bilimsel@adimtravel.com for the jury for the evaluation of the poster presentation competition.

- Winner of the competition would be awarded with 500 USD

JURY MEMBERS:

Prof. Dr. Yankı Yazgan
 Prof Dr. Raşit Tükel
 Prof. Dr. Mansur Beyazyürek
 Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nesrin Dilbaz
 Assoc. Prof .Dr. Hüsnü Erkmen
 Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oğuz Karamustafalıoğlu

GENERAL INFORMATION

Registration & Accomodation

	Before 01/02/2005	After 01/02/2005
Room with Two Bed	610	760
Room with One Bed	66	816

First rezervations will be accepted for Royal Hotel. After the getting full of Royal Hotel rezervations for Marco Polop Hotel will be accepted. Residents in Marco Polo hotel will take only breakfast in their hotel. Other services will be given in congress hotel.

After 01/02/2005 additional fligth schedules will not be arranged.

Passaport Information: All turkish civilians must take visa and have a valid passpord for 6 months.

4 day 5 night full pansion accomodation in Tunisia, registration fee, opening cocktail, coffee breaks, gala dinner and flight fee is included. Tunisia airport tax is included but tax of going to another country is not included.

Flights will be made at 11:00 and 14:00 in Ataturk airport at 9 March 2005.

You have to be in airport 2 hours before takeoff.

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BEIT EL HEKMA - Tunis

التجلبانفسي والإسلام

بيت الحكمة - تونس

Lundi 28 et Mardi 29 mars 2005

الأثنين 28 و الثلاثاء 29 مارس 2005

E. mail: ahikbal@yahoo.fr : بريد إلكتروني

Programme

البرنامج

Lundi 28 mars 2005 :

الأثنين 28 مارس 2005

15h00 : Allocution de bienvenue du Professeur Abdelwaheb Bouhdiba

: 15

15h15 : Allocution de Madame Lidia Tarantini

: 15 15

Première séance : 15h30 – 18h30 Président : Mohamed Béchir Hlaïem

: 30 18 – 30 15 :

- Pr. Marcello Pignatelli : Psychothérapie interculturelle
- Pr. Hachmi Dhaoui : Les musulmans entre régression et décadence
- Pr. Lidia Tarantini : Cure et culture
- Pr. Ikbal Gharbi : Approche psychanalytique du sacrifice d'Abraham (Aïd Al-Idha)

()

Débat avec la participation des Professeurs :
Riadh Ben Rejeb, Teresa Colonna, Patrice Dubosc, Hajer Karray, Fadhel M'rad, Karim Tabbène.

Mardi 29 mars 2005 :

الثلاثاء 29 مارس 2005

Deuxième séance : 15h00 – 18h00

Présidente : Lidia Tarantini

: الحصة الثانية : 15 18 - :

- Pr. Riadh Ben Rejeb : De quelques résistances à la psychanalyse
- Pr. Fabrice Dubosc : Le dépôt du désir : dialoguer dans le mythe avec la culture islamique
- Pr. Teresa Colonna : Misogynie fondamentaliste et princesses chasseresses.

Débat avec la participation des Professeurs :
Hachmi Dhaoui, Ikbal Gharbi, Mohamed Béchir Hlaïem, Hajer Karray, Fadhel M'rad, Marcello Pignatelli et Karim Tabbène.

ARABPSYNET CONGRESS GUIDE

English Edition



www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Cong.htm

دليل المؤتمرات النفسية العربية والعالمية

الإصدار العربي



www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Cong.Ar.htm

المؤتمر الدولي الأول لقسم علم النفس (جامعة طنطا ، مصر)

تنمية السلوك البشري

28-26 ابريل 2005 / طنطا، مصر

Psycho_tanta2@hotmail.com

رعاية المؤتمر

13 x 20

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2005

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محاوير المؤتمر:

معاليم الاشتراك

350

350

150

150

المراسلات

. خالد إبراهيم الفخراي

شروط البحث المتقدم :

البريد الإلكتروني : Psycho_tanta2@hotmail.com

2005

المؤتمر العالمي الثالث عشر للطب النفسي



www.wpa-cairo2005.com

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مؤتمر الإرشاد في الدول العربية 2005

"الوحدة من خلال التنوع"

3 - 4 مايو 2005

Web Site : <http://sacc.uaeu.ac.ae/>E.mail : cac2005@uaeu.ac.ae

▪ دعوة رئيس المؤتمر

حضرة الزملاء المحترمين يسرنا دعوتكم لحضور

سمو الشيخ نهيان مبارك آل

2005

نهيان وزير التربية والتعليم الرئيس الأعلى لجامعة الإمارات العربية المتحدة

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جلسات المؤتمر

.2005

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محاوير المؤتمر

2005

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أهداف المؤتمر

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23

المشاركة في المؤتمر

2005

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2005

Fadwa.lkorchy@hct.ac.ae

5353-558 (6)971+ :

موضوعات المؤتمر

طرق وأدوات تقييم

الابتكار في ممارسة مهنة الإرشاد .. البرامج والتدريب

معايير ممارسة مهنة الإرشاد

التحديات التي تواجه مهنة الإرشاد والناجمة عن اختلاف الثقافات،
النوع، الإعاقات، المعتقدات الدينية والهوية

العناية الشخصية لمحترفي مهنة الإرشاد

النماذج الدولية وأنظمة ممارسة مهنة الإرشاد

اللجان المنظمة للمؤتمر ورؤساؤها :
اللجنة المنظمة

اللجنة العليا لإدارة المؤتمر :

fatima.aldarmaki@uaeu.ac.ae

Gillian.Johnston@hct.ac.ae

لجنة التحضيرية للمؤتمر :

fatima.aldarmaki@uaeu.ac.ae

لجنة الشؤون المالية والجهات الراعية :

avi127@emirates.net.ae

لجنة الدعاية والإعلان :

avi127@emirates.net.ae

لجنة المتحدثين الرئيسيين وموضوعات المؤتمر :

Gillian.Johnston@hct.ac.ae

لجنة المشاركات الخارجية :

Gillian.Johnston@hct.ac.ae

m.alghorani@uaeu.ac.ae

تطوير الإرشاد النفسي والإرشاد المهني للمؤسسات

Arabpsynet Hospitals Guide - English Edition



www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Hosp.htm

دليل المشافي النفسية العربية - الإصدار العربي



www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Hosp.Ar.htm

اللاوعي الثقافي و لغة الجسد و التواصل اللفظي في الذات العربية

علي زيور



Summary : www.arabpsynet.com/Books/Zayour.B12.htm

انجرافات السلوك و الفكر في الذات العربية

علي زيور



Summary : www.arabpsynet.com/Books/Zayour.B13.htm

MISE AU POINT NOSOGRAPHIQUE EN PEDOPSYCHIATRIE

المستجدات التصنيفية في طب نفس الطفل و المراهق

Une Journée Scientifique Organisé par :

Société Tunisienne de Psychiatrie Hospitalo-Universitaire
Unité de Recherche «Neuropsychiatrie Infanto-juvénile»
Faculté de Médecine de Sfax
Le Service de Pédopsychiatrie de Sfax

Samedi le 7 Mai 2005 à l'hôtel Syphax – Sfax (TUNISIE)

يوما علميا تحت إشراف :

ج. ت. للأطباء النفسيين الإستشفائيين الجامعيين
وحدة البحث "النفس عصبي للطفل والمراهق"
كلية الطب بصفاقس و قسم طب نفس الأطفال بصفاقس

السبت 7 ماي 2005 - نزل سيفاكس - صفاقس - تونس

Argument du Congrès

Cher(e) Collègue, Nous avons le plaisir et l'honneur de vous informer que sous l'égide de la Société Tunisienne de Psychiatrie Hospitalo-Universitaire (STPHU), en collaboration avec la Faculté de Médecine de Sfax et l'Unité de Recherche Neuropsychiatrie infanto-juvénile, le Service de Pédopsychiatrie de Sfax organise une journée scientifique consacrée à une mise au point nosographique en psychiatrie de l'enfant et de l'adolescent et ceci le 7 Mai 2005 à l'hôtel Syphax de Sfax (coordinateurs : Pr. Farhat GHRIBI, Pr. Ag. Yousr MOALLA, Dr. Hela AYEDI).

Le choix de ce thème nous a été dicté par le constat de nouveautés nosographiques introduites au niveau des différentes classifications des troubles mentaux de l'enfant et de l'adolescent (ICD, DSM, CFTMEA).

Tous les psychiatres ainsi que ceux en formation et tous les médecins intéressés sont invités à y participer.

Nous serons très heureux de vous voir parmi nous et prendre part à l'enrichissement des débats lors de cette manifestation.

Dans l'attente du plaisir de vous revoir, je vous prie cher(e) collègue, de croire à l'assurance de mes meilleurs sentiments.

Vous êtes cordialement invités à y assister.

Pour les coordinateurs : Pr. Farhat GHRIBI

PROGRAMME

- 9h : Ouverture - B. BEN HAJ ALI (président de la STPHU)
1ère séance (Présidents : An. JARRAYA – L. GAHA – A. JARRAYA)
9h 10 : Nosographie des psychoses précoces de l'enfant (troubles envahissants du développement) / F. GHRIBI
9h 40 : Nosographie des troubles cognitifs et des apprentissages scolaires / N. GADDOUR – R. HANNACHI – N. BENZARTI
10h 10 : Nosographie des troubles hyperkinétiques de l'enfant / A. WALHA
10h 40 : Discussion
11h : Pause café
2ème séance (Présidents : Z. ELHACHMI – O. AMAMI – A. ACHICH)
11h 20 : Nosographie des troubles mentaux de la petite enfance (0-3 ans) / Y. MOALLA
11h 50 : Nosographie des psychoses de l'adolescent. / H. AYADI JEMAL
12h 20 : Nosographie des troubles anxieux de l'enfant. / A. BOUDEN
12h 50 : Discussion
13h : Déjeuner

RENSEIGNEMENTS

Pour plus d'informations contacter Mme B. CHAKER
Au Secrétariat du service de Pédopsychiatrie de Sfax

Email : farhat.ghribi@rns.tn

Tel : +216 74 241 907 - Fax : +216 74 241384

دواعي المؤتمر

2005 7

(ICD, DSM, CFTMEA :)

أ.د. فرحات الغريبي

برنامج الملتقى

- س 9 : الإفتتاح : ()
الجلسة الأولى : ()
س 9. 10 : ()
س 9. 40 : ()
س 10. 10 : ()
س 10. 40 : ()
س 11 : ()
الجلسة الثانية : ()
س 11. 20 : ()
س 11. 50 : ()
س 12. 20 : ()
س 12. 50 : ()
س 13 : ()

استرشادات

بريد الإلكتروني : farhat.ghribi@rns.tn

هاتف : +216 74 241 907 - فاكس : +216 74 241384

THE 2ND CONFERENCE OF THE SUDANESE PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

المؤتمر 2 للجمعية النفسية السودانية

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY AND THE CULTURE OF PEACE

علم النفس التطبيقي وثقافة السلام

1- 4 August 2005 - Khartoum, Sudan

1- 4 أغسطس 2005 - جامعة الخرطوم، السودان.

E. mail: okhaleefa@hotmail.com : بريد إلكتروني

Invitation from the President of the SPS

دعوة من رئيس الجمعية

It gives me great pleasure as President of the Sudanese Psychological Society (SPS), to invite you to Sudan to attend the Second Conference of our society which will take place in Khartoum 1-4 August 2005 under the theme "Applied Psychology and the Culture of Peace". In August 2004, Sudan has become a member of the International Union of Psychological Sciences. In January 2005, a peace treaty was signed between Sudan government and Sudan's People Liberation Army.

4-1

The Sudanese Psychological Society has been a strong voice of indigenization of psychology at the local and regional levels. The SPS hopes that you will be stimulated by contributing to the culture of peace. We have invited some keynote speakers, a number of oral presentations, and interactive poster sessions. The conference is expected to provide a special opportunity for exchange of views on the psychology of peace and various domains of applied psychology. I would like to express my appreciation for your contribution and for joining us in Khartoum. Your participation would greatly enhance the scientific program of our conference. The venue of the conference is located at the University of Khartoum, near the River Nile and the downtown area.

Sudan warmly welcomes you and hopes that you will have a scientific, professional social and cultural rich experience in Khartoum.

Prof. El-Zubair Bashir Taha
President of the SPS

بروفيسير الزبير بشير طه
رئيس الجمعية النفسية السودانية

The Sudanese Psychological Society

The Sudanese Psychological Society, a member of the International Union of Psychological Sciences (IUPsyS), convenes its Second Conference of Psychology under the theme "Applied Psychology and Peace culture" under the patronage of His Excellency Omar Al-Bashir, the President of the Republic of the Sudan. We hope that the conference will contribute to promoting information, forming opinions and reinforcing co-operation among psychologists in the various domains between them and those concerned with issues of the conference.

The Program: The academic program includes diverse sessions:

- (1) Keynote speakers
- (2) Applied Psychology
- (3) Oral presentation
- (4) Poster sessions
- (5) Advanced training workshops.

البرنامج العلمي:

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

Objectives of the Conference

أهداف المؤتمر:

Arabpsynet e.JOURNAL : N° 5 - JANUARY - FEBRUARY - MARCH 2005

مجلة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية: العدد 5 - جانفي - فيفري - مارس 2005

The conference aims to achieve the following objectives:

- (1) To exchange views on how peace culture could be reinforced (2)
- (2) To exchange views on the contribution of applied psychology in response to national and international challenges (3)
- (3) To exchange views among applied psychologists on local, regional and international levels (4)
- (4) To provide an updated overview of applied psychology and non-conventional application (5)
- (5) To enhance and market applied psychology as an effective profession in problems solving (6)

Sessions of the Conference

محاور المؤتمر:

- (1) Psychology of peace and reinforcement of peace culture (1)
- (2) Issues of forgiveness, tolerance and rehabilitation (2)
- (3) Applied psychology in the context of social and economic development in time of peace (3)
- (4) Issues relating to the environment, family, the displaced and of those with special needs (4)
- (5) Contribution of psychology in forming public opinion and the study of attitudes (5)
- (6) (6)

Conference information

معلومات تنظيمية :

- (1) Scientific papers could be submitted in the form of oral presentations or in posters .1
- (2) Deadline for submission of abstracts is 31 April 2005. Authors will be notified of decisions by the Scientific Committee. If no notification has been received by 31May 2005 pls check the Head of the Organizing Committee. .2
- (3) Abstracts received after April 31, 2005 may not be published in the Abstract Book; but will be accepted for oral presentation or poster 200 .3 .4
- (4) The abstract should be in the limit of 200 words including the title page, names of presenters, complete affiliates, and addresses including e.mail or fax. () .5
- (5) Abstracts can be submitted in Arabic or English .6
- (6) Abstracts must be based on psychological research, theory or practice. Priority will be given to original work .7
- (7) Abstracts will be reviewed and classified by the Scientific Committee according to the type of issue to be tackled .8
- (8) Presenters are advised to prepare transparencies, slides or multimedia that can be easily read on the screen when viewed from the back of the presentation room. .9
- (9) Oral presentation is strictly limited to 20 minutes, including 5 minutes for discussion) .10
- (10) Abstracts can be submitted by post, fax, or e.mail. Abstracts not completed according to the given instructions will not be acknowledged. Abstracts should be sent to the Head of the Organizing Committee. 5 15 15 .10

Preparation of posters

قواعد إخراج الملصق العلمي :

- | | | |
|--|---------------|----|
| (1) The poster size should be 120 X 180 cm | 120 × 180 () | .1 |
| (2) Writing should be clear (handwritten or typed) | | .2 |
| (3) The poster should be clearly read from a distance of one meter | | .3 |
| (4) The author must be present at designated times | | .4 |

Mailing the Abstract

الجهات المعنية بحضور المؤتمر:

Authors should mail three hard copies of the abstract together with diskette, High Density, in IBM format. Text should be saved as Microsoft World file. Be sure to label the diskette with your full name, text version, the title of presentation. Please mail the diskette to the Head of the Organizing Committee.

E.mailing the abstract

تواريخ هامة:

The message should contain full information in print, including title, names, institution, and body of the text and to be transmitted as a Microsoft Word file attachment. Abstract sent by fax only will not be acknowledged. When the deadline for submission is close, fax the abstract first, then mail the abstract on a diskette, following the instructions above.

2005	30	(1)
2005	30	(2)
2005	30	(3)
2005	1	(4)

Registration fees

رسوم الاشتراك:

- | | | |
|--|------|-----|
| (1) Participants from abroad should complete the Registration Form and pay at the registration desk on the 1st of August, 2005, between 8:00 to 9:00 A.M | 100 | .1 |
| (2) USD 200 for participants from abroad and only cash is accepted and no personal cheque, travelers' cheque or credit cards are acceptable | 2005 | 200 |
| (3) USD 100 for students from abroad who must provide proof of full time status when submitting registration form and payment | 2005 | 1 |
| | | .2 |
| | | .3 |
| | | .4 |

Entitlements of full registered participant and student

مزايا دفع رسوم اشتراك المؤتمر:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| (1) Opening ceremony | | (1) |
| (2) Attending all sessions | | (2) |
| (3) Abstracts book and conference kit | | (3) |
| (4) Coffee break | (4) | (4) |
| (5) Lunch | | (5) |

General information

الورش التدريبية ما قبل المؤتمر:

- | | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| (1) A valid passport and visa for visiting Sudan are required | () | (1) |
| (2) Upon acceptance of your abstract, the Organizing Committee will send you an official invitation letter with which you can apply for an entry visa at the Sudan Embassy or the nearest consulate general | () | (2) |
| (3) August in Sudan is a rainy season | () | (3) |
| (4) It is advisable that participants from abroad make their arrangement for hotels reservation and insurance | () | (4) |
| (4) Its advisable to bring US Dollars with you. Travelers' cheque and all credit cards are not accepted in Sudan. The current exchange rate of US\$ 1= SD 25 | () | (5) |
| (5) Tax service is available at Khartoum Airport the whole day | () | (6) |
| (6) Departure International Air ticket should be reconfirmed 72 hours in advance | | |
| (7) Participants from abroad are to bear the costs of travel and accommodation. The Organizing Committee | | |

98

هاتف مكتب (531178)-(187)-(249)

of the Conference made an effort to secure reduced accommodation rates in some hotels (see the list).

Meeting facilities

Projectors : Overhead projectors and multimedia projectors will be available in meeting rooms.

Electricity : The electricity in Sudan is supplied at 220V.

Posters : The poster board is 120 X 180 cm.

Language : Abstracts and papers can be presented either in Arabic or English. Simultaneous translation services will be provided during the conference.

Venue of the Conference

Conference Venue: Al-Sharja Hall, University of Khartoum, Sudan

Contact Address:

Any requests regarding abstracts, program, registration, visa application, pls contact:

Dr Omar Khaleefa - Head of the Organizing Committee
Khartoum, P.O Box 12718, Sudan

Tel (Work) : ++ 249-183-760712

Tel (Home) : + 249-185-324507

Tel (Cell) : + 249-912277467

Fax : +249-183-760712

E. mail: okhaleefa@hotmail.com

Hotel Accommodation

Participants from abroad are to bear the costs of travel and accommodation

The Organizing Committee of the Conference made an effort to secure reduced accommodation rates in the following hotels

First : Grand Holiday Villa (Khartoum, Nile Avenue)

Standard Single = USD 175 (B+B)

Double room = USD 220

Hotel address: Grand Holiday Villa Khartoum, P.O. Box 316 Nile Avenue, Khartoum, Sudan.

Tel : ++ 249-183-774039 - **Fax** : ++ 249-183-773961

E.mail : grandholidayvilla@hotmail.com

Web site : www.holidayvilla.com.my

Second : Meridien Khartoum

Address: Qasr Avenue, Khartoum, Sudan

Standard Single = USD 115 (B+B)

Double USD 135(B+B)

Tel: ++ 249-183-775970 - **Fax** : ++ 249-183-779069

E-mail : marketing@meridienkh.com

Third: Green Village Hotel (Khartoum)

Standard Single = USD 89

Hotel address: Green Village Hotel, P.O. Box 2366, Khartoum, Sudan.

Tel : ++ 249-183-280882 - **Fax** : + 249-183-263658

E-mail : greenvillagehotel@hotmail.com

Fourth : Sahara Hotel (Khartoum)

Standard Single = USD 60 (B & B)

Tel : ++ 249-183-796541 - **Fax** : ++ 249-183-796540

موبايل (249)- 912915086

بريد إلكتروني: mahaelsadig@hotmail.com

لغة المؤتمر:

شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية
نحو تعاون أكاديمي طبي نفسي و علم نفسي عربي
www.arabpsynet.com
Arab Psychological Sciences Network
TOWARDS AN INTER-ARAB PSY ACADEMIC COLLABORATION
E.mail : webmaster@arabpsynet.com

المراسلات الخارجية:

العنوان التالي:

12718

تلفون/فاكس مكتب : ++ 249-183-760712

هاتف منزل : ++249-185-324507

هاتف موبايل : ++249-912277467

بريد إلكتروني: okhaleefa@hotmail.com

معلومات للمؤتمرين القادمين من خارج السودان

أولاً: فندق الهولي دي فيلا (الخرطوم شارع النيل)

175

220

316

عنوان الفندق:

هاتف : ++ 249-183-774039 - فاكس : ++ 249-183-773961

بريد إلكتروني: hovikha@sudanet.net

بريد إلكتروني: grandholidayvilla@hotmail.com

ثانياً: فندق الميريديان (الخرطوم)

115

135

عنوان الفندق:

تلفون : ++ 249-183-775970 - فاكس : ++ 249-183-779069

بريد إلكتروني: marketing@meridienkh.com

ثالثاً: فندق القرين فيلدج (الخرطوم- بري)

89

2366

عنوان الفندق:

هاتف : ++ 249-183-280882 - فاكس : ++ 249-183-263658

بريد إلكتروني: greenvillagehotel@hotmail.com

رابعاً: فندق صحارى (الخرطوم)

60

هاتف : ++ 249-183-796541 - فاكس : ++ 249-183-796540

Psy CONGRESS AGENDA

SECOND QUARTLY 2005

April – May – June

أجندة المؤتمرات النفسية

الثلثية الثانية 2005

أفريل – ماي – جوان

ARAB Psy CONGRESS AGENDA

Title : 21st Egyptian Congress of Psychology (EAPS)**Date:** 31 January - 2 February 2005**Country:** Egypt**E-Mail:** eapsegypt@hotmail.com**Web site :** http://eapsegypt.Tripod.com

Title: 5ème Colloque International de L'URPC Le rituel
(L'Unité de Recherche Psychopathologie Clinique Université
de Tunis - FSHST - département de psychologie)**Date:** 4 - 5 février 2005**Country:** Tunisie - **City:** Tunis, Hôtel "Diplomat"**Contact:** Pr. Riadh Ben Rejeb**E-Mail:** Riadhbrejeb@yahoo.fr

Title: 4th Scientific Congress of Anxiety Psychiatric
Association of Turkey & Turkish Neuropsychiatric
Association**Date:** 09-13 March 2005**Country:** Tunisia **City:** Hammamet - Royal Hotel**For reservation:** anksiyete@adimtravel.com**E-Mail:** bilimsel@adimtravel.com

Title : 1st congress of psychology department**Date:** 26-28 Avril 2005**Country:** Egypt **City:** Tanta**E-Mail:** Psycho_tanta2@hotmail.com

Title: The 39th Middle East Medical Assembly (MEMA)**Date:** May 12, 2005 - May 15, 2005**Country:** Lebanon - **City:** Beirut**Contact:** Dr. Ghassan Hamadeh**Phone:** 961-135-0000 - **Fax:** 961-174-4464**E-Mail:** mema@aub.edu.lb

Title: The 2nd Conference of the Sudanese
Psychological Society Applied Psychology & the Culture
of Peace1**Date:** 4 August 2005**Country:** Sudan - **City:** Khartoum**Contact:** Dr. Omar Khaleefa**Phone:** 249-183-760712 / 912277467 - **Fax:** 249-183-760712**E-Mail:** : okhaleefa@hotmail.com

Arabpsynet e.JOURNAL : N°5 - JANUARY - FEBRUARY - MARCH 2005

Title : Colloque Tuniso-Italien de Psychanalyse : La
psychanalyse face à l'Islam**Country:** Tunis**Date:** Lundi 28 et Mardi 29 Mars 2005**E-Mail:** ahikbal@yahoo.fr

INTERNATIONAL Psy CONGRESS AGENDA

Title: Psychiatric Congress Regional Extension**Date:** April 02, 2005**Country:** United States - **City:** Dearborn / MI**Contact:** CME LLC, 2801 McGaw Avenue, Irvine, CA 92614-
5835**Phone:** 800-993-2632 / 949-250-1008 - **Fax:** 949-250-0445**E-Mail:** customer.service@cmellc.com

Title: International Mental Health Professionals Japan
Announces Its 9th Annual Conference Of Imhjp**Date:** April 2-3, 2005**Country:** Japan - **City:** Hakone

Title: The Spectrum of Developmental Disabilities XXVII**Date:** April 04, 2005 - April 06, 2005**Country:** United States - **City:** Baltimore, MD**Contact:** Office of Continuing Medical Education**Phone:** 410 955-2959 - **Fax:** 410 955-0807**E-Mail:** cmenet@jhmi.edu

Title: Treating Alzheimer's and Related Dementias**Date:** April 05, 2005**Country:** Canada - **City:** Toronto, ON**Contact:** Ontario College of Family Physicians**Phone:** 416-867-9646 - **Fax:** 416-867-9990**E-Mail:** ocfpc@cfpc.ca

Title: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD): the NICE
guideline**Date:** April 06, 2005**Country:** United Kingdom - **City:** London / England**Contact:** Emma George**Phone:** 02-0-72-270-825**E-Mail:** egeorge@cru.rcpsych.ac.uk

Title: 2005 Society for Research in Child Development (SRCD) Biennial Meeting
Date: April 07, 2005 - April 10, 2005
Country: United States - **City:** Atlanta / GA
Contact: Society for Research in Child Development
Phone: 734-998-6578 - **Fax:** 734-998-6569
E-Mail: srcd@umich.edu

Title: Faculty of Psychotherapy Annual Meeting
Date: April 07, 2005 - April 09, 2005
Country: United Kingdom - **City:** Cardiff / Wales
Contact: College Conference Office
Phone: 44-0-2-072-352-351 ext 145 - **Fax:** 2-072-596-507
E-Mail: pcornell@rpsych.ac.uk

Title: Schizophrenia: 20th Annual Conference
Date: April 09, 2005
Country: United States - **City:** New York / NY
Contact: Columbia University College of Physicians & Surgeons Center for Continuing Education, 630 West 168th Street, Unit 39, New York, NY 10032
Phone: 212-305-3334 - **Fax:** 212-781-6047
E-Mail: cme@columbia.edu

Title: Psychiatric Congress Regional Extension
Date: April 09, 2005
Country: United States - **City:** Los Angeles, CA
Contact: CME LLC, 2801 McGaw Avenue, Irvine, CA 92614-5835
Phone: 800-993-2632 / 949-250-1008 - **Fax:** 949-250-0445
E-Mail: customer.service@cmellc.com

Title: Spring Symposia IX, Annual Meeting of Psychiatric Association of Turkey
Date: April 13, 2005 - April 16, 2005
Country: Turkey - **City:** Antalya
Contact: Prof. Berna Ulug (MD)
Phone: 905-326-571-885
E-Mail: dulug@hacettepe.edu.tr

Title: Building and Sustaining Partnerships with Diverse Communities/Groups
Date: April 14, 2005 - April 15, 2005
Country: Canada - **City:** Toronto, ON
Contact: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health
Phone: 416-595-6020 - **Fax:** 416-595-6444
E-Mail: ets@camh.net

Title: XII International Symposium about Current Issues and Controversies in Psychiatry: Comorbidity
Date: April 14, 2005 - April 15, 2005
Country: Spain - **City:** Barcelona
Contact: Grupo Gyseco
Phone: 34-932-212-242 - **Fax:** 34-932-217-005
E-Mail: controversias@gyseco.com

Title: Pain and Addiction: Common Threads IV
Date: April 14, 2005
Country: United States - **City:** Dallas, TX
Contact: American Society of Addiction Medicine, 4601 N. park Avenue, Upper Arcade #101, Chevy Chase, MD 20815
Phone: 301-656-3920 - **Fax:** 301-656-3815
E-Mail: email@asam.org

Title: 36th Annual Meeting & Medical-Scientific Conference 50th Anniversary
Date: April 15, 2005 - April 17, 2005
Country: United States - **City:** Dallas, TX
Contact: American Society of Addiction Medicine, 4601 N. park Avenue, Upper Arcade #101, Chevy Chase, MD 20815
Phone: 301-656-3920 - **Fax:** 301-656-3815
E-Mail: email@asam.org

Title: Psychiatric Congress Regional Extension
Date: April 16, 2005
Country: United States - **City:** New York / NY
Contact: CME LLC, 2801 McGaw Avenue, Irvine, CA 92614-5835
Phone: 800-993-2632 / 949-250-1008 - **Fax:** 949-250-0445
E-Mail: customer.service@cmellc.com

Title: CINP Regional Meeting - Psychiatry and Neuroscience in Africa
Date: April 20, 2005 - April 22, 2005
Country: South Africa - **City:** Cape Town
Contact: Liesel Coetzee
Phone: 27-0-219-389-238 - **Fax:** 27-0-219-332-649
E-Mail: consult@sun.ac.za

Title: IRBD 5, 5th International Review of Bipolar Disorders
Date: April 20, 2005 - April 23, 2005
Country: France - **City:** Lyon - Palais Des Congrès de Lyon
Contact: Russell Pendleton
Phone: 00-441-159-692-016 - **Fax:** 00-441-159-692-017
E-Mail: rp@rpa.bz

Title: Learning Disability Spring Meeting
Date: April 20, 2005
Country: United Kingdom - **City:** London / England
Contact: College Conference Office
Phone: 44-0-2-072-352-351 ext 145 - **Fax:** 2-072-596-507
E-Mail: pcornell@rcpsych.ac.uk

Title: 19th Annual Mood Disorders Symposium
Date: April 20, 2005
Country: United States - **City:** Baltimore, MD
Contact: Office of Continuing Medical Education
Phone: 410 955-2959 - **Fax:** 410 955-0807
E-Mail: cmenet@jhmi.edu

Title: Treating Alzheimer's and Related Dementias
Date: April 20, 2005
Country: Canada - **City:** Toronto, ON
Contact: Ontario College of Family Physicians
Phone: 416-867-9646 - **Fax:** 416-867-9990
E-Mail: ocfp@cfpc.ca

Title: Comprehensive Review of Sexual Medicine 2005
Date: April 21, 2005 - April 23, 2005
Country: Canada - **City:** Toronto, ON
Contact: Conference Secretariat
E-Mail: congress@venuewest.com

Title: Training Day in ECT
Date: April 21, 2005
Country: United Kingdom - **City:** Edinburgh, Scotland
Contact: Emma George
Phone: 02-0-72-270-825
E-Mail: egeorge@cru.rcpsych.ac.uk

Title: Driving and Dementia
Date: April 21, 2005
Country: Canada - **City:** Toronto, ON
Contact: Ontario College of Family Physicians
Phone: 416-867-9646 - **Fax:** 416-867-9990
E-Mail: ocfp@cfpc.ca

Title: SW Division Spring Biannual Meeting
Date: April 22, 2005
Country: United Kingdom - **City:** Buckfastleigh, England
Contact: Pat McPhee
Phone: 44-0-1-179-286-644 - **Fax:** 01-179-286-650
E-Mail: Pat.McPhee@awp.nhs.uk

Title: Practitioners Day in ECT
Date: April 22, 2005
Country: United Kingdom - **City:** Edinburgh, Scotland
Contact: Emma George
Phone: 02-0-72-270-825
E-Mail: egeorge@cru.rcpsych.ac.uk

Title: Reconnecting and Healing: A Workshop for Mental Health Professionals Affected by Trauma
Date: April 27, 2005 - April 28, 2005
Country: Canada - **City:** Toronto, ON
Contact: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health
Phone: 416-595-6020 - **Fax:** 416-595-6444
E-Mail: ets@camh.net

Title: "Old Age in a New Age" 3rd Biennial Conference in Geriatric Care
Date: April 28, 2005 - April 30, 2005
Country: Canada - **City:** Saint John, New Brunswick
Contact: Pati Teed
Phone: 506-632-5453 - **Fax:** 506-632-5484
E-Mail: teepea@reg2.health.nb.ca

Title: 10th Annual Psychiatric Update
Date: April 29, 2005
Country: United States - **City:** Galveston, TX
Contact: UTMB Office of Continuing Education, 301 University Boulevard, Mail Route 0851, Galveston, TX 77555-0851
Phone: 409-772-9300 - **Fax:** 409-772-9333
E-Mail: ocfp@cfpc.ca

Title: Assessing and Treating Depression
Date: May 04, 2005
Country: Canada - **City:** Toronto, ON
Contact: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health
Phone: 416-595-6020 - **Fax:** 416-595-6444
E-Mail: ets@camh.net

Title: 6th International Symposium on Sympathetic Surgery - ISSS 2005
Date: May 04, 2005 - May 06, 2005
Country: Austria - **City:** Vienna
Contact: Vienna Medical Academy
Phone: 43-1-4-051-383-0 - **Fax:** 43-1-407-8274
E-Mail: iss2005@medacad.org

Title: The 1st International Congress of The Minimally Interventional Spinal Treatment

Date: May 05, 2005 - May 07, 2005

Country: Iran - **City:** Tehran

Contact: Dr Foad Elahi

Phone: 00-98-218-812-391 - **Fax:** 00-98-218-728-860

E-Mail: foadelahi@yahoo.com

Title: Annual Meeting for the Society for the Exploration of Psychotherapy Integration

Date: May 05, 2005 - May 08, 2005

Country: Canada - **City:** Toronto, ON

Contact: Alberta Pos, Local Host/Organizer

Phone: 1-416-535-8501 ext 6627

E-Mail: alberta_pos@camh.net

Title: Faculty of Substance Misuse Annual Meeting

Date: May 05, 2005 - May 06, 2005

Country: United Kingdom - **City:** Cambridge, England

Contact: College Conference Office

Phone: 44-0-2-072-352-351 ext 145 - **Fax:** 2-072-596-507

E-Mail: pcornell@rcpsych.ac.uk

Title: Psychiatric Update for Family Physicians

Date: May 07, 2005 - May 08, 2005

Country: Canada - **City:** Vancouver, BC

Contact: The College of Family Physicians of Canada, 2630 Skymark Avenue, Mississauga, Ontario, L4W 5A4 / Mary Steel

Phone: 905-629-0900 / 1-800-387-6197 / 604-682-6042

Fax: 905-629-0893 / 604-662-7627

E-Mail: info@psychupdate

Title: The 55th Institute for Spirituality and Medicine: Spiritual Well-Being

Date: May 09, 2005 - May 11, 2005

Country: United States - **City:** Baltimore, MD

Contact: Contact: Office of Continuing Medical Education

Phone: 410-955-2959 - **Fax:** 410-955-0807

E-Mail: cmenet@jhmi.edu

Title: Driving and Dementia: Assessing Fitness to Drive

Date: May 11, 2005

Country: Canada - **City:** Toronto, ON

Contact: Ontario College of Family Physicians

Phone: 416-867-9646 - **Fax:** 416-867-9990

E-Mail: ocfp@cfpc.ca

Title: Annual Congress of Iranian Society of Pediatrics & 26th Memorial Congress of Professor Mohammad Gharib

Date: May 13, 2005 - May 17, 2005

Country: Iran - **City:** Tehran

Contact: Hossein Asheri

Phone: 98-216-968-317 - **Fax:** 98-216-465-828

E-Mail: info@irisp.org

Title: 9th Multidisciplinary International Conference of Biological Psychiatry Stress and Behaviour

Date: May 16, 2005 - May 19, 2005

Country: Russia - **City:** St Petersburg

Contact: Dr. Allan V Kalueff, PhD, Conference Chair

E-Mail: biopsych-2005@mail.ru

Title: General Practice: What's common, What's Complex

Date: May 16, 2005 - May 19, 2005

Country: Italy - **City:** Prato

Contact: Annabel Whitby

Phone: 61-385-752-215 - **Fax:** 61-385-752-233

E-Mail: Annabel.Whitby@med.monash.edu.au

Title: Suicidology Series: Suicide and Aboriginal Peoples

Date: May 18, 2005

Country: Canada - **City:** Toronto, ON

Contact: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

Phone: 416-595-6020 - **Fax:** 416-595-6644

E-Mail: ets@camh.net

Title: The Second Adolescent Forensic Special Interest Group Conference

Date: May 18, 2005

Country: United Kingdom - **City:** London, England

Contact: College Conference Office

Phone: 44-0-2-072-352-351 ext 145 - **Fax:** 2-072-596-507

E-Mail: pcornell@rcpsych.ac.uk

Title: Alzheimer's Disease: Update on Research, Treatment, and Care

Date: May 19, 2005 - May 20, 2005

Country: United States - **City:** San Diego, CA

Contact: Jill Collier

E-Mail: JCOLLIER@ucsd.edu

Title: Society of Biological Psychiatry 60th Annual Convention

Date: May 19, 2005 - May 21, 2005

Country: United States - **City:** Atlanta, GA

Contact: Maggie Peterson

Phone: 904-953-2842 - **Fax:** 904-953-7117

E-Mail: peterson.maggie@mayo.edu

Title: Living on the Raiser's Edge: Solution-Oriented Brief Family Therapy with Self-Harming

Date: May 19, 2005

Country: Canada - **City:** Toronto, ON

Contact: Edythe Nerlick

Phone: 416-972-1935 - **Fax:** 416-924-9808

E-Mail: enerlich@hincksdellcrest.org

Title: Mental Health 2005

Date: May 19, 2005 - May 20, 2005

Country: United Kingdom - **City:** London, England

Contact: Charlotte Wenden

Phone: 0-20-85-411-399 - **Fax:** 0-20-85-472-300

E-Mail: charlottew@healthcare-events.co.uk

Title: Headache and Facial Pain

Date: May 20, 2005 - May 22, 2005

Country: United States - **City:** Cambridge, MA

Contact: Office of Continuing Education

Phone: 617-384-8600 - **Fax:** 617-384-8686

E-Mail: hms-cme@hms.harvard.edu

Title: Pathways to Solutions with Challenging At Risk Adolescents

Date: May 20, 2005

Country: Canada - **City:** Toronto, ON

Contact: Edythe Nerlick

Phone: 416-972-1935 - **Fax:** 416-924-9806

E-Mail: enerich@hincksdellcrest.org

Title: American Psychiatric Association 158th Annual Meeting

Date: May 21, 2005 - May 26, 2005

Country: United States - **City:** Atlanta, GA

Contact: Conference Coordinator, American Psychiatric Association, Group Travel Office, 333

Phone: 202-682-6800 - **Fax:** 202-682-6850

E-Mail: apa@psych.org

Title: 6th National Child Welfare Symposium - Protecting Children, Helping Adults: Bringing Two Worlds Closer Together

Date: May 25, 2005

Country: Canada - **City:** Montreal, QC

Contact: Sophie Léveillé

Phone: 514-343-2227 - **Fax:** 514-343-2493

E-Mail: sophie.leveille@umontreal.ca

Title: Quality and Quantity in Medical Education

Date: May 26, 2005 - May 28, 2005

Country: Italy - **City:** Milan

Contact: Dr. Samantha Romanelli

Phone: 00-39-022-666-880 - **Fax:** 00-39-022-361-226

E-Mail: smm@unambro.it

Title: International Conference on Science Law Ethics - Medical Research - Human Rights

Date: May 29, 2005 - June 02, 2005

Country: Israel - **City:** Haifa

Contact: Conference Secretariat, ISAS International Seminars, POB 574, Jerusalem, Israel 91004

Phone: 97-226-520-574 - **Fax:** 97-226-520-558

E-Mail: seminars@isas.co.il

Title: The 12th International Congress of Biorheology (12thICB) and the 5th International Conference on Clinical Hemorheology (5thICCH)

Date: May 30, 2005 - June 03, 2005

Country: China - **City:** Chongqing

Contact: S.X.Cai

Phone: 86-23-65-112-097 - **Fax:** 86-23-65-112-097

E-Mail: biorheo@cqu.edu.cn

Title: Medicolegal Risk Management

Date: May 30, 2005 - June 03, 2005

Country: United States - **City:** Bradenton-Sarasota, FL

Contact: Eva or Cristina

Phone: 866-267-4263 / 1-941-388-1766 - **Fax:** 941-365-7073

E-Mail: mail@ams4cme.com

Title: International Family Nursing Conference

Date: June 01, 2005 - June 04, 2005

Country: Canada - **City:** Victoria, BC

Contact: Conference Secretariat

E-Mail: congress@venuewest.com

Title: Asking the Right Questions 2: Talking with Clients about Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in Mental Health, Counselling and Addiction Settings

Date: June 02, 2005

Country: Canada - **City:** Toronto, ON

Contact: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

Phone: 416-595-6020 - **Fax:** 416-595-6444

E-Mail: ets@camh.net

Title: Delirium and Pharmacotherapy of Dementia
Date: June 02, 2005
Country: Canada - **City:** Toronto, ON
Contact: Ontario College of Family Physicians
Phone: 416-867-9646 - **Fax:** 416-867-9990
E-Mail: ocfp@cfpc.ca

Title: Conference on Applied Technologies in Medicine and Neuroscience
Date: June 06, 2005 - June 10, 2005
Country: Switzerland - **City:** Basel
Contact: Oliver Stefani
Phone: 00-41-613-255-317 - **Fax:** 00-41-613-832-818
E-Mail: ols@coat-basel.com

Title: Catching the Winds Of Change: A Conference To Inspire Healing Conversations and Stories Of Hope With Children, Families, and Communities
Date: June 07, 2005 - June 10, 2005
Country: Canada - **City:** Halifax, NS
Contact: Louise Ghiz
Phone: 902-494-1353 x2249 - **Fax:** 902-494-8025
E-Mail: lab@sympatico.ca

Title: Bridging Eastern and Western Psychiatry: Toward Co-operation
Date: June 10, 2005 - June 13, 2005
Country: Russia - **City:** Moscow
Contact: Oleg V. Lapshin
Phone: 39-05-846-055-240 - **Fax:** 39-05-846-055-239
E-Mail: olapshin@mail.ru psy@psyter.org

Title: 1st International Congress of IASSID-Pacific
Date: June 11, 2005 - June 14, 2005
Country: Taiwan - **City:** Taipei
Contact: Dr. Kuo-yu Wang
Phone: 88-652-428-132 - **Fax:** 88-652-720-810
E-Mail: sowkyw@ccunix.ccu.edu.tw

Title: 6th International Bipolar Conference
Date: June 16, 2005 - June 18, 2005
Country: United States - **City:** Pittsburgh, PA
Contact: Mary Healy
Phone: 412-605-1219
E-Mail: healymk@upmc.edu

Title: World Psychiatric Association Thematic Conference "Quality and Outcome Outreach in Psychiatry"
Date: June 17, 2005 - June 20, 2005
Country: Spain - **City:** Valencia
Contact: Meeting Organiser
Phone: 34-932-212-242 - **Fax:** 34-932-217-005
E-Mail: barcelona@geyseco.com

Title: 9th ECOTS - IX European Conference on Traumatic Stress
Date: June 18, 2005 - June 21, 2005
Country: Sweden - **City:** Stockholm
Contact: Conference Secretariat / The National Centre for Disaster Psychiatry (KCKP), Sparrisgatan 2, SE-754 46 Uppsala Sweden
Phone: 46-0-186-118-822 - **Fax:** 46-0-186-118-890
E-Mail: info@sfph.se

Title: Psychiatric Update for Family Physicians
Date: June 18, 2005 - June 19, 2005
Country: Canada - **City:** Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON
Contact: The College of Family Physicians of Canada, 2630 Skymark Avenue, Mississauga, Ontario, L4W 5A4 / Mary Steel
Phone: 905-629-0900 / 1-800-387-6197 / 604-682-6042
Fax: 905-629-0893 / 604-662-7627
E-Mail: info@psychupdate

Title: 2005 Annual Meeting of the Royal College of Psychiatrists
Date: June 20, 2005 - June 23, 2005
Country: United Kingdom - **City:** Edinburgh, Scotland
Contact: College Conference Office
Phone: 44-0-2-072-352-351 ext 145 - **Fax:** 2-072-596-507
E-Mail: conference@rcpsych.ac.uk

Title: Principles and Practice of Pain Medicine
Date: June 22, 2005 - June 26, 2005
Country: United States - **City:** Boston, MA
Contact: Office of Continuing Education
Phone: 617-384-8600 - **Fax:** 617-384-8686
E-Mail: hms-cme@hms.harvard.edu

Title: 1st Latin American Congress in Aging Male
Date: June 23, 2005 - June 25, 2005
Country: Mexico - **City:** Cancun
Contact: Grupo Destinos
Phone: 525-519-985-376, 585-968-489 - **Fax:** 555-758-487
E-Mail: lassam2005@grupodestinos.com.mx

Title: 5th Congress on Psychic Trauma and Traumatic Stress

Date: June 23, 2005 - June 25, 2005

Country: Argentina - **City:** Buenos Aires

Contact: Lic. Susana Orlando

Phone: 54-114-903-0493 - **Fax:** 54-114-903-0493

E-Mail: info@psicotrauma.org.ar

Title: 28th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Research Society on Alcoholism

Date: June 25, 2005 - June 29, 2005

Country: United States - **City:** Santa Barbara, CA

Contact: Meeting Organiser

Phone: 00-41-613-255-317 - **Fax:** 00-41-613-832-818

E-Mail: debbyrsa@bga.com

Title: International Interdisciplinary Conference on Emergencies - Congrès international interdisciplinaire sur les urgences

Date: June 26, 2005 - June 30, 2005

Country: Canada - **City:** Montréal, QC

Contact: Louise Clément

Phone: 418-658-7679 - **Fax:** 418-658-6545

E-Mail: congres@amuq.qc.ca / info@iice2005montreal.com

Title: 8th World Congress of Biological Psychiatry

Date: June 28, 2005 - July 03, 2005

Country: Austria - **City:** Vienna

Contact: Stefan Walter

Phone: 431-588-040 - **Fax:** 43-15-869-185

E-Mail: wfsbp2005@mondial.at

موقع البروفسور يحيى الرخاوي



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XIII WORLD CONGRESS OF PSYCHIATRY
EGYPT – Cairo September 10-15/2005

Dates to Remember	DESCRIPTION	How to Contact Us
July 1, 2004	Deadline for submission of proposals Symposia, Workshops and Courses	Important Addresses Please address all correspondence concerning the congress to: * XIII World Congress of Psychiatry Scientific and Technical Secretariat TILESA OPC, S.L. c. Londres, 17 - 28028 Madrid (Spain) Tel.: +34 913 612 600 Fax: +34 913 559 208 e-mail: secretariat@wpa-cairo2005.com * Travel Agent EMECO Travel Accommodation, Tourist Services e-mail: accommodation@wpa-cairo2005.com For the latest information, please visit our web site: http://www.wpa-cairo2005.com
November 1, 2004	Deadline for submission of Abstracts for Lectures, Papers and Posters	
January 1, 2005	Deadline for Fellowship program and award application	
April 1, 2005	Deadline for reduced registration fees. Notification of acceptance of Abstracts and Posters.	

إصدارات طبنفسية و علمنفسية حديثة

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 د. محمد شريف سالم - الطب النفسي - مصر
 د. خليل محمد فاضل خليل - الطب النفسي - مصر
 د. بسام عويل - علم النفس - بولندا / سوريا

مدخل إلى سيبرنطقيا التفكير
 الوسواس القهري
 مشاهد من على كرسي الطبيب النفسي
 Online Psychological Services

مدخل إلى سيبرنطقيا التفكير

د. سليمان جبار الله - علم النفس - الجزائر

s_djarallah@yahoo.fr

فهرست الكتاب

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الفصل الثالث : المخ مركز المعالجة

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الفصل الخامس : التفكير اللولبي التفكير المنسق

الفصل السادس : الإتزان الحيوي

الفصل السابع : نظرة شاملة على النموذج

الخلاصة / المراجع

مقدمة الكتابة :

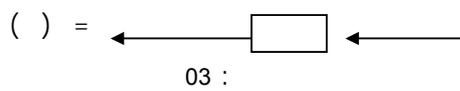
1- أهمية وأسس النظرة السيبرنطقية للتفكير
 1.1 - مدخل وعموميات
 (Kubernesis)

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 " كوفينال " >

فينر نوربرت (1964-1894)

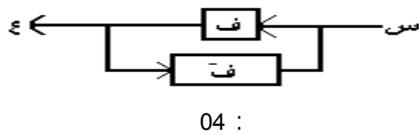
(1948) (Cybernetics)

1.2 - أسس النمذجة الرياضية



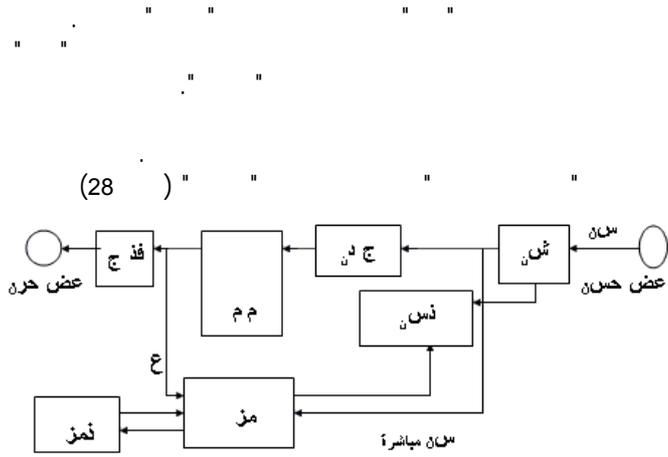
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6- الخلاصة

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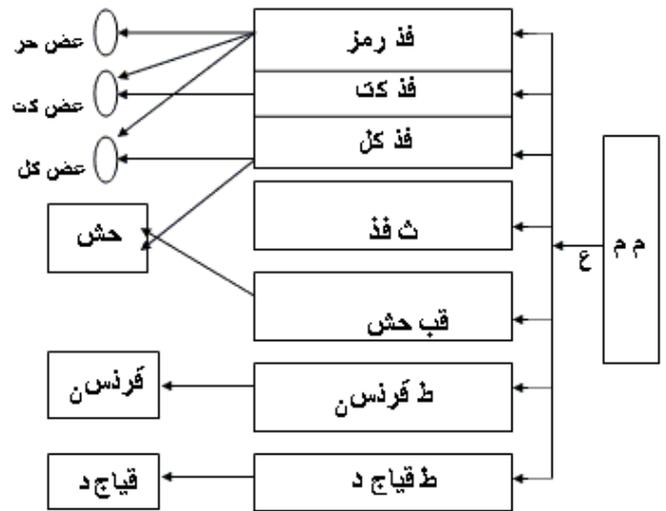
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فد رمز: منفذ حركات رمزية / عض: عضلات / فد كت: منفذ للكتابة / عض كت: عضلات الكتابة / فد كل: منفذ للكلام / عض كل: عضلات الكلام / ث فد: مثبط للمنفيذ / حش: أحشاء / قب حش: مراقب الأحشاء / قردسن: قراءة ذاكرة الموردرات / ط قرد سن: طلب قراءة ذاكرة الموردرات / قياج دن: قيادة موججات الموردرات / ط قياج دن: طلب قيادة موججات الموردرات.

5- التفكير اللولبي

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الوسواس القهري

(دليل عملي للمريض والأسرة والأصدقاء)

د. محمد شريف سالم - الطب النفسي - مصر

مكتبة دار العقيدة القاهرة - الأزهر، مصر

alsharif3257@yahoo.com

فهرست الكتاب

مقدمة الدكتور أحمد فريد / مقدمة الدكتورة هدى سلامة

الباب الأول: تعريف الألفاظ والمعاني

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الوسواسية / الفارق بين وسواس الشيطان والوسواس
القهري

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مرضى المسلمين / أمثلة الوسواس عند مرضى المسيحيين
/ أمثلة الوسواس عند مرضى اليهود / أعراض الوسواس
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الدواء مسار مرض الوسواس القهري و مآله

الباب الخامس : البرنامج العلاجي

أ- الوسواس / ب- الأفعال القهرية / ج- الأعراض التجنبية :
تحديد الأعراض التي سنبدأ بعلاجها / ملاحظات على الخطة
العلاجية / علاج الأفكار الوسواسية / كيف يحاول المريض
التحكم في الوسواس القهرية؟ / خطوات العلاج / طريقة
مواجهة الأفكار والتعود عليها

الباب السادس : دور الأسرة في العلاج

الباب السابع : الوسواس القهري الديني

الجواب عما احتج به أهل الوسواس / معرفة مكائد
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الإصابة بالوسواس القهري / برنامج علاج الوسواس القهري
الديني / نماذج من الأقوال و الأفكار الوسواسية و الأفعال
القهرية و السلوك التجنبي

الباب الثامن : نماذج لعلاج بعض حالات الوسواس القهري

خاتمة الكتاب

ثبت المراجع

أولاً:

ثانياً:

ثالثاً:

مقدمة أ. د. هدى سلامة - كلية الطب- جامعة الإسكندرية

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الباب السادس : دور الأسرة في العلاج

مدخل الكتاب :

أولاً:

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خامساً :

مشاهد من على كرسي الطبيب النفسي

د. خليل محمد فاضل خليل - الطب النفسي - مصر

مكتبة الأسرة 2003

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فهرست الكتاب

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- الذكريات) / 4- ثائية الموت والإبداع (داني بستريس مثالا) /
- 5- البنت و الثعبان / 6- عن الضابط الذي انتحر وكان شابا

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- الصمت / 4- أنا تعيسة / 5- ديانا- أميرة هزت عرش الفضيلة.

خطة الكتاب

الأهداف النوعية
يهدف الفصل الأول (حالات أثرت فيها النفس على البدن والجسد على
الذهن)

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الفصل الثاني (حالات نادرة وغريبة) :

الفصل الثالث (النفس والعنف والجريمة):

الفصل الرابع: (حالات الموت والاقتراب منه) :

الفصل الخامس والأخير (حالات إنسانية عامة) :

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1971

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ONLINE PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

The Internet in the psychological services

Dr. Bassam AOUILI Psychology , Poland / Syria

bassam@ab-byd.edu.pl

Summary : The transformations of the world which have rapidly changed personal, professional and social life of people, bring about troubles and needs that differ from problems treated in psychologists' offices ten years ago. Clinical psychologists have to face the challenge of getting to know expectations, difficulties and conditions of functioning of the modern patient. Instruments created by modern communication and information technology can be helpful in reaching this purpose. The present work invites to make use of possibilities opened by Internet as a annihilator of time and space.

In Chapter I the Author describes shortly the history of Internet and – in a more detailed way – its application as a space of communication, a support for human development, an instrument of education and a source of psychological help. The Author concentrate principally on the specificity of the communication by Internet and points at dangers and possibilities connected with this medium.

Chapter II presents experiences gathered by the Author during his practice as Online counsellor and therapist. He have conducted this activity for three years within a framework of Academic Centre for Psychological Aid (www.acpp.edu.pl) and of the web portal: „Healthy city” (www.zdrowemiasto.pl). It consisted in psychoeducation and psychoprophylaxis with elements of social support, as well as in consultations with elements of critical intervention and psychological support.

The Authors begins with a short review of professional literature referring to the Online psychological assistance and he exposes the main arguments used by its adherents and opponents. Then he characterizes the Online therapy. He focuses on features of the language used by people communicating via Internet and on the motives of persons who choose such kind of contact.

Messages of people who applied for Online psychological assistance contain a great diversity of problems, like partnership problems, sexual troubles, as well as life and development crisis. The letters are set up according to the type of psychological aid (psychoeducation, consultation, intervention, therapy) and the type of problem. The Author presents his ways of working with Online patients, he describes obstacles an Online counsellor have to deal with, he points at therapist's attitudes that incite a patient to continue the contact, he demonstrates the stages of the Online therapy and shows the circumstances in which Online therapy becomes introduction and preparation for traditional therapy.

The Chapter III contains results of researches on students and psychologist opinion about Online psychological assistance and conditions of its efficacy. Questionnaires prepared especially for that purpose were filled out in a traditional way or via Internet (according to some exterior and interior factors, like access to Internet and attitude toward computers). The results were analysed from the point of view of consolidation and popularisation of these services. Opinions of persons who profited of Online psychological assistance in the Academic Centre are presented in conclusion of this Chapter.

The conclusion concerns the the perspectives of Online psychological assistance. Its introduction, popularisation and enrichment will meet some obstacles, but the Author is optimistic because Internet opens many possibilities to psychologists as well as to persons in crisis.

SERVICE PSYCHOLOGIQUE ONLINE

Les services psychologiques sur Internet

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Résumé : Les transformations du monde moderne, qui modifient si dynamiquement le fonctionnement personnel, professionnel et social de l'homme, font naître des troubles et des besoins qui diffèrent considérablement des problèmes traités dans les cabinets des psychologues il y a dix ans. Les psychologues ont pour mission de connaître les aspirations, les problèmes et les conditions de vie du patient contemporain. Pour atteindre ce but ils peuvent se servir d'instruments créés par la technologie d'information et de communication qui jouent dans notre monde le rôle de plus en plus important. Le livre de Bassam Aouil invite à profiter des possibilités offertes par ce vainqueur du temps et de l'espace qu'est Internet.

Le chapitre I présente en raccourci l'histoire d'Internet et – d'une manière plus détaillée – son usage en tant que milieu de communication, soutien au développement de l'homme, instrument de l'éducation et de la thérapie. L'auteur se concentre avant tout sur la spécificité de la communication par Internet, et indique les dangers et les avantages qui sont impliqués par cet instrument.

La partie principale du livre contient les exemples des contacts thérapeutiques par Internet. L'auteur pratiquait ce type d'aide psychologique pendant 3 ans, dans le cadre du Centre Académique d'Aide Psychologique (www.acpp.edu.pl) et sur le site « une ville saine » (www.zdrowemiasto.pl). Cette activité embrassait la psychoéducation et la psychoprophylaxie avec les éléments du soutien psychologique, aussi bien que les consultations avec les éléments de l'intervention de crise et du soutien émotionnel.

L'Auteur commence par une revue de littérature sur l'aide psychologique Online et il présente les arguments des adversaires et des partisans de cette méthode. Ensuite il passe à la description du contact thérapeutique Online, en soulignant les caractéristiques du langage utilisé dans ce type de communication et les motivations des personnes qui choisissent l'aide psychologique par Internet.

Les problèmes décrits dans les messages électroniques se caractérisent d'une grande diversité. Ce sont aussi bien des problèmes sexuels et familiaux que les crises de développement et situationnelles. Les lettres ont été arrangé selon le type de l'aide psychologique (psychoéducation, consultations, thérapie) et selon le type du problème. L'Auteur présente les expériences acquises grâce à la pratique professionnelle dans Internet. Il énumère les difficultés causées par la spécificité du contact thérapeutique Online, souligne les comportements du psychologue qui incitent le client à continuer la thérapie, il montre les étapes de la thérapie Online et indique les circonstances dans lesquelles les formes indirectes deviennent l'introduction à la thérapie traditionnelle.

Le chapitre III contient les résultats des recherches concernant l'opinion des étudiants (handicapés et valides) et des psychologues sur l'aide psychologique Online. Les enquêtes, préparées spécialement pour cette occasion, étaient remplies aussi bien traditionnellement que par Internet – selon des facteurs intérieurs (le rôle de l'ordinateur et d'Internet dans la vie de la personne qui répondait aux questions) et extérieurs (l'accès à Internet). Les résultats des recherches sont analysés en vue du perfectionnement et du développement de ce type de service. Pour conclure, l'Auteur présente les opinions de quelques clients du service d'aide psychologique Online dans le Centre Académique d'Aide Psychologique.

Le réflexion finale concerne les difficultés et les perspectives liés à l'application, l'enrichissement et la popularisation de l'aide psychologique par Internet. Selon l'Auteur ce type d'activité offre de larges possibilités aussi bien aux psychologues qu'aux personnes en crise.

المجلة العربية للطب النفسي

المجلد الخامس عشر - العدد الثاني - نوفمبر 2004

اتحاد الأطباء النفسانيين العرب - الأردن

takriti@nets.com.jo

of progeny, (*hifdh al nasl*); preservation of intellect, (*hifdh al aql*) and preservation of wealth, (*hifdh al maal*). Any medical action must fulfill one of the above purposes if it is to be considered ethical. If any medical procedure violates any of the 5 purposes it is deemed unethical. This paper proposes that the basic ethical principles of Islam relevant to medical practice be derived from the 5 principles of the Law, (*qawaid al shariat*), that are: intention,* (*qasd*), certainty, (*yaqeen*); injury, (*dharar*): hardship, (*mashaqqat*), and custom or precedent (*aadat*). The (*maqasid*) and (*gawa'id*) are used in a synergistic way. The basic purpose of (*qawaid*) is to provide robust rules for resolving situations of conflict between or among different (*maqasid*). The challenge before Muslim physicians is to liberate themselves from confusing and inconsistent European ethical theories and principles and instead to work hard to develop specific regulations for various medical interventions, (*dhawaabit al tibaabat*), by a renewal of (*ijtihad*). This (*etihad*) will be based on primary sources of the Law (*Quran and sunnat*), secondary sources of the Law based on transmission, (*masaadir naqliyyat ijma and qiyaas*); secondary sources of the Law based on reason, (*maagased al aqleat istishaad, istishan & istilaah*); the purposes of the Law, (*maqasid al shariat*); principles of the law, (*qawaid al fiqh*); as Well as regulations of the Law, *dhawaabit alfiqh*.

In the early period of medical jurisprudence (0-1400 H) most issues could be resolved by direct reference to the primary sources. In the middle period (1401 - 1420 H) issues were resolved by using (*ijma, qiyaas, istishaad & istihsaan istilaah*). In the modern period (1420-) medical technology is creating so many issues whose resolution will require a broad birds eye-view approach that can only be found in the theory of (*maqasid al shari'at*).

■ الإدمان على العقاقير - مراجعة للأسباب البيولوجية حتى المعالجة /

الكلمات الرئيسية:

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1420

■ **Medical Ethics from Maqasid Al Shariat / Omer Hasan kasule**

Abstract: Secularized European law denied moral considerations associated with 'religion' and therefore failed to solve issues in modern medicine requiring moral considerations. This led to the birth of the discipline of medical ethics that is neither law enforceable, by government nor morality enforceable by conscience. On the other hand, Islamic Law is comprehensive and encompasses moral principles directly applicable to medicine. This paper proposes that the theory of medical ethics in Islam should be based on the 5 purposes of the Law, (*maqasid al shariat*), that are also considered the 5 purposes of medicine. The 5 purposes are preservation of religion and morality, (*hifdh al ddin*); preservation of life and health, (*hifdh al nafs*); preservation

% 80

▪ **Psychiatry in military courts : influence on verdicts /**
Fairouz Farah SAYEGH

Conclusions: Military courts, like other courts, tend to be influenced by psychiatric opinion and decrease the level of punishment for mentally disordered offenders. Moreover, it was noted in this study that even psychiatric referral alone, in the absence of any psychiatric abnormality being found, could be considered a mitigating factor. Another interesting finding was the high rate of psychiatric referrals ordered by military courts for servicemen charged with absconded. They formed 82% of the study sample, while being 26% of the prison population.

▪ الوصف الديمغرافي و المرضي للأشخاص الذين راجعوا
مستشفى الطب النفسي في الكويت خلال عام 2002 /

الملخص :

2002

▪ **Annual treated psychopathological morbidity.**
Demographic and diagnostic features findings from
Kuwait psychological medicine hospital 2002 / Adel
Alzayed and Adel Sorour

Conclusion : Given the rapid evolution of managed care and the changing health care system, it will be critical to continue to examine variations in practice associated with system factors (e.g. setting, health plan) and their relationship to patient outcomes. Psychiatric services in Kuwait are rapidly developing and a continuous survey of the services assures that the best level of care is provided.

▪ زواج دون إيلاج : نسخة سعودية /

الملخص :

39

37

▪ **Drug Addiction : From Neurobiology to Treatment /**
Naseem Akhtar Qureshi and Tariq Ali Al-Habeeb

Abstract : The neurobiology of drug and alcohol addiction is poorly understood. This paper selectively reviews the recent advances in the neurobiology of addictions with a brief focus on treatment implications.

A MEDLINE search was conducted for identifying peer-reviewed articles published in the international journals over the past two decades. Both acute and chronic intakes of addictive drugs by biopsychosocially vulnerable persons led to a cascade of cellular and molecular neuroadaptations mainly in the mesocorticolimbic system, which mediates reward. The neurobiological adaptations are brought by the signal transduction mechanisms underlying multiple key components that distinguish drug addictions. Although an advanced understanding into these mechanisms has led to the development of several drugs for the treatment of addiction, there is a further need for research for developing better drugs in the future.

Key Words : drug addiction, neurobiology, neuroadaptation, mesocorticolimbic System, reward, signals transduction system.

Conclusions : In summary, drug addiction, caused by genetic-environmental factors and recently viewed as impaired response inhibition and salience attribution (I-RISA), is coupled with neuroadaptations in orbitofrontal cortex and anterior cingulate gyrus of mesolimbic system. Development of specific drugs, identification of specific genes and mechanisms underlying short- and long-term neuroadaptations, individual vulnerability, and stress related relapses are some of the major future challenges in addiction research.

▪ دافع غريب لإيذاء النفس عند شخص يعاني من التخلف العقلي -
دراسة بحثية و عرض لحالة مرضية /

الملخص :

▪ **Self-injury with a strange motive in a mentally**
retarded male - A literature and case review / Walid
Shuneigat, Nasser Shurique, Faiq Shaban and Abdullah
Raod

Objectives : To document a rare and unique case report of a young mentally subnormal non- psychotic male patient, who presented with self-insertion of a forceps inside his penis. His reported strange motive was to avoid sexual intercourse with his wife as a form of punishment. The etiology and differential diagnosis are reviewed in relation to literature.

▪ تأثير وجود إضرابات نفسية لدى الموقوفين في السجن
العسكري /

الملخص :

المخلص :
عنوان الدراسة : العلاقة بين ارتفاع ضغط الدم والقلق والاكتئاب والاضغوط النفسية.
الكلمات الرئيسية :

الهدف :

الخطه :

الموقع :

الطريقة :

2004 -2003
65-25

400 800
318 400
316
% 79.3
(SBP) mmHg 140≤
(DBP) ≥90 mmHg

النتائج :

± 57.9 %
± 41.3 14.6 ± 45.7)
(p< 0.001
13.1
BMI> 30))

الخلاصة :

-7

(% 77)

47

(% 87) % 13

()

▪ **Unconsummated Marriage : A Saudi Version /**
Mohammed Abdullah Al Sughayir

Abstract : To explore the clinical characteristics of unconsummated marriage in Saudi couples we consecutively recruited all Saudi patients who presented at outpatient psychiatric clinic with unconsummated marriage as the main complaint, after organic causes have been ruled out by other specialties. A control group of couples with consummated marriage was drawn consecutively from the same pool of psychiatric outpatients reporting for treatment at the same time. During a 4-year period 39 couples of unconsummated marriage and 37 control couples were evaluated. There were no significant differences between the two groups in the method of acquiring knowledge of basic information on sexuality, education, job and residency. Wives in the unconsummated marriage married at an earlier age than wives in the consummated marriage and showed a higher scores of sexual anxiety which negatively correlated with their husband's ejaculation scores. The length of unconsummated marriage ranged from 7-47 months. Vaginismus was responsible for 77% of the unconsummated marriages. Erectile dysfunction, not preceded by vaginismus, was reported by 13%. More than three quarters (87%) of unconsummated marriages were attributed to supernatural influences. Futile hymenectomy had been done in 4 wives. Three women had become pregnant through extrvaginal ejaculation. Results are discussed in comparison with other studies in the field.

▪ دراسة حول تأثير القلق و الاكتئاب و الضغوط النفسية في الإصابة بارتفاع ضغط الدم /

المجلة المصرية للطب النفسي



Summaries : www.arabpsynet.com/Journals/EJP/index.ejp.htm

المجلة العربية للطب النفسي



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مجلة الطفولة العربية



Summaries : www.arabpsynet.com/Journals/JAC/index.jac.htm

Islamic Philosophy online : www.muslimphilosophy.com

NUMAN M. GHARAIBEH - PSYCHIATRY - Arizona Tucson, AZ, USA

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Book reviews have been an established part of academic journals for a very long time. The emergence of alternative ways of communication gives credence to the establishment of other reviews of different multimedia ways of communication such as film reviews, website reviews, as well as reviews of CD-ROMs. The barrier between what is intended for the public and what is intended for the academician is slowly eroding especially on the internet. For example, doctor as well as patient may be reading the same literature on the same website such as information about a particular drug of disorder. I have had the experience of patients bringing me print outs from credible websites about their medications or research studies on their particular disorder that I was not aware of. This humbling experience made me acutely aware of the importance of the internet in patient education as well as our own education.

I hope that the following review of a web site is going to be the first in a long series of "reviews" fitting logically just after the "Book and Thesis Reviews" and "Journal/Magazine Review" sections of the Arab Psy Net (APN) e-Journal.

Parent Web Site (also referred to as Web Page):

The parent website is that of the Islamic Philosophy Online, Inc. <http://www.muslimphilosophy.com/main.htm>

This web page was created in 2001 and last updated February 2005. It is available in English and Arabic. I came upon this page while searching for original Ibn Rushd text in Arabic. This parent page is a wealth of information and-I believe-will win Dr. Turkey's approval as well as many others to make "Web Page Review" or "Web Site Review" a regular part of the APN e-Journal. With the technology at hand, it is theoretically possible to include text in so many languages making the switch between Arabic text (currently in PDF format) and text in English (or other languages) seamless. The web page is rich with "full text" making a visit to the library almost un-necessary. Reviewing the whole page will require a lot of time and effort, let alone it may not be necessary since a click away the reader will find for him- or herself able to navigate with the ease the wealth of information available.

The daughter website review :

<http://www.muslimphilosophy.com/ir/>

The page title with beautiful Arabic calligraphy in the very appropriate Andalusian Arabic font "Ibn Rush al-Qurtubi." Following a brief biography there is a list of his works in Arabic, then in "English and other languages." The Arabic full text is apparently scanned and saved in PDF format which makes printing it true to the original publication but unfortunately makes the text unsearchable. However, searching the Arabic text is a pervasive problem on the Internet and one of the most difficult problems facing scholars searching Arabic literature. The bright point is that technology is catching up with this problem and Arabic search engines are propping up, slowly but surely. Having the full text of "Tahafut al Tahafut" in Arabic and for free makes one tempted to reach for his check book and donating handsomely to the webmaster Muhammad Hozien. Just a scroll down the page will get you the full text in English as translated by Simon Van Den Bergh, Published and Distributed by The Trustees of the "E. J. W. Gibb Memorial." This makes the book searchable in English.

Also in Arabic are "Talkhees Kitab al-Jadal" (PDF), "Fasl al-Maqal" and "Risalat an-Nafs" both in Arabic e-text, "al-Dharuri fi Isul al-Fiqh" (PDF) and Arabic e-text courtesy of the Poloz

family, Morocco, and "Bidyat al-Mujtahid" in Arabic e-text. The emergence of Arabic e-text is very encouraging because it is a searchable texts.

In addition to Ibn Rushd's own works there are works about him including several biographies, articles on his philosophy, a master's thesis by Maksood Aftab, links to relevant web pages, portraits, links to Cordoba (his birth place) with a photo tour, bibliography, and what I found very interesting information such as:

He has a statue in Cordoba as well as a wax figure (a rude reminder for the Arab cities to follow suite in honoring great men and women).

There are video tapes (documentary and lectures) also something in great shortage in the Arab world where the documentary scene is very bleak.

A Kuwaiti ship was named in his honor.

In summary, this is a great site with a wealth of information. The webmaster asks for feedback and I believe will appreciate input for suggested improvements

WEBSITE PRESENTATION

J. TURKY – Psychiatry, TUNISIA

1. Introduction

Welcome to the Premier Islamic Philosophy resource on the Web. This is our fourth year online and we are dedicated to the study of the philosophical output of the Muslim World.

This site contains hundreds of full-length books and articles on Islamic philosophy, ranging from the classical texts in the canon of Islamic philosophy to modern works of Muslim philosophy.

We are continually striving to improve this page. This current version is java free and makes minimal use of graphics. Should you have problem or issues with any of pages please do let us know. (webmaster@muslimphilosophy.com?).

Our flagship project, the Journal of Islamic Philosophy, is flourishing as we approach the publication of our first issue. In addition, we have a forum for the discussion of issues in Islamic thought, general resources for the study of philosophy, a catalog of upcoming events in the field, among other useful resources.

We hope you enjoy this site and make use of this project. We are always looking for good people to join our team. Your feedback is most welcome. TheStaff@muslimphilosophy.com

2. Our Featured Original Resources:

- **Dictionary of Islamic Philosophy.** (Local E-text) Newly Updated! also available in PDF! (www.muslimphilosophy.com/pd/dmp.pdf)
- **Map of Islamic Philosophy** and where it fits in with other world philosophies. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/p1.htm)
- **Major Islamic Philosophers**, their thought and works. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/main.htm#people)
- **Islamic Philosophy Forum** (our E-discussion board) - (www.muslimphilosophy.com/forum/default.asp)
- **The Journal of Islamic philosophy** (www.muslimphilosophy.com/journal/default.htm), a publication dedicated to the field. CALL FOR PAPERS (www.muslimphilosophy.com/journal/cfp.html)

GET INVOLVED: Interested in working with us? Are you a scholar or graduate student in Islamic philosophy? (Email us : editor@muslimphilosophy.com), join our mailing list (www.muslimphilosophy.com/journal/default.htm#sign), sign our guest book (www.muslimphilosophy.com/gbook/jip.htm), or engage in the forum (www.muslimphilosophy.com/forum/).

3. General and introductory texts:

- **History of Muslim Philosophy** (www.muslimphilosophy.com/hmp/default.htm) Ed. M. M. Sharif. An overview of Muslim Philosophy in English.
- **Introduction of Greek Philosophy in the Muslim World.** (new) (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/intgkp.htm)
- **Articles by S. H. Nasr:**
 - The meaning and concept (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/nasr-ip1.htm) of philosophy in Islam
 - The Qur'an and Hadith (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/nasr-ip2.htm) as source and inspiration of Islamic Philosophy
- **Islamic Philosophy** (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktx/ip-sheikh.pdf) by M. Saeed Sheikh (This book has been published under four different names--this is the original!) (pdf format) It is a very brief introduction to main areas of the discipline.
- **Al-falsafa al-'arabia: mushkalat wa'hulul** (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktx/arab-phil.pdf) (Arabic Philosophy: problems and solutions) By Ali Bomelhem. (Arabic PDF).
- **Al-tafkeer al-falsafi al-islami** (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktx/tfi-sd.pdf) (Islamic Philosophical Thought). S. Dunya (Arabic pdf)
- **Islamic Theology and Philosophy** (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktx/ipt-wat.pdf) (by M. W. Watt. (pdf format)
- **History of Islamic Philosophy** (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/hip.htm) by Majid Fahkry. (Partial E-text)
- **Islamic Philosophy Overviews:**
 - From Routledge:
 - History of Islamic Philosophy (HIP) table of contents (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktx/hip-cnfs.pdf) (pdf)
 - Encyclopedia of Philosophy (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/rep.htm)(REP).
 - Just what is Islamic Philosophy. (www.rep.routledge.com/philosophy/cgi-bin/article.cgi?it=H057) (REP) By O. Leaman. (link)
 - Transcript: From Egyptian TV. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/tvtk/ch19.htm)
 - Islamic Philosophy from The Encyclopedia of Islam (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ei/default.htm) (EI). (no frills e-text).

- McMillan (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/mep-ip-1st.htm) Encyclopedia of Philosophy (list of Islamic philosophy articles)
- Islamic Philosophy Links (www.ais.org/~islam/subject/philosophy.html) (link)
- **Metaphysics in Islamic Philosophy** (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktx/fadel-meta.pdf) by F. Shehadi (pdf format)
- **Durrant's Story of Civilization's article on Islamic Philosophy** (Arabic E-text in word format) (www.hozien.com/txt/sc-ip.doc)
- **The History of Philosophy in Islam** (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/deboer.htm) by T. J. De Bore (dated) also available in pdf. (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktx/deboer.pdf)
- **Greek into Arabic** (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktx/walzer-grk.pdf) R. Walzer. A collection of articles on the flow of Greek philosophy into Arabic and its practitioners. (PDF)
- **The Philosophy of the Kalam.** (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktx/kalam.pdf) Harry A. Wolfson (PDF)
- **The Philosophical Forum 1972 issue on Islamic Philosophy.** (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktx/philforum.pdf) (pdf)
- **Transcendent Philosophy:** (www.islamic-studies.org/journalnumber.htm) E-Journal for Comparative Philosophy & Mysticism. (link).
- **Philosophy of the Muslim World: Authors and Principal Themes** (www.diafrica.org/nigeriaop/kenny/IsITheology.htm), J. Kenny, O. P. (link).

■ Bibliography :

- Collected Scholarly volumes in Islamic philosophy (www.uni-frankfurt.de/fb13/igaiw/publication/philosophy.html). (link)
- List of works arranged by Philosopher (www.nig.op.org/kenny/BibPhilAr.htm). (link)
- A bibliography of of Books on Islam (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/is-biblio.htm), which includes Islamic Philosophy.
- **Adventures in Philosophy: A brief history of Islamic Philosophy.** (www.radicalacademy.com/adiphilislamindex.htm). From the Radical Academy (link)

4. Current research and events:

Announce your (or events that you know of) upcoming Islamic Philosophy events. Send us a line (webmaster@muslimphilosophy.com).

Keep up with current research in Islamic Philosophy. Sign up for our Mailing list (Now automated with enhanced features) (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/mailling.htm) and we'll keep you updated with upcoming events as well as when the site is updated.

4.1 Upcoming events:

- **SUFISM & THEOLOGY CONFERENCE** (www.arts.gla.ac.uk/sufism/): 11 – 12 March 2005, at the Department of Theology & Religious Studies, University of Glasgow, UK.
- Middle East Studies Association (MESA), to be held at (www.fp.arizona.edu/mesassoc/cfp/CFPhome.htm) Washington, DC November 2005. Deadline for submission is Feb. 2005.
- American Academy of Religion (www.aarweb.org/) November 2005.

- Our fifth year online July 2005.
- WCOMES to be held in Amman, Jordan on June 2006.

4.2 Past events:

- See our events page (www.muslimphilosophy.com/events/default.htm) for a full listing of past events that we announced on our site.
- Rethinking the Classical (www.bisav.org.tr/symposium.htm) an International Symposium of the Foundation of Arts and Science in Turkey, October (8 -10) 2004.
- International al-Farabi Symposium. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/events/sempoziumingilizce.htm) October (7 - 8) 2004. Ankara University, Faculty of Divinity, Ankara, Turkey.
- Ancient and Medieval Philosophy (includes Islamic Philosophy sessions) Fordham University New York City. October (22-24) 2004. Preliminary program (www.muslimphilosophy.com/events/fordhamconf9-2004.htm).
- Middle East Studies Association (MESA), was held at San Francisco, California, USA between Nov (20-23) 2004 (www.fp.arizona.edu/mesassoc/cfp/CFPhome.htm)
- American Academy of Religion was held at San Antonio, Texas, USA (AAR) (www.aarweb.org/) between Nov. (20-23) 2004.

4.3 Ongoing events:

- Middle East Studies Association (MESA) - Announcement calendar. (www.fp.arizona.edu/mesassoc/Onlinenews/announcements03.htm) (link)
- American Philosophical Association (APA) Announcement calendar. (www.apa.udel.edu/apa/opportunities/conferences/) (link)
- American Academy of Religion (AAR) Meeting calendar. (www.aarweb.org/meetings/default.asp) (link)

4.4 New publications:

- Introduction to Islamic Philosophy. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/pa-mc-iip.htm) In Italian...
- Ibn Taymiyya. Fetwa de Mardin (See pdf (www.muslimphilosophy.com/it/works/itapubl.pdf) for Table des matières) Un ouvrage de XII & 176p. (13X19) ISBN: 2841612554 (12€) La Librairie de l'Orient (El-Bouraq éditions). 2005. (French)
- Ibn Taymiyya. Un Dieu Hésitant? (See pdf (www.muslimphilosophy.com/it/works/itapubl.pdf) for Table des matières) Un ouvrage de VI & 37p. (14X21) ISBN: 2841612554 (4€) La Librairie de l'Orient (El-Bouraq éditions). 2005 (French)
- THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANION TO ARABIC PHILOSOPHY Edited by Peter Adamson and Richard C. Taylor ISBN 0 521 52069 X. 2005. (English)
Let us know of your publications, Send us a line by e-mail: (ipo * muslimphilosophy.com) (Note: replace the * with @) This is just to avoid spam!

5. The Philosophers:

Those who shaped Islamic Philosophy into something quite unique. (In chronological order)

- The Translator's Page. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/TTpg.htm) (Those who brought Greek thought into Arabic).
 - Philosophy Entry from al-Nadim's Fahrist (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktx/nad-phil.pdf)

- (English E-text) Pdf.
- al-Kindi Site (www.muslimphilosophy.com/kindi/default.htm) (d. 866) our site dedicated to him.
- Al-Farabi Site (www.muslimphilosophy.com/farabi/default.htm) (870-950)
 - Kitab al-Huruf (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktx/huruf.htm) (Book of letters) Arabic html E-text. Also in word file format. (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktx/huruf.doc)
 - al-tahsil (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktx/farabi-tahsil.doc) Arabic word file.
 - The Philosophy of Plato and Aristotle. (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktx/farabi-pl-arist.pdf) English E-text PDF format.
- Ibn Sina Site (www.muslimphilosophy.com/sina/default.htm) (Avicenna) (980-1037) and the Ibn Sina Gallery. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/sina/gal/IS-gal-01.htm)
- Ibn Hazm (www.muslimphilosophy.com/hazm/ibnhazm.htm) (994-1063).
 - Al-fasl fil al-Milal wal-Nihal (on Sects)
 - On Mannerism and Behavior. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/hazm/akhlaq/default.htm) (on Ethics), English translation and in Arabic word. (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktx/ethics-hazm.doc)
 - The Dove's Necklace. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/hazm/dove/default.htm) (on love) is here.
- Al-Ghazali Site (1058-1111). (Note new URL www.ghazali.org/.)
- Shahrastani (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ei/Shahrastani.htm) (1087-1153): Nihyat al-qadam fi Ilm al-Kalam (Islamic Theology) (Arabic E-text in word format). (www.hozien.com/txt/iqdam.doc)
- Ibn Tufayl (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/XVII-TwentySeven.pdf) (1110-1185) (PDF)
 - Hayy bani Yaqzan (Living son of awake) (pdf) (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktx/hayy.pdf) -(unedited rtf) (www.hozien.com/pdf/hayy.rtf) -Bio (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/XVII-TwentySeven.pdf) in pdf.
- Ibn Rushd Site (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ir/default.htm) (Averroes) (1126-1198).
- Fakhraddin al-Razi (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/XXXII-Thirty-two.pdf) (1149-1209) (PDF)
 - Book on Ethics an English translation (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktx/razi-akhlaq.pdf) of Kitab al-nafs wa'l-ruh wa sharh quwahuma (pdf).
- Muhyiddin Ibn 'Arabi (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/XX-Twenty.pdf) (1165-1240) (Bio, PDF) (Ibn 'Arabi Society) (www.ibnarabisociety.org/) (Anqa Publishing) (www.ibn-arabi.com/)
- Ibn Taymiyah. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/it/default.htm) (1263-1328) Finally our Site on the man.
- Ibn Kummunah (PDF) (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/kumnah.pdf)
- Ibn Khaldun's Life and works. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ik/kif.htm) (1332-1406). a link to an improved version. (www.cis-ca.org/voices/k/khaldun.htm)
 - Autobiography (at-Tarif) (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ik/tarif.doc)
 - In Arabic (word).
 - al-Muqadimah (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ik/muqadima.doc) (Prolegomena) In Arabic (word). 2718kb very large file!
 - English Translation (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ik/Muqaddimah/index.htm) (E-text)

- Ibn Khaldun: His Life and Works (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktx/ibn-khald.pdf) by M. A. Enan (pdf E-text)
- Ibn Khaldun: a short Bio (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/ibnkhld.htm)
- History of Muslim Philosophy (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/XLVI-Forty-six.pdf) Bio. (PDF)
- Identification, asabiyah and culture: Ibn Khaldun and Freud. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ik/M-ahclc-ik.htm) by Alfredo Lustosa (Portuguese html)
- Mulla Sadra. (1571-1640) Bio from History of Muslim Philosophy. (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/XLVIII-Forty-eight.pdf) (Website - link) (www.mullasadra.org/)
- Muhammad Iqbal Site (www.muslimphilosophy.com/iqbal/default.htm) (1877 -1938)
- More Modern Philosophers. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/mdphilpg.htm) In the 19th and 20th Century. A Who's Who short list.
- Abdel-Rahman Badawi (1917- 2002) Review of life and works. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/msg/msg-arbd.htm) (link)
- Translation of Aritstotle's Poetica (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktx/poetica.pdf) in Arabic. PDF file.
- Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr: (1935-1980) Our Philosophy. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/op/default.htm) Trans. by S. Inati. (E-text)
- Murtada Mutahhari: Introduction to Ilm al-Kalam. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/kalam.htm) (E-text)
- Syed Hossein Nasr: (www.cis-ca.org/voices/n/nasr.htm) (1933-) Islam and Modern Science. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/nasr1.htm) (E-text)
- Dr. Abdelwahab M. Elmessiri: The West and Islam: Clash points and Dialogues (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/21-cen.htm) (E-text)

6. Featured articles:

- A comment of Abul Hassan (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/abou%20al%20%20hassen.doc) Al-Âsh'ari's argument proving that *existentia* is *essentia*. (in arabic) word. Khayrallah, Lotfi.
- Islamic Political Philosophy Book (Arabic Text): Tuhafat al-turk fima yajib an ya'mal fil muluk. (ed. Abdel Karim M. al-Hamdawy. (zipped word file) (www.muslimphilosophy.com/pol/tuhfah.zip) 2 Megs of 11. megs book.
- Averroes' Critique of Kalam Atomism by M. Altaie (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/Atomism.pdf) (Arabic PDF E-text) Arabic Word. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/Atomism.doc) (note there is an abstract in English on page 2).
- Reason, Physicalism, and Faith (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/rpf-kdc1.doc) By. Prof. Crow. E-text English in word format.
- On the expansion of the universe: Ghazali versus Ibn Rushd. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/Expansion.pdf) by M. Altaie (Arabic PDF E-text - 328K) New Article. Also in Arabic word format. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/Expansion.doc)
- The degeneration of the Sun: Galen versus Ghazali with the defense of Ibn Rushd. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/sun.pdf) by M. Altaie (Arabic E-text - 328K) New Article. Also in Arabic word format. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/sun.doc)
- The explanation of the refutations of al-Ghazali (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/ALgazali2.doc) against the first proof of the philosophers which confirms the eternity of the

- world. (in arabic) word. Khayrallah, Lotfi.
- Islamic Philosophical Arguments for the Existence of God. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/pg1.htm) M. Fahkry. (E-text)
- Al-Ghazali's Crisis: a Re-evaluation of writings on his crisis. (www.ghazali.org/articles/crisis.htm) M. Hozien. (E-text)
- Primer on Islam and the Problems of Causation, Induction and Skepticism. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ed001/causation.htm) M. Aftab. (E-text)
- The Scientific value of *dakik al-Kalam*. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/dakik.pdf) M. Altaie (E-text- pdf only-783Kb)
- Rationality in Islamic Philosophy. (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktx/ration-mf.pdf) M. Fahkry. (E-text- pdf)
- Philosophical Terminology in Arabic and Persian. (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktx/afnan-term.pdf) S. Afnan (E-text- pdf)
- From the Net:
 - Subject-Object Relation in Mullâ Sadrâ's Theory of Knowledge. (www.software2.bu.edu/WCP/Papers/TKno/TKnoMesb.htm) A. Mesbah (Link)
 - Avicennisme et averroïsme dans la poétique et la rhétorique islamiques médiévales: La tradition persane. (www.software2.bu.edu/WCP/Papers/Medi/MediLell.htm) G. Lelli (French - Link)
 - The Neoplatonist Roots of Sufi Philosophy. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/CompGode.htm) K. Godelek
 - Casuality and Islamic Thought (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/cause.htm) by A. Smirnov (e-text) also in Russian (link). (www.iph.ras.ru/~orient/win/publictn/texts/arph_pr.htm)
 - Truth and Islamic Thought (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/truth.htm) by A. Smirnov (e-text) also in Russian (link). (www.iph.ras.ru/~orient/win/publictn/texts/arph_ist.htm)
 - Ontological Argument revisited (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/Ontol101.htm) (by Ü. Dericioglu (e-text).
- Lost on the Net:
 - Al-Ghazali Causality & Knowledge. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/gck.htm) By P. Adamson. (E-text or word: 73Kb) (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/gck.doc) Soon to be replaced by a new article Inshallah! right Peter!
 - Knowledge and Immortality in Spinoza and Mulla Sadra. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/kni.htm) By: C. Wilson. (E-text or word: 54Kb) (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/kni.doc)
 - The Uncanonical Dante: The Divine Comedy And Islamic Philosophy. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/tud.htm) P. Cantor. (E-text or word: 67Kb) (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/ud.doc)
 - God Physics: From Hawkings to Avicenna. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/sina/art/gpa.doc) (By: W. Carroll (e-text only in word: 82Kb)

7. Courses:

- Prof. Mashhad Al-Allaf (Course work) (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ma/default.htm)
- Islamic Philosophy and Theology (www.muslimphilosophy.com/kalin/syllabus-IPT.htm): An introduction to key issues and figures. (link: Prof. I. Kalin's class). (www.holycross.edu/departments/religiousstudies/ikalin/) (updated: 2004-12-13)
- Graduate Seminar on Arabic Philosophy. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/syl/arabicphil.html) University of

London. Prof. P. Adamson. (peter.adamson@kcl.ac.uk)
 ■ McGill University's Islamic Philosophy and thought. (link) (www.arts.mcgill.ca/programs/islamic/courses/philcrs.html)
 ■ If your course is not listed here let us know. (e-mail Amir Al-Mawqiah) (webmaster@muslimphilosophy.com)

8. Clubs:

■ Toronto Arabic Philosophy Reading Circle. (click here) (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/taprc.htm)

9. Endnote:

- What is endnote? (Bibliographic Resource software from Thomson ISI ResearchSoft) (www.endnote.com/)
- Islamic Philosophy (www.muslimphilosophy.com/en/ip-prct.enl)
- Avicenna (www.muslimphilosophy.com/en/avicenna.enl)
- Al-Ghazali (www.ghazali.org/biblio/ghazali.enl)
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- Iqbal (www.muslimphilosophy.com/en/iqbal.enl)
- webmaster's own (?) (www.muslimphilosophy.com/en/mih.enl)

10. Utilities:

- How to do Arabic in Windows (www.uga.edu/islam/arabic_windows.html) (new) by. aH. Madhany. Also in pdf. (links) (www.nclrc.org/inst-arabic3.pdf)
- Minipad: Arabic Text processor. (link) (www.harf.com/software/eminipad.htm)
- How to find Philosophical works in the Library. (link) (www.karn.ohiolink.edu/philosophy/shook.html)
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- A reader is needed for Word files and it is available free of charge from Microsoft. (link) (www.office.microsoft.com/downloads/2000/wd97vwr32.aspx)
- Date Converter. Hijri to AD and vice versa. (local) (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/hijri.htm)
- Convert to/from Roman Numeral to/from Decimal. (local) (www.muslimphilosophy.com/asp/RND2.htm)
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11. Diversions (-):

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- Games: Islamic Philosophy Hangman. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/games/hangman.asp)
- Music: Instrumental music presented in MP3 format. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/music.htm)
- Download: Screen Saver (Islamic Art). Thumbnail Image. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/games/art.zip)
- Download: Screen Saver (Islamic Science). Thumbnail Image. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/games/science.zip)
- One thousand and One nights in Arabic html. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/1001-ar.htm) Just one story Sherhazade's introduction the first and last story including the finale. More stories by request only...
 - Sinbad: in Arabic html (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktxt/sinbad.htm)
 - Ali Baba: in English (www.muslimphilosophy.com/1001/ali-baba.htm)
 - Aladdin: in English (www.muslimphilosophy.com/1001/alaeddin.htm)
- Al-Bukhala' - The misers (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/bukhla.doc) - of al-Jahiz in Arabic word file (Unedited).
- Poetry:
 - The seven hanging odes (al-mu'alaqat) English translation by Arberry (PDF) (www.umcc.ais.org/~maftab/ip/pdf/bktxt/odes.pdf)
 - Lament of Seville (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/abubaqa.htm) by al-Randi. English html. Also in Arabic (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/abu-baq-ar2.htm). Also a new dual language version (www.muslimphilosophy.com/ip/seville-dual.htm) from Hammoud Mar'ey II. (alhameed@mail.sy)
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- See our guest book. (www.muslimphilosophy.com/gbook/ipgbk.htm) (Let us know your thoughts by e-mail: (ipo@muslimphilosophy.com) (Note: replace the * with @) or join our discussion forum) (www.muslimphilosophy.com/forum/default.asp) This is just to avoid spam!

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THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MUSLIM PSYCHOLOGISTS & THE JOURNAL OF MUSLIM MENTAL HEALTH

Web Site : www.MuslimMentalHealth.com

The International Association of Muslim Psychologists

Muslim Health Network

To contribute in the Islamization of Psychology process
To develop a network of Muslim psychologists
To hold regular workshops and provide training to psychologists in different professional areas
To hold an international seminar/conference every three years
To publish a quarterly newsletter
To publish a biannual, refereed journal, Muslim Psychologist
To provide professional consultation to departments of psychology in the Muslim world, such as curriculum development at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels, test construction, and other industrial/organizational and clinical issues.

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES: CATEGORIES ANNUAL FEES

- A. Honorary Member US\$100 minimum
- B. Full Member: At least a Master's degree in Psychology - US\$20
- C. Affiliate Member : A degree in related fields - US\$10
- D. Student Member : At least a Bachelor's degree in Psychology - US\$5

MuslimMentalHealth · Muslim Mental Health Network

bismillah ar-rahman ar-raheem

Muslim Mental Health is a discussion forum for professionals and students of the mental health fields (psychology, psychiatry, counseling, social work, etc.).

It is for individuals who fear Allah and have a sincere intention to not only keep from straying from the Straight Path, but to also use their knowledge and effort to benefit and build the Islamic Ummah.

Topics of Discussion May Include:

- the intellectual, emotional, psychological, and spiritual nature of Muslim communities; areas of concern for the present-day Muslim mental health professional
- secular theories and how they relate or conflict with Islamic constructs and cultural variables
- solutions provided by the Qur'an and sunna for our psychological ailments
- personal issues and difficulties relating to clients and advice seeking; case presentations
- collaboration on research projects and recent issues presented in scientific journals
- announcements on conferences and career opportunities

On-Going Group Activities Include :

- Database of Islamic mental health references
- Research sadaqah project

Recent Discussion Topics Were :

- videotaping clients during relapse to enhance insight
- handshaking with opposite gender

- online Muslim mental health provider directories
- solution-focused brief therapy: Islamic perspective
- why are Muslims not pursuing empirical data studies?

This list is open to Muslims from around the world, regardless of theoretical orientation or training. Working in the mental health fields can be mentally and emotionally strenuous and exhausting. Unfortunately, however, most of us do not have the support of colleagues who are likewise trying to follow Islam .

Jazakum Allah Khairan, and may Allah bless this list and its members and allow for us to exchange knowledge and support that will benefit ourselves and our clients both in this world and the next.

For more information: muslimmentalhealth@hotmail.com

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The Journal of Muslims Mental Health

The Journal of Muslim Mental Health intends to identify the mental health care needs of Muslims. Establishing a peer reviewed and refereed academic journal will encourage research in this field and provide a forum for the development of culturally sensitive psychometric scales, faith-based psychotherapy techniques, outcome studies on mental health interventions in Muslim populations, etc....

As community service projects are developed, the void in the Muslim mental health literature becomes more glaring. The Journal of Muslim Mental Health will be a forum for filling this vacuum by making relevant research data, typically overlooked by more general mental health journals, readily available within and beyond the academic medical community. Aside from important intellectual contributions, the journal will inform service-oriented work that will make institutions more effective in delivering mental health care to their communities.

Can Muslim mental health professionals and academics provide a culturally, and religiously, relevant approach to mental illness? Can Islam as a tradition develop a distinct position on human behavior, psyche, and mental health which can accommodate different cultures in different periods? These are questions that must be addressed by researchers in the field who are familiar with the principles of Islamic law, theology, and philosophy and are actively participating in research on mental health. There are only a few contemporary works that attempt to reconcile current theories of behavior and psychopathology with Muslim cultures. The Journal of Muslim Mental Health will serve as a vehicle for critical engagements with the academic discourse, integrating different modes of research and analysis, exploring the culturally constructed dimension of mental illness and exploring the spectrum of Muslim perspectives on mental health.

How Can You Help?

One of the most important contribution one can make is your intellectual contribution. The success of this journal depends on the quality of the literature published. Therefore, if you have interesting clinical or analytical research, a compelling editorial or book review, or if you can write up an interesting clinical case then please submit your work to our journal. Second, if you have expertise in a specific discipline within mental health, please volunteer as a peer reviewer. We carefully select our peer review staff; therefore, you must submit your curriculum vita to the below address. Finally, as in any worthwhile endeavor, we could always use financial support .

For questions or contributions please email Dr. Hamada Hamid, Managing Editor: journal@MuslimMentalHealth.com

Editor-in-Chief

Abdul Basit, Ph.D directs The University of Chicago's Division of Multicultural Mental Health Services. He is an eminent clinician and scholar in multicultural services. Dr. Basit is a member of the National Advisory Board to the Center for Mental Health Services, Chicago Governor Ryan's board on children and family services, and The U.S. Human Health Service Secretary Tommy Thompson's panel on services for Arab and Muslim Americans. Dr. Basit is also the director of the Islamic Society of North America's Center for Health and Human Services .

Managing Editor

Hamada Hamid, D.O. after graduating medical school at Michigan State University, completed an internal medicine internship at Cook County Hospital in Chicago, Illinois. He then spent a year as a Fulbright fellow studying the public health problems of Jordanians with various neuropsychiatric illnesses. He is currently a clinical fellow at New York University's Center for Global Health and a resident in the combined neurology and psychiatry program at NYU. His current research interests include the role of culture in the presentation and management of neuropsychiatric illnesses.

Imam & Chaplain Sections Editor

Ahmed Nezar M. Kobeisy, Ph.D. is the Director of the Islamic Society of North America's Center for Aging Support and Counseling. After providing 17 years of service as Imam and Counselor for the Islamic Society of Central New York in Syracuse, he has recently relocated to Schenectady, New York. He is currently Imam and Director of the Islamic Center of Capital District and continues to work as the Muslim Chaplain of Syracuse University. He has faculty appointments at Le Moyne College, State University of New York at Oswego, and Hartford Seminary. His areas of specialty include cross-cultural counseling particularly to Muslims and Arabs, pastoral care, conflict management and resolutions, and history, cultures and affairs of Islam and the Muslim world. He is the author of "Counseling American Muslims: Understanding the Faith and Helping the People."

Associate Editors

Sameera Ahmed, Ph.D (biosketch coming soon)

Osman Ali, M.D. completed his general psychiatry residency at Cornell University in 2003 and a fellowship in public psychiatry at Columbia University in June 2004. He is the primary investigator for an ongoing research study of imam's role in meeting the counseling needs of Muslim communities in the United States. He is currently an Attending Psychiatrist at Bellevue Hospital in New York City.

Mona Amer, M.A. is a Psychology Fellow at Yale University School of Medicine and a Clinical Psychology PhD candidate at The University of Toledo, Ohio. She received her initial psychology training at the Behman Hospital, Egypt, where she served on the research team for the United Nations Drug Control Program Global Study on the Illicit Drug Markets. She is the primary investigator on mental health needs assessment research of the Northwest Ohio Muslim community and has pioneered a cultural competency training model for mental health practitioners working with Muslims. She is also the Associate Editor for The Community Psychologist.

Ihsan Al-Issa, Ph.D is the General Secretary of the International Arab Psychological Association. His present research interest is in the indigenization of Arab psychology and the study of the concept of the self in Arab Islamic communities.

His publications include edited volumes: "Handbook of Culture and Mental Illness: An International Perspective" and "Al-Junun: Mental Illness in the Islamic World."

Navid Rashid, MD completed his general psychiatry training and was chief resident in at University of Illinois-Chicago. He serves on the American Psychiatry Association's Corresponding Committee on Religion, Spirituality, and Psychiatry. He is also the primary investigator on trauma intervention by religious professionals. He is currently a fellow at Georgetown University's Consultation Liaison program .

Ahsan Sheikh, M.D. is a Child Psychiatrist currently practicing in San Jose, California at Eastfield Ming Quong, a Non Profit Organization servicing children at risk of losing their placement at home. He received his B.S. in Psychology at the University of Michigan and graduated from the University of Michigan Medical School, where he received his Adult Psychiatry training. He completed his Child Psychiatry Fellowship at Stanford University. He has worked in a Consultation-Liaison role between Mental Health Care systems and the Muslim population, both in Greater Detroit and in the Bay Area.

Advisory Board

Patrick Corrigan, Psy.D is Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Chicago where he directs the Center for Psychiatric Rehabilitation, a clinical, research, and training program for persons with severe mental illness and their families. Dr. Corrigan is also principal investigator and director of the Illinois Staff Training Institute for Psychiatric Rehabilitation, a program that examines organizational and educational issues related to the implementation and maintenance of effective rehabilitation programs in real world settings. The Institute has provided training and consultation to more than 1000 rehabilitation professionals who provide service for more than 10,000 consumers .

Dr. Corrigan has been principal investigator of several projects on consumer and staff characteristics that enhance the implementation of rehabilitation strategies. He has published more than 100 articles as well as five books including Interactive Staff Training for Effective Rehabilitation with Stanley McCracken. He is Editor-in-Chief of the journal, Psychiatric Rehabilitation Skills. This year, Dr. Corrigan became principal investigator of an NIMH-funded Research Infrastructure Support Program on mental illness stigma. He is also director of the Chicago Consortium for Stigma Research.

Haythem Khayat, M.D. is Senior Policy Adviser for the World Health Organization's Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office (including the Middle East), and Director of the WHO's Arabic Program. He has taught at the medical faculties at Damascus University and Brussels University. He is a board member of the Islamic Organization for Medical Sciences, and Editor-in-Chief of the Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal. His work on tobacco control includes analysis and advocacy in relation to Islamic societies, and research on tobacco prevention in Egypt and Saudi Arabia. He is author to many publications including the World Health Organization's series in Islamic Rulings and Health .

Margaret Kornfeld, Ph.D is a pastoral psychotherapist, past president of the American Association of Pastoral Counselors. She is currently teaching at Auburn Theological Seminary in New York City, and has been on the faculties of Union Theological Seminary ,Fordham University and Blanton Peale Graduate Institute. She is author of "Cultivating Wholeness A

Guide to Care and Counseling in Faith Communities."

Ingrid Mattson, Ph.D is a Professor of Islamic Studies and Associate Editor of The Muslim World at the Macdonald Center for Islamic Studies and Christian-Muslim Relations at Hartford Seminary, Hartford, CT since 1998. She is also the Vice-President of The Islamic Society of North America, served as an advisor to the Afghan delegation at the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, thirty-ninth session, Director of Projects for Afghan Refugee Women, Akora Khattak refugee camp, Pakistan, 1987-1988. She has several publications in Islamic law and history. For more information see her website at: <http://macdonald.hartsem.edu/mattson.htm>

Amina McCloud, Ph.D is professor of Islamic Studies at Depaul University. She is Editor-in-Chief of Islam, Law, and Culture. She has served as a consultant for Harvard University's Pluralism Project, Boston University Medical school's medical ethics and culture program, and . She has published numerous books, book chapters, and articles especially in the area of Muslims in America. To learn more about Dr. McCloud's work please visit her homepage at:

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Richard Mollica, M.D., M.A.R. is the Director of the Harvard Program in Refugee Trauma (HPRT) at Massachusetts General Hospital. He is also Associate Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School. He received his M.D. from the University of New Mexico Medical School and an M.A.R. from Yale University Divinity School. In 1981, Dr. Mollica and his HPRT team developed one of the first clinical programs for refugees in the United States. Under Dr. Mollica's direction, HPRT has pioneered the medical and mental health care of survivors of mass violence and torture in the United States and abroad. He has many publications in the area of psychiatric trauma

John Tuskan, R.N., M.S.N. is currently assigned to the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Department of Health and Human Services under which he serves as the Director of Refugee Mental Health Program. The refugee program provides mental health, technical assistance and consultation to the Federal Office of Refugee Resettlement and the entire U.S. refugee resettlement network. Captain Tuskan also serves as SAMHSA's Faith-based and Community Initiatives Coordinator, CMHS's International Initiative Officer and is an instructor in Psychiatry at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences. He has established professional experience in clinical assignments with the U.S. Army and the National Institutes of Health, mental health consulting with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Services and the U.S. Marshals Service. Captain Tuskan has completed humanitarian field assignments in response to disasters, mass immigration exercises, and refugee emergencies in the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Captain Tuskan is a graduate of the Pennsylvania State University and Yale University.

Information for Authors

Mental illness is culturally influenced, and to form diagnostic opinions, management decisions, and health policy on people from different communities, the historical and social nuances of the culture must be well understood. The Journal of Muslim Mental Health provides an academic forum to explore social, cultural, historical, theological, and psychological factors related to the mental health of Muslims in the United States as well as that of the global Islamic community. To this end, the Journal welcomes contributions across the social science disciplines,

including psychiatry, psychology, Islamic studies, nursing, social work, sociology, anthropology, philosophy and fields interested in mental health and the Muslim community. Readership is intended to include social scientists, clinicians, counselors, and health policy makers. Clinical and research material is welcome for submission to the following areas: Original Contributions (reviews, original research), Chaplains' Forum (for reflections and observations by pastoral care specialists and imams involved in clinical mental health care and counseling), book review, and Letters to the Editor.

Manuscript Submission

Submitted manuscripts will be :

Original contributions (please specify whether material has been previously published or is under consideration for publication elsewhere). Approved by the authors, who are all expected to qualify for authorship by significant participation in the submitted material. The corresponding author should be designated and contact information provided. Adherent to accepted standards of patient anonymity and informed consent; this responsibility rests with the authors. Reviewed anonymously by JMMH editorial board members or other designated peer reviewers prior to acceptance for publication. Inclusive of disclosure of all forms of support including conflict of interests.

Manuscript Preparation

The Journal's format will be in accordance with the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors. See "Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals," Ann Intern Med 1997; 126:36-47. See <http://www.icmje.org>

Original research and review articles are welcomed:

Include Title, Abstract, and standard text format of Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, and Discussion with references and figures. Please consult "Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals." Ann Intern Med 19) 47-126:36 ;97icmje.org)

Other categories for submission include:

Chaplains' Forum; this is intended for observations, reflections, and introspective material from imams, clergy, chaplains and religious professionals of all faiths. It is preferred that the material be relevant to clinical encounters, and address in some way the relationship between the domains of religion/spirituality and mental health. Case studies and case series of interesting clinical cases are also welcomed.

Featured topics will occasionally include: Islamic Law & Ethics, History of Mental Health in the Islamic World, Mental

Health Concept.

Letters to the Editor; these should be concise, and may include general comments and concerns from the readership, specific responses to published material in the JMMH, and case reports or anecdotal reports.

Submit articles to journal@MuslimMentalHealth.com

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

The following are information links to websites associated with Muslim Mental Health :

- AJMMH - American Journal of Muslim Mental Health
http://www.muslimmentalhealth.com/Association_Docs/contribute.asp
- Arab Psych Network - Internet psychology and psychiatry resource for the Middle East.
<http://www.arabpsynet.com/>
- Crescent Life - Excellent resource for online articles related to Muslims and mental health
<http://www.crescentlife.com/index.htm>
- Ethnic Health Forum - Mental Health Information in Urdu
<http://www.ethnichealth.org.uk/urdu-mind/eindex13.htm>
- IAMP - International Association of Muslim Psychologist - European office website
<http://www.angelfire.com/me/iampe>
- ICNA - Islamic Circle of North America
<http://www.icna.com/>
- IMA - Islamic Medical Association of South Africa
<http://www.ima.org.za/>
- IMANA - Islamic Medical Association of North America
<http://www.imana.org>
- Islamic Chaplaincy Program - Hartford Seminary Islamic Chaplaincy Program
<http://macdonald.hartsem.edu/chaplaincy/index.html>
- Islamic Psychology Online - Resource to traditional and premodern Islamic theories of mental health
<http://www.angelfire.com/al/islamicpsychology/>
- ISNA - Islamic Society of North America
<http://www.isna.net/>
- ISSA - Islamic Social Service Association
<http://www.issaservices.com/>
- MHN - Muslim Health Network. United Kingdom based charity organization dedicated to educating and providing resources to Muslims in the UK
<http://www.muslimhealthnetwork.org/>
- MMH List - Muslim Mental Health email list. Over 200 mental health professionals from different disciplines around the world subscribed
<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/MuslimMentalHealth/>
- WIAMH - World Islamic Association for Mental Health
<http://www.geocities.com/wiamh2001/index.html>

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- هو محمد بن أحمد بن محمد بن رشد ويُكنى أبا الوليد
- ولد عام 520 هجري - 1126 ميلادي في مدينة قرطبة بالأندلس
- مروى عن أبيه أبي القاسم اسنظهر عليه الموطأ حفظاً ، وأخذ الفقه عن أبي القاسم بن بشكوال وأبي مروان بن مسرة وأبي بكر بن سمعون وأبي جعفر بن عبد العزيز وأبي عبد الله المازري . وأخذ علم الطب عن أبي مروان بن جرير ، وكانت الدرزية أغلب عليه من الرواية ، ودرس الفقه والأصول وعلم الكلام . ولم يتشأ بالأندلس مثله كما لا وعلماً وفضلاً ، وكان على شرفه أشد الناس تواضعاً وأخضه جناحاً ، وعني بالعلم من صغره إلى كبره ، حتى حكى أنه لم يدع النظر ولا القراءة منذ عتل لإليته وفاة أبيه ، وليته بنائه على أهله ، وأنه سود فيما صنف وقيد وألف وهذب واخصص نحو من عشرة آلاف ورقة . وعال إلى علوم الأهل ، وكانت له فيها الإمامة دون أهل عصره ، وكان يفرغ إلى فنياء في الطب كما يفرغ إلى فنياء في الفقه مع الحظ الوافر من الإعراب والآداب والحكمة . حكى عنه أنه كان يحفظ شعر المشيبي وحبيب . وله تأليف جليلته الفائدة ، منها كتاب "بداية المجتهد ، وهاية المقتصد" في الفقه (هو هذا الكتاب الذي أبان عن مقداره معرفة الرجل بالشرعية ، فإنه ذكر فيه أقوال فقهاء الأمة من الصحابة فمن بعدهم ، مع بيان مستدل كل من الكتاب والسنة ، والتياس مع الترجيح ، وبيان الصحيح ، فخاص في غرض عجاج ملغز الأمواج ، واهتدى فيه للسلوك ، ونظر جواهره في صحائف تلك السلوك ، فمنحه الله رحمة وسعة) ذكر فيه أسباب الخلاف وعلل وجهه ، فأفاد وأمع به ، ولا يعلم في وقته أنفع منه ، ولا أحسن سياقا ، وكتاب الكليات في الطب ، ومختصر المستصفي في الأصول ، وكتابه في العربية الذي وسعه بالضروري ، وغير ذلك تيف على سنين تأليفا ، وحللت سيرته في القضاء بقرطبة ، وتأملت له عند الملوك وجاهته عظيمة ، ولم يصر في ترفح حال ولا جمع مال ، إنما قصها على مصالح أهل بلده خاصة ومنافع أهل الأندلس . وحللت ومع منه أبو بكر بن جهور وأبو محمد بن حوط الله وأبو الحسن بن سهل ابن مالك وغيرهم .

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تهافت التهافت و فصل المقال ، الكشف عن مناهج الأدلة ، التسمي الرابع من سراء الطبيعة ، بداية المجتهد وهاية المقتصد .

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2004/8/14

انطباعات : أساتذة و أخصائيو علم النفس

شارك برأيك: www.arabpsynet.com/propositions/PropForm.htm

أ.د. عبدالستار إبراهيم - مصر / الدمام، السعودية

أ.د. قدرى محمود حفني - القاهرة، مصر

د. سوسن شاكر الجلي - بغداد ، العراق

أ.د. بشير معمريّة - باتنة، الجزائر

جواد الزعبي - عمان، الاردن

د. أحمد الحريري - الرياض ، السعودية

محمد أبو سلمان - لندن، انكلترا

أ.د. فارس كمال نظمي - بغداد ، العراق

ذياب أحمد أبوريش - صريف، لخليل، فلسطين ()

محمد مختار حسنى محمود - القاهرة، مصر

د. المحجوب حبيبي - أسفي ، المغرب

مصطفى على نمر على - المنيا، مصر

أ. سلوى المجنوبي - مكة، السعودية

الطالبة حاجي منيرة - المسيلة، الجزائر

PR. FAROUK MAJZOUB - BEIRUT , LEBANON

I really appreciate a lot your scientific standard and devotion to collaborate with all psychologists and psychiatrists in the Arab world. You really add a zest to psychology in the Arab world through the « Arabpsynet » that you have created and the endeavour you exert in making this net of a high quality. Yours sincerely.

وائل أبو العز - الكويت

أ.د. عادل كمال - بنها، مصر

PR. MAHER M. ABU-HILAL - AL-AIN, UAE

It is an honor and pleasure for me to communicate and contribute to the Arabpsynet. In the mean time I wish you the best of luck and success. I am ready for any assignment and any work required of me as a member of the net. Sincerely .

ش.فتون - حماه، سوريا

DR. YASSER AL-HILAWANI

I am really glad to see such a web site in Arabic. It is extremely educational and enlightening for those who do not know English. Thank you.

FATIMA ZOHRA BAKKOUCH - RABAT, MAROC

Trés bien et important site pour les psy arabe, je propose de faire aussi un site pour les etudiants arabe en psychologie.

أسماء التميمي - فلسطين، الخليل

A.HAMMAD - U. A. EMIRAT

It is one of the greatest arabic works in psychology field, Go On.

الآنسة طوموم الجبل - الإمارات العربية المتحدة

MRS. MAIE ELDOAIEFL - CAIRO, EGYPT

I've a great honour to find such a wonderful site that presents its information in Arabic language which will be available allover the world for all Arab. I hope this site provides us with new subjects and new ideas that need search, to be available for the student and help them when they want to prepare and write any research.

أ. زياد النويصر - الرياض، السعودية

DR. ELNOUR DAFEEAH - UMRWABA, SUDAN

This is a wonderful site which is long overdue. It is a great and valuable work. It is also an opportunity for specialits and scholars to meet and share their ideas and discuss issues relevant to us in the Islamic and Arab world. My Suggestions : Registration of all scholars in the Arab world in regard to their specialality, e.g., psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, sociologists, etc. This will inhance ways of sharing common goals and interests.

محمد النجار - اللاذقية، سوريا

DR. MUSTAFA AL'ABSI / MINNESOTA - USA

Thank you very much Dr. Jamal. You are doing an excellent job! If there is anything I could help your organization or the psychology community in the Arab world, please do not hesitate to let me know. I am more than happy to help in any way. My best regards.

حسن علي - بيروت، لبنان

مشروع شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية

نحو بوابة عربية للعلوم النفسية على الإنترنت

د. جمال التركي - الطب النفسي - تونس

turky.jamel@gnet.tn

الملخص : ونحن على عتبة الألفية الثالثة أصبح لنا على أخصائيي العلوم النفسية في العالم العربي ولوج عالم اللغة الرضحية والإنترنت و تطوير أدواتها و بن مجاتها لخدمة هذا الاختصاص و لا عذر لنا في خلفنا عن اللحاق بثورة المعلوماتية و في هذا الإطار يدخل سعيي لتأسيس مشروع شبكة العلوم النفسية على الويب . أحاول من خلال هذا البحث أن أعرض للطرق و الوسائل التي توخيناها للاتصال بالأطراف المعنية سواء من أهل الاختصاص (الأطباء و الأخصائيين) أو من المهتمين بالعلوم النفسية (الجمعيات، المجلات، دور النشر، أقسام علم النفس و الطب النفسي بالجامعات العربية)، ثم أعرض بصفة مفصلة للطموحات والأهداف المتمثلة أساسا في إعداد : دليل العناوين الإلكترونية، دليل الأطباء و الأخصائيين النفسانيين، دليل الجمعيات النفسية العربية، دليل المجلات و الدوريات العربية النفسية، دليل المكتبة النفسية العربية، بنك الأبحاث النفسية الأكاديمية و الجامعية، دليل المؤتمرات النفسية العربية العالمية، صفحة المعجم الشبكي للعلوم النفسية، دليل مراكز الاستشفاء الطب نفسية العربية، دليل الوظائف النفسية العربية، دليل النش الإلكتروني النفسي العربي إضافة إلى صفحة الروايز و الاختبارات النفسية العربية.

SUMMARY : At the beginning of the third millennium, the realization of a WEB PAGE concerning psychological sciences in the Arab world by specialists of the mental health is more than a necessity: a necessity to know and to be known, a necessity to evolve and to be evaluated, a necessity to expose our works and the specificity of our practice, briefly a quasi indispensable necessity in this century marked by the computer revolution so as to assert our presence in the world of the globalization that tends to deny our difference, to deny our specificity, to deny our culture, to deny our civilization and to deny even our presence.

Realized " ARABPSYNET " is a way for us (specialists of the mental health in the Arab world) to express our presence as producers and not as consumers, to express our existence despite our difference (I am different from the other, indeed : but I exist) while showing our specificities, our characteristics, our cultural approach and civilization ... Yes I recognize you as different from me, as long as I do not expose my approach and my model you will never be able to recognize me." ARABPSYNET " is only one way among others to express, to prove the existence and to be known.

In this study we expose the material and methods of our work for the realization of this web page as well as the preliminary results. Finally, we detail the different perspectives to realize: Electronic mailing lists, the psychiatrists and psychologists guide, the guide of Arabic associations of psychological sciences, the reviews and periodicals guide, the guide of psychology and psychiatry departments of Arab universities, the guide of research centers, the guide of the Arab student in psychological sciences, the Arab and international congress guide, the guide of psychiatric care centers in the Arab countries, , the guide concerning psychological jobs, the electronic publication guide, the page of psychological sciences dictionary « PSYDICT - NET» & the psychometric test page.

المقدمة :

1- مراحل إعداد الشبكة الطرق والوسائل

السعودية	مصر	الجزائر	لبنان	الأردن	الإمارات	سوريا	تونس
42	41	23	22	13	15	11	38
البحرين	العراق	اليمن	السودان	ليبيا	المغرب	دول أخرى	مجموع
6	4	4	3	2	43	4	259

مجموع الرسائل المرسله للأطباء النفسيين	الردود	رجوع رسائل	بدون إجابة
259	44	18	161
%100	%17	%9	%72

- رسالة إلى الأخصائيين النفسيين 167

لبنان	مصر	السعودية	سوريا	الكويت	الأردن
43	41	26	14	15	9
الإمارات	قطر	تونس	دول أخرى	المجموع	
7	5	2	5	167	

مجموع الرسائل المرسله للأخصائيين النفسيين	الردود	رجوع رسائل	بدون إجابة
167	17	5	144
%100	%10	%2	%86

(الذي كان إلى زمن قريب عالما مجهولا كله رموز لا يقدر على فكها غير أخصائي هذا الفرع من العلوم)

- "قائمة البريد الإلكتروني للأطباء والأخصائيين النفسيين العرب".

- "دليل السير العلمية للأطباء النفسيين و أساتذة علم النفس العرب".

()

"بنك المعلومات النفسية العربية".

2-2- ردود الفعل

3-2- إنجاز دليل الأطباء النفسيين و أساتذة علم النفس

2000

- "الدليل لنفسي العربي "

1992

- "الثقافة النفسية التخصصية"

- "علم النفس"

2- دليل الأطباء النفسيين و أساتذة علم النفس

1-2- أطراف الاتصال :

426

- رسالة إلى الأطباء النفسيين 259

"قائمة
البريد الإلكتروني للمجلات المختصة أو المهتمة بالعلوم النفسية
" :
-
"مواقع المجلات النفسية العربية".
-

نموذج جمعيات
www.arabpsynet.com/AssDB/AssForm.htm

"بنك المعلومات النفسية
العربية"
:

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4-2- إنجاز دليل المجلات و الدوريات النفسية :
المجلات و الدوريات العربية المختصة بالعلوم

-3

النفسية

فهارس جميع أعدادها

دليل الجمعية النفسية العربية

الإصدار الإنجليزي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Ass.htm
الإصدار الفرنسي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Ass.Fr.htm
الإصدار العربي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Ass.Ar.htm

4- دليل المجلات و الدوريات النفسية العربية :
4-1- أطراف الاتصال

24

دليل الدوريات النفسية العربية
الإصدار الإنجليزي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Reviews.htm
الإصدار الفرنسي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Reviews.Fr.htm
الإصدار العربي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Reviews.Ar.htm

- 10 مجلات مختصة في الطب النفسي :

- / - /
- / - /
- / - /
/ - / - /
- / - /

5- دليل المكتبة النفسية العربية :
5-1- أطراف الاتصال

- 6 مجلات مختصة في العلوم النفسية :

- / - /
- / - /
- / - /

8- مجلات علمية ثقافية تعرض لمواضيع تهتم بالعلوم
النفسية :

- / - /
- / - /
- / - /

البلد	لبنان	سوريا	مصر	الأردن	س.س.	تونس	الكويت	م.م.	ن.د.
د.نشر	72	45	43	9	4	2	2	177	100%
الردود	4	3	3	1	0	0	0	11	6%
ع.ر.	25	5	2	0	0	1	0	33	18%
بدون إ.	43	37	38	8	4	1	2	133	75%

س. : السعودية
م. : المجموع
ن. : النسبة
ع. ر. : عودة الرسائل
د. نشر : دور النشر
بدون إ. : بدون إجابة

العدد	مجلات الطب النفسي	مجلات علم النفس	مجلات ثقافية- علمية	المجموع
10	6	8	24	
9	2	3	14	
90%	33%	37%	58%	

- 1 :
"دليل العناوين"
-
-2 الإلكترونية لدور النشر العربية".
-3
"مواقع دور النشر العربية المهمة بالإصدارات النفسية"
-
"الدليل الإلكتروني لدور النشر العربية"
-
"بنك الإصدارات النفسية"
العربية".

Arabpsynet Psychometry Guide :

الإصدار الإنجليزي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-metry.asp
الإصدار الفرنسي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-metry.Fr.asp
الإصدار العربي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-metry.Ar.asp

-7 دليل المؤتمرات النفسية العربية و العالمية :

-2-5 إنجاز دليل المكتبة النفسية العربية :

)
(.....

نموذج كتب

www.arabpsynet.com/book/bookForm.htm

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2003

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-3

دليل الإصدارات النفسية العربية

الإصدار الإنجليزي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-books.htm
الإصدار الفرنسي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-books.Fr.htm
الإصدار العربي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-books.Ar.htm

6 دليل الروايز و الاختبارات العربية

نموذج مؤتمرات

www.arabpsynet.com/congre/CongForm.htm

دليل المؤتمرات النفسية العربية

الإصدار الإنجليزي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Cong.htm
الإصدار الفرنسي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Cong.Fr.htm
الإصدار العربي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Cong.Ar.htm

-8 دليل المواقع النفسية و المواقع النفسية العربية و العالمية
و النشر الإلكتروني النفسي العربي

:

-1

سلم تقييم درجة الإكتئاب لهاميلتون : النص الكامل - الاختبار
سلم تقييم درجة الفلق لهاميلتون : النص الكامل - الاختبار
استبيان تحري الاضطرابات النفسية السابقة للدورة الشهرية النص :
(فرنسي) - موجز

- الملامح المميزة للمدرسة العربية للعلوم النفسية - أ.د. علي زيعور - لبنان
- الخصائص المعرفية للمحاولات السيكولوجية العربية - د. الغالي أحرشواو
- **الوظيفة الجنسية من السواء إلى الاضطراب :**

- عقدة ليليت" الجانب المظلم من الأنوثة" - د. سامر جميل رضوان
- الاضطرابات النفسجنسية : مقارنة تصنيفية حديثة أ.د. كلود كريبولت - ترجمة د. جمال التركي
- الجنس و النفس في الحياة الإنسانية (مقدمة كتاب) أ.د. كمال علي - العراق
- الجنس الفيض، الجنس الصفقة، الجنس اليأس في "بيع نفس بشرية" ل محمد قنديل - أ.د. يحيى الرخاوي
- تطور الهوية الجنسية - رؤية من منظور الصحة و المرض د. أسامة عرفة
- الانحراف الجنسي : إعادة قراءة مصطلح أ.د. يحيى الرخاوي - القاهرة / مصر
- تحرير المرأة بالحرمان...!!! أ.د. يحيى الرخاوي - القاهرة / مصر

(...)
(Google ، MEDLine)

(YahooMH) ...

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دليل منتدى الحوار

الإصدار الإنجليزي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Forum.asp
الإصدار الفرنسي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Forum.Fr.asp
الإصدار العربي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Forum.Ar.asp

10- صفحة المعجم الشبكي للعلوم النفسية

للمعجم الإلكتروني للعلوم

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النفسية

المعجم الشبكي للعلوم

النفسية " NetPsydict "

دليل الارتباطات النفسية العربية

الإصدار الإنجليزي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Links.htm
الإصدار الفرنسي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Links.Fr.htm
الإصدار العربي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Links.Ar.htm

9- صفحة منتدى الحوار للأطباء و الأخصائيين

▪ اللغة العربية في العلوم النفسية

"

- اللغة و خصوصية الشخصية العربية - بسام بركة
- "تحو سيكولوجيا عربية"

نموذج إضافة مصطلح إنجليزي / نموذج إضافة مصطلح عربي / نموذج إضافة مصطلح فرنسي

دليل المعجم النفسي

الإصدار الإنجليزي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Dict.htm
الإصدار العربي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Dict.Ar.htm
الإصدار الفرنسي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Dict.Fr.htm

11- دليل الوظائف النفسية العربية

- واقع الطب النفسي في العالم العربي - أ.د. محمد أحمد النابلسي
- مسيرة العلوم النفسية في الوطن العربي - أ.د. نزار عيون السود - سوريا
- على طريق المدرسة العربية للعلوم النفسية - أ.د. محمد أحمد نابلسي - لبنان

13- دليل الجامعات العربية (لم يحدث بعد)

المواقع العربية "مواقع الجامعات العربية"

الأساتذة الجامعيين المختصين في العلوم النفسية "قائمة"

المعلومات النفسية العربية "بنك"

طلبات المؤسسات

طلبات التوظيف

14- دليل المريض النفسي العربي : (لم يؤسس بعد)

(.....)

نموذج عرض وظائف
www.arabpsynet.com/joboe/JobsOEForm.htm
 نموذج طلب وظائف
www.arabpsynet.com/jobde/JobsDEForm.htm

دليل الوظائف النفسية العربية
 الإصدار الإنجليزي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Jobs.htm
 الإصدار الفرنسي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Jobs.Fr.htm
 الإصدار العربي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Jobs.Ar.htm

15- صفحة الثقافة المعلوماتية : (لم تؤسس بعد)

"الثقافة المعلوماتية"

12- دليل مراكز الاستشفاء الطب نفسية العربية :

"الأمية المعلوماتية"

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أبجديات الثقافة المعلوماتية

دليل المشافي النفسية العربية
 الإصدار الإنجليزي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-hosp.htm
 الإصدار الفرنسي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-hosp.Fr.htm
 الإصدار العربي: www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-hosp.Ar.htm

LE PROJET ARABPSYNET

VERS UNE COLLABORATION ACADÉMIQUE PSY INTER ARABE

DR. JAMEL TURKY – TUNISIA / Traduit par DR. SLIMANE DJARALLAH - ALGERIA

turky.jamel@gnet.tn - s_djarallah@yahoo.fr

RESUME : *A l'aube du 3ème millénaire, la réalisation d'une page WEB intéressant les sciences psychologiques dans le monde arabe par les spécialistes de la santé mentale est plus qu'une nécessité : nécessité pour connaître et se faire connaître, nécessité pour évoluer et se faire évaluer, nécessité pour exposer nos travaux et la spécificité de notre pratique, bref une nécessité quasi indispensable dans l'ère de la révolution informatique afin de marquer notre présence devant le fléau de la mondialisation qui tend à nier le différent, sa spécificité, sa culture, sa civilisation et à l'extrême nier même sa présence.*

Réalisé « ARABPSYNET » est une façon pour nous (spécialistes de la santé mentale dans le monde arabe) d'exprimer notre présence en tant que producteurs et non consommateurs , d'exprimer notre existence et notre différence (je suis différent, certes : mais voici ma conception) tout en montrant nos spécificités, nos caractéristiques, notre approche culturelle et civilisationnelle ... Je te reconnais en tant que différent, mais tant que je n'expose pas mon approche et mon modèle tu ne pourras jamais me faire connaître et reconnaître. « ARABPSYNET » n'est qu'une façon parmi d'autres pour s'exprimer ,et pour expliciter sa spécification.

Dans cette étude nous exposons les matériels et méthodes de notre travail pour la réalisation de cette page web ; par la suite nous révélons avec précaution les résultats préliminaires. Enfin nous détaillons les différentes perspectives à réaliser a travers cette page web tout en citant en particulier : les listes de diffusion des E. mails, le guide des psychiatres et des psychologues, le guide des associations arabes des sciences psychologiques, le guide des revues et périodiques, le guide des départements de psychologie et de psychiatrie des universités arabes, le guide des centres de recherche, le guide de l'étudiant arabe en sciences psychologiques, le guide des congrès arabes et internationaux, le guide des centres de soins psychiatrique dans les pays arabes, le guide des emplois intéressant le domaine des sciences psychologiques, le guide des publications électroniques, de même « ARABPSYNET » présente des liens vers la page du dictionnaire des sciences psychologiques « PSYDICT-NET » et vers la page des tests psychométriques.

SUMMARY : *At the beginning of the third millennium, the realization of a WEB PAGE concerning psychological sciences in the Arab world by specialists of the mental health is more than a necessity: a necessity to know and to be known, a necessity to evolve and to be evaluated, a necessity to expose our works and the specificity of our practice, briefly a quasi indispensable necessity in this century marked by the computer revolution so as to assert our presence in the world of the globalization that tends to deny our difference, to deny our specificity, to deny our culture, to deny our civilization and to deny even our presence.*

Realized " ARABPSYNET " is a way for us (specialists of the mental health in the Arab world) to express our presence as producers and not as consumers, to express our existence despite our difference (I am different from the other, indeed : but I exist) while showing our specificities, our characteristics, our cultural approach and civilization ... Yes I recognize you as different from me, as long as I do not expose my approach and my model you will never be able to recognize me." ARABPSYNET " is only one way among others to express, to prove the existence and to be known.

In this study we expose the material and methods of our work for the realization of this web page as well as the preliminary results. Finally, we detail the different perspectives to realize: Electronic mailing lists, the psychiatrists and psychologists guide, the guide of Arabic associations of psychological sciences, the reviews and periodicals guide, the guide of psychology and psychiatry departments of Arab universities, the guide of research centers, the guide of the Arab student in psychological sciences, the Arab and international congress guide, the guide of psychiatric care centers in the Arab countries, , the guide concerning psychological jobs, the electronic publication guide, the page of psychological sciences dictionary « PSYDICT - NET » and the psychometric test page.

INTRODUCTION : Les technologies informatiques se propagent d'une façon exponentielle; elles ouvrent des perspectives nouvelles, utiles pour tout le monde, dont la société arabe fait partie; elles permettent d'avoir un changement radical du cours de la pensée des individus.

La médecine est un des domaines qui sont sur le point de

non retour dans l'exploitation et l'utilisation des technologies informatiques; le médecin ne peut refuser ces services, comme c'était le cas des médecins ayant refusé l'utilisation du stéthoscope a l'époque de LAENNEC .La circulation de l'information est devenue très rapide, depuis l'émergence des applications de la théorie de la communication moderne; son intérêt est multiple.

1. Etapes dans la réalisation du site, méthodes et moyens.

L'idée de réalisation du site remonte aux années quatre-vingt-dix (début de l'extension d'utilisation de l'Internet); elle était comme un rêve, sa réalisation semblait lointaine sinon impossible. Il me semblait que c'était une tâche ambiguë, ayant échappé aux spécialistes de psychologie, qui étaient débordés par leurs activités réparties entre les cliniques, les hôpitaux et l'enseignement à l'université. Ils n'avaient même pas le temps de penser rationnellement à l'efficacité de l'informatique et à son bienfait pour eux même et leur spécialité. Au moment où nous nous intéressions qu'aux problèmes de notre spécialité, l'informatique envahit tous les domaines scientifiques; la programmation dirige tous les systèmes et structures dont on a besoin dans notre vie; puis la généralisation de l'utilisation du réseau Internet a pu maîtriser l'ensemble des sources de l'information dans toute leur variété et leur richesse; on peut même y suivre une conférence internationale à travers notre PC personnel. Actuellement le réseau Internet est en pleine extension et recouvre la majorité de nos activités quotidiennes, si ce n'est la totalité.

L'informatique est même entre les mains des non spécialistes, grâce aux progrès de la programmation. Certains spécialistes en psychologie ont commencé à s'introduire dans le monde informatique (durant les années passées c'était un monde inconnu, bien codé; personne n'osait le décoder à part les spécialistes de ce domaine). Tout d'abord hésitant, l'acquéreur d'un micro-ordinateur; s'abstient d'avouer sa non compréhension de ces secrets et se limite à avoir une adresse électronique pour échanger des messages via email ou compiler certains sites sans l'utilisation d'un moteur de recherche.

Dans le courant de la révolution informatique, il est de nécessité absolue pour le spécialiste en science psychologique de profiter au maximum des services que nous permet l'informatique et le réseau Internet dans le développement des sciences psychologiques dans le monde arabe.

Mes efforts pour réaliser un site en sciences psychologiques tendent à enrichir cette spécialité dans le monde arabe. Ce projet était une idée réalisable mais à long terme ; au fil des temps ces perspectives s'éclaircissent, surtout au début de l'année 2000. J'ai commencé la préparation de la réalisation du site Web en même temps que j'établissais des contacts par voie postale ou via Email avec les intéressés de cette filière scientifique.

Je me suis basé sur plusieurs sources pour les contacter, dont les plus importantes sont:

- Le livre " **Guide arabe de psychologie** " Dr. Mohamad A. Nabouls . édité par le centre des études psychologiques et psychosomatique, tarablous- Liban 1992.
- " **Revue arabe de psychiatrie** " édité au nom de l'union arabe des psychiatres.
- " **la culture psychologique spécialisée** " édité par le centre des études psychologiques et psychosomatique, liban.
- La revue " **psychologie** " édité par l'organisation égyptienne du livre.

2. Le guide des psychiatres et professeurs de psychologie

Les contacts ont touché les parties suivantes:

2. 1. Ensemble des contacts :

- 259 lettres adressées aux psychiatres; leurs répartitions selon les pays où ils exercent se présente comme suit:

Saoudi	Egypte	Algérie	Liban	Jordanie	Emirat	Syrie	Tunisie
42	41	23	22	13	15	11	38
Bahreïn	Iraq	Yémen	Soudan	Libie	Maroc	Autres payes	Total
6	4	4	3	2	43	4	259

Total des lettres envoyées aux psychiatres	Réponses	Lettres retournées	Aucune réponse
259	44	18	161
100 %	17 %	9 %	72 %

- 167 lettres aux psychologues par courrier ordinaire, réparties comme suit, selon les pays où ils exercent:

Liban	Egypte	Saoudi	Syrie	Koweït	Jordanie
43	41	26	14	15	9
Emarat	Qatar	Tunisie	Autres payes	Total	
7	5	2	5	167	

Total des lettres envoyées aux psychologues	Réponses	Lettres retournées	Aucune réponse
167	17	5	144
100 %	10 %	2 %	86 %

J'ai demandé à chaque médecin et psychologue les informations suivantes:

- Son adresse électronique personnelle, afin d'inclure son nom dans le " **Répertoire arabe des adresses électroniques des psychiatres et psychologues** ".
- Son CV et un résumé de ses activités scientifiques et de ses préoccupations pour inclure son nom dans le " **guide arabe des CV des psychiatres et psychologues** ".
- Liste des travaux scientifiques (recherche, articles, livres scientifiques) avec leurs résumés en langue arabe et en anglais ou en arabe et en français pour réaliser une " **Banque arabe de données de psychologie** ".

2. 2. Réponses et Réactions

L'enthousiasme pour la réalisation du projet "Portail Psy Arabe" réside dans l'ensemble des réponses, avec demande de participation active de certains ; qui ont envoyé leur CV et les listes de leurs travaux scientifiques; par contre d'autres se sont abstenus. Mais ce qui attire l'attention, c'est, pour la majorité d'entre eux, la richesse de leur production scientifique. La mésestimation des relations scientifiques a empêché la connaissance de ces travaux; il est apparent que l'un des objectifs du "Réseau" soit l'intercommunication des spécialistes, et un aperçu des recherches réalisées par les confrères arabes.

2. 3. La réalisation du guide des psychiatres et des psychologues

À travers cette page Web, j'essaie d'identifier les psychiatres et psychologues arabes exerçant dans le monde arabe ou à l'étranger, à partir de leurs travaux scientifiques, domaines d'exercice, parcours et pratique scientifique, liste de leurs thèmes de recherche, leurs éditions en psychiatrie, leurs activités à caractère associatif. En plus de tout cela, leurs personnalités et leur fonds culturel; contribuent au dépassement des frontières scientifiques et touche plus profondément le côté humain.

Quand aux psychiatres et psychologues n'ayant pu être contactés, ils peuvent nous envoyer leurs Curriculum Vitae avec les résumés de leurs thèmes de recherche et leurs mots clés selon le formulaire du CV ci-joint :

Formulaire du CV

www.arabpsynet.com/cv/CV.HTM

Cette page comporte les CV des pionniers de la psychologie et de la psychiatrie dans le monde arabe; ceux qui ont beaucoup fait pour la santé mentale; en plus des CV du groupe scientifique qui a participé d'une façon active à la réalisation et au développement du site. Comme je mets également à votre disposition dans cette page un moteur de recherche qui permet l'accès à la base des données comportant les CV des psychiatres et des psychologues ayant envoyé leurs curriculums vitae. Une autre fenêtre avec moteur de recherche, concerne les travaux en psychiatrie et psychologie (la recherche s'effectue en trois langues: Arabe, français et anglais). Une autre fenêtre a moteur de recherche donne les résumés des thés de fin d'étude en psychiatrie et les mémoires proposés pour l'obtention du diplôme de magister en psychologie.

On a réservé aussi une page pour le sondage d'opinion, concernant le meilleur thème de recherche et le meilleur article en psychiatrie et en psychologie pour l'année 2004. Le choix est effectué par les membres adhérents au site, qui ne doivent participer qu'une seule fois. Cette page est sécurisée, l'accès en est réservé seulement aux docteurs adhérents au site, inscrits dans la liste du courrier électronique et possédant un mot de passe. Je souhaite que ce guide soit bien développé et révisé d'une façon interactive avec la situation scientifique et fonctionnelle du médecin et du spécialiste, avec insertion des noms des nouveaux médecins et spécialistes qui viennent d'achever leurs études; ceci permettra de toucher l'ensemble des docteurs et des psychologues et refléter leurs intérêts, le niveau de leurs recherches scientifiques et leurs préoccupations d'ordre humain.

Arabpsynet Psychiatrist Guide :

Edition Eng : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Ists.asp>

Edition Fr.: <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Ists.Fr.asp>

Edition Ar. : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Ists.Ar.asp>

Arabpsynet Psychologist Guide:

Edition Eng : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Gists.asp>

Edition Fr.: <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Gists.Fr.asp>

Edition Ar. : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Gists.Ar.asp>

2. 4. Réalisation d'une banque arabe de données de psychiatrie et de psychologie

L'apparence de rareté des recherches dans le domaine des sciences psychologiques, en langue arabe, vient de leur dispersion, ce qui m'a poussé à créer à une banque de données et à noyau (banque arabe de données académique), englobant la majeure partie des études psychologiques. Elle contient essentiellement, les titres des publications, les noms de leurs auteurs, avec résumés, mots clés et leurs bibliographies. Mon ambition est que cette banque de données des publications en psychiatrie et en psychologie devienne la source principale pour les chercheurs et les étudiants préparant des projets d'études dans ce domaine, leur permettant ainsi de prendre connaissance des publications arabes les plus récentes concernant le sujet de leur thèse.

La recherche dans la banque de données électroniques de psychologie se fait par les mots clés. Ce qui a attiré mon attention, c'est que la majorité des thèses académiques en

langue arabe sont dépourvue de ces mots clés. Cet obstacle, j'essaye de le surmonter en créant des mots clés à ces études, à partir du contenu de la thèse ou de son résumé.

Ainsi les docteurs et professeurs adhérent au site peuvent nous envoyer les résumés de leurs publications selon le formulaire des articles ci-joint :

Formulaire des Articles

www.arabpsynet.com/paper/PapForm.htm

3. Guide des associations psy-arabe de psychiatrie et de psychologie :

3. 1. Parties déjà contactées

Le nombre d'associations intéressant aux sciences psychologiques, auxquelles on a demandé de participer avec leurs activités au site est de 33, réparties comme suit :

20 associations arabes de psychiatrie

Association maghrébine de psychiatrie - L'association jordanienne de psychiatrie - La société Tunisienne des psychiatres - L'association islamique internationale de la santé mentale - L'association Egyptienne de la santé mentale - L'association Egyptienne de psychiatrie - Le centre national de la santé mentale - La fédération des psychologues du Golfe - L'association des psychologues Irakiens - L'association Tunisienne des psychiatres privés - Le comité de lutte contre la ségrégation envers les schizophrènes - L'association de psychiatrie évolutive - Le centre des études psychologiques et psychosomatiques - Fédération Egyptienne des spécialistes en psychologie - L'association Egyptienne de science de l'adolescence - Gaza programme de la santé mentale - La fédération arabe de prévention de la toxicomanie - La fédération internationale de la santé mentale - La société Tunisienne de psychiatrie universitaire - L'association Est méditerranéenne de la santé mentale des enfants et des adolescents.

13 associations arabes de psychologie qui sont:

L'association Koweïtienne pour la progression des enfants du monde arabe - Centre d'orientation des enfants - Association d'amitié des enfants - Centre d'aide psychologique - Groupe Yéménite des chercheurs en psychologie - Fédération arabe de psychologie - L'association Tunisienne de psychologie - L'association Libanaise des études psychologiques - L'association Egyptienne des études psychologiques - L'association de psychologie de yemen - Le centre arabe des études et d'entraînement à Riad - Fédération des spécialistes de psychologie d'Egypte - Centre des études de l'enfant/ Egypte.

J'ai demandé de chacune de ces associations les informations suivantes:

1. L'adresse électronique de l'association pour l'insérer dans **"la liste du courrier électronique arabe des associations de psychologie "**.

2. L'adresse du site Web de l'association, pour la faire connaître au public et l'insérer dans **"la liste des sites Web arabes des associations de psychologie "**.

3. Un aperçu de l'historique de l'association, ses activités, son programme, ses travaux et ses membres afin de les insérer dans **"le guide arabe des associations de psychologie "**.

4. La liste des éditions de l'association (Revue, livres, publications, articles) avec leurs résumés en langue arabe - français ou en arabe - anglais, pour les insérer dans **"La banque arabe de données de psychologie "**.

3. 2. La réalisation du guide arabe des associations psychiatriques et psychologiques

Concernant cette page, j'ai essayé de faire connaître les associations arabes qui travaillent dans les domaines des

sciences psychologiques, que se soit en psychiatrie en psychologie ou en psychosociologie, dans le but de faire connaître leurs objectifs, leurs activités et leurs membres. Tous cela pour créer des liaisons entre les différentes associations arabes, ayant les mêmes orientations, ce qui permettra l'échange des expériences et la mise à jour de l'évolution des mouvements associatifs.

Les associations qui n'ont pu être contactées, peuvent se faire connaître, par l'envoi à la banque de données du formulaire des associations psychologiques et psychiatriques, dûment rempli.

Associations Form

www.arabpsynet.com/AssDB/AssForm.htm

La fenêtre portant les liens de ces associations, nous permet une bonne communication avec elles. Elle comporte aussi un sondage d'opinion suivant; concernant l'efficacité des associations arabes de psychologie et de psychiatrie et leur impact.

1. Croyez- vous à l'utilité des associations arabes de psychologie et de psychiatrie?
2. Appartenez- vous à une association nationale ou arabe de psychologie et/ou de psychiatrie?
3. Est-ce que les associations de psychologie et de psychiatrie participent à l'évolution du niveau culturel en psychologie dans les pays arabes?

Ce sondage est réservé aux membres adhérents au site Web, ayant droit à une seule voix.

Arabpsynet Association Guide :

Edition Eng : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Ass.htm>

Edition Fr.: <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Ass.Fr.htm>

Edition Ar. : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Ass.Ar.htm>

4. Guide des périodiques psy-arabe:

4. 1. Parties contactées

Dans le but de faire connaître au public les revues arabes de psychologie et de psychologie, j'ai adressé des lettres à 24 revues et journaux arabes, spécialisés dans ces domaines, ainsi qu'aux revues scientifiques non spécialisées :

10 revues spécialisées en psychiatrie:

Culture psychologique spécialisée /Liban – Santé mentale(Al-saha Al akliya)/yemen – Revue maghrébine de psychiatrie /Maroc – Revue arabe de psychologie / Jordanie – L'homme et l'évolution /Egypte – Revue égyptienne de psychiatrie / Egypte – Annales tunisiennes de psychiatrie /Tunisie –Revue tunisienne de psychiatrie /Tunisie – Informations de l'union arabe des associations non gouvernementale de prévention de la toxicomanie /Egypte – Informations de l'association égyptienne de psychiatrie /Egypte.

6 revues spécialisées en sciences psychologiques:

L'orientation psychologique /Egypte – Nefs moutmaina /Egypte – Etudes psychologiques (dérasât nafseyah) /Egypte – La psychologie /Egypte – Revue de l'association égyptienne des études psychologiques / Egypte – Le spécialiste de psychologie dans les pays arabes / Egypte.

8 revues scientifiques culturelles proposant des articles en psychologie:

Le monde de la pensée / Koweït – Travaux contemporains /Liban – La pensée contemporaine /Liban – Etudes arabes /Liban (Arrêté dernièrement) - El-moustakbal El-arabi / Liban – Al-arabi / Koweït – Journal arabe de l'enfance / Koweït – Innovation et sciences /Liban.

	Rev. psychiatriques	Rev. psychologiques	Rev. Sc.culturelles	Total
Nombre	10	6	8	24
Réponses	9	2	3	14
Pourcentage	90%	33%	27%	58%

Afin de réaliser "**La banque arabe de données de psychologie**"; j'ai demandé de ces revues et journaux les données suivantes :

- Leurs adresses électroniques pour les insérer dans "**La liste du courrier électronique des revues spécialisées et celles s'intéressant aux sciences psychologiques**", pour compléter notre démarche.

- L'adresse du site Web de la revue, pour l'insérer dans "**la liste des sites Web arabes des revues de psychologie**".

- Un aperçu de la revue, ses orientations, ses objectifs, la langue d'édition et les membres rédacteurs.

- L'index des numéros passés, avec les résumés travaux publiés et leurs mots clés.

4. 2. Réalisation d'un guide des revues et journaux psychologiques:

Mon but est de faire connaître l'ensemble des revues et journaux arabes de psychologie et de psychiatrie, en réservant une page à cette rubrique; cela nous facilite la consultation de l'index de tous les numéros à partir du jour de leur parution; chaque publication comporte un petit résumé et les mots clés. J'ai suivi les derniers numéros édités de ces revues et j'ai cité les articles qu'elles contiennent. De notre part nous proposons un formulaire d'adhésion à ces publications, dans le but de contribuer à leur diffusion et de faire connaître leurs membres rédacteurs et encourager ainsi l'affiliation de nouveaux membres.

Arabpsynet Reviews Guide :

Edition Eng : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Reviews.htm>

Edition Fr. : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Reviews.Fr.htm>

Edition Ar. : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Reviews.Ar.htm>

Cette page, n'est pas sécurisée par un mot de passe, permettant l'accès à un large public. On y inclut une fenêtre qui nous permet de choisir et consulter des revues psychiatriques et psychologiques, à partir de la page principale du site ou du lien de la revue.

5. Le guide arabe de la bibliothèque de psychologie:

5. 1. Parties contactées

L'édition arabe dans le domaine de la psychologie reste modeste, comparée aux travaux réalisés à l'étranger. Contrairement à ses publications dans d'autres domaines (littératures, histoire, politique, religion...). Pour faire connaître les travaux arabes en psychologie, j'ai essayé de contacter par courrier ordinaire plusieurs maisons d'édition (environ 177), réparties de la façon suivante:

Pays	Li	Sy	Eg	Jo	KSA	Tn	Kw	Total	%
Maison d'édition	72	45	43	9	4	2	2	177	100%
Réponses	4	3	3	1	0	0	0	11	6%
Courrier Retourner	25	5	2	0	0	1	0	33	18%
Sans réponse	43	37	38	8	4	1	2	133	75%

J'ai demandé à ces maisons d'édition les informations suivantes:

- Leur adresse électronique pour l'insérer dans "**Le guide arabe des adresses électroniques des maisons d'édition**".
- Leur site Web, pour l'insérer dans la liste "**Sites Web des maisons d'édition arabes qui s'intéressent aux thèmes de la psychologie**".
- Un aperçu de la maison d'édition, ça création, ses orientations, ses objectifs et ses publications, pour établir "**Le guide arabe électronique des maisons d'édition**".
- La liste des parutions traitant les sujets de psychologies accompagnée du sommaire de chaque édition, les noms des auteurs et dates de leur publication, pour créer "**Une banque arabe de données d'édition en psychologie**". - Toute nouvelle édition y sera ajoutée, pour que le lecteur puisse se tenir au courant des derniers travaux dans ce domaine.

5. 2. Réalisation du guide arabe de la bibliothèque de psychologie:

Je compte beaucoup sur ce guide pour qu'on puisse combler le vide de la bibliothèque arabe en matière de psychologie. Ce domaine est négligé comparativement aux éditions en littératures, patrimoniales, religieuses et autres; la diffusion de ces travaux se limite au pays ou la ville dans lesquels sont publiés. J'ai travaillé à cette page pour combler ces lacunes et faire connaître les éditions arabes de psychologie les plus intéressantes, ainsi que celles éditées en français ou en anglais. Nous en exposons les résumés avec index, classifiés selon les spécialités des sciences psychologiques les plus récentes (psychiatrie, psychologie, psychothérapie, psychanalyse, psychologie de l'enfant et de l'adolescent...); ceci pour faciliter la recherche dans les thèmes qui intéressent le lecteur.

La banque des données des éditions arabes en psychologie est réalisée à partir des réponses obtenues. La recherche dans celle-ci s'effectue par les mots clés ou par le nom de l'auteur. L'enrichissement de cette banque se fera d'une façon interactive et continue grâce à l'utilisation du formulaire des livres. Cette page n'est pas sécurisée par un mot de passe.

Formulaire des livres

www.arabpsynet.com/book/bookForm.htm

Nous vous proposons aussi dans cette page un sondage d'opinion, donnant le meilleur livre de psychiatrie et de psychologie pour l'année 2003, sachant que ce sondage est réservé aux seuls membres adhérents au site, qui n'y participeront qu'une fois.

Arabpsynet Books Guide:

Edition Eng : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-books.htm>
Edition Fr. : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-books.Fr.htm>
Edition Ar. : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-books.Ar.htm>

6. Guide arabe des tests et échelles

J'essaye de proposer les tests psychométriques les plus répandus, adaptés ou non à l'environnement arabe, afin d'encourager leur traduction et les ajuster à notre environnement. Ceci permettra les programmer et informatiser. Quelques tests proposés sur cette page Web que vous pouvez exécuter et avoir le résultat en ligne.

- Echelle de dépression de Hamilton - test
- Echelle d'anxiété de Hamilton -test
- Troubles psychiques prémenstruels: texte (français) – résumé

Elle comporte aussi un sondage d'opinion concernant l'utilité des tests et leurs utilisations dans les cliniques arabes de

psychologie. Les questions posées sont:

1. Pratiquez- vous les tests psychologiques dans vos consultations?
2. Demandez- vous l'aide du spécialiste en psychométrie pour l'interprétation des résultats?
3. Avez- vous fait une formation théorique et pratique en psychométrie?
4. Quel est le test le plus pratiqué dans vos consultations?

Ce sondage est réservé seulement aux membres adhérents au site, pouvant participer une seule fois. Cette page est sécurisée par un mot de passe et exclusivement réservée aux psychiatres et aux professeurs de psychologie membres adhérents du site.

Arabpsynet Psychometry Guide :

Edition Eng : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-metry.asp>
Edition Fr. : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-metry.Fr.asp>
Edition Ar. : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-metry.Ar.asp>

7. Guide des congrès psy arabes et internationaux:

Je propose dans cette page le programme des congrès arabes et internationaux en psychiatrie et psychologies, et leurs adresses Internet en vue d'en consulter les programmes de travail ou les adresses Emails en cas de non obtention de l'adresse du site. Nous encourageons les médecins spécialistes à y participer, pour mieux renforcer les liens humanitaires et scientifiques entre eux, et créer un climat de coopération. Ceci leur permettra de suivre les nouveautés dans le domaine de la santé mentale dans le monde arabe. Dans cette page vous pouvez consulter les programmes des congrès internationaux à travers une fenêtre d'accès.

Congrès arabes / Congrès européen / Congrès asiatique / Congrès africain / Congrès internationaux / Congrès australien.

Je propose un sondage d'opinion concernant l'utilité des congrès arabes de psychiatrie et psychologie. Les questions posées sont:

- téserez- vous aux congrès arabes de psychiatrie et psychologie et essayez- vous d'y participer?
- Quand vous participez aux congrès arabes; enquêtez - vous des nouveautés scientifiques?
- Essayez- vous de faire connaissances avec les confrères arabes et développer avec eux des relations de collaboration scientifique?

Ce sondage concerne les membres adhérents au site, qui ne peuvent répondre qu'une seule fois. Plus tard nous essayerons d'introduire la téléconférence sur ce site.

Dans le cadre de l'enrichissement de cette page, ce portail est à la disposition de toutes les associations et organismes scientifiques et psychiatriques désirant tenir leurs congrès, en nous envoyant leurs coordonnées selon le formulaire conçu pour les congrès .

Formulaire des Congrès

www.arabpsynet.com/congre/CongForm.htm

Arabpsynet Congress Guide :

Edition Eng : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Cong.htm>
Edition Fr. : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Cong.Fr.htm>
Edition Ar. : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Cong.Ar.htm>

8. Guide des sites psy-arabes et internationaux et des éditions psy électroniques.

L'édition électronique en langue arabe est quasi nulle ; le retard dans ce domaine n'a aucune justification devant la nécessité impérative de l'utilisation de l'information numérique.

L'intérêt du livre électronique et la recherche via Internet, ne peuvent se substituer à l'écrit conventionnel, mais il en est

complémentaire, ce qui permet une grande interaction pour traiter ce qui n'était pas par le livre ordinaire. Chaque outil de transmission de la connaissance a son temps et sa propre langue.

Parmi des milliers des sites, je vous propose dans cette page, quelques liens aux sites Web de psychologie choisis pour leur valeur scientifique. Je les présente selon les grands axes de la psychologie (Toxicomanie, troubles affectifs, Troubles Alzheimer, anxiété). Une fenêtre est conçue pour faciliter la recherche d'un site Web. Concernant les recherches avancées s'obtenant par des mots ou phrases y afférant; vous pouvez utiliser les moteurs de recherche internationaux et parmi eux les suivants: (MEDLine « Google « Yahoo...).

Cette page comporte aussi un sondage d'opinion sous forme du questionnaire ci dessous, pour le choix du meilleur site Internet arabe et international de psychologie et du meilleur moteur de recherche.

- Quels sont les trois meilleurs sites Web arabes de psychiatrie et de psychologie?
- Quels sont les trois meilleurs sites Web internationaux de psychiatrie et de psychologie?
- Quel est le meilleur moteur de recherche à utiliser pour la psychologie?

Ce sondage réservé aux membres adhérents au site, psychiatres et psychologues qui ne peuvent donner leur opinion qu'une seule fois. L'accès à la page est sans mot de passe.

Arabpsynet Links Guide :

Edition Eng : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Links.htm>

Edition Fr. : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Links.Fr.htm>

Edition Ar. : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Links.Ar.htm>

9 . Page du forum des médecins et psychologues.

J'espère que cette page du forum électronique, sera un point de rencontre et d'échange d'idées ou les spécialistes peuvent exposer leurs points de vue sur les différents sujets qui les préoccupent. Elle est sécurisée par un mot de passe la réservant uniquement aux spécialistes, qui peuvent participer à l'enrichissement des trois grands axes suivants:

1. La langue arabe dans le domaine de la psychologie: Comme introduction et point de départ de ce forum nous vous proposons les thèmes suivants:

- La langue arabe et l'élaboration de l'identité - Pr. Yahia Rakhawi.
- La langue et les spécificités de la personnalité arabe - Bessam Baraka.

2. Vers une psychologie arabe: Comme sujet de débat dans cet axe, nous vous proposons les thèmes suivants:

- La psychiatrie dans le monde arabe : état des lieux - Pr.Dr Mohamed Ahmed Naboulsi
- Histoire des Sciences Psychologiques dans les Pays Arabes - Pr.Dr. Nezar. Ayoun Soud . Syrie.
- Spécificités de l'école Arabe des sciences psychologiques - Pr.Dr . _Ali. Zayour . LIBAN .
- Les propriétés cognitives des essais arabes de psychologie. Dr . Alghali Ahrouchaw .

3. La fonction sexuelle, du normal au pathologique: comme introduction aux sujets de débat, nous vous proposons les thèmes suivants:

- Le complexe de Lilith " le féminisme caché ".
- Les troubles psycho sexuels : Approche nosographique récente -Pr.Dr. Claud Crepault - Jamal Turkey

- Sexualité et psyché dans la vie humaine (Préface d'un livre) - Pr.Dr. Kamel Ali / Irak .
- Sexe exubérance, sexe transaction, sexe désespérément " vendre un être humain". Mohamed Kandil – Pr. Yahia Rakhawi
- Développement de l'identité sexuelle du point de vue santé et pathologie. Dr. Oussama Arafa
- Déviation sexuelle : Relecture d'un concept. - Pr. Yahia Rakhawi.
- Liberté de la femme en état de manque - Pr.Dr. Yahia Rakhawi / Egypte.

J'espère un enrichissement de ce forum et une participation active, afin d'établir un terrain de "débat électronique de haut niveau scientifique sur le net ".

Je propose aussi sur cette page un sondage d'opinion concernant la langue arabe, les possibilités de la développer en tant que langue scientifique et l'intérêt de son utilisation dans les recherches et études spécialisées; de même qu'un sondage d'opinion concernant la terminologie arabe de psychologie et de psychiatrie.

Le sondage du forum

Les questions du sondage sont les suivantes :

1. Pensez- vous à la nécessité d'enseigner en arabe les sciences psychologiques?
2. Considérez- vous que l'arabisation des sciences est une action dépassée?
3. Croyez- vous que l'enseignement des sciences en arabe contribué à l'épanouissement du soi?
4. Acceptez- vous la transcription d'un terme en arabe en absence de sa traduction?
5. Etes- vous d'accord avec l'association de mots en cas de traduction des termes composés ?
6. Efforcez- vous à rédiger vos recherches en arabe?
7. Ce retard de la terminologie arabe est-il dû à la structure de la langue?
8. Les linguistes arabes doivent-ils prendre leurs responsabilités du retard de la langue?
9. L'enseignement des sciences dans les langues étrangères est-il une volonté politique?
10. La langue arabe peut-elle surmonter ce retard et contribuer à l'évolution des sciences?
11. Vous intéressez- vous à la production et la construction de la terminologie en arabe?

Je précise que ce sondage est réservé aux membres adhérents au site, psychiatres et psychologues, qui ne peuvent participer qu'une seule fois.

Arabpsynet Forum Guide :

Edition Eng : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Forum.asp>

Edition Fr. : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Forum.Fr.asp>

Edition Ar. : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Forum.Ar.asp>

11. Guide arabe des emplois dans le domaine des sciences psychologiques

Les nouveaux diplômés universitaires dans les sciences psychologiques, se heurtent à la difficulté de trouver des emplois qui conviennent à leurs spécialités et leurs compétences scientifiques. Ce problème se pose beaucoup plus aux psychologues qu'aux psychiatres, malgré les besoins importants du monde arabe dans ces spécialités; mais la demande très minime de ces spécialités est due au manque de la prise de conscience de leur utilité. Lorsqu'une société recrute un spécialiste, sa perception des problèmes constitue un grand obstacle dans l'exploitation de ses compétences et à son affectation au poste qui lui convient; ce qui a engendré des perturbations de recrutements. Ainsi nous trouvons des

psychologues dans des fonctions autres que la leur, telles que l'enseignement de la littérature arabe ou des langues étrangères ou même d'autres activités qui n'ont aucune relation avec leur spécialité; comme on peut trouver des cas contraires ou l'organisme employeur recrute des spécialistes non compétents dans le domaine des sciences psychologiques.

Pour rapprocher les spécialistes des institutions et sociétés, j'essaie de sensibiliser les responsables de l'utilité de la spécialité et de leur faire connaître les domaines dans lesquels les spécialistes des sciences psychologiques peuvent être efficaces, tels que l'éducation, l'industrie, les banques, les administrations... D'autre part j'essaie de tisser des liens entre institutions et spécialistes en proposant les offres d'emplois de ces institutions dans le domaine de la psychologie et de la psychiatrie; comme nous publions aussi les demandes d'emploi des nouveaux spécialistes des sciences psychologiques; pour leur donner plus de chances d'avoir un poste de travail, ceci minimise l'émigration des spécialistes des sciences psychologiques, qui est dû surtout à l'absence d'emplois convenables à leur discipline. Chaque psychiatre ou psychologue exerçant en dehors de sa spécialité constitue une perte pour ce domaine dans le monde arabe, vu nos besoins dans ce genre de compétences pour le développement des capacités psychologiques de l'individu arabe qui se sont détériorées.

Formulaire Offre d'emploi

www.arabpsynet.com/joboe/JobsoEForm.htm

Formulaire Demande d'emploi

www.arabpsynet.com/jobde/JobsoDForm.htm

Arabpsynet Jobs Guide :

Edition Eng : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Jobs.htm>

Edition Fr. : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Jobs.Fr.htm>

Edition Ar. : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-Jobs.Ar.htm>

12. Guide arabe des centres hospitaliers psychiatriques:

Dans cette page j'essaie de faire connaître les centres hospitaliers psychiatriques privés et étatiques les plus importants dans le monde arabe, les méthodes thérapeutiques utilisées, les équipes médicales, la capacité du centre (nombre de lits), son histoire, ses activités scientifiques, ceci loin de toute forme publicitaire.

Le sondage d'opinion concernant les centres hospitaliers dans le monde arabe est réservé seulement aux membres adhérents.

1. Comment évaluez-vous les services des hôpitaux psychiatriques dans les pays arabes?
2. Y a-t-il des hôpitaux spécialisés dans la santé mentale dans votre pays?
3. Que pensez-vous de l'ouverture d'hôpitaux de jour?
4. Comment évaluez-vous les relations de travail entre les psychiatres exerçant dans les hôpitaux et leurs confrères exerçant dans le privé?

Arabpsynet Hospital Guide :

Edition Eng : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-hosp.htm>

Edition Fr. : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-hosp.Fr.htm>

Edition Ar. : <http://www.arabpsynet.com/HomePage/Psy-hosp.Ar.htm>

13. Guide des universités arabes (en construction)

Ce guide des instituts de psychologie et de psychiatrie dans les universités arabes aura:

- Son adresse électronique ou celle de l'université dans laquelle il se trouve, pour l'insérer à la " liste des adresses électronique des instituts de psychologie et de psychiatrie dans les universités arabes".

- Adresse du site Web de l'université pour l'insérer à la liste des " sites Web des universités arabes".

- Liste de l'ensemble des membres chargés de l'enseignement et leurs adresses électroniques. Un aperçu de leurs travaux scientifiques dans leurs spécialités afin de préparer une "liste des professeurs universitaires spécialistes en sciences psychologiques".

- Un bref aperçu des programmes suivis par les instituts de psychologie et de psychiatrie dans ces universités; durée de formation et diplôme de fin d'études universitaires.

- Liste des articles et des thèses universitaires et leurs résumés en arabe - anglais ou en arabe - français, ce qui nous permet de réaliser une " Banque arabe de données en sciences psychologiques".

14. Guide arabe pour les malades psychiques: (en construction)

Dans cette page faite pour nos malades psychiques, nous proposons des définitions simples et claires des maladies psychiques les plus répandues (schizophrénie, dépression, phobie, troubles obsessionnels compulsifs,.....), pour leur éviter les fausses croyances et les mythes traditionnels corollaires des troubles psychiques durant les siècles passés. L'objectif de cette page est de conseiller le malade et de l'orienter sur la bonne voie pour se faire soigner et avoir beaucoup plus de chances de guérir.

Le but essentiel de cette page est la sensibilisation et non la thérapie et prescription de médicament. Nous essayons de montrer aux malades psychiques le chemin à suivre pour prendre conscience de la nature de leur maladie et la meilleure façon de la faire, sans s'égarer dans les labyrinthes des charlatans.

15. Page de la culture informatique (en construction)

Avoir un minimum de connaissance en informatique est une nécessité pour le médecin et le spécialiste dans ce millénaire de manipulation du micro-ordinateur, de ses outils accessoires pour la compréhension et l'utilisation des logiciels. Ce qui permet un bon développement des méthodes de travail ainsi de la qualité des recherches scientifiques qui sont une tâche fondamentale. Il n'y a aucune justification valable de la part du spécialiste de son "ignorance de l'informatique".

Nous allons proposer dans cette page la terminologie informatique usuelle, encourager nos confrères spécialistes des sciences psychologiques à acquérir un micro-ordinateur et leurs faire connaître la façon de s'abonner à l'Internet et comment avoir une adresse électronique... Nous leur proposons également les méthodes de réalisation d'une page Web personnelle, dans laquelle ils peuvent inscrire leur CV; nous leur montrons comment exploiter quelques programmes (logiciels) essentiels; tels que le traitement de texte, Excel et Internet explorer (navigation sur Internet) de même que la réalisation des sites Web... Tout cela est considéré comme "l'abécédaire de la culture informatique". Cette culture que les spécialistes n'ont pas reçue pendant leur formation universitaire, ils peuvent l'acquérir progressivement et la maîtriser; ils n'ont pas d'autre choix s'ils veulent continuer leur parcours scientifique durant ce millénaire; sinon, ils passent à côté de cet ère d'universalisation; dont le résultat serait l'effacement de quiconque n'ayant pu exprimer son identité en tant qu'entité ayant ses propres caractéristiques.

Conclusion : La réussite de ce projet informatique exige une continuité des efforts de tous les praticiens dans les domaines des sciences psychologiques; afin de montrer la situation de cette spécialité dans le monde arabe, et faire connaître le niveau scientifique qui est atteint, ceci renforce aussi les liens scientifiques et humanitaires entre les spécialistes.

Je lance un appel à tous les médecins et les spécialistes arabes qui s'intéressent aux sciences psychologiques, exerçant dans le monde arabe ou à l'étranger, n'ayant pu être contactés par courrier ordinaire ou par Email, afin qu'ils essayent de participer avec nous à la réalisation de cette page en envoyant leurs CV, leurs articles avec leurs résumés et les mots clés de chaque article. Je lance aussi un appel aux associations, aux revues des sciences psychologiques

(psychiatrie – psychologie) dans le monde arabe pour participer avec nous à la réalisation de cette page dans laquelle ils peuvent exposer leurs activités, leurs programmes et leurs articles.

Notre espoir est la réalisation de ce projet informatique. Mais nous comptons beaucoup sur les efforts de l'ensemble des professionnels dans les domaines des sciences psychologiques du monde arabe, et nous serons reconnaissants de toute aide en vue de la réalisation du site et de son lancement. En ce qui concerne la date du lancement de la page sur le réseau Internet, elle ne peut pas être fixée dès maintenant; vue que ce projet dépend de la participation de plusieurs parties. Mais nous allons faire le maximum possible d'efforts pour minimiser le temps de sa réalisation grâce aux efforts de tout le monde.

REMERCIEMENTS & RECONNAISSANCE

Je tiens à remercier vivement ceux qui m'ont aidé à la réalisation de ce projet informatique; je suis très reconnaissant de leur soutien, qui a fait l'enrichissement de ce portail et sa diversité; et je cite les professeurs: Mohamed Ahmed Naboulsi (Liban), Yahia Rakhawi (Egypte), Hassib Dafaoui (Egypte), Tarek Okasha (Egypte), Nabil sofiane (Yamen), Maan Abdelbari (Yamen), Samer Radhouane (Syrie), Hassan Elmalah (Ar-saoudit), Zine Omara (Emirat), Mossaed Najjar (Koweït), Walid Sarhane (Jordanie), Adnane Elfarah (Jordanie), Sofiane Zribi (Tunisie) . En plus, toute ma gratitude aux informaticiens et aux spécialistes de la programmation, messieurs: Maher Elyanguï, Abdessalem Elhakim, Abdelaziz Turkey .

Mes remerciements pour leurs efforts incessants afin de surmonter les difficultés des techniques de programmation en langue arabe. Comme je remercié les présidents des congrès psychiatriques et des sciences psychologiques, ceux qui m'ont donné l'occasion d'exposer le projet "net" et le dictionnaire électronique soit dans les ateliers de travail soit en conférence, de même que ceux qui m'ont invité avec générosité à leurs congrès , je cite en particulier:

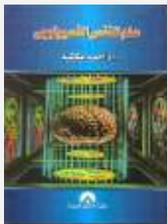
- Professeur Saida Douki (IX Congrès arabe de psychiatrie / Tunisie – mai 2001)
- Professeur Amel Sadok – Badioui Alem et Ismail Elfaki (IX Congrès arabe de psychologie / Caire – Janvier 2001)
- Les docteurs Djalil Banani, Mohamed Eljamai (II congrès des psychiatres privés francophones / Maroc 2003)
- Professeur Yahia Rakhawi (conférences scientifiques de l'association de psychiatrie évolutive / Caire – février 2002)
- Docteur Sofiane Zribi (III congré des psychiatres privés francophones / Sousse – Mai 2003)
- Professeur Docteur Adnane Elaidane, qui ma invité au premier congrès de la santé mentale du Golfe (Koweït – Avril 2003) . Mais la situation de la région a empêché son déroulement.

J'aimerais bien donner une réponse à la question qui m'a été posée plusieurs fois dans les différents congrès, concernant le financement du projet, son coût et les associations participantes. Le financement est personnel, et j'ai décliné les propositions d'aides financières (institutions, laboratoires pharmaceutiques...), afin de préserver l'autonomie du site. Pour le coût du projet je m'abstiens de citer le chiffre et me limite à signaler que la réalisation de ce portail m'a valu la visite de plusieurs pays arabes et m'a demandé en moyenne quatre heures de travail par jour pendant trois ans avec une équipe formée de trois secrétaires (l'une à plein temps, les deux autres travaillant chacune une demi journée) et d'un spécialiste de programmation et planification des sites Web (à raison de 7 heures par semaine et pendant trois ans). En ce qui concerne les associations arabes de psychologie et de psychiatrie qui ont soutenu ce projet, j'ai apprécié beaucoup leur aide scientifique et morale; parmi elles je doit citer : L'union arabe des psychiatres, le centre arabe des études psychologiques, l'association de psychiatrie évolutive, l'association tunisienne de psychiatrie.

Après tout cela et avant toute autre chose, j'aprecie la faveur et la bienveillance de dieu, l'infiniment haut, qui m'a aidé à voir la réussite, et donné la patience et l'endurance jusqu'à l'émergence du site tel qu'il est.

علم النفس الفيزيولوجي

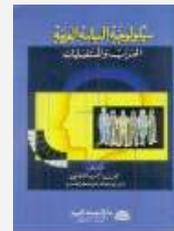
أ.د. أحمد عكاشة



Summary : www.arabpsynet.com/Books/Okasha.B2.htm

سيكولوجية السياسة العربية – العرب والمستقبلات

أ.د. محمد أحمد النابلسي



Summary : www.arabpsynet.com/Books/Nab.B1.htm

DEPRESSION, BD, MDD & DD

VENLAFAXINE, Elderly & DD

▪ **AN OPEN TREATMENT TRIAL OF VENLAFAXINE FOR ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH DYSTHYMIC DISORDER.**

Authors : Devanand DP, Juszczak N, Nobler MS, Turret N, Fitzsimons L, Sackeim HA, Roose SP. - New York State Psychiatric Institute, 1051 Riverside Drive, Unit 126, New York, NY 10032. dpd3@columbia.edu.

Source : J Geriatr Psychiatry Neurol. 2004 Dec;17(4):219-24. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Treatment response and side effects of venlafaxine were evaluated in an open-label trial of elderly outpatients with dysthymic disorder (DD). Patients received flexible dose (up to 300 mg/d) venlafaxine (Effexor XR) for 12 weeks. Of 23 study patients, 18 completed the trial. Fourteen (60.9%) were responders in intent-to-treat analyses with the last observation carried forward, and 77.8% were responders in completer analyses. Nearly half the sample (47.8%) met criteria for remission. In the intent-to-treat sample, increased severity of depression at baseline was associated with superior response, and the presence of cardiovascular disease was associated with poorer response. Venlafaxine open-label treatment was associated with fairly high response rates and generally good tolerability in elderly patients with DD. These results indicate that in elderly patients with DD, placebo-controlled trials of a dual reuptake inhibitor such as venlafaxine would be needed to assess its efficacy or to compare its efficacy to that of other antidepressants.

BD I & OLANZAPINE

▪ **OLANZAPINE: A REVIEW OF ITS USE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF BIPOLAR I DISORDER.**

Authors : McCormack PL, Wiseman LR.- Adis International Limited, Auckland, New Zealand

Source : Drugs. 2004;64(23):2709-26. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Olanzapine is an atypical antipsychotic that is approved in the US and Europe for the oral treatment of acute manic episodes in patients with bipolar I disorder, and for maintenance therapy to prevent recurrence in responders. Oral olanzapine is effective in the treatment of bipolar mania, both as single agent therapy and as adjunctive therapy in combination with lithium or valproate semisodium. In the treatment of acute episodes, olanzapine is superior to placebo and at least as effective as lithium, valproate semisodium, haloperidol and risperidone in reducing the symptoms of mania and inducing remission. Additional comparative studies are required to determine the efficacy of olanzapine relative to newer atypical antipsychotics, such as quetiapine, ziprasidone and aripiprazole. Olanzapine is also effective at delaying or preventing relapse during long-term maintenance therapy in treatment responders, and is currently the only atypical antipsychotic approved for this indication. Current evidence suggests that olanzapine may be more effective than lithium in preventing relapse into mania, but not relapse into depression or relapse overall. Olanzapine is generally well tolerated, and although it is associated with a higher incidence of weight gain than most atypical agents, it has a low incidence of extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS). **Conclusion :** *Therefore, oral olanzapine is a useful first-line or*

adjunctive agent for both the acute treatment of manic episodes and the long-term prevention of relapse into manic, depressive or mixed episodes associated with bipolar I disorder.

RECURRENT MDD & KLS

▪ **[KORO-LIKE SYMPTOMS IN RECURRENT MAJOR DEPRESSION.] [ARTICLE IN GERMAN]**

Authors : Freudenmann RW, Schonfeldt-Lecuona C.- Abt. Psychiatrie III, Universitätsklinikum Ulm

Source : Nervenarzt. 2004 Dec 1; [Epub ahead of print] Related Articles, Links

Summary: We report the case of a German male with a major depressive episode who also suffered from the terrifying perception that his penis was shrinking. These so-called koro-like symptoms (KLS) had also been present in earlier depressive episodes and subsided in the symptom-free interval of the recurrent depressive disorder. Under sufficient antidepressant medication with venlafaxine and lithium not only KLS but also the depressive symptoms remitted. **Conclusion :** *The course of illness provides further evidence that KLS are not a distinct clinical entity in Western countries, but represent a concomitant syndrome that requires treatment of the underlying illness.*

BD & THERAPEUTIC REGIMENS

▪ **EMPLOYING PHARMACOLOGIC TREATMENT OF BIPOLAR DISORDER TO GREATEST EFFECT.**

Authors : Schatzberg AF. From the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, Calif.

Source : J Clin Psychiatry. 2004;65 Suppl 15:15-20. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Mechanisms of action, onset and duration of action, and interactions with other medications—all of these pharmacokinetic properties of pharmacologic agents affect the efficacy and safety of therapeutic regimens for bipolar disorder. For example, antiglutamatergic agents such as lamotrigine may relieve depression but have no impact on mania. Atypical antipsychotics with the dual effect of blocking dopamine and serotonin receptors in the brain decrease psychosis, mania, and, according to some preliminary indications, possibly depression. The impact of these properties has been borne out in clinical studies. **Conclusion :** *Mood stabilizers such as lithium and valproate stabilize mood by significantly decreasing the manic and hypomanic symptoms of bipolar disorder, although they can have effects on depressive symptoms too. Lamotrigine stabilizes mood by reducing depression. The atypical anti-psychotics have been shown to be effective either as monotherapy or in combination with mood stabilizers.*

DEPRESSION, Oldest & Citalopram

▪ **ANTIDEPRESSANT PHARMACOTHERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF DEPRESSION IN THE VERY OLD: A RANDOMIZED, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED TRIAL.**

Authors : Roose SP, Sackeim HA, Krishnan KR, Pollock BG, Alexopoulos G, Lavretsky H, Katz IR, Hakkarainen H; Old-Old Depression Study Group. - New York State Psychiatric Institute, 1051 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10032, USA. spr2@columbia.edu

Source : Am J Psychiatry. 2004 Nov;161(11):2050-9. Related Articles, Links

Summary: OBJECTIVE: This study determined the efficacy of antidepressant medication for the treatment of depression in the "old-old." METHOD: This randomized 8-week medication trial compared citalopram, 10-40 mg/day, to placebo in the treatment of patients 75 and older with unipolar depression. RESULTS: A total of 174 patients who were 58% women with a mean age of 79.6 years (SD=4.4) and a mean baseline Hamilton Depression Rating Scale score of 24.3 (SD=4.1) were randomly assigned to treatment at 15 sites. There was a main effect for site but not for treatment condition. The remission rate, defined as a final Hamilton depression scale score <10, was 35% for the citalopram and 33% for the placebo groups. However, patients with severe depression (baseline Hamilton depression scale score >24) tended to have a higher remission rate with medication than with placebo (35% versus 19%). **Conclusion :** In the oldest group of community-dwelling patients to be studied to date, medication was not more effective than placebo for the treatment of depression. However, given the considerable psychosocial support received by all patients, the placebo condition represents more than the ingestion of an inactive pill. Across sites, there was considerable range in response to medication, 18% to 82%, and to placebo, 16% to 80%.

RESISTANT DEPRESSION & NOVEL ANTIPSYCHOTICS

NOVEL ANTIPSYCHOTICS FOR TREATMENT-RESISTANT DEPRESSION

Authors : by Richard C. Shelton, M.D.

Source : Psychiatric Times October 2004 Vol. XXI Issue 11

Summary: Finally, Papakostas et al. (2004) treated 20 patients who had experienced an inadequate response to an SSRI with an open trial of the addition of ziprasidone (Geodon) (maximum dose 80 mg bid) to the SSRI. Prior failures included a minimum dose of 20 mg/day of paroxetine (Paxil), fluoxetine or citalopram (Celexa), or 50 mg/day of sertraline (Zoloft) for six weeks. Thirteen of 20 patients completed the trial (65%); of the completers, 61.5% experienced a therapeutic response (50% reduction in Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression [HAM-D] scores), and 38.5% experienced remission (HAM-D≤7). For the intent-to-treat analysis, 50% achieved response and 25% remission.

Altogether, these reports suggest that novel antipsychotics, particularly olanzapine, may produce an augmenting effect when given with an SSRI. However, at this point, the data must be considered preliminary, and more research clearly is needed before any conclusion can be reached.

SSRIs, VENLAFAXINE & CHILDREN MDD

SELECTIVE SEROTONIN REUPTAKE INHIBITOR AND VENLAFAXINE USE IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF PUBLISHED RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIALS

Authors : Courtney DB. - Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. darren.courtney@sympatico.ca

Source : Can J Psychiatry. 2004 Aug;49(8):557-63. Related Articles, Links

Summary: OBJECTIVE: This review critiques published randomized placebo-controlled trials pertaining to the efficacy

and safety of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) and venlafaxine in the treatment of major depressive disorder in children and adolescents. METHOD: Medline was searched for articles meeting defined inclusion criteria. The following key terms were used: depressive disorders, antidepressive agents, fluoxetine, paroxetine, sertraline, citalopram, fluvoxamine, venlafaxine, child, and adolescent. RESULTS: Six articles met inclusion criteria. Only 2 studies claim efficacy by significant results in primary outcomes; both have since been contested in further analysis. Not one study adequately examines safety, particularly with respect to whether a link exists between antidepressant use and induction of suicidal ideation or attempts. **Conclusion :** Published studies on SSRI or venlafaxine use in children and adolescents are inconclusive with respect to safety and efficacy, owing to inappropriate claims of efficacy, lack of improvement in global functioning scores, nonstandardized data collection regarding adverse effects, exclusion of suicidal subjects in the recruitment process, grouping of children and adolescents together, small sample sizes, conflict of interest posed by pharmaceutical company sponsorship, and publishing bias. Future investigators should consider these factors when developing study designs.

HIV-INFECTED & DEPRESSION

DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS, NEUROCOGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT, AND ADHERENCE TO HIGHLY ACTIVE ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY AMONG HIV-INFECTED PERSONS.

Authors : Ammassari A, Antinori A, Aloisi MS, Trotta MP, Murri R, Bartoli L, Monforte AD, Wu AW, Starace F. - Clinica delle Malattie Infettive, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Rome, Italy. aammassari@libero.it

Source : Psychosomatics. 2004 Sep-Oct;45(5):394-402

Summary: The association of depressive symptoms, neurocognitive impairment, and adherence to highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) was evaluated in 135 HIV-infected persons. Thirty percent reported nonadherence to HAART. Depressive symptoms (assessed with the Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale) and neurocognitive impairment (assessed with a neuropsychological test battery) were documented in 24% and 12%, respectively, of the study participants. Nonadherence to HAART was independently associated with worse depression rating scale scores (odds ratio=1.05, 95% confidence interval [CI]=1.00-1.10), acquisition of HIV through injection of drugs (odds ratio=2.59, 95% CI=1.05-6.39), and complaints about impairment of sexual activity (odds ratio=6.62, 95% CI=1.16-37.6). The presence of depressive symptoms, but not neurocognitive impairment, was associated with nonadherence.

Bipolar Disorder

UTILIZATION OF MRS TO IDENTIFY NEUROCHEMICAL ABNORMALITIES IN PATIENTS WITH BIPOLAR DISORDER

Authors : by Serap Monkul, M.D., and Jair C. Soares, M.D

Source : Psychiatric Times August 2004 Vol. XXI Issue 9

Summary: Magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS) is a useful, noninvasive method of examining alterations in brain neurochemistry that might be associated with the development of bipolar disorder (BD) and the effects of treatment (Soares et al., 1996). It uses the same technology as magnetic resonance

imaging and provides a frequency signal intensity spectrum of multiple peaks that reflect the metabolite levels of a localized region in the brain. Magnetic resonance spectroscopy data are usually displayed in the frequency domain, and the area under a specific peak is proportional to the number of protons processing at that frequency (Stanley, 2002). It can assess chemicals containing phosphorus-31 (31P), carbon-13 (13C), lithium-7 and fluorine-19. The most commonly used, however, is proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (1H-MRS).

DEPRESSION & ESCITALOPRAM

ESCITALOPRAM: BETTER TREATMENT FOR DEPRESSION IS THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS

Authors : PJ Malin, SP Wengel & WJ Burke

Source : Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics 4(5),769-779 (2004)

Summary: Depression remains a common and often devastating illness. With the introduction of the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors in the 1980s, patients were afforded treatment for depression that was both safer and better tolerated than any prior treatment modality offered. Although selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors quickly became the most widely used medications for the treatment of depression, no single agent has been recognized as an obvious first-line choice. Chirality potentially offers one method to improve upon the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor class. For racemic compounds that differ in stereospecificity, separation into single enantiomers can result in significant changes in potency, tolerability and efficacy. One of the most widely prescribed selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors is citalopram, which exists as a racemic mixture of R- and S-enantiomers. The S-enantiomer escitalopram (Cipralextm, Lundbeck) is the therapeutically active portion of the parent compound and has a proven antidepressant efficacy. The R-enantiomer lacks activity as an antidepressant and has been shown to inhibit the effect of the S-enantiomer when the two are combined. Escitalopram is the most selective member of its class and with minimal effects on the cytochrome P450 system, has a negligible potential for drug-drug interactions. In placebo-controlled trials, escitalopram has consistently demonstrated symptomatic improvement as early as the first to second week of treatment. In addition to antidepressant efficacy, escitalopram also appears to exhibit significant anxiolytic properties. It has also shown efficacy in treating panic disorder and generalized and social anxiety disorders. This is advantageous as many patients who suffer from depression also experience comorbid anxiety disorders. antidepressant, binding, efficacy, enantiomer, escitalopram, major depressive disorder, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor, serotonin tolerability, uptake.

DEPRESSION & RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

IMPACT OF SOCIAL SUPPORT ON VALUED ACTIVITY DISABILITY AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS.

Authors : Neugebauer A, Katz PP. - University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143-0920, USA.

Source : Arthritis Rheum. 2004 Aug 15;51(4):586-92

Summary: OBJECTIVE: To examine the impact of instrumental and emotional support on valued life activity (VLA) disability and depressive symptoms. Instrumental support was expected to

affect VLA disability; emotional support was expected to be associated with depressive symptoms and moderate the impact of VLA disability on depressive symptoms. METHODS: Data were collected over 3 years through interviews with the University of California, San Francisco, Rheumatoid Arthritis Panel. Analyses assessed whether instrumental support predicted later VLA disability and whether emotional support predicted both concurrent and later depressive symptoms. RESULTS: Receiving adequate instrumental support was associated with less subsequent VLA disability. Strong associations were noted between both VLA disability and emotional support with concurrent depressive symptoms. No relationship was found between emotional support and later depression. No evidence was found for the hypothesis that emotional support moderated the impact of VLA disability on depressive symptoms. **Conclusion:** Results highlight the need to assess different types of support and their unique impact on critical outcomes. Instrumental support is beneficial to the maintenance of valued activities, a critical factor in the psychological adjustment of individuals living with rheumatoid arthritis. Emotional support has a significant short-term impact on depression, although it may not buffer the impact of VLA disability on future depression.

BREAST CANCER & DEPRESSION

BREAST CANCER AND DEPRESSION

Authors : Somerset W, Stout SC, Miller AH, Musselman D. - Emory University, School of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia 30322, USA

Source : Oncology (Huntingt). 2004 Jul;18(8):1021-34; discussion 1035-6, 1047-8

Summary: Major depression and depressive symptoms, although commonly encountered in patients with medical illnesses, are frequently underdiagnosed and undertreated in women with breast cancer. Depression and its associated symptoms diminish quality of life, adversely affect compliance with medical therapies, and reduce survival. Treatment of depression in women with breast cancer improves their dysphoria and other depressive symptoms, enhances quality of life, and may increase longevity. In this review, studies that investigate pathophysiologic alterations in patients with cancer and comorbid depression are discussed, and the few studies on treatment of depression and related symptoms in women with breast cancer are examined.

BD & LEVETIRACETAM, MONOTHERAPY

MONOTHERAPY TREATMENT OF BIPOLAR DISORDER WITH LEVETIRACETAM.

Authors : Kaufman KR.- Departments of Psychiatry and Neurology, UMDNJ-Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, 125 Paterson Street, Suite 2200, New Brunswick, NJ 08901, USA

Source : Epilepsy Behav. 2004 Dec;5(6):1017-20. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Bipolar patients with early-onset, comorbid substance abuse, rapid cycling, and mixed episodes are difficult to treat and frequently require rational polypharmacy. When polypharmacy is unsuccessful, the clinician must consider the off-label use of newer psychotropics. Levetiracetam is a novel anticonvulsant with antikingling, inhibitory, and neuroprotective properties that is effective in an animal model of mania. This case report describes a patient with treatment-resistant rapid cycling bipolar disorder who failed 15 psychotropics, individually or in various combinations (maximum of 6), but ultimately

responded to levetiracetam monotherapy and remained without bipolar features during 1 year of maintenance treatment, excluding 1 week during which the patient was medicine noncompliant. Further, methylphenidate used to treat comorbid attention deficit disorder did not precipitate manic features. **Conclusion:** *Levetiracetam should be further studied for its potential use in the treatment of bipolar disorders.*

BD & NEWER ANTICONVULSANTS

NEWER ANTICONVULSANTS IN THE TREATMENT OF BIPOLAR DISORDER.

Authors: Yatham LN. - Division of Mood Disorders, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. yatham@internchange.ubc.ca

Source: J Clin Psychiatry. 2004;65 Suppl 10:28-35. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The anticonvulsants valproate and carbamazepine have efficacy in treating acute mania, but their efficacy in treating acute bipolar depression and preventing mood episodes remains uncertain. Despite this, and given their utility and widespread use, both are widely accepted as standard treatments for bipolar disorder. All the newer anticonvulsants that have become available during the last decade have been or are being assessed to determine their efficacy in the treatment of various phases of bipolar disorder. Among the newer anticonvulsants, some appear to have efficacy in treating core bipolar symptoms, while others have efficacy in treating psychiatric comorbidity such as substance abuse or an anxiety disorder. Lamotrigine is the most widely studied and is effective in treating and preventing bipolar depression, and it is the only anticonvulsant approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration as a maintenance treatment for bipolar disorder. Other newer anticonvulsants, levetiracetam, oxcarbazepine, phenytoin, and zonisamide offer promise, but further studies are required before they can be recommended for routine use to treat bipolar disorder. Gabapentin and topiramate do not appear to have efficacy in treating acute mania, but their utility in bipolar depression and prevention of mood episodes has not been studied in double-blind trials. Pregabalin has utility in treating generalized anxiety disorder, but it has not been studied in bipolar disorder. Given the success of lamotrigine in treating bipolar disorder, further double-blind controlled trials of the newer anticonvulsants in treating bipolar disorder are warranted. **Conclusion:** *This article summarizes current evidence from trials of anticonvulsants in bipolar disorder and makes recommendations for their clinical use.*

BD & LEVETIRACETAM

APA: LEVETIRACETAM APPEARS USEFUL IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN WITH BIPOLAR DISEASE

Authors: By Ed Susman - mgitlin@mednet.ucla.edu

Source: NEW YORK, NY -- May 10, 2004

Summary: The antiepileptic agent levetiracetam may be useful in treating patients with bipolar disorders who, despite standard regimens, still have symptoms of the disorder, researchers said here May 4th at the American Psychiatric Association 157th Annual Meeting.

"Levetiracetam was generally well tolerated and no adverse events were reported," said Ali Ahmadi, MD, Department of Psychiatry, Medical Center of Central Georgia, Macon, Georgia. The addition of levetiracetam improves symptoms such as mood

instability, irritability, impulsivity, poor sleep and racing thoughts, he said.

Over the past decade several of the newer antiepileptic drugs -- such as levetiracetam and topiramate -- have been tested extensively in other areas of neurology and psychiatry. Dr. Ahmadi said levetiracetam's safety profile and mechanisms of actions have led to its use in bipolar disorder patients.

He reviewed charts of 30 patients -- 18 women and 12 men -- who ranged in age from 5 to 50 years. Eight of the nine children treated were boys. None of the girls in the study -- which included three adolescents -- were under the age of 12 years.

Dr. Ahmadi said that 19 patients appeared to show good or excellent response to treatment with levetiracetam. The children (ages 5-12) scored 3.8 on a scale of 0-4, where 4 represented an excellent response. Adolescents scored 2.4 and adults 3.0.

"Results of this chart review suggest that levetiracetam may be effective in improving selected symptoms of bipolar disorder when added to existing therapy," Dr. Ahmadi said during his poster presentation. **Conclusion:** *"Additional studies are needed to evaluate the effects of levetiracetam for the treatment of patients with bipolar disorder."*

BD, AGGRESSIVITY & LEVETIRACETAM

APA: ANTIEPILEPTIC LEVETIRACETAM SAFE, EFFECTIVE FOR TREATING BIPOLAR OR AGGRESSIVE DISORDERS

Authors: By Bruce Sylvester

Source: NEW YORK, NY -- May 5, 2004

Summary: The antiepileptic medication levetiracetam appears to offer relief of symptoms from bipolar disorder and other aggressive disorders with few adverse side effects, said researchers on May 4th there at the American Psychiatric Association Annual Meeting.

Levetiracetam demonstrated that it could control symptoms in people with oppositional defiant disorder, intermittent explosive disorder, impulse-control disorder, and conduct disorder, as well as bipolar disorder.

"We are very excited about the use of this drug," said study coauthor Daniel Deutschman, MD, chief of psychiatry, Southwest General Health Center, Middleburg Heights, Ohio, and assistant clinical professor of psychiatry, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Treatment of bipolar and aggressive disorders can be challenging in terms of both controlling symptoms and managing medication side effects," Dr. Deutschman said. "We have been looking for a better method of stabilizing anger among patients -- conditions that can erupt into road rage and other problematic situations. We have been looking at other antiepileptics, but some previous compounds have proven to [either] have too many adverse side effects or to not be effective." With levetiracetam, the researchers said they have found a medication that, in their open-label studies, proved to offer symptom control with limited side effects (somnolence being the major one). "We were able to convince patients that levetiracetam would be simpler to take," Dr. Deutschman noted, adding that the need to draw blood from patients to check medication levels was a drawback with certain drugs -- especially when those drugs were administered to children.

In the study involving aggressive disorders, Dr. Deutschman said about 45% of the 54 patients were able to control their symptoms with levetiracetam. Sixty-two percent of patients had oppositional defiant disorder. Dr. Deutschman said 11% of the patients stopped taking the medication because it didn't seem to

be effective; 12% were unable to handle side effects. In the bipolar-disorders study, Dr. Deutschman and colleagues reported that 48.6% of the 109 patients achieved symptom control, which when compared with baseline, represented a statistically significant improvement. "We were surprised that the difference was such a robust $P < .001$," Dr. Deutschman noted.

"The fact that we found such a strong and consistent response to levetiracetam despite the diversity of patients in these studies is extremely encouraging," said lead author Douglas Deutschman, PhD, associate professor of biology, San Diego State University, San Diego, California, and son of the study's coauthor.

The studies were investigator initiated, the senior Dr. Deutschman said, "But once UCB Pharma learned of the data we collected, the company awarded us unrestricted grants to complete the work."

Atypical BD FORME & NEW ANTICONVULSANTS

RELEVANCE OF NEW AND NEWLY REDISCOVERED ANTICONVULSANTS FOR ATYPICAL FORMS OF BIPOLAR DISORDER.

Authors : Grunze H, Walden J. - Department of Psychiatry, LMU, Nussbaumstr. 7, D-80336 Munich, Germany. grunze@psy.med.uni-muenchen.de

Source : J Affect Disord. 2002 Dec;72 Suppl 1:S15-21. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The so-called atypical forms of bipolar disorder are not a rarity, but instead are rather the rule. Particularly in specialized settings such as the bipolar disorder clinic, the majority of patients are characterized by atypical manifestations (). Mixed states, psychotic mania and a rapid cycling course of bipolar disorder are a challenge both to pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment. The benefit of classical mood stabilizers such as lithium and carbamazepine is limited in monotherapy, although valproate has a broader spectrum of activity in atypical bipolar disorders and is often used in combination with other agents. Thus, new treatment alternatives are needed urgently for optimizing the treatment of atypical bipolar disorder. During the last decade, several new antiepileptic drugs have been released, e.g. lamotrigine, gabapentin, tiagabine, topiramate and levetiracetam. Others have been available for some time, but only recently have become the focus of bipolar disorder research; for example, phenytoin, and especially, oxcarbazepine. **Conclusion :** *This review will consider our current knowledge of the benefit of these new and newly rediscovered anticonvulsants in treating bipolar disorders, with a special focus on their value in treating atypical manifestations.*

LAMOTRIGINE & Rapid Cycling BD II

LAMOTRIGINE THERAPY IN TREATMENT-RESISTANT MENSTRUALLY-RELATED RAPID CYCLING BIPOLAR DISORDER: A CASE REPORT.

Authors : Becker OV, Rasgon NL, Marsh WK, Glenn T, Ketter TA. - Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA 94305-5723, USA.

Source : Bipolar Disord. 2004 Oct;6(5):435-9. Related Articles, Links

Summary: AIMS/OBJECTIVES: To evaluate lamotrigine in a

woman with a 30-year history of treatment-resistant menstrually-entrained rapid cycling bipolar II disorder with follicular phase depressive and luteal phase mood elevation symptoms. **METHODS:** Lamotrigine was started at 5 mg/day and gradually increased up to 300 mg/day, while venlafaxine was tapered gradually and discontinued, and divalproex sodium 500 mg/day and levothyroxine 175 mcgm/day were continued. Daily self-reported mood ratings were obtained from the patient, using ChronoRecord software. **RESULTS:** As lamotrigine was increased gradually, mood cycle amplitude attenuated. There was notable decrease in the severity and duration of depressive symptoms specifically during the follicular phase of the menstrual cycle. At the time of submission of this paper, the subject had remained euthymic for a total of 12 months.

Conclusion : *This case suggests the potential utility of lamotrigine in treatment-resistant menstrually-related rapid cycling bipolar disorder, and raises the possibility that lamotrigine might be able to treat pathological entrainment of mood with the menstrual cycle. Both of these issues merit systematic assessment.*

BD & QUETIAPINE

QUETIAPINE IN BIPOLAR DISORDER: INCREASING EVIDENCE OF EFFICACY AND TOLERABILITY

Authors : Cole P, Rabasseda X. - Medical Information Department, Prous Science, Provenca 388, Barcelona 08025, Spain

Source : Drugs Today (Barc). 2004 Oct;40(10):837-52. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Quetiapine is an atypical antipsychotic agent that has been approved for the treatment of schizophrenia in over 75 countries; it has been used to treat more than 4 million individuals since its launch in 1997. After quetiapine was found to improve mood and reduce aggression in patients with schizophrenia, researchers began investigating the drug in other indications. Of particular note is the incidence of extrapyramidal symptoms at levels similar to those seen with placebo. A phase III trial program in bipolar disorder is presently ongoing and includes five randomized, double-blind, controlled trials already reported and several other studies which are ongoing or planned. **Conclusion :** *Quetiapine, as monotherapy or combined with mood stabilizers, significantly reduces measures of disease severity and acute mania in a variety of bipolar disorder patients, and displays excellent tolerability for a drug in its class.*

MDD PREVENTION & FLUOXETINE

FLUOXETINE TREATMENT FOR PREVENTION OF RELAPSE OF DEPRESSION IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS: A DOUBLE-BLIND, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED STUDY.

Authors : Emslie GJ, Heiligenstein JH, Hoog SL, Wagner KD, Findling RL, McCracken JT, Nilsson ME, Jacobson JG. - University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas, Texas, USA

Source : Related Articles, Links

Summary: OBJECTIVE: To compare fluoxetine 20 to 60 mg/day with placebo for prevention of relapse of major depressive disorder in children and adolescents who had achieved

Children's Depression Rating Scale, Revised scores of $<$ or $=28$ during treatment with fluoxetine 20 to 60 mg. **METHOD:** In this 32-week relapse-prevention phase of a double-blind, multicenter, placebo-controlled 51-week study, 20 patients continued to receive their fixed dose of fluoxetine (F/F group), while 20 similar patients were switched to placebo (F/P group). Definition of relapse for the primary analysis was a Children's Depression Rating Scale, Revised score of >40 with a 2-week history of clinical deterioration or relapse in the opinion of the physician. Adverse events were compared between treatment groups to assess discontinuation-emergent adverse events. **RESULTS:** Mean time to relapse was longer in the F/F recipients than in the F/P recipients ($p=.046$). Relapse occurred in an estimated 34% in the F/F cohort and 60% in the F/P cohort. Incidence of adverse events and tolerability were similar in the F/F and F/P groups, suggesting that fluoxetine is not associated with significant discontinuation events. **Conclusion:** Fluoxetine 20 to 60 mg/day was well tolerated and can significantly delay relapse of major depressive disorder symptoms in children and adolescents.

RC BD I & Olanzapine

■ COMPARISON OF RAPID-CYCLING AND NON-RAPID-CYCLING BIPOLAR I MANIC PATIENTS DURING TREATMENT WITH OLANZAPINE: ANALYSIS OF POOLED DATA.

Authors: Vieta E, Calabrese JR, Hennen J, Colom F, Martinez-Aran A, Sanchez-Moreno J, Yatham LN, Tohen M, Baldessarini RJ. - Bipolar Disorders Program, Department of Psychiatry, Hospital Clinic, University of Barcelona, IDIBAPS, Barcelona, Spain. evieta@clinic.ub.es

Source: J Clin Psychiatry. 2004 Oct;65(10):1420-8. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Introduction: Rapid-cycling (RC) bipolar disorder patients experience high levels of morbidity, typically respond unsatisfactorily to available treatments, and, so, require additional studies of novel treatments. We report on the first controlled study comparing acute and continuous clinical outcomes in RC and non-RC manic patients treated with olanzapine. Method: We analyzed data pooled from 2 placebo-controlled, double-blind, 3- to 4-week trials of olanzapine in mania (N = 254), 1 with an open-label extension up to 1 year (N = 113) and controlled supplementation with lithium or fluoxetine as needed, to compare demographic, clinical, and outcome measures between RC and non-RC subgroups of 254 DSM-IV bipolar I manic subjects. Results: RC (N = 90, 35%) versus non-RC subjects (N = 164, 65%) were younger at intake ($p = .02$), less often psychotic ($p < .0001$), and more likely to have familial bipolar disorder ($p < .0001$), abused substances ($p = .01$), more previous hospitalizations ($p = .004$), and many more illness episodes ($p < .001$). In initial blinded trial outcomes, relative responses ($>$ or $=$ 50% improvement of mania) to olanzapine/placebo were similar in RC and non-RC subjects, though early responses to olanzapine favored RC over non-RC subjects ($p = .003$), and long-term outcomes favored non-RC subjects ($p = .05$). Fewer RC subjects achieved strictly defined initial symptomatic remission ($p = .014$) within a year; RC subjects were more likely to experience recurrences ($p = .002$), especially of depressive illness ($< .001$), and had more rehospitalizations ($p = .01$) and suicide attempts ($p = .03$). **Conclusion:** RC bipolar I patients showed major initial differences and more rapid initial clinical changes, especially

toward depression, with less favorable long-term outcomes than non-RC cases during treatment with olanzapine. Inclusion of RC bipolar disorder patients can complicate therapeutic trials, but these patients require further study for differential responsiveness to innovative treatments with methods of assessing clinical response that take their mood instability into account.

MDD, Venlafaxine & Carbamazepine

■ COMBINATION THERAPY WITH VENLAFAXINE AND CARBAMAZEPINE IN DEPRESSIVE PATIENTS NOT RESPONDING TO VENLAFAXINE

Authors: Elio Ciusani, Daniele F. Zullino, Chin B. Eap, Marlyse Brawand-Amey, Murielle Brocard and Pierre Baumann, Unité de Biochimie et Psychopharmacologie Clinique, Département Universitaire de Psychiatrie Adulte, Prilly-Lausanne, Switzerland;

Source: Volume 18 Issue 04 - Publication Date: 12/2004

Summary: The chiral antidepressant venlafaxine (VEN) is both a serotonin and a norepinephrine uptake inhibitor. CYP2D6 and CYP3A4 contribute to its metabolism, which has been shown to be stereoselective. Ten CYP2D6 genotyped and depressive (F32x and F33x, ICD-10) patients participated in an open study on the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic consequences of a carbamazepine augmentation in VEN non-responders. After an initial 4-week treatment with VEN (195 52mg/day), the only poor metabolizer out of 10 depressive patients had the highest plasma concentrations of S-VEN and R-VEN, respectively, whereas those of R-O-demethyl-VEN were lowest. Five non-responders completed the second 4-week study period, during which they were submitted to a combined VEN-carbamazepine treatment. In the only non-responder to this combined treatment, there was a dramatic decrease of both enantiomers of VEN, O-demethylvenlafaxine, N-desmethylvenlafaxine and N,O-didesmethylvenlafaxine in plasma, which suggests non-compliance, although metabolic induction by carbamazepine cannot entirely be excluded. The administration of carbamazepine [mean SD, range: 360 89 (200400) mg/day] over 4 weeks did not result in a significant modification of the plasma concentrations of the enantiomers of VEN and its O- and N-demethylated metabolites in the other patients. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, these preliminary observations suggest that the combination of VEN and carbamazepine represents an interesting augmentation strategy by its efficacy, tolerance and absence of pharmacokinetic modifications. However, these findings should be verified in a more comprehensive study.

RESISTANT BD & Clozapine

■ LOW DOSES OF CLOZAPINE MAY STABILIZE TREATMENT-RESISTANT BIPOLAR PATIENTS.

Authors: Fehr BS, Ozcan ME, Suppes T. - VA Hospital, The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, Texas, USA

Source: Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci. 2004 Nov 12; [Epub ahead of print] Links

Summary: Open, uncontrolled studies suggest clozapine can have mood-stabilizing effects in treatment-resistant bipolar disorder. Unfortunately, the side effect profile limits clozapine's use at high doses. We report a series of nine bipolar I disorder patients who improved on relatively low doses of clozapine add-

on therapy (250 mg or lower). Retrospectively abstracted clinical data identified nine patients with bipolar I disorder, as defined by DSM-IV criteria, treated with low-dose clozapine at inpatient and outpatient settings. Monthly symptom evaluations were collected prospectively using standard assessments. Symptoms of mania and mood lability improved in all patients. Three patients demonstrated striking mood stabilization and returned to previous levels of functioning; five patients evidenced moderate improvement in mood stabilization and functioning; and one patient showed a minimal response. Overall, clozapine did not have a significant antidepressant effect. The mean clozapine dose at the end of the study was 156.3 +/- 77.6 mg/day, and duration of treatment was 12 months. **Conclusion:** *Residual side effects were mild. The symptomatic improvement in these prospectively evaluated patients is consistent with our clinical impression in the majority of patients with bipolar disorder taking clozapine.*

PPD

PPD & DISCONTINUATION SYNDROME —

■ POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION RECURRENCE VERSUS DISCONTINUATION SYNDROME: OBSERVATIONS FROM A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL.

Authors: Sunder KR, Wisner KL, Hanusa BH, Perel JM. - Department of Psychiatry, and Women's Behavioral HealthCARE, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, USA

Source: J Clin Psychiatry. 2004 Sep;65(9):1266-8. Related Articles, Links

Summary: OBJECTIVE: To differentiate characteristics of a discontinuation syndrome from a recurrence of major depressive disorder in the context of a randomized trial. METHOD: We performed a randomized clinical trial to compare the efficacy of sertraline versus placebo for the prevention of recurrent postpartum DSM-IV major depressive disorder. Women whose depression did not recur in the initial 17-week active treatment trial were followed through the taper phase (weeks 18-20). At week 17, 3 women assigned to placebo and 8 assigned to sertraline remained in the trial. Nine symptoms that characterize discontinuation syndrome were extracted from the 25-item Asberg Rating Scale for Side Effects (ASE) and assessed weekly during the taper phase. The 21-item Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression was used to evaluate depressive symptoms. RESULTS: In the taper phase, there were no significant differences between the sertraline- and placebo-treated women on the sum of the ASE-derived symptoms. Both groups had low levels of symptoms on the ASE during the weeks of taper. None of the 3 women assigned to placebo and 2 of the 8 women assigned to sertraline suffered a depressive recurrence within 6 weeks of the end of the study. **Conclusion:** *A gradual taper of sertraline (75 mg) over 3 weeks did not lead to discontinuation syndrome; however, the systematic dissection of symptoms resulted in our conclusion that the duration of preventive therapy should be extended to 26 weeks (about 6 months) in subsequent randomized trials, consistent with the treatment guidelines for a single episode of depression.*

PPD, CBT & PAROXETINE —

■ THE USE OF PAROXETINE AND COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL THERAPY IN POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL.

Authors: Misri S, Reebye P, Corral M, Millis L. - Department of , Faculty of Medicine, University of British Columbia and Reproductive Mental Health Programs, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

smisri@providencehealth.bc.ca

Source: J Clin Psychiatry. 2004 Sep;65(9):1236-41. Related Articles, Links

Summary: BACKGROUND: Approximately 10% to 16% of women experience a major depressive episode after childbirth. A significant proportion of these women also suffer from comorbid anxiety disorders. The purpose of this study was to evaluate whether the addition of cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) to standard antidepressant therapy offers additional benefits in the treatment of post-partum depression with comorbid anxiety disorders. METHOD: Thirty-five women referred to a tertiary care hospital outpatient program with a DSM-IV diagnosis of postpartum depression with comorbid anxiety disorder were randomly assigned to 1 of 2 treatment groups-paroxetine-only monotherapy group (N = 16) or paroxetine plus 12 sessions of CBT combination therapy group (N = 19)-for a 12-week trial. Progress was monitored by a psychiatrist blinded to treatment group, using the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression, Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety, Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale, Clinical Global Impressions scale, and Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale. Data were analyzed using 2-tailed statistical tests at an alpha level of .05. The study was conducted from April 1, 2002, to June 30, 2003. RESULTS: Both treatment groups showed a highly significant improvement ($p < .01$) in mood and anxiety symptoms. Groups did not differ significantly in week of recovery, dose of paroxetine at remission, or measures of depression, anxiety, and obsessive-compulsive symptoms at outcome. **Conclusion:** *Antidepressant monotherapy and combination therapy with antidepressants and CBT were both efficacious in reducing depression and anxiety symptoms. However, in this sample of acutely depressed/anxious postpartum women, there were no additional benefits from combining the 2 treatment modalities. Further research into the efficacy of combination therapy in the treatment of moderate-to-severe depression with comorbid disorders in postpartum women is recommended.*

SCHIZOPHRENIE

DELIRIUM IN GENERAL HOSPITALS —

■ INSTRUMENT FOR DETECTION OF DELIRIUM IN GENERAL HOSPITALS: ADAPTATION OF THE CONFUSION ASSESSMENT METHOD.

Authors: Gonzalez M, de Pablo J, Fuente E, Valdes M, Peri JM, Nomdedeu M, Matrai S. - IDIBAPS Clinical Institute of Psychiatry and Psychology, Internal Medicine Department, Hospital Clinic, University of Barcelona, Spain.

Source: Psychosomatics. 2004 Sep-Oct;45(5):426-31

Summary: Delirium is a common and severe disorder that is often misdiagnosed. The use of screening instruments is advisable for its early detection and treatment. In this study, the authors present an adaptation of the Confusion Assessment

Method in order to improve its psychometric properties. One hundred fifty-three elderly inpatients were assessed in a four-phase procedure. Interrater reliability was high ($\kappa = 0.89$). Sensitivity was 90%, and specificity was 100%; the value for negative predictive accuracy was 97%, and the value for positive predictive accuracy was 100%. The adaptation has convergent agreement with two other mental status tests, the Mini-Mental Status Examination and the Delirium Rating Scale. Our results suggest that the adaptation of the Confusion Assessment Method is sensitive, specific, reliable, and easy to use by clinicians.

TRANSCRANIAL MAGNETIC STIMULATION

APPLICATIONS OF TRANSCRANIAL MAGNETIC STIMULATION TO THERAPY IN PSYCHIATRY

Authors : by Antonio Mantovani, M.D., Ph.D., and Sarah H. Lisanby, M.D.

Source : Psychiatric Times August 2004 Vol. XXI Issue 9

Summary: Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) is a non-invasive means of stimulating focal regions of the brain using magnetic fields. Since its introduction in 1985, TMS has been used to study localization of brain functions, connectivity of brain regions and pathophysiology of neuropsychiatric disorders. The potential uses of TMS to treat psychiatric disorders are under active study. This article reviews the state of knowledge about the therapeutic potential of TMS in psychiatry.

The TMS Process

Transcranial magnetic stimulation is an investigational medical procedure performed by placing an electromagnetic coil on the scalp (Figure). High-intensity current is rapidly turned on and off in the coil through the discharge of a capacitor. This produces a time-varying magnetic field that lasts for about 100 to 200 microseconds. The magnetic field strength is about 1.5 to 2 tesla (about the same intensity as the static magnetic field used in clinical magnetic resonance imaging) at the surface of the coil, but the strength of the magnetic field drops off exponentially with distance from the coil. The proximity of the brain to the time-varying magnetic field results in current flow in neural tissue and in membrane depolarization. Transcranial magnetic stimulation is experimental; it is not approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of any disorder.

A striking effect of TMS occurs when one places the coil on the scalp over the primary motor cortex. A single TMS pulse of sufficient intensity causes involuntary movement in the muscle represented by that region of cortex. Thus, a TMS pulse produces a powerful but brief magnetic field that passes through the skin, soft tissue and skull. This induces electrical current in neurons, causing depolarization that then has behavioral effects. The minimum magnetic field intensity needed to produce motor movement is known as the individual motor threshold.

Repeated application of TMS pulses at regular intervals is called repetitive TMS (rTMS). The physiological effects of TMS depend upon the site and frequency of stimulation. If the stimulation occurs faster than once per second (1 Hz), it is referred to as fast rTMS and can result in excitatory physiologic changes. On the contrary, if the frequency is low, it is referred to as slow rTMS and can have an inhibitory effect on brain excitability. High-frequency rTMS carries a risk of seizure. Guidelines exist to reduce this risk by appropriate screening of participants for seizure risk factors, titrating the individual motor threshold and limiting rTMS dosage (Belmaker et al., 2003; Wassermann, 1998). The ability to focally alter cortical excitability opens up

the potential to modulate cortical circuitry for potential therapeutic benefit. The focality of the effects also presents a challenge to clinical application, because it is necessary to know the circuitry of the underlying disorder to guide where and how to stimulate to ameliorate its symptoms.

SEX DIFFERENCES IN BRAIN FUNCTION & SCZ

SEX DIFFERENCES IN FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY IN FIRST-EPISODE AND CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS.

Authors : Slewa-Younan S, Gordon E, Harris AW, Haig AR, Brown KJ, Flor-Henry P, Williams LM. - The Brain Dynamics Centre, Acacia House, Westmead Hospital, Westmead NSW, 2145, Australia. shameran@biru.wsahs.nsw.gov.au

Source : Am J Psychiatry. 2004 Sep;161(9):1595-602

Summary: OBJECTIVE: There has been consistent evidence for a lower incidence and milder course of schizophrenia in women, yet there have been very few investigations of sex differences in brain function in this disorder. This study used a new high-temporal-resolution measure of functional brain connectivity to test the prediction that female patients would show relatively greater inter- and intrahemispheric connectivity than male patients, particularly in the early stage of schizophrenia. METHOD: Forty patients with chronic schizophrenia (20 women and 20 men) and 24 patients with first-episode schizophrenia (12 women and 12 men) and their respective matched comparison groups completed a conventional auditory oddball task. Phase synchronous gamma (40 Hz) activity was extracted from EEG recording during the task and time-locked to the oddball (target) stimuli. RESULTS: Chronic schizophrenia subjects showed a reduction in global functional connectivity (lower gamma phase synchrony) relative to their matched healthy subjects. Unexpectedly, this reduction was most apparent in female patients. By contrast, while first-episode patients showed a general reduction in the speed of frontal connectivity, the speed of global connectivity was relatively faster in female patients. CONCLUSIONS: *This is the first study to investigate sex differences in schizophrenia that used the functional connectivity measure of gamma phase synchrony. The results suggest that in female patients with schizophrenia, additional breakdowns in brain network connectivity may develop with illness chronicity.*

TEMPORAL GYRUS GRAY & SCZ

MIDDLE AND INFERIOR TEMPORAL GYRUS GRAY MATTER VOLUME ABNORMALITIES IN CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA: AN MRI STUDY.

Authors : Onitsuka T, Shenton ME, Salisbury DF, Dickey CC, Kasai K, Toner SK, Frumin M, Kikinis R, Jolesz FA, McCarley RW. - Department of Psychiatry (116A), Boston VA Healthcare System, Brockton Division, Harvard Medical School, 940 Belmont St., Brockton, MA 02301. robert_mccarley@hms.harvard.edu

Source : Am J Psychiatry. 2004 Sep;161(9):1603-11

Summary: OBJECTIVE: The middle temporal gyrus and inferior temporal gyrus subserve language and semantic memory processing, visual perception, and multimodal sensory integration. Functional deficits in these cognitive processes have been well documented in patients with schizophrenia. However, there have been few in vivo structural magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) studies of the middle temporal gyrus and inferior

temporal gyrus in schizophrenia. **METHOD:** Middle temporal gyrus and inferior temporal gyrus gray matter volumes were measured in 23 male patients diagnosed with chronic schizophrenia and 28 healthy male subjects by using high-spatial-resolution MRI. For comparison, superior temporal gyrus and fusiform gyrus gray matter volumes were also measured. Correlations between these four regions and clinical symptoms were also investigated. **RESULTS:** Relative to healthy subjects, the patients with chronic schizophrenia showed gray matter volume reductions in the left middle temporal gyrus (13% difference) and bilateral inferior temporal gyrus (10% difference in both hemispheres). In addition, the patients showed gray matter volume reductions in the left superior temporal gyrus (13% difference) and bilateral fusiform gyrus (10% difference in both hemispheres). More severe hallucinations were significantly correlated with smaller left hemisphere volumes in the superior temporal gyrus and middle temporal gyrus. **Conclusions:** *These results suggest that patients with schizophrenia evince reduced gray matter volume in the left middle temporal gyrus and bilateral reductions in the inferior temporal gyrus. In conjunction with findings of left superior temporal gyrus reduction and bilateral fusiform gyrus reductions, these data suggest that schizophrenia may be characterized by left hemisphere-selective dorsal pathophysiology and bilateral ventral pathophysiology in temporal lobe gray matter.*

(COMT) GENE & PREFRONTAL COGNITIVE FUNCTION

▪ EFFECTS OF A FUNCTIONAL COMT POLYMORPHISM ON PREFRONTAL COGNITIVE FUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH 22Q11.2 DELETION SYNDROME.

Authors: Bearden CE, Jawad AF, Lynch DR, Sokol S, Kanes SJ, McDonald-McGinn DM, Saitta SC, Harris SE, Moss E, Wang PP, Zackai E, Emanuel BS, Simon TJ. - UCLA Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, 300 UCLA Medical Plaza, Room 2265, Los Angeles, CA 90095. cbearden@mednet.ucla.edu

Source: Am J Psychiatry. 2004 Sep;161(9):1700-2

Summary: **OBJECTIVE:** The 22q11.2 deletion syndrome (DiGeorge/velocardiofacial syndrome) is associated with attentional problems and executive dysfunction, and is one of the highest known risk factors for schizophrenia. These behavioral manifestations of 22q11.2 deletion syndrome could result from haploinsufficiency of the catechol O-methyltransferase (COMT) gene, located within the 22q11 region. The goal of the present study was to examine COMT genotype as a predictor of prefrontal cognitive function in patients with 22q11.2 deletion syndrome. **METHOD:** Patients with confirmed 22q11.2 deletions (N=44) underwent neurocognitive testing following Val(158)Met genotyping (Met hemizygous: N=16; Val hemizygous: N=28). **RESULTS:** Analyses of covariance revealed that Met-hemizygous patients performed significantly better on a composite measure of executive function (comprising set-shifting, verbal fluency, attention, and working memory) than did Val-hemizygous patients. **Conclusions:** *These data are consistent with those of previous studies in normal individuals, suggesting that a functional genetic polymorphism in the 22q11 region may influence prefrontal cognition in individuals with COMT haploinsufficiency.*

SCZ, Smoking Cessation & Ziprasidone

▪ SPONTANEOUS LONG-TERM SMOKING

CESSATION IN A PATIENT WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA AFTER TREATMENT WITH ZIPRASIDONE

Authors: Vartian, Brian A BSc; Hawken, Emily R MSc; Delva, Nicholas J MD

Source: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment. 3(3):138-143, September 2004

Summary: A patient suffering from schizophrenia stopped smoking 9 days after the initiation of treatment with ziprasidone and had not resumed smoking 2 years later. While a reduction in cigarette consumption has been previously observed after the switch from typical to atypical antipsychotics, spontaneous cessation of smoking has not been previously reported during treatment with ziprasidone. Cigarette smoking is very common in patients with schizophrenia, and it is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in this group. Any treatment that assists these patients to stop smoking is thus of great value. The relationships between schizophrenia, smoking, and antipsychotic medication are complex. In the context of a brief but comprehensive literature review, we discuss potential explanations for the successful outcome seen in our patient.

SCZ & Amisulpride

▪ PREMENSTRUAL DYSPHORIC DISORDER: AN UPDATE [RECORD SUPPLIED BY ARIES SYSTEMS]

Authors: McKeage K, Plosker GL. - Adis International Limited, Auckland, New Zealand

Source: CNS Drugs. 2004;18(13):933-56. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Amisulpride (Solian), a substituted benzamide derivative, is a second-generation antipsychotic that preferentially binds to dopamine D2/D3 receptors in limbic rather than striatal structures. High dosages preferentially antagonise postsynaptic D2/D3 receptors, resulting in reduced dopamine transmission, and low dosages preferentially block presynaptic D2/D3 receptors, resulting in enhanced dopamine transmission. Amisulpride (200-1200 mg/day) was at least as effective as haloperidol and as effective as risperidone or olanzapine, in studies of up to 1 year in patients with schizophrenia manifesting predominantly positive symptoms. Amisulpride (50-300 mg/day) was significantly more effective than placebo in studies of up to 6 months in patients manifesting predominantly negative symptoms. Quality of life was also improved significantly more in patients receiving amisulpride than in those receiving haloperidol in 4- and 12-month studies in patients with predominantly mixed symptoms. Amisulpride was generally well tolerated in clinical trials. In patients with predominantly positive symptoms, amisulpride appeared to be better tolerated than haloperidol and was tolerated as well as risperidone and olanzapine. The incidence of extrapyramidal adverse effects with amisulpride was lower than with haloperidol but was generally similar to risperidone or olanzapine. Weight gain with amisulpride was less than that with risperidone or olanzapine and, unlike these agents, amisulpride does not seem to be associated with diabetogenic effects. Plasma prolactin levels are increased during amisulpride therapy and amenorrhoea occurs in about 4% of women. The incidence of adverse events with low dosages of amisulpride (< or = 300 mg/day) in patients with predominantly negative symptoms was similar to that observed with placebo. In conclusion, oral amisulpride (200-1200 mg/day) is at least as effective as haloperidol, and as effective as risperidone or olanzapine, in the treatment of patients with

schizophrenia manifesting predominantly positive symptoms. In the treatment of patients manifesting predominantly negative symptoms, low dosages of amisulpride (50-300 mg/day) are significantly more effective than placebo. Amisulpride appears to be better tolerated than haloperidol, causing a lower incidence of extrapyramidal adverse effects and an improved quality of life. Compared with risperidone or olanzapine, amisulpride is more likely to cause hyperprolactinaemia, but has a lower propensity to cause weight gain and does not seem to be associated with diabetogenic effects. **Conclusion:** Thus, amisulpride is an effective and well tolerated option for the first-line treatment of patients with acute schizophrenia as well as for those requiring long-term maintenance therapy.

SCZ, ECT & Clozapine

ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY FOR THE TREATMENT OF CLOZAPINE NONRESPONDERS SUFFERING FROM SCHIZOPHRENIA: AN OPEN LABEL STUDY.

Authors: Kho KH, Blansjaar BA, de Vries S, Babuskova D, Zwinderman AH, Linszen DH. - GGZ Delfland, St Jorisweg 2, 2612, GA Delft, The Netherlands

Source: Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci. 2004 Nov 12; [Epub ahead of print] Links

Summary: OBJECTIVE. This open label study describes the efficacy of electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) as adjunctive treatment in clozapine nonresponders suffering from schizophrenia. METHOD. The results of clozapine and ECT treatment in 11 clozapine nonresponders suffering from schizophrenia are reported in terms of remission and relapse. RESULTS. Eight patients had a remission with this combination treatment. After remission of symptoms five patients had a relapse. Three of the five patients who relapsed had a second successful ECT course and remained well with maintenance ECT and clozapine. No evidence for adverse effects was found. **Conclusion:** Adjunctive ECT can be efficacious in clozapine nonresponders suffering from schizophrenia.

PMS & PMDD

PMDD ; CURRENT INFORMATION

PMDD : BRIEF REVIEW OF CURRENT INFORMATION

Authors: Freeman EW; Sondheimer SJ - Department of Obstetrics/Gynecology and the Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia.

Source: Prim Care Companion J Clin Psychiatry 2003 Feb;5(1):30-39 (ISSN: 1523-5998)

Summary: Premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD) represents the more severe and disabling end of the spectrum of premenstrual syndrome and occurs in an estimated 2% to 9% of menstruating women. The most frequent PMDD symptoms among women seeking treatment consist of anger/irritability, anxiety/tension, feeling tired or lethargic, mood swings, feeling sad or depressed, and increased interpersonal conflicts. Women who develop PMDD appear to have serotonergic dysregulation that may be triggered by cyclic changes in gonadal steroids. The marked increase in the number of well-designed placebo-controlled studies in the past decade has established several selective serotonin reuptake-inhibiting antidepressants as effective first-line treatments for this disorder. Both continuous

dosing and intermittent luteal dosing strategies lead to rapid improvement in symptoms and functioning. The present article provides a brief review of current information on the epidemiology, clinical presentation, neurobiology, and treatment of PMDD.

PMDD & Update

PREMENSTRUAL DYSPHORIC DISORDER: AN UPDATE [RECORD SUPPLIED BY ARIES SYSTEMS]

Authors: Gold Judith H CM MD FRCPC FRANZCP

Source: J Psych Pract 1999 Jul;5(4):209-215 (ISSN: 1076-5417)

Summary: The author, who chaired the Work Group for premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD) for the DSM-IV Task Force, reviews what has been learned about PMDD since the publication of DSM-IV. She reviews data from studies published between 1994 and 1998 that used human subjects and the DSM-IV proposed research criteria for PMDD. Studies of the validity of the criteria have found that mood symptoms, including irritability, anxiety, and affective lability, were the most stable and discriminating of the symptoms, whereas somatic symptoms could be omitted from the criteria set without loss of validity. The author also reviews studies of the relationship between PMDD and other mood disorders, endocrine studies, and studies concerning the association of norepinephrine levels and PMDD. In each case, findings are still unclear and more research is needed. Treatment studies in PMDD done since the publication of DSM-IV have demonstrated the efficacy of ovariectomy, gonadal hormone releasing agonists, the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, and clomipramine. **Conclusion:** The author concludes that the literature suggests that PMDD should be considered as a differential diagnosis in all women who present with dysphoric mood complaints, but that it is important not to confuse PMDD with the premenstrual exacerbation of a pre-existing mood disorder. The literature suggests pharmacological treatment with an SSRI as the first choice.

PMDD & MDD

PREMENSTRUAL DYSPHORIC DISORDER AND RISK FOR MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER: A PRELIMINARY STUDY.

Authors: Hartlage SA; Arduino KE; Gehlert S
Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center and Rush Medical College, Chicago, IL 60612-3864, USA

Source: J Clin Psychol 2001 Dec;57(12):1571-8 (ISSN: 0021-9762)

Summary: Investigators examined whether premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD) poses a risk for major depressive disorder (MDD). In an initial study, women rated premenstrual symptoms and functional impairment daily for two menstrual cycles. A semistructured diagnostic interview was given to obtain psychiatric histories and differentiate PMDD from premenstrual exacerbations of other disorders. Participants in this pilot study were eight women with PMDD and a random subgroup without PMDD (n = 9) initially. Another semistructured interview was given to diagnose psychiatric disorders occurring during a two-year follow-up interval. In all, seven of the eight women with PMDD developed MDD within two years, including all those who had never had MDD before. **Conclusion:** The odds that a woman with PMDD developed MDD were 14 times

the odds that a woman without PMDD developed MDD ($p < .05$). Premenstrual dysphoric disorder may be a prodrome of or causal risk factor for MDD. Preliminary evidence for the diagnostic validity of PMDD is provided.

PMDD & Dysmenorrhea Dietary Habits

PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME AND ASSOCIATED SYMPTOMS IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS [IN PROCESS CITATION]

Authors : Derman O; Kanbur NO; Tokur TE; Kutluk T - Section of Adolescent Medicine, Department of Pediatrics, Ihsan Dogramaci Childrens Hospital, Hacettepe University School of Medicine, 06100 Ankara, Turkey

Source : Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol 2004 Oct 15;116(2):201-6 (ISSN: 0301-2115)

Summary: Objective: To investigate the frequency of premenstrual syndrome (PMS) associated symptoms and effects of nutrition on PMS in adolescent girls. Patients and methods: One hundred and seventy-one adolescent girls who had menstrual cycles were included in this study. They were given a questionnaire on criteria for PMS, dysmenorrhea and regularity of menstrual cycle. Modified Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-IV (DSM-IV) criteria were used for the diagnosis of PMS. We also investigated which nutritional supplements affect the PMS-associated symptoms and signs. Results: One hundred and five adolescent girls out of 171 (61.4%) met DSM-IV criteria for PMS. There was an association between dysmenorrhea and PMS in 60 (57.1%). Half of the girls, i.e. 52 (49.5%) had mild, 39 (37.1%) had moderate and 14 (13.4%) had severe PMS. The most common symptom of PMS was negative affect particularly in the form of stress (87.6%) and nervousness (87.6%). There was a statistically significant negative relationship between milk consumption and the following: abdominal bloating, cramps, craving for some foods and increased appetite. **Conclusion :** PMS and dysmenorrhea are frequently overlapping. We also found that PMS is associated with dietary habits.

PMS & Complementary Therapy

EFFECTS OF QI THERAPY (EXTERNAL QIGONG) ON PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME: A RANDOMIZED PLACEBO-CONTROLLED STUDY [IN PROCESS CITATION]

Authors : Jang HS; Lee MS - Department of Nursing, Wonkwang Health Science College, Iksan, Korea

Source : J Altern Complement Med 2004 Jul;10(3):456-62 (ISSN: 1075-5535)

Summary: OBJECTIVES: To assess the effects of qi therapy on premenstrual symptoms in women with premenstrual syndrome (PMS). DESIGN: A randomized placebo-controlled trial. SUBJECTS: Thirty-six (36) college women with symptoms of PMS. INTERVENTION: After 2 months of screening, subjects with PMS were randomized to receive real qi therapy (18 subjects) or placebo (18 subjects). The subjects were informed that they would receive one of two types of treatment. They did not know which treatment they received. Each intervention was performed eight times during the second and third cycles with subjects completing a PMS diary Results: There were significant improvements in the symptoms of negative feeling, pain, water retention, and total PMS symptoms in subjects receiving qi therapy compared to placebo controls. **Conclusion :** Qi therapy may be an effective complementary therapy for managing the

symptoms of PMS.

PMDD, PMS & Suicide

PREMENSTRUAL SYMPTOMS AND LUTEAL SUICIDE ATTEMPTS [IN PROCESS CITATION]

Authors : Baca-Garcia E; Diaz-Sastre C; Ceverino A; Garcia Resa E; Oquendo MA; Saiz-Ruiz J; De Leon J - Department of Psychiatry, Fundacion Jimenez Diaz, Madrid, Spain

Source : Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci 2004 Oct;254(5):326-9 (ISSN: 0940-1334)

Summary: OBJECTIVE: If premenstrual symptoms (PMS) are temporally and specifically associated with suicidal attempts, suicide attempts in women with PMS should occur more frequently in the luteal phase. METHOD: In a general hospital, 125 fertile female suicide attempters (and 83 blood donors as controls) with regular menstrual cycles were prospectively studied. A retrospective DSM-IV diagnosis of Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder (PMDD) was made. RESULTS: Attempts during the luteal phase were not more frequent in females with PMDD (34%, 23/68) than in those without PMDD (35%, 20/57). The sample had enough power to detect medium and large effect sizes. As expected, there was a significantly higher frequency of PMDD in suicide attempters than in the controls (54% vs 6%; Fisher's exact test, $p \leq 0.001$). **Conclusion :** This study was limited by the use of retrospective PMDD diagnosis but suggests that PMDD may not be associated with suicidal acts during the luteal phase, when PMS are present.

PMDD, Hormones & Psychotropic drug

CURRENT UPDATE OF HORMONAL AND PSYCHOTROPIC DRUG TREATMENT OF PREMENSTRUAL DYSPHORIC DISORDER

Authors : Freeman EW - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Pennsylvania Medical Center, 3400 Spruce Street, 2 Dulles, Mudd Suite, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA. freemane@mail.med.upenn.edu

Source : Curr Psychiatry Rep 2002 Dec;4(6):435-40 (ISSN: 1523-3812)

Summary: This review discusses the current status of diagnosis and treatment of premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD), with an emphasis on studies that have been published in the medical literature during the 2001 to 2002 interval. Serotonergic antidepressants are effective for PMDD, and are currently considered the first-line treatment. Recent clinical trials have shown that selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, taken only during the symptomatic luteal phase, are also effective for PMDD. One study reported efficacy for a slow-release formulation of fluoxetine that was taken two times during the menstrual cycle. Oral contraceptives still lack definitive evidence of efficacy as a treatment for PMDD, although a new contraceptive formulation has appeared promising for the mood and behavioral symptoms of the disorder. **Conclusion :** The results of a meta-analysis of the published trials of progesterone and progestins further indicate that these hormones are not effective in the management of PMDD.

PMS, PMDD, Life Style & SSRI

PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME AND PREMENSTRUAL DYSPHORIC DISORDER:

GUIDELINES FOR MANAGEMENT [RECORD SUPPLIED BY PUBLISHER]

Authors : Steiner M - Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Neurosciences, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. mst@fhs.mcmaster.ca.

Source : J Psychiatry Neurosci 2000 Nov;25(5):459-68

Summary: The inclusion of research diagnostic criteria for premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD) in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th edition, recognizes the fact that some women have extremely distressing emotional and behavioural symptoms premenstrually. PMDD can be differentiated from premenstrual syndrome (PMS), which presents with milder physical symptoms, headache, and more minor mood changes. In addition, PMDD can be differentiated from premenstrual magnification of physical or psychological symptoms of a concurrent psychiatric or medical disorder. As many as 75% of women with regular menstrual cycles experience some symptoms of PMS, according to epidemiologic surveys. PMDD is much less common; it affects only 3% to 8% of women in this group. The etiology of PMDD is largely unknown, but the current consensus is that normal ovarian function (rather than hormone imbalance) is the cyclical trigger for PMDD-related biochemical events within the central nervous system and other target organs. The serotonergic system is in a close reciprocal relation with the gonadal hormones and has been identified as the most plausible target for interventions. Thus, beyond conservative treatment options such as lifestyle and stress management, other non-antidepressant treatments, or the more extreme interventions that eliminate ovulation altogether, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) are emerging as the most effective treatment option. **Conclusion :** *Results from several randomized, placebo-controlled trials in women with PMDD have clearly demonstrated that SSRIs have excellent efficacy and minimal side effects. More recently, several preliminary studies indicate that intermittent (premenstrual only) treatment with selective SSRIs is equally effective in these women and, thus, may offer an attractive treatment option for a disorder that is itself intermittent.*

PMDD & Venlafaxine

EFFICACY AND TOLERABILITY OF PREMENSTRUAL USE OF VENLAFAXINE (FLEXIBLE DOSE) IN THE TREATMENT OF PREMENSTRUAL DYSPHORIC DISORDER.

Authors : Cohen LS, Soares CN, Lyster A, Cassano P, Brandes M, Leblanc GA. - Perinatal and Reproductive Psychiatry Clinical Research Program, Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH), Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02114, USA. LCOHEN2@PARTNERS.ORG

Source : J Clin Psychopharmacol. 2004 Oct;24(5):540-3. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The objective of this study was to examine the efficacy and tolerability of intermittent dosing of venlafaxine for the treatment of premenstrual dysphoric disorder. One hundred and twenty-four women aged 18 to 45 years, with regular menstrual cycles and who reported significant premenstrual symptoms, were assessed prospectively to confirm their diagnosis of premenstrual dysphoric disorder. Twenty subjects with confirmed premenstrual dysphoric disorder entered a single-blind, placebo phase (1 cycle). Placebo nonresponders (n = 12) received 2 cycles of intermittent (premenstrual) treatment with venlafaxine (75 to 112.5 mg/d). Subjects initiated treatment

14 days before the anticipated onset of menses and discontinued it on the second day of bleeding. Doses could be adjusted after cycle 1 based on subjects' response and tolerability. Response to treatment was assessed based on changes in the Daily Rating Severity of Problems and Premenstrual Tension Syndrome Questionnaire scores from baseline (before the placebo cycle), as well as Clinical Global Impression-Severity scores. Discontinuation symptoms were assessed between treatment cycles, using the Discontinuation-Emergent Signs and Symptoms questionnaire. Eleven subjects concluded 2 cycles of intermittent dosing with venlafaxine. Nine subjects (81.8%) showed satisfactory response based on Clinical Global Impression of < or = 2. Changes in Daily Rating Severity of Problems scores and subscores (depression, physical symptoms, and anger) and in Premenstrual Tension Syndrome Questionnaire scores were significant (P < 0.05 for all comparisons, Wilcoxon tests). **Conclusion :** *Intermittent treatment was well tolerated. This preliminary report suggests that premenstrual use of venlafaxine is an efficacious and well-tolerated treatment for premenstrual dysphoric disorder.*

PSYCHOTROPES

AMT, VLF & Prophylactic Migraine

VENLAFAXINE VERSUS AMITRIPTYLINE IN THE PROPHYLACTIC TREATMENT OF MIGRAINE: RANDOMIZED, DOUBLE-BLIND, CROSSOVER STUDY.

Authors : Bulut S, Berilgen MS, Baran A, Tekatas A, Atmaca M, Mungen B. -Department of Neurology, Faculty of Medicine, Firat University, TR 23119 Elazig, Turkey

Source : Clin Neurol Neurosurg. 2004 Dec;107(1):44-8. Related Articles, Links

Summary: In patients with migraine with or without aura the prophylactic effect of amitriptyline (AMT) and venlafaxine (VLF) was compared in a randomized double-blind crossover study. Intolerable side effects resulted in drop out of five patients on AMT (due to hypersomnia, difficulty in concentration and orthostatic hypotension) and one patient on VLF (because of nausea and vomiting). Following the run-in period the patients ([Formula: see text]) were randomly treated with one of the study medications for 12 weeks. After a wash-out period lasting 4 weeks the patients were treated with the other drug for further 12 weeks. **Conclusion :** *Both drugs had significant beneficial effect on pain parameters. Total number of side effects of VLF was low when compared with the side effect profile of AMT. In conclusion, it is suggested that VLF may be considered for the prophylaxis of migraine because of its low and/or tolerable side effect properties.*

SSRIs & Negative Symptoms

SELECTIVE SEROTONIN RE-UP TAKE INHIBITOR AUGMENTATION IN THE TREATMENT OF NEGATIVE SYMPTOMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA.

Authors : Silver H. - Sha'ar Menashe Mental Health Center, Mobile Post Hefer 38814, Israel. mdsilver@tx.technion.ac.il

Source : Expert Opin Pharmacother. 2004 Oct;5(10):2053-8. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Negative symptoms are core features of schizophrenia that respond poorly to first-generation

antipsychotics and present a major obstacle in rehabilitation. Patients may be somewhat more responsive to clozapine and second-generation antipsychotics but even then, considerable impairment remains. This paper reviews the use of selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitor (SSRI) augmentation of antipsychotics in the treatment of negative symptoms in schizophrenia. Important methodological issues particular to the study of negative symptoms are also discussed. Current evidence indicates that at least two SSRIs, fluvoxamine and fluoxetine, can ameliorate primary negative symptoms in chronic schizophrenic patients treated with first-generation antipsychotics. Onset of improvement may be detected within 2 weeks of starting treatment. The combination is well-tolerated, although as antipsychotic drug concentrations may rise, close monitoring of drug doses and possibly drug concentrations is needed. So far, evidence regarding SSRI augmentation of second-generation antipsychotics is limited and in view of the increasing use of these newer agents, controlled studies are urgently needed. SSRI augmentation may be a useful addition to the treatment of schizophrenic patients with persistent negative symptoms. **Conclusion** : *The paradoxical findings that both clozapine, a serotonin antagonist, and an SSRI antidepressant added to antipsychotics, can improve negative symptoms suggests that these pharmacologically distinct treatments may share common final mechanisms. A better understanding of these mechanisms can shed light on the pathogenesis of negative symptoms and provide new targets for drug development.*

Clozapine & Leukopenia

LEUKOPENIA IN CLOZAPINE TREATED PATIENTS MAY BE INDUCED BY OTHER DRUGS: A CASE SERIES.

Authors : Imbarlina MJ, Sarkar S, Marwah S, Parepally H, Johnston PR, Brar JS, Chengappa KN. - Special Studies Center at Mayview State Hospital.

Source : Eur Psychiatry. 2004 Dec;19(8):506-9. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The combination of clozapine and other potentially leukopenic drugs may pose a greater risk for neutropenia. However, neutropenia may not always be due to clozapine. When adding potentially leukopenic drugs, clinicians should look for possible alternatives especially as clozapine is often a drug used as the last resort in treatment refractory schizophrenia.

Ziprasidone, Efficacy & Tolerability

ZIPRASIDONE: FIRST YEAR EXPERIENCE IN A HOSPITAL SETTING.

Authors : Centorrino, Franca Md; Maclean, Elizabeth Pharmd; Salvatore, Paola Md; Kidwell, Jennifer E.; Fogarty, Kate V.; Berry, Judith M. Ma; Baldessarini, Ross J. Md

Source : Journal of Psychiatric Practice. 10(6):361-367, November 2004.

Summary: Background: The antipsychotic drug ziprasidone, FDA-approved and introduced in the United States in February 2001 for the treatment of schizophrenia, appears to have similar efficacy but better tolerability than older antipsychotics and requires further evaluation under clinical conditions.

Methods: We analyzed medical records of McLean Hospital inpatients treated with ziprasidone between March 2001 and February 2002, gathering data on DSM-IV diagnoses, presenting symptoms, dosing, concomitant psychotropic

medications, clinical changes, adverse effects, and electrocardiographic (ECG) findings. Results: Ziprasidone was given to 151 inpatients (3.4% of admissions; 108 women, 43 men), aged 37.5 +/- 11.4 years, who presented with depression (n = 79), psychosis (n = 46), mania (n = 18), bipolar mixed-states (n = 4), or other conditions (n = 4). Daily doses averaged 49.8 +/- 34.1 mg initially and 83.2 +/- 46.3 mg at discharge; the greatest dose increases during hospitalization (by a mean of 61%) were in patients with schizoaffective disorder (n = 46; 30% of cases). In 41 cases (27%), ziprasidone was the only antipsychotic at discharge; in 61 (40%) it was used with other antipsychotics. Ziprasidone was discontinued during hospitalization in 49 cases (32.5%), due to lack of efficacy (n = 26; 17.2%), adverse effects (n = 13, 8.6%), or reasons not stated (n = 10, 6.6%). Of 70 patients for whom ECG data were obtained during treatment with ziprasidone, 8 (11%) had QTc intervals > 450 msec during treatment, but none of the 39 patients with ECGs both before and during ziprasidone treatment showed clinically meaningful increases in QTc intervals. Ziprasidone was discontinued in 4 patients (2.6%) due to concern about QTc intervals, but in no case was the QTc interval >= 500 msec or associated with clinical cardiac toxicity. Improvements in CGI and GAF scores from admission to discharge were similar across diagnoses and unrelated to length of stay or ziprasidone dose. **Conclusion** : *Ziprasidone was well tolerated by hospitalized patients with various major psychiatric disorders and may be of value in conditions other than schizophrenia.*

Antidepressants, Migraine & CTH

THERAPY OF PRIMARY HEADACHES: THE ROLE OF ANTIDEPRESSANTS.

Authors : Colombo B, Annovazzi PO, Comi G.- Department of Neurology, Scientific Institute, Ospedale San Raffaele Headache Research Unit, Via Olgettina 48, Milan, Italy. colombo.bruno@hsr.it

Source : Neurol Sci. 2004 Oct;25 Suppl 3:S171-5. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Antidepressants are included in evidence-based guidelines for the prophylactic therapy of migraine. Although they can cause several side effects depending on the neurochemical activity, and are to be used with caution in older patients, some of them have a well-documented efficacy. Amitriptyline is classified as a Group 1 drug, whereas Fluoxetine is included in Group 2. There is fair support for the effectiveness of other serotonin reuptake inhibitors in migraine prevention.

Conclusion : *Amitriptyline has demonstrated a consistent efficacy in Chronic Tension Type Headache, and Mirtazapine has a promising profile for the treatment of the same disease.*

Fluvoxamine & Multiple sclerosis

FLUVOXAMINE TREATMENT OF MAJOR DEPRESSION ASSOCIATED WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS.

Authors : Benedetti F, Campori E, Colombo C, Smeraldi E. - Department of Neuropsychiatric Sciences, Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele, School of Medicine, Milan, Italy. benedetti.francesco@hsr.it

Source : J Neuropsychiatry Clin Neurosci. 2004 Summer; 16 (3) : 364-6

Summary: Fluvoxamine 200 mg was administered for 3 months

to a group of 43 interferon beta-1b treated patients affected by major depression associated with multiple sclerosis. Despite a 16.3% attrition rate, 79% of patients achieved response. The drug was well tolerated.

Citalopram & Jaw Tremor

■ CITALOPRAM-INDUCED JAW TREMOR.

Authors: Tarlaci S.- Ozel Ege Saglik Hastanesi, Alsancak, 35040 Bornova, Izmir, Turkey.

Source: Clin Neurol Neurosurg. 2004 Dec;107(1):73-5. Related Articles, Links

Summary: A variety of medications can induce or enhance a tremor. Tremors most commonly affect the limbs, especially the arms. We report a patient who presented with a 5-6Hz jaw tremor with a temporal association with the administration of citalopram. To our knowledge, this is the first report in literature, of a transient jaw tremor associated with citalopram. According to the current data. **Conclusion:** *Citalopram-induced jaw tremor can be explained by an indirect inhibitory effect on central dopaminergic activity.*

Aripiprazole & NMS

■ ARIPIPRAZOLE AND NEUROLEPTIC MALIGNANT SYNDROME

Authors: Chakraborty N, Johnston T. - Department of Psychiatry, Ailsa Hospital, Ayr, UK.
nandini_dass@rediffmail.com

Source: Int Clin Psychopharmacol. 2004 Nov;19(6):351-3. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Aripiprazole, an atypical antipsychotic with a novel method of action, has only recently been awarded a license in the UK. We report our first patient to receive this drug, who had treatment-resistant schizophrenia and developed neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS) with aripiprazole. To our knowledge, this is the first published case report involving aripiprazole and NMS in a potentially fatal medical emergency. **Conclusion:** *Further experience with this drug should indicate whether this is an isolated case (as described with other atypical antipsychotics) or constitutes a more serious risk than that suggested by the relatively beneficial therapeutic profile described in the literature to date.*

SSRI Response & Thyroid Hormones

■ PERIPHERAL THYROID HORMONES AND RESPONSE TO SELECTIVE SEROTONIN REUPTAKE INHIBITORS

Authors: Michael Gitlin, MD; Lori L. Altshuler, MD; Mark A. Frye, MD; Rita Suri, MD; Emily L. Huynh, BA; Lynn Fairbanks, PhD; Michael Bauer, MD; Stanley Korenman, MD

Source: J Psychiatry Neurosci 2004;29(5):383-6.

Summary: Objective: To examine the relation between baseline measurements of thyroid function and response to selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) and to consider the effect of these antidepressants on thyroid hormone levels. Methods: Nineteen subjects with major depression, but without a history of thyroid treatment or lithium treatment, were treated openly with either sertraline or fluoxetine in a university-affiliated tertiary care hospital. Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (Ham-D) scores were measured before and after treatment. Clinical Global Impressions (CGI) scores were measured at study end. Thyroid data, consisting of values for thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH),

triiodothyronine (T3, measured by radioimmunoassay [RIA]), thyroxine (T4, measured by RIA) and free T4, were collected before and after treatment. Complete thyroid data were available for 17 subjects. Data were collected during 1997-1999. Results: Baseline TSH correlated strongly with response to treatment as measured by change in Ham-D scores ($r = 0.64$, $p = 0.003$). Low TSH values correlated with greater improvement in depressive symptoms. Thyroid hormone levels decreased with treatment, but these decreases did not correlate with clinical improvement. **Conclusion:** *Baseline thyroid function, as measured by serum TSH, may predict a patient's response to antidepressant treatment with SSRIs. Optimal thyroid function, beyond simply being within the normal laboratory values, may be necessary for an optimal response to antidepressants.*

Levetiracetam & Pharmacokinetics

■ CLINICAL PHARMACOKINETICS OF

LEVETIRACETAM.

Authors: Patsalos PN. - Pharmacology and Therapeutics Unit, Department of Clinical and Experimental Epilepsy, Institute of Neurology/The National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery, London, UK. P.Patsalos@ion.ucl.ac.uk

Source: Clin Pharmacokinet. 2004;43(11):707-24. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Since 1989, eight new antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) have been licensed for clinical use. Levetiracetam is the latest to be licensed and is used as adjunctive therapy for the treatment of adult patients with partial seizures with or without secondary generalisation that are refractory to other established first-line AEDs. Pharmacokinetic studies of levetiracetam have been conducted in healthy volunteers, in adults, children and elderly patients with epilepsy, and in patients with renal and hepatic impairment. After oral ingestion, levetiracetam is rapidly absorbed, with peak concentration occurring after 1.3 hours, and its bioavailability is >95%. Co-ingestion of food slows the rate but not the extent of absorption. Levetiracetam is not bound to plasma proteins and has a volume of distribution of 0.5-0.7 L/kg. Plasma concentrations increase in proportion to dose over the clinically relevant dose range (500-5000 mg) and there is no evidence of accumulation during multiple administration. Steady-state blood concentrations are achieved within 24-48 hours. The elimination half-life in adult volunteers, adults with epilepsy, children with epilepsy and elderly volunteers is 6-8, 6-8, 5-7 and 10-11 hours, respectively. Approximately 34% of a levetiracetam dose is metabolised and 66% is excreted in urine unmetabolised; however, the metabolism is not hepatic but occurs primarily in blood by hydrolysis. Autoinduction is not a feature. As clearance is renal in nature it is directly dependent on creatinine clearance. Consequently, dosage adjustments are necessary for patients with moderate to severe renal impairment. To date, no clinically relevant pharmacokinetic interactions between AEDs and levetiracetam have been identified. Similarly, levetiracetam does not interact with digoxin, warfarin and the low-dose contraceptive pill; however, adverse pharmacodynamic interactions with carbamazepine and topiramate have been demonstrated. Overall. **Conclusion:** *pharmacokinetic characteristics of levetiracetam are highly favourable and make its clinical use simple and straightforward.*

Levetiracetam & Weight Gain

■ LEVETIRACETAM DOES NOT ALTER BODY WEIGHT: ANALYSIS OF

RANDOMIZED, CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIALS.

Authors : Gidal BE, Sheth RD, Magnus L, Herbeuval AF. - Department of Neurology, School of Pharmacy, University of Wisconsin, 777 Highland Ave., Madison, WI 53705, USA. begidal@pharmacy.wisc.edu

Source : Epilepsy Res. 2003 Oct;56(2-3):121-6. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Increases in body weight gain are important, and clinically significant adverse effects of several antiepileptic drugs (AED) including valproate and gabapentin. Weight gain may contribute to medication non-compliance, discontinuation, and importantly, may have secondary medical implications as well. Levetiracetam (LEV) is indicated for adjunctive treatment of partial seizures. The objective of the present evaluation was to examine the effects of LEV treatment on body weight in adult patients. **METHODS:** We analyzed data derived from four prospective, placebo-controlled randomized, clinical trials conducted in both in the US and Europe. Patients included in the present analysis were both men and women, greater than 16 years old, and who had LEV exposure for at least 1 month. Body weight was measured at baseline and at the final LEV study visit. Data are analyzed for all patients, by gender, body mass index (BMI), duration of LEV exposure and by concomitant AED treatment. Wilcoxon Signed Rank, or Rank Sum test used where appropriate, with significance assigned at $P < 0.05$. Data are presented as mean values \pm 1 S.D. **RESULTS:** Nine-hundred and seventy patients (age=37.5 years, 54% men/46% women) were evaluated. There were no significant differences in baseline demographics between LEV (n=631) or placebo (n=339) treated patient groups. Mean LEV dose and duration of treatment were 2053 mg/day (maximum dose of 4000 mg/day) and 125 days (maximum=181 days), respectively. Concomitant AED therapy included CBZ, PHT, VPA, PB, GBP, LTG, and VGB. For LEV-treated patients, no significant changes in body weight were noted. Mean body weight at baseline versus final study visit for LEV was 74.3 \pm 16.6 kg and 74.3 \pm 16.6 kg, respectively. For placebo-treated patients, baseline versus end of treatment weight was 72.4 \pm 15.4 kg and 72.7 \pm 15.9 kg, respectively, representing a slight, yet clinically trivial increase. Clinically significant weight change as defined as $>7\%$ change from baseline weight, occurred in 9% of LEV-treated patients (4.5% had increase in weight/4.5% decrease) versus 9.4% (5.9% had increase/3.5% decrease) in placebo-treated patients. Weight changes were not significantly different between groups. Neither baseline BMI, gender, or background AEDs, appeared to predispose to significant weight change for LEV-treated patients. **Conclusion :** *We conclude that treatment with LEV at clinically relevant dosages is not associated with significant weight change. LEV would, therefore, appear to be a weight neutral AED.*

LEVETIRACETAM & Elderly patients**TOLERABILITY OF LEVETIRACETAM IN ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH CNS DISORDERS.**

Authors : Cramer JA, Leppik IE, Rue KD, Edrich P, Kramer G. - Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, 950 Campbell Avenue (G7E, Room 7-127), West Haven, CT 06516-2770, USA. Joyce.Cramer@Yale.Edu

Source : Epilepsy Res. 2003 Oct;56(2-3):135-45. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The purpose of this analysis was to compare

treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAE) related to use of levetiracetam (LEV) reported by young and elderly patients with anxiety and cognitive disorders, and young epilepsy patients. The LEV database includes reports of TEAE from trials of patients with diagnoses of a cognitive disorder (N=719), an anxiety disorder (N=1510), or localization-related epilepsy (N=1023) who participated in clinical trials lasting up to 16 weeks. Patients were grouped as young (<65 years) or elderly ($>$ or $= 65$ years). The most common TEAE occurring most frequently in the LEV-treated groups were abdominal pain, asthenia, headache, anorexia, weight loss, dizziness, insomnia, somnolence, and tremor. The only significant differences in TEAE were seen between young and elderly groups with anxiety disorders ($>3\%$ higher for LEV than for placebo-treated patients) in headache (5.2% elderly, -0.9% young, $P=0.041$), and tremor (5.2 and -0.5%, respectively, $P=0.022$) and between young anxiety patients and young epilepsy patients for somnolence (-0.7 and 5.4%, respectively, $P=0.036$). For the other TEAEs there was no evidence for consistent differences between young and elderly patients and between patients with different CNS disorders. **Conclusion :** *Overall, LEV was well tolerated by all patient groups. The favorable adverse event profile suggests that LEV might be suitable for use by elderly patients*

LEVETIRACETAM, Tolerability & Efficacy**SAFETY PROFILE OF LEVETIRACETAM.**

Authors : Arroyo S, Crawford P. - Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53226, United States. sarroyo@mcw.edu

Source : Epileptic Disord. 2003 May;5 Suppl 1:S57-63. Related Articles, Links

Summary: A good balance between safety and tolerability is necessary for an antiepileptic drug (AED) to be successful in the management of patients with epilepsy. Levetiracetam is one of the new generation of AEDs licensed as an add-on therapy for the treatment of patients with partial-onset seizures. Levetiracetam's mechanisms of action are not fully understood. Controlled clinical trials, open-label studies, and postmarketing surveillance indicate that levetiracetam has a favorable safety profile characterized by little effect on vital signs or clinical laboratory values, reported adverse events that are mild to moderate, and no known drug-drug interactions. The tolerability of levetiracetam may extend to both pediatric and elderly patients based on analyses of small numbers of patients. Tolerability is maintained over the long term. Levetiracetam does not appear to have a different safety profile in learning-disabled patients. **Conclusion :** *Levetiracetam appears to have a good balance between tolerability and efficacy in the treatment of a wide variety of patients with partial epilepsy.*

LEVETIRACETAM & PHARMACOKINETIC**THE IDEAL PHARMACOKINETIC PROPERTIES OF AN ANTIEPILEPTIC DRUG: HOW CLOSE DOES LEVETIRACETAM COME?**

Authors : Perucca E, Johannessen SI. - Clinical Pharmacology Unit, University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy. perucca@unipv.it

Source : Epileptic Disord. 2003 May;5 Suppl 1:S17-26. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The pharmacokinetic properties of a drug are the primary determinant of the extent and duration of drug action, and influence susceptibility to clinically important drug interactions. Most of the older-generation antiepileptic drugs

(AEDs) are far from ideal in terms of pharmacokinetics and interaction potential. For example, phenytoin, carbamazepine, and valproic acid exhibit non-linear kinetics; carbamazepine and valproic acid have relatively short half-lives; and most of these drugs cause either enzyme induction (phenytoin, phenobarbital, primidone, carbamazepine) or enzyme inhibition (valproic acid). Compared with older agents, certain new-generation AEDs offer a number of pharmacokinetic advantages, particularly in terms of reduced inter-patient variability in drug clearance and a lower interaction potential. One of the most recently developed of these drugs, levetiracetam, comes especially close to fulfilling the desirable pharmacokinetic characteristics for an AED: (1) it has a high oral bioavailability, which is unaffected by food; (2) it is not significantly bound to plasma proteins; (3) it is eliminated partly in unchanged form by the kidneys and partly by hydrolysis to an inactive metabolite, without involvement of oxidative and conjugative enzymes; (4) it has linear kinetics; and (5) it is not vulnerable to important drug interactions, nor does it cause clinically significant alterations in the kinetics of concomitantly administered drugs. Although its half-life is relatively short (6 to 8 hours), its duration of action is longer than anticipated from its pharmacokinetics in plasma, and a twice-daily dosing regimen is adequate to produce the desired response.

LEVETIRACETAM & PAE

▪ PSYCHIATRIC ADVERSE EVENTS DURING LEVETIRACETAM THERAPY.

Authors : Mula M, Trimble MR, Yuen A, Liu RS, Sander JW. - Department of Clinical and Experimental Epilepsy, Institute of Neurology, University College London, UK.

Source : Neurology. 2003 Sep 9;61(5):704-6. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The prevalence and psychopathologic features of psychiatric adverse events (PAE) in 517 patients taking levetiracetam (LEV) were investigated. Fifty-three (10.1%) patients developed PAE. A significant association was found with previous psychiatric history, history of febrile convulsions, and history of status epilepticus, whereas lamotrigine co-therapy had a protective effect. **Conclusion :** PAE were not related to the titration schedule of LEV, and certain patients seem to be biologically more vulnerable.

LEVETIRACETAM & ACUTE MANIA

▪ LEVETIRACETAM IN THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE MANIA: AN OPEN ADD-ON STUDY WITH AN ON-OFF-ON DESIGN.

Authors : Grunze H, Langosch J, Born C, Schaub G, Walden J. - Department of Psychiatry at the University of Munich, Germany. grunze@psy.med.uni-muenchen.de

Source : J Clin Psychiatry. 2003 Jul;64(7):781-4. Related Articles, Links

Summary: BACKGROUND: Levetiracetam is a novel antiepileptic drug with a broad spectrum of efficacy in epilepsy. We have tested the antimanic properties of the drug as an add-on to haloperidol in an open trial. METHOD: After giving informed written consent, 10 bipolar I acutely manic (DSM-IV) inpatients were investigated in an on-off-on study design. All patients were treated with 5 to 10 mg/day of haloperidol, depending on tolerability, throughout the investigation. Levetiracetam (up to 4000 mg/day) was added until day 14, then discontinued and reintroduced at day 21. The psychopathologic changes were assessed with the Young Mania Rating Scale

(YMRS). RESULTS: After a mean decrease of the YMRS scores from 29.6 to 17.2 during the first "on" phase, manic symptoms worsened during the "off" period (YMRS score 20.9) and ameliorated again during the second "on" phase, with a decrease of the mean YMRS score to 14.7 at the end of the study. The mean dose of levetiracetam was 3125 mg/day. At day 14, only 2 (20%) of 10 patients were responders (defined as a decrease in YMRS scores of 50%) compared with 7 (70%) of 10 responders at the end of the study at day 28. **Conclusion :** The results from this open on-off-on add-on study suggest that levetiracetam exhibited additional antimanic effects. Controlled studies are clearly required.

LEVETIRACETAM & N-TYPE CALCIUM CHANNELS

▪ EPILEPSIA: SELECTIVE BLOCKADE OF N-TYPE CALCIUM CHANNELS BY LEVETIRACETAM

Authors : E. A. Lukyanetz, V. M. Shkryl, and P. G. Kostyuk

Source : Volume 43 Issue 1 Page 9 - January 2002

Doi :10.1046/j.1528-1157.2002.24501.x

Summary: Purpose: We investigated the effect of the new antiepileptic drug (AED) levetiracetam (LEV) on different types of high-voltage-activated (HVA) Ca²⁺ channels in freshly isolated CA1 hippocampal neurons of rats.

Methods: Patch-clamp recordings of HVA Ca²⁺ channel activity were obtained from isolated hippocampal CA1 neurons. LEV was applied by gravity flow from a pipette placed near the cell, and solution changes were made by electromicrovalves. Ca²⁺ channel blockers were used for separation of the channel subtypes.

Results: The currents were measured in controls and after application of 1200 M LEV. LEV irreversibly inhibited the HVA calcium current by 18% on the average. With a prepulse stimulation protocol, which can eliminate direct inhibition of Ca²⁺ channels by G proteins, we found that G proteins were not involved in the pathways underlying the LEV inhibitory effect. This suggested that the inhibitory effect arises from a direct action of LEV on the channel molecule. The blocking mechanism of LEV was not related to changes in steady-state activation or inactivation of Ca²⁺ channels. LEV also did not influence the rundown of the HVA Ca²⁺ current during experimental protocols lasting 10 min. Finally, LEV at the highest concentration used (200 M) did not influence the activity of L-, P- or Q-type Ca²⁺ channels in CA1 neurons, while selectively influencing the activity of N-type calcium channels. The maximal effect on these channels separated from other channel types was 37%. **Conclusion :** Our results provide evidence that LEV selectively inhibits N-type Ca²⁺ channels of CA1 pyramidal hippocampal neurons. These data suggest the existence of a subtype of N-type channels sensitive to LEV, which might be involved in the molecular basis of its antiepileptic action.

LEVETIRACETAM & PHARMACOKINETICS

▪ EPILEPSIA : PHARMACOKINETICS OF LEVETIRACETAM

Authors : Rodney A. Radtke

Source : Volume 42 Issue s4 Page 24 - August 2001

doi:10.1046/j.1528-1157.2001.0420s4024.x

Summary: Major considerations in the acceptance and impact of new antiepileptic drugs include their pharmacokinetics and their potential for interaction with other drugs. The

pharmacokinetics of levetiracetam, a newly approved add-on antiepileptic agent for partial-onset seizures in adults, has been evaluated in 27 phase I and II studies. **Conclusion** : *Consistent findings in these studies include rapid and complete oral absorption, linear dose kinetics, a minimal degree of protein binding, and predominantly renal excretion. Because of the lack of hepatic metabolism and low protein binding, the risk of interaction with other drugs is considered low.*

SSRIs & BREASTFEEDING

■ BREASTFEEDING DURING MATERNAL ANTIDEPRESSANT TREATMENT WITH SEROTONIN REUPTAKE INHIBITORS: INFANT EXPOSURE, CLINICAL SYMPTOMS, AND CYTOCHROME P450 GENOTYPES.

Authors : Berle JO, Steen VM, Aamo TO, Breilid H, Zahlsen K, Spigset O. - Centre for Child and Adolescent Mental Health, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway. jean.berle@psyk.uib.no

Source : J Clin Psychiatry. 2004 Sep;65(9):1228-34. Related Articles, Links

Summary: BACKGROUND: The aims of the study were to quantify the drug exposure in breastfed infants of antidepressant-treated mothers, to identify possible adverse events, and to correlate these variables to maternal and infant drug metabolism-relevant genotypes and milk triglyceride content. METHOD: The study included 25 lactating women treated with citalopram (N = 9), sertraline (N = 6), paroxetine (N = 6), fluoxetine (N = 1), or venlafaxine (N = 3) and their 26 breastfed infants. Drug concentrations in maternal and infant serum and milk were analyzed using liquid chromatography mass spectrometry methods; milk triglyceride levels were measured with a commercial kit. Cytochrome P450 (CYP) 2D6 and CYP2C19 activity was determined by polymerase chain reaction-based genotyping of the mothers and infants. An infant adverse event questionnaire was completed by the medication-treated mothers as well as by a control group of medication-free breastfeeding mothers of 68 infants. RESULTS: Sertraline and paroxetine were not detected in any of the drug-exposed infants. The infant serum level of citalopram was either undetectable (N = 4) or low (N = 6). All venlafaxine-exposed infants had measurable drug concentrations. We identified a paroxetine-treated mother and her infant who were both CYP2D6 poor metabolizers, as well as a citalopram-treated mother with CYP2C19 poor metabolizer status, but the serum drug levels of their infants were still either undetectable (paroxetine) or low (citalopram). There was no evidence of adverse events in the drug-exposed infants. **Conclusion** : *Serum drug levels in breastfed infants of antidepressant-treated mothers were undetectable or low. This study adds further evidence to previously published data indicating that breastfeeding should not be generally discouraged in women using serotonin reuptake inhibitor anti-depressants.*

Antipsychotic drugs & DIABETES

■ DIABETES AND ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUGS

Authors : Joseph Proietto, Sir Edward Dunlop Medical Research Foundation Professor of Medicine, University of Melbourne and Department of Medicine, Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital, Austin Health, Melbourne

Source : (Aust Prescr 2004;27:118-9)

Summary: There is an increased risk of diabetes in patients with

schizophrenia and this risk is elevated by some antipsychotic medications. The risk is greater with the atypical drugs clozapine and olanzapine and the low potency conventional antipsychotics than with risperidone or high potency conventional drugs. While weight gain may be a mechanism for the development of diabetes, a direct effect of these drugs on insulin action in muscle may also be an important contributor. **Conclusion** : *Patients with major psychosis should be managed in the same way as other patients with diabetes, but difficulties in complying with diet, exercise and taking medication should be kept in mind. Treating cardiovascular risk factors is important.*

Key words: schizophrenia, obesity, insulin resistance.

Aripiprazole , Lithium & Valproate

■ PHARMACOKINETICS OF ARIPIPRAZOLE AND CONCOMITANT LITHIUM AND VALPROATE.

Authors : Citrome L, Josiassen R, Bark N, Salazar DE, Mallikaarjun S.

MPH, 140 Old Orangeburg Road, Orangeburg, NY 10962

Source : J Clin Pharmacol. 2005 Jan;45(1):89-93. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The objective of this study was to assess the pharmacokinetics of the antipsychotic aripiprazole when coadministered with lithium or valproate. Two open-label, sequential treatment design studies were conducted in chronically institutionalized patients with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder requiring treatment with lithium (n = 12) or valproate (divalproex sodium) (n = 10). Patients received aripiprazole 30 mg/day on days 1 to 14 and aripiprazole with concomitant therapy on days 15 to 36. Lithium was titrated from 900 mg until serum concentrations reached 1.0 to 1.4 mEq/L for at least 5 days. Valproate was titrated to 50 to 125 mg/L. Coadministration with lithium increased mean C(max) and AUC values of aripiprazole by about 19% and 15%, respectively, whereas the apparent oral clearance decreased by 15%. There was no effect on the steady-state pharmacokinetics of the active metabolite of aripiprazole. Coadministration with valproate decreased the AUC and C(max) of aripiprazole by 24% and 26%, respectively, with minimal effects on the active metabolite. **Conclusion** : *Therapeutic doses of lithium and divalproex had no clinically significant effects on the pharmacokinetics of aripiprazole in patients with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder.*

Antipsychotic & Sexual functioning

■ ANTIPSYCHOTIC TREATMENT AND SEXUAL FUNCTIONING IN FIRST-TIME NEUROLEPTIC-TREATED SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS.

Authors : Bitter I, Basson BR, Dossenbach MR. - Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary bE. Lilly Regional Operations, Vienna, Austria cE. Lilly GmbH, Vienna, Austria.

Source : Int Clin Psychopharmacol. 2005 Jan;20(1):19-21. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The present study examined sexual functioning among first-time treated schizophrenia patients at the time that they initiated antipsychotic treatment, and again 3 and 6 months later. These first-time treated patients comprise a subgroup of 570 schizophrenia patients who were part of a cohort of 7655 patients enrolled in the Intercontinental Schizophrenia

Outpatient-Health Outcomes observational study (IC-SOHO). As part of a brief clinical assessment conducted at entry to the study, and after 3 and 6 months of antipsychotic medication, patients were asked to rate their sexual functioning, and the investigator was asked to rate the extent to which the patient had neuroleptic-related loss of libido and sexual dysfunction. After being treated, patients treated with olanzapine showed the lowest prevalence of neuroleptic-induced sexual difficulties. At 3 months, there were significant differences between the treatment groups on neuroleptic-related loss of libido, neuroleptic-related sexual dysfunction and change in patient-rated sexual dysfunction. At 6 months, the difference between the groups on neuroleptic-related loss of libido was statistically significant. There were no significant differences between males and females. Many recent onset patients appear to suffer from problems of sexual functioning. **Conclusion** : Olanzapine may offer an advantage in this area.

SSRIs & Sensory Disturbances

■ SEROTONIN REUPTAKE INHIBITOR INDUCED SENSORY DISTURBANCES.

Authors : Praharaj SK. - Department of Psychiatry, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi, India.

Source : Br J Clin Pharmacol. 2004 Dec;58(6):673-4. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Serotonin reuptake inhibitor induced sensory disturbances are reported rarely in the literature. This case report describes numbness and dysmorphic symptoms in the upper facial area associated with fluoxetine. There is no previous report of such an adverse reaction with any serotonin reuptake inhibitor in the literature and this report is intended to draw attention towards these unusual adverse effects.

« Atypical Neuroleptic » & Analgesia

■ DO THE SECOND-GENERATION "ATYPICAL NEUROLEPTICS" HAVE ANALGESIC PROPERTIES? A STRUCTURED EVIDENCE-BASED REVIEW

Authors : Fishbain DA, Cutler RB, Lewis J, Cole B, Rosomoff RS, Rosomoff HL. - Department of Psychiatry, University of Miami School of Medicine, Miami, Florida

Source : Pain Med. 2004 Dec;5(4):359-65. Related Articles, Links

Summary: ABSTRACT Study Design. This is a structured, evidence-based review of all available studies on the potential effectiveness of the atypical neuroleptics for the treatment of pain (analgesia). Objectives. To determine what evidence, if any, exists for, or against, the effectiveness of the atypical neuroleptics for analgesia. Summary of Background Data. There has been significant controversy over whether the conventional neuroleptics (non-atypicals) have analgesic properties. A recent review (Patt et al. 1994) did conclude that the evidence for effectiveness was sparse, except for methotrimeprazine. However, that review did not include a new class of neuroleptics: the atypicals such as olanzapine, risperidone, quetiapine, etc. Methods. A computer and manual search for studies relating to the atypicals and their analgesic effectiveness produced 10 studies/reports. These were reviewed in detail, and information relating to the above problem was abstracted and placed into tabular form. Each report was also categorized by the type of study it represented according to the guidelines developed by

the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR). The strength and consistency of the evidence represented by the 10 studies were then categorized according to the AHCPR guidelines. **Conclusion** : of this review were based on these results. Results of Data Synthesis. Of the 10 studies/reports, four were characterized by AHCPR guidelines as Type II (experimental), two were Type III (quasiexperimental), two were Type IV (nonexperimental), and two were Type V (case reports). Of these studies/reports, 90% indicated that the atypicals did have an analgesic effect. The overall strength and consistency of this evidence using the AHCPR guidelines was, therefore, categorized as B (generally consistent from Type II, Type III, and Type IV studies). Conclusions. Based on the above results, it was concluded that the reviewed data were generally consistent, suggesting that some of the atypicals may have an analgesic effect. There were, however, few double-blind, placebo-controlled studies, and many of the reports/studies had less than 50 patients. As such, this question requires further research.

Donepezil, Safety & Tolerability

■ THE SAFETY AND TOLERABILITY OF DONEPEZIL IN PATIENTS WITH ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE.

Authors : Jackson S, Ham RJ, Wilkinson D. - Department of Health Care of the Elderly, Guy's, King's and St Thomas' School of Medicine, Kings College London, London, UK.

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Source : Br J Clin Pharmacol. 2004 Nov;58 Suppl 1:1-8. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Cholinesterase (ChE) inhibitors, which prevent the hydrolysis of acetylcholine, have been approved for the symptomatic treatment of Alzheimer's disease (AD) for over a decade. However, the first ChE inhibitors were associated with a high incidence of side-effects and general tolerability concerns, including hepatotoxicity. Side-effects associated with increased cholinergic activity, particularly in the gastrointestinal (GI) system, can prevent patients from achieving effective doses of drug. In addition, the advanced age and frail nature of patients with AD mean that poor tolerability is a serious concern. The potential for drug-drug interactions is also an important consideration, due to the high prevalence of comorbid disease in these patients. Data both from clinical trials and studies in routine clinical practice have shown that donepezil is associated with a low incidence of GI adverse events (AEs) that is comparable with placebo. Donepezil is a potent, selective inhibitor of acetylcholinesterase, and selective inhibition of central as opposed to peripheral ChEs might be expected to reduce the incidence of AEs, thus this may explain the lower incidence of cholinergic AEs observed following treatment with donepezil, compared with nonselective ChE inhibitors. There are no differences in cardiovascular AEs, including bradycardia, between placebo and donepezil groups in the clinical trials published to date, even in a very sick vascular dementia population with high rates of comorbidity and concomitant medication use. Data from single- and multiple-dose studies of donepezil in patients with hepatic impairment and with moderately to severely impaired renal function indicate that donepezil is safe and well tolerated in these groups. Furthermore, both in vitro and clinical studies have shown that donepezil is not associated with drug-drug interactions. The incidence of weight loss is very similar between donepezil- and placebo-treated patients. Although insomnia and other sleep disorders have been reported following administration of

donepezil, lengthening the time period before increasing the dose of donepezil from 5 to 10 mg day(-1) or switching to morning dosing can reduce these events to the levels of placebo-treated patients. Over 770 million days of patient use and an extensive publication database demonstrate that donepezil has a good tolerability and safety profile.

INJECTABLE RISPERIDONE & LONG-ACTING

LONG-ACTING INJECTABLE RISPERIDONE.

Authors: Ehret MJ, Fuller MA. - Cleveland Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, 10000 Brecksville Rd., Brecksville, OH 44141-3204, USA.

Source: Ann Pharmacother. 2004 Dec;38(12):2122-7. Epub 2004 Nov 02. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Objective: To review the pharmacology, pharmacokinetics, clinical efficacy, and safety profile of long-acting (LA) risperidone for the treatment of schizophrenia. Data Sources: Information was selected from PubMed (1965-July 2004). Applicable scientific posters were also used. Study Selection And Data Extraction: All published information on risperidone LA was considered. Material providing a comprehensive description was considered. Data Synthesis: Risperidone LA is the first long-acting, injectable atypical antipsychotic. It is dosed at 25-50 mg every 2 weeks. Adverse effects are similar to those seen with oral risperidone. A short-term study showed that risperidone LA is better than placebo in reducing the signs and symptoms of schizophrenia, and a long-term trial showed that stable schizophrenic patients can be switched from either oral or other injectable antipsychotic medications to risperidone. **Conclusion:** *Risperidone LA is efficacious and safe in the treatment of schizophrenia.*

NEW SNRI & DULOXETINE

DULOXETINE: A NEW SEROTONIN/NORADRENALINE REUPTAKE INHIBITOR FOR THE TREATMENT OF DEPRESSION

Authors: Rabasseda X. - Medical Information Department, Prous Science, Barcelona, Spain. xrabasseda@prous.com

Source: Drugs Today (Barc). 2004 Sep;40(9):773-90. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trials have evaluated and demonstrated the efficacy of duloxetine as an antidepressant in patients with major depressive disorders. The drug has been noted to be well tolerated and effective in the control of depressive symptoms. In addition, duloxetine has been shown to be better than placebo and as effective as paroxetine as an antidepressant and also better than placebo for reducing pain in both experimental models and patients. **Conclusion:** *Duloxetine is a safe and well-tolerated new treatment option for depression including anxiety and painful physical symptoms. Furthermore, duloxetine has proven robust efficacy in stress urinary incontinence.*

Epilepsy & Antiepileptics

Epilepsy & New Antiepileptic

EFFICACY AND TOLERABILITY OF THE NEW ANTIEPILEPTIC DRUGS: COMPARISON

OF TWO RECENT GUIDELINES.

Authors: Beghi E. - Epilepsy Center, University of Milano-Bicocca, Ospedale San Gerardo, Monza, Italy. beghi@marionegri.it

Source: Lancet Neurol. 2004 Oct;3(10):618-21. Related Articles, Links

Summary: BACKGROUND: Until the early 1990s six major compounds (carbamazepine, ethosuximide, phenobarbital, phenytoin, primidone, and valproic acid) were available for the treatment of epilepsy. However, these drugs have pharmacokinetic limitations, teratogenic potential, and a negative effect on cognitive functions that impairs the quality of patients' lives and limits the use of these drugs in some patients. In addition, 20-30% of patients are refractory to these drugs. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS: The development of ten new antiepileptic drugs (vigabatrin, felbamate, gabapentin, lamotrigine, topiramate, tiagabine, oxcarbazepine, levetiracetam, zonisamide, and pregabalin) has expanded treatment options. The newer drugs may be better tolerated, have fewer drug interactions, and seem to affect cognitive functions to a lesser extent than old drugs. Guidelines on the use of new antiepileptic drugs have been developed in the USA and in the UK. Both guidelines offer a clear picture of the efficacy, safety, and tolerability of the new antiepileptic drugs and agree on their use as add-on treatment in patients who do not respond to conventional drugs. The guidelines differ in the type and strength of recommendations. Whereas the US guidelines recommend treatment in newly diagnosed epilepsy with a standard drug or a new drug depending on the individual patient's characteristics, the UK guidelines recommend that a new antiepileptic drug should be considered only if there is no benefit from an old antiepileptic drug, an old drug is contraindicated, there is a previous negative experience with the same drug, or the patient is a woman of childbearing potential. WHERE NEXT: The limited amount of information on the new antiepileptic drugs may explain the discrepancies among the two guidelines and between these and other recommendations. Comparative, pragmatic, long-term and open trials should be done to show long-term efficacy and comparative features of the new antiepileptic drugs, and to better assess the effect on quality-of-life, cost-effectiveness, tolerability, and teratogenic potential. In addition, the conflicts should be resolved between the needs of the regulatory bodies and those of the treating physicians. Finally, there is a need for trial designs to be standardised.

LEVETIRACETAM & Epilepsy

LEVETIRACETAM: TREATMENT IN EPILEPSY.

Authors: Ben-Menachem E. - University of Goteborg, Sahlgren Hospital, Goteborg, Sweden. ebm@neuro.gu.se

Source: Expert Opin Pharmacother. 2003 Nov;4(11):2079-88. Related Articles, Links

Summary: A large number of new antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) have become available over the last 10 years. Results from placebo-controlled clinical trials and community-based practice have demonstrated that levetiracetam has a broad spectrum of activity in suppressing seizures as add-on treatment and monotherapy and that it is safe and well-tolerated. Levetiracetam also has a favourable pharmacokinetic profile characterised by rapid and nearly complete absorption, very low potential for drug interactions and a prolonged

pharmacodynamic effect that permits twice-daily dosing.

Conclusion: *Although, the mechanism of action of levetiracetam is not completely understood, preclinical studies suggest that it may have antiepileptogenic and neuroprotective effects, with the potential to slow or arrest disease progression.*

LEVETIRACETAM & Optimal Choice

▪ ROLE OF LEVETIRACETAM IN THE TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY.

Authors: Brodie MJ, French JA. - Epilepsy Unit, Division of Cardiovascular and Medical Sciences, Western Infirmary, Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom.

Martin.J.Brodie@clinmed.gla.ac.uk

Source: Epileptic Disord. 2003 May;5 Suppl 1:S65-72. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Physicians treating patients with epilepsy have a host of therapeutic options. Drug choice is dictated first by the seizure(s) and/or epilepsy syndrome. Age is also a factor. Special considerations apply to women, particularly during their childbearing years, and to patients who are learning-disabled. Drug selection is further influenced by such characteristics as spectrum of activity, rapid response, low potential for drug-drug interactions, and ease of use. In addition to clinical trial data, postmarketing assessments of the new antiepileptic drugs provide useful clinical information on efficacy and safety. **Conclusion:** *Levetiracetam has specific characteristics that make it an optimal choice for many patient populations.*

LEVETIRACETAM, MONOTHERAPY & Refractory partial

SEIZURES

▪ PRELIMINARY EFFICACY OF LEVETIRACETAM IN MONOTHERAPY.

Authors: Ben-Menachem E. - University of Goteborg, Sahlgren Hospital, Goteborg, Sweden. ebm@neuro.gu.se

Source: Epileptic Disord. 2003 May;5 Suppl 1:S51-5. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The standard of care for prescribing antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) has come to favor the use of monotherapy when possible; i.e., when comparable efficacy can be achieved with fewer risks of adverse events and drug interactions. Most patients with epilepsy are started on one of the classic AEDs and, if it proves ineffective, another drug is tried, usually as monotherapy. While most of the newer AEDs that have come into clinical use in recent years are initially used as add-on therapy, their success at improving seizure control in combination treatments has led to their cautious use as monotherapy even before they have been approved for this indication. As a first study to determine the potential efficacy of levetiracetam in monotherapy, a withdrawal trial model was used. Patients who achieved adequate seizure control with levetiracetam as add-on therapy in a double-blind, placebo-controlled study entered a monotherapy phase of the trial in which the baseline AED was gradually withdrawn. Also, long-term data of 505 patients who received levetiracetam for refractory partial seizures were reviewed and found to include 49 patients still treated with levetiracetam monotherapy at the end of the study for a duration between 3 months and 5.5 years. **Conclusion:** *Data from patients in the two trials lend supportive evidence that levetiracetam monotherapy is safe and effective for partial seizures.*

LEVETIRACETAM & LONG-TERM EXPERIENCE

▪ LONG-TERM EXPERIENCE WITH LEVETIRACETAM.

Authors: Abou-Khalil B, Lazenby B. - Department of Neurology, Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, Tennessee 37232-3375, United States.

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Source: Epileptic Disord. 2003 May;5 Suppl 1:S33-7. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Although short-term clinical trials provide important data regarding efficacy and tolerability, long-term studies are needed to address important aspects of clinical practice, such as long-term efficacy and safety. Long-term studies and post-marketing data show that the efficacy of levetiracetam is sustained over the long term and that this antiepileptic drug continues to be well tolerated, with low withdrawal rates and high retention rates. Patients continue to achieve significant reductions in seizure frequency and may achieve seizure freedom. **Conclusion:** *Levetiracetam may allow patients to decrease the number of concomitant antiepileptic medications or withdraw to monotherapy. Add-on therapy with levetiracetam should be considered when additional control of seizures is needed.*

New AEDs

▪ NEW ANTIEPILEPTIC DRUG THERAPIES.

Authors: Bergin AM, Connolly M. - Division of Epilepsy and Clinical Neurophysiology, Children's Hospital, 300 Longwood Avenue, HU2, Boston, MA 02115, USA.

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Source: Neurol Clin. 2002 Nov;20(4):1163-82. Related Articles, Links

Summary: The introduction of these new antiepileptic drugs, from felbamate to levetiracetam, raised hope of control of epilepsy with fewer adverse effects and improved quality of life. Unfortunately, many patients continue to experience refractory epilepsy despite the use of these new agents, and dose-related adverse effects and idiosyncratic reactions continue to be problematic. A recent report describes six new compounds in preclinical development, and five in clinical trials [131]. As the number of available, effective, but imperfect antiepileptic drugs increases, many challenges remain. These include: choosing the drug appropriate for the epileptic syndrome, assessing accurately the range of a drug's adverse effects in an individual patient, and considering carefully the drug's interactions in combination drug therapy. In considering drug combinations, differing mechanisms of drug action and favorable pharmacodynamic interactions (an area requiring additional studies) are of importance. **Conclusion:** *Clinicians caring for children who have epilepsy anticipate further advances in the pharmacogenetics and molecular pathophysiology of epilepsy, leading to individually tailored, effective, and safe therapy.*

ANXIETY : PTSD, OCD, SP & GAD

Social Anxiety & LEVETIRACETAM

▪ AN OPEN-LABEL STUDY OF LEVETIRACETAM FOR THE TREATMENT OF SOCIAL ANXIETY DISORDER.

Authors: Simon NM, Worthington JJ, Doyle AC, Hoge EA,

Kinrys G, Fischmann D, Link N, Pollack MH. - Center for Anxiety and Traumatic Stress Related Disorders, Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02114, USA.

Source : J Clin Psychiatry. 2004 Sep;65(9):1219-22. Related Articles, Links

Summary: OBJECTIVE: Social anxiety disorder is a disabling condition characterized by excessive fear and avoidance of social and performance situations. While a variety of effective pharmacotherapies exists, many patients do not fully respond to or tolerate available agents. Preclinical and early clinical experience with levetiracetam, a novel anticonvulsant agent, suggests that levetiracetam has anxiolytic properties and a favorable adverse event profile. Levetiracetam thus warrants systematic evaluation as a treatment option for anxiety disorders. METHOD: Twenty adult outpatients who were recruited through advertisement and clinical referral and who met DSM-IV criteria for social anxiety disorder, generalized type, participated in this 8-week open-label, flexible-dose study from November 2002 to December 2003. Participants were required to have scores of ≥ 50 on the Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale (LSAS) and ≥ 4 on the Clinical Global Impressions-Severity of Illness scale (CGI-S) at baseline. The presence of comorbid depression and anxiety disorders were permitted as long as social anxiety disorder was the primary disorder. Levetiracetam was initiated at 250 mg/day for the first week and flexibly titrated up to a maximum of 3000 mg/day (1500 mg b.i.d.). The primary outcome measure was change in the LSAS score at endpoint. RESULTS: There was a clinically significant 20.5-point decrease in LSAS scores in the intent-to-treat, last-observation-carried-forward analysis ($t = 3.1$; $p < .01$, $N = 20$). There were also significant reductions in CGI-S ($p < .01$) and Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety ($p < .02$) scores. **Conclusion :** *This pilot study supports the safety and potential efficacy of a novel agent, levetiracetam, for the treatment of social anxiety disorder. Larger controlled trials are warranted to confirm these results.*

RESISTANT OCD & STRATEGIES FOR TREATMENT

PHARMACOLOGICAL AUGMENTATION STRATEGIES FOR TREATMENT-RESISTANT OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER.

Authors : Walsh KH, McDougle CJ. - Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University School of Medicine, Riley Hospital for Children, Room 4300, 702 Barnhill Drive, Indianapolis, IN 46202, USA. kewalsh@iupui.edu

Source : Expert Opin Pharmacother. 2004 Oct;5(10):2059-67. Related Articles, Links

Summary: First-line treatment for obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) has been well-established for over a decade, although newer medications, such as citalopram and venlafaxine, have emerged to take a place among the older, more established serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SRIs). Unfortunately, as many as 50% of all patients with OCD will have symptoms refractory to a single medication treatment trial, and a smaller percentage will remain refractory after two or more trials. The optimal dosage and duration for first-line trials have been established. Many strategies exist for patients who do not respond to first- or second-line medication trials, including behavioural therapy, switching to newer SRIs, and augmentation with additional medications. **Conclusion :** *This review will focus on medication strategies for augmenting SRI treatment response in OCD treatment, including neuroleptic and serotonergic agents. Future investigations should include more controlled*

studies and investigate medications that are less likely to trigger extrapyramidal symptoms, diabetes mellitus and weight gain.

HYPERMOBILITY & ANXIETY

IS JOINT HYPERMOBILITY RELATED TO ANXIETY IN A NONCLINICAL POPULATION ALSO?

Authors : Bulbena A, Agullo A, Pailhez G, Martin-Santos R, Porta M, Guitart J, Gago J. - Department of Psychiatry, Hospital del Mar, Barcelona, Spain. abulbena@acmcb.es

Source : Psychosomatics. 2004 Sep-Oct;45(5):432-7

Summary: This study examines the association between joint hypermobility syndrome and anxiety in a nonclinical sample. Subjects ($N = 526$) receiving a medical check-up were assessed with the Hospital del Mar hypermobility criteria and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory. Scores for trait anxiety, and to a lesser extent state anxiety, were significantly higher among subjects with joint hypermobility syndrome than among subjects without this syndrome (median trait anxiety scores for women: 17 versus 11; median scores for men: 13 versus 1). These findings indicate that the association of joint hypermobility syndrome and anxiety holds even for subjects with no psychiatric diagnosis. Therefore, it seems that this benign connective tissue disorder is a predisposing factor for trait anxiety. However, it is necessary to further explore and define the biological basis of this syndrome, as well as its associations and clinical expressions, which interact with great complexity.

PTSD, DEPRESSION & SEPTEMBER 11

POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER, DEPRESSION, AND PERCEIVED SAFETY 13 MONTHS AFTER SEPTEMBER 11.

Authors : Psychiatr Serv. 2004 Sep;55(9):1061-3

Source : Grieger TA, Fullerton CS, Ursano RJ. - Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Department of Psychiatry, B3068, 4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, Maryland 20814. thomas.grieger@na.amedd.army.mil

Summary: This study assessed relationships between exposure to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack, current posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), current major depression, and current safety perceptions in a sample of 212 Pentagon staff members 13 months after the attack. Forty-eight respondents (23 percent) had possible PTSD; eight (4 percent) had probable major depression. Respondents who were directly exposed to the attack were more likely to have PTSD and major depression and were less likely to have a perception of safety at work and in usual activities and travel only. In contrast, respondents with PTSD reported a lower perception of safety at home, at work, and in usual activities and travel.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS DIAGNOSIS

A NEW, EMPIRICALLY ESTABLISHED HYPOCHONDRIASIS DIAGNOSIS.

Authors : Fink P, ORnbol E, Toft T, Sparle KC, Frostholm L, Olesen F. - Research Unit for Functional Disorders, Aarhus University Hospital, DK-8000 Aarhus C, Denmark. flip@akh.aaa.dk

Source : Am J Psychiatry. 2004 Sep;161(9):1680-91

Summary: OBJECTIVE: The narrow ICD-10 and DSM-IV definition of hypochondriasis makes it rarely used yet does not prevent extensive diagnosis overlap. This study identified a

distinct hypochondriasis symptom cluster and defined diagnostic criteria. **METHOD:** Consecutive patients (N=1,785) consulting primary care physicians for new illness were screened for somatization, anxiety, depression, and alcohol abuse. A stratified subgroup of 701 patients were interviewed with the Schedules for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry and questions addressing common hypochondriasis symptoms. Symptom patterns were analyzed by latent class analysis. **RESULTS:** Patients fell into three classes based on six symptoms: preoccupation with the idea of harboring an illness or with bodily function, rumination about illness, suggestibility, unrealistic fear of infection, fascination with medical information, and fear of prescribed medication. All symptoms, particularly rumination, were frequent in one of the classes. Classification allowed definition of new diagnostic criteria for hypochondriasis and division of the cases into "mild" and "severe." The weighted prevalence of severe cases was 9.5% versus 5.8% for DSM-IV hypochondriasis. Compared with DSM-IV hypochondriasis, this approach produced less overlap with other somatoform disorders, similar overlap with nonsomatoform psychiatric disorders, and similar assessments by primary care physicians. Severe cases of the new hypochondriasis lasted 2 or more years in 54.3% of the subjects and 1 month or less in 27.2%. **Conclusions:** *These results suggest that rumination about illness plus at least one of five other symptoms form a distinct diagnostic entity performing better than the current DSM-IV hypochondriasis diagnosis. However, these criteria are preliminary, awaiting cross-validation in other subject groups.*

Refractory OCD; PP & Quetiapine

OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER IN THE POSTPARTUM: OPEN-LABEL TRIAL OF QUETIAPINE AUGMENTATION.

Authors : Misri S, Milis L. - Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, British Columbia, Canada.
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Source : J Clin Psychopharmacol. 2004 Dec;24(6):624-7. Related Articles, Links

Summary: **OBJECTIVE:** Postpartum nonpsychotic conditions are routinely treated with antidepressant therapy. However, a subset of this population with comorbid obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is treatment-resistant. Optimal response is obtained by augmentation therapy with novel antipsychotics. The objective of this open-label study was to evaluate clinical response to quetiapine augmentation of SSRIs or SNRIs in treatment-resistant OCD in the postpartum. **METHODS:** Twenty-two postpartum women diagnosed with OCD as per DSM-IV criteria, who did not respond to at least 8 weeks of SSRI or SNRI monotherapy, were offered a trial of quetiapine augmentation for 12 weeks. Response (defined as >50% reduction in scores) was assessed using the Yale Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (YBOCS) and Clinical Global Impressions scale (CGI). **RESULTS:** Seventeen patients agreed to a trial of quetiapine augmentation. Three withdrew early due to side effects, and 14 completed the 12-week trial. Of these, 11 responded to treatment within 12 weeks, with a mean (SD) response time of 5.9 (2.6) weeks. The mean (SD) baseline YBOCS score of 24.7 (6.8) dropped to a mean of 10.3 (9.0), with a mean reduction of 59.6%. Mean CGI scores at outcome were 1.9 (1.2). The average dose of response was 112.5 mg (76.4 mg). Sedation was the most commonly reported side effect. **Conclusion :** *Although limited by lack of controls, this is the first study in a postpartum population where the addition of*

quetiapine to antidepressant therapy has been shown to be effective for treatment-refractory OCD. Quetiapine deserves further controlled study in this context.

OCD & Venlafaxine

THE ROLE OF VENLAFAXINE IN THE TREATMENT OF OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER (JANUARY).

Authors : Phelps NJ, Cates ME. - Western Missouri Mental Health Center, Kansas City, MO.

Source : Ann Pharmacother. 2004 Dec 7; [Epub ahead of print] Related Articles, Links

Summary: **OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate the published literature regarding the use of venlafaxine in the treatment of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). **DATA SOURCES:** MEDLINE (1996-March 2004) and International Pharmaceutical Abstracts (1970-March 2004) were searched using the terms venlafaxine and obsessive-compulsive disorder. A bibliographic search was conducted as well. **DATA SYNTHESIS:** Successful treatment of OCD with venlafaxine has been reported in case reports, open trials, and blinded trials versus active comparators. The only placebo-controlled trial did not find statistically significant improvement with venlafaxine treatment; however, methodologic limitations may have influenced those results. Venlafaxine appears to be as efficacious as clomipramine, but is preferable to this agent in terms of safety and tolerability. Venlafaxine seems to be similar to paroxetine with respect to both therapeutic effects and adverse effects, but may be inferior to paroxetine when used for nonresponders to previous serotonin-reuptake inhibitor therapy. **Conclusion :** *Although the relative scarcity of data precludes definitive conclusions, available evidence suggests that venlafaxine is effective and well tolerated in the treatment of OCD. Unfortunately, it has not shown any unique advantages relative to currently available medications.*

Social phobia & Neurobiology

[NEUROBIOLOGY AND PHARMACOTHERAPY OF SOCIAL PHOBIA.] [ARTICLE IN FRENCH]

Authors : Aouizerate B, Martin-Guehl C, Tignol J. - Service de Psychiatrie d'Adultes, (Professeur Tignol) Université Victor-Segalen Bordeaux 2, Centre Hospitalier Charles-Perrens, Centre Carrière, 121, rue de la Bechade, 33076 Bordeaux

Source : Encephale. 2004 Jul-Aug;30(4):301-13. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Social phobia (also known as social anxiety disorder) is still not clearly understood. It was not established as an authentic psychiatric entity until the diagnostic nomenclature of the American Psychiatric Association DSM III in 1980. In recent years, increasing attention among researchers has contributed to provide important information about the genetic, familial and temperamental bases of social phobia and its neurochemical, neuroendocrinological and neuroanatomical substrates, which remain to be further investigated. Up to date, there have been several findings about the possible influence of variables, including particularly genetic, socio-familial and early temperamental (eg behavioral inhibition) factors that represent risk for the later development of social phobia. Clinical neurobiological studies, based on the use of exogenous compounds such as lactate, CO₂, caffeine, epinephrine,

flumazenil or cholecystokinin/pentagastrin to reproduce naturally occurring phobic anxiety, have shown that patients with social phobia appear to exhibit an intermediate sensitivity between patients with panic disorder and control subjects. No difference in the rate of panic attacks in response to lactate, low concentrations of CO₂ (5%), epinephrine or flumazenil was observed between patients with social phobia and normal healthy subjects, both being less reactive compared to patients with panic disorder. However, patients with social phobia had similar anxiety reactions to high concentrations of CO₂ (35%), caffeine or cholecystokinin/pentagastrin than those seen in patients with panic disorder, both being more intensive than in controls. Several lines of evidence suggest specific neurotransmitter system alterations in social phobia, especially with regard to the serotonergic, noradrenergic and dopaminergic systems. Although no abnormality in platelet serotonin transporter density has been found, patients with social phobia appear to show an enhanced sensitivity of both post-synaptic 5HT_{1A} and 5HT₂ serotonin receptor subtypes, as reflected by increased anxiety and hormonal responses to serotonergic probes. Platelet 5HT₂ receptor density has also been reported to be positively correlated to symptom severity in patients with social phobia. During anticipation of public speaking, heart rate was elevated in patients with social phobia compared to controls. Norepinephrine response to the orthostatic challenge test or to the Valsalva maneuver was also greater in patients with social phobia. While normal β -adrenergic receptor number was observed in lymphocytes, a blunted response of growth hormone to clonidine, an α_2 -adrenergic agonist, was reported. This suggests reduced post-synaptic α_2 -adrenergic receptor functioning related to norepinephrine overactivity in social phobia. Decreased cerebrospinal fluid levels of the dopamine metabolite homovanillic acid have also been observed. There are relatively few reports of involvement of the adrenal and thyroid functions in social phobia, and all that has been noted is that patients with social phobia show an exaggerated adrenocortical response to a psychological stressor. Recent advances in neuro-imaging have contributed to find low striatal dopamine D₂ receptor binding or low dopamine transporter site density in patients with social phobia. They have also demonstrated the involvement of the cortico-lymbic pathways, including the prefrontal cortex, hippocampus and amygdala, which show an increased activity in different experimental conditions. These brain regions have extensively been reported to play an important role in the cognitive appraisal in determining the significance of environmental stimuli, in the emotional and mnemonic integration of information, and in the expression of contextual fear-conditioned behaviors, which might be disrupted in the light of the phenomenological aspects of social phobia. A substantial body of literature based on case reports, open and placebo-controlled trials, has now clearly examined the efficacy of major classes of psychotropic agents including monoamine oxidase inhibitors, β -blockers, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors and benzodiazepines in social phobia. Until recently, irreversible non-selective monoamine oxidase inhibitors, of which phenelzine was the most extensively evaluated, were considered as the most efficacious treatment in reducing the symptomatology associated with social phobia in 50-70% of cases after 4 to 6 weeks. However, side effects and dietary restrictions limit their use. This led to the development of reversible inhibitors of monoamine oxidase A, for which careful dietary monitoring is not required. Moclobemide has been the most widely studied but produced unconvincingly therapeutic effects on social phobic symptoms. To date, selective serotonin

reuptake inhibitors may be considered as a reasonable first-line pharmacotherapy for social phobia. There is growing evidence for the efficacy of the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors fluvoxamine, fluoxetine, citalopram, paroxetine and sertraline. They have beneficial effects with response rates ranging from 50 to 80% in social phobia. It has been recommended that the treatment period should be extended at least 6 months beyond the early improvement achieved within the first 4 to 6 weeks. The overall advantages include tolerability with a low risk of adverse events. The benzodiazepines clonazepam and alprazolam have also been proposed for the treatment of social phobia. Symptomatic relief occurred in 40 to 80% of the cases with a relatively rapid onset of action within the first two weeks. Untoward effects, discontinuation-related withdrawal symptoms and abuse or dependence liability constitute major concerns about the use of benzodiazepines, so they should be reserved for cases unresponsive to the safer medications cited above. β -blockers such as atenolol and propranolol have commonly been employed in performance anxiety, decreasing autonomic symptoms (eg, tachycardia, sweating and dry mouth). However, they are not effective in the generalized form of social phobia. Other pharmacologic alternatives seem helpful for the management of social phobia, including venlafaxine, gabapentin, bupropion, nefazodone or augmentation with buspirone. Preliminary studies point to promising effects of these agents. Larger controlled clinical trials are now needed to confirm their potential role in the treatment of social phobia.

Addiction

RECREATIONAL GAMBLING

HEALTH CORRELATES OF RECREATIONAL GAMBLING IN OLDER ADULTS.

Authors : Desai RA, Maciejewski PK, Dausey DJ, Caldarone BJ, Potenza MN. - Northeast Program Evaluation Center/182, 950 Campbell Ave., West Haven, CT 06516. desai@biomed.med.yale.edu

Source : Am J Psychiatry. 2004 Sep;161(9):1672-9

Summary: OBJECTIVE: Prior studies have found high rates of alcohol use and abuse/dependence, depression, bankruptcy, and incarceration associated with recreational gambling. Despite growing rates of recreational gambling in older adults, little is known regarding its health correlates in this age group. The objective of this study was to identify health and well-being correlates of past-year recreational gambling in adults age 65 years and older, compared to adults age 18-64 years. METHOD: The Gambling Impact and Behavior Study surveyed by telephone a nationally representative sample of 2,417 adults. Multivariate analyses were used to compare past-year recreational gamblers and nongamblers in the older and younger age groups on measures of alcohol use and abuse/dependence, substance abuse/dependence, depression, mental health treatment, subjective general health, incarceration, and bankruptcy. Additional analyses compared the gambling patterns in older and younger adult past-year recreational gamblers. RESULTS: After the effects of sociodemographic factors were controlled, older adult past-year recreational gamblers were more likely to report past-year alcohol use and better health than were older nongamblers. Multivariate analyses investigating interactions of gambling and age found that higher rates of good to excellent subjective general health in recreational gamblers were mainly attributable

to the older age group. Older adult gamblers were more likely than younger adult gamblers to begin gambling after age 18 years, to gamble more frequently, and to report a larger maximum win. **Conclusions:** *Recreational gambling patterns of older adults differ from those of younger adults. In contrast to findings in younger adults, recreational gambling in older adults is not associated with negative measures of health and well-being.*

DEXAMPHETAMINE & COCAINE DEPENDENCE

OUTPATIENT TREATMENT OF COCAINE DEPENDENCE WITH DEXAMPHETAMINE

Authors: Moselhy, Hamdy F MBBCh, MSc, DCP, MRCPsych*; El-Sheikh, Hussein MBBCh, MSc, MD +

Source: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment. 3(3):133-137, September 2004

Summary: Objectives: This research assessed the effect of prescribed dexamphetamine on cocaine users in a community in 2001. Methods: Case notes of all patients seen and prescribed medication by the consultant psychiatrist in the service were received. A matched age and sex control group was compared with subject group. Results: The mean age for the subject group was 31 years. The approximate number of days of using cocaine was 4 days per week. The mean amount of use in typical day was 2 g. The mean results of treatment showed that the mean dose of dexamphetamine was 25 mg daily. The retention in treatment was 5.6 months.

Conclusion: *Dexamphetamine treatment of cocaine dependence could help in reducing the amount of use and help in retention of the patient in the treatment service.*

Addiction

CHANGES IN METHADONE CONCENTRATION, OPIOID EFFECTS, AND OPIOID WITHDRAWAL DURING INDUCTION ONTO MAINTENANCE TREATMENT

Authors: Athanasos, Peter BSc (Hons); Morrish, Glynn BSc (Hons); Somogyi, Andrew A PhD; Bochner, Felix MD, FRACP; White, Jason M PhD

Source: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment. 3(3):122-128, September 2004

Summary: Objective: Deaths of people on methadone maintenance due to respiratory depression most commonly occur during the first week of dosing. This paper describes the changes in opioid withdrawal, respiratory rate, and pupil diameter that occur during the first 8 days of methadone treatment. The changes in plasma concentration of the active enantiomer, R-methadone, are also described and related to the changes in opioid effects and withdrawal. Methods: Five heroin dependent subjects were assessed each day over the first 8 days of methadone administration. Blood samples were collected and measures made of withdrawal severity, respiration, and pupil diameter prior to methadone dosing and 3 hours after; additional sampling and testing were carried out on days 1, 3, 5, and 8. Blood samples were analyzed to determine the plasma concentration of R-methadone. Results: Over the first 8 days plasma concentration of R-methadone increased, withdrawal severity decreased, and both pupil diameter and respiratory rate decreased. Each of the 3 measures of opioid effect/withdrawal was significantly correlated with plasma R-methadone concentration. Respiratory depression was marked in some subjects and was maximal at time of peak R-methadone

concentration. **Conclusion:** *Caution needs to be exercised during the first days of methadone dosing as some degree of respiratory depression is common in non-problematic patients. Observation of patients around time of peak methadone concentration would reduce risk.*

ALCOHOLISM & SEROTONERGIC SYSTEM

ROLE OF THE SEROTONERGIC SYSTEM IN THE NEUROBIOLOGY OF ALCOHOLISM: IMPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT.

Authors: Johnson BA.- University of Virginia Health System, Charlottesville, Virginia, USA

Source: CNS Drugs. 2004;18(15):1105-18. Related Articles, Links

Summary: Preclinical studies have contributed greatly to our understanding of the neurochemical pathways associated with the development and maintenance of alcohol-seeking behaviour. These studies have demonstrated the important role of serotonin pathways, particularly as they relate to dopaminergic function, which mediates alcohol-induced reward associated with its abuse liability. Naturally, this has led to the study of serotonergic agents as treatments for alcoholism. SSRIs do not appear to be effective treatment for a heterogeneous alcoholic group. However, they may be useful as treatment for late-onset alcoholics, or alcoholism complicated by comorbid major depression. Buspirone, a serotonin 5-HT_{1A} partial agonist, does not appear to be an effective treatment for alcoholics without comorbid disease. Buspirone may, however, have some utility for treating alcoholics with comorbid anxiety disorder. The 5-HT₂ antagonist ritanserin, at pharmacologically relevant clinical doses, does not appear to be an effective treatment for alcoholism. Ondansetron, a 5-HT₃ antagonist, is an efficacious and promising medication for the treatment of early-onset alcoholism. Preliminary evidence suggests that combining the mu antagonist naltrexone with the 5-HT₃ antagonist ondansetron promises to be more effective for treating alcoholism than either alone. The differential treatment effect of SSRIs and ondansetron among various subtypes of alcoholic is intriguing. Future research is needed to understand more clearly the molecular genetic differences and the interactions of such differences with the environment that typify a particular alcoholic subtype. Such an understanding could enable us to make comfortable predictions as to which alcoholic subtype might respond best to a particular serotonergic agent, which could then be provided.

ADHD

ADHD & New formulations of stimulants

NEW FORMULATIONS OF STIMULANTS FOR ATTENTION-DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER: THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL.

Authors: Connor DF, Steingard RJ. - Department of Psychiatry, Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, Massachusetts 01655, USA. daniel.connor@umassmed.edu

Source: CNS Drugs. 2004;18(14):1011-30. Related Articles, Links

Summary: New formulations of stimulant medications for the treatment of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) have been an important focus for pharmaceutical industry research

and development over the past decade. In this article, we review and assess the therapeutic potential of five new stimulant formulations (one immediate release and four longer-acting preparations) that have recently become available for the treatment of ADHD. While the therapeutic potential of immediate-release enantiomers of methylphenidate has not yet been clinically realised, new long-acting formulations of stimulants have changed the standard of care for children, adolescents and adults with ADHD. The longer duration of action of these once-daily compounds, and the consequent expansion of the duration of daily ADHD coverage afforded by them, has introduced the realistic possibility of reducing the overall daily burden of ADHD on affected individuals. **Conclusion** : *Although more expensive, these new stimulant formulations are easier for patients to use than older stimulants, more resistant to abuse and misuse, and allow for increased privacy of ADHD treatment at school or work*

TIME REPRODUCTION , ADHD-COMBINED & ADHD-INATTENTIVE

VARIABILITY IN TIME REPRODUCTION : DIFFERENCE IN ADHD COMBINED AND INATTENTIVE SUBTYPES.

Authors : Mullins C, Bellgrove MA, Gill M, Robertson IH. Ms. Mullins and Dr. Bellgrove are with the Departments of Psychology, Psychiatry, and Genetics and Trinity College Institute of Neuroscience, Trinity College Dublin; Prof. Gill is with the Departments of Psychiatry and Genetics and Trinity College Institute of Neuroscience, Trinity College Dublin; Prof. Robertson is with the Department of Psychology and Trinity College Institute of Neuroscience, Trinity College Dublin.

Source : J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry. 2005 Feb;44(2):169-176. Related Articles, Links

Summary: OBJECTIVE: To examine the relationship between time reproduction, performance variability, and sustained attention deficits in children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) combined (ADHD-C) and inattentive (ADHD-I) subtypes, relative to matched controls. METHO: Participants (age range 7.1-14.1 years) performed a time reproduction task. A subset of the ADHD group was also tested on the Sustained Attention to Response Test. Absolute discrepancy, accuracy coefficient, and intraindividual variability scores on the time reproduction task were compared across the three groups (ADHD-C: N = 20; ADHD-I: N = 19; controls: N = 44) and correlated with the Sustained Attention to Response Test. RESULTS: First, significantly better performance was observed in matched controls than in children with ADHD on the time reproduction task. Second, there was a significant difference between the two ADHD subtypes in the variability of the size of errors made at high time intervals (36-60 seconds). Third, intraindividual performance variability in the direction (over-versus underestimations) of time reproductions correlated with sustained attention performance. **Conclusions**: *Children with ADHD varied more in the size and direction of their time reproduction errors than control children. Those with ADHD-C demonstrated more intraindividual variability than did those with ADHD-I in the size of their errors. The data provide support for a relationship between sustained attention and time reproduction. This relationship has previously been inferred from common right-lateralized neural circuitry that is thought to subserve these processes.*

PSYCHOTHERAPIES

Psychodynamic psychotherapy

LONG-TERM CHANGES IN DEFENSE STYLES WITH PSYCHODYNAMIC PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR DEPRESSIVE, ANXIETY, AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS.

Authors : Bond M, Perry JC. - Institute of Community and Family Psychiatry, 4333 Cote Ste-Catherine Rd., Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H3T 1E4. michael.bond@mcgill.ca

Source : Am J Psychiatry. 2004 Sep;161(9):1665-71

Summary: OBJECTIVE: This study examined 1) whether patients with chronic and recurrent anxiety and depressive disorders and/or personality disorders demonstrate improvement in their defense styles with long-term dynamic psychotherapy and 2) what the relationship is between defense style change and symptomatic change. METHOD: Measures of defense (Defense Style Questionnaire) and symptoms and functioning were administered at regular intervals over the course of 3-5 years to adults who entered a naturalistic study of long-term psychodynamic psychotherapy. With hierarchical linear regression, the relative contributions of change in variables on the Defense Style Questionnaire to change in other outcome variables were calculated. RESULTS: Those with high initial scores on the maladaptive and self-sacrificing defense styles improved, with effect sizes of 0.80 and 0.67, while overall defensive functioning improved, with an effect size of 0.43. The effect size of the change in score on the Global Assessment of Functioning scale was 0.82. Depressed subjects improved their scores significantly on the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale, and there was a significant improvement in distress, as measured by the SCL-90-R. Changes in score on the Defense Style Questionnaire added substantially to the prediction of variance in these three outcomes above their initial levels. A higher level of defensive functioning also predicted a better self-reported therapeutic alliance. **Conclusions**: *Defense styles became more adaptive and symptoms improved over time in patients who started with scores in the clinical range. Change in defense style predicts symptomatic change, but causation has not been established.*

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د. جمال التركي الطب النفسي - تونس

turky.jamel@gnet.tn

trouble de la réalité	reality disorder
trouble de l'affectivité	affectivity disorder
kakergasie, cacergasie, dysfonction	kakergasia, cacergasia, dysfunction
trouble de la conscience	conscious disorder
trouble de conscience du soi	self conscious disorder
trouble de la vigilance	igilance's disorder
trouble de Briquet	Briquet's disorder
trouble infra clinique	infraclinical trouble
trouble subliminaire	subliminal disorder
désordre de conversion	conversion disorder
trouble convulsif	convulsive disorder
trouble conceptuel	conceptual disturbances
trouble réactionnel	reactional trouble
trouble dissociatif	dissociative disorder
trouble dégénératif	degenerative disorder
trouble secondaire	secondary trouble
trouble bipolaire	bipolar disorder
trouble somatique	somatic disorder
trouble somatoforme	somatoform disorder
trouble sexuel	sexual disorder
trouble limite	borderline disorders
trouble moteur,	kinetic disorder,
trouble kinétique	motor disorder
paralgie, paralgie	paralgesia
trouble sensitive	sensitivity disturbance
trouble viscéral	visceral disorder
trouble caché	covered trouble
trouble de caractère	character disorder

إضطراب - اضمحلال
إعتلال - إعتما
إكتئاب

trouble du cours de la pensée	thinking context disorder
trouble de la personnalité	personality disorder
trouble de la conscience	consciousness disorder
trouble du caractère	character disorder
trouble de l'habitude	habit disturbance
trouble de l'affectivité	affectivity disorder
trouble de la pensée	thought disorder
trouble de la compréhension	comprehension trouble
trouble de l'éjaculation	ejaculation disorder
trouble anxieux	anxiety disorder
néographisme	neographism
trouble de la parole	speech disorder
trouble du langage	language disorder
trouble de jugement	judgement disorder
trouble de l'humeur,	humour disorder,
trouble thymique,	mood disorder,
dysphorie	dysphoria
trouble cyclothymique	cyclothymic disorder
trouble oppositionnel	oppositional disorder
trouble amnésique	amnesic disorder
trouble du développement	development trouble
dysomnie	dysomnia
trouble panique	panic trouble
trouble de l'identité	identity disorder
trouble de l'identité sexuelle	sexual identity disorder

trouble amnésique	amnesic trouble	trouble phobique	phobic trouble
trouble intellectuel	intellectual trouble	trouble	semantogenic
trouble	semantogenic	sémantogénique	disorder
semantogénique	disorder	trouble cyclique	cyclic disorder
trouble de l'éjaculation	ejaculation trouble	trouble mnésique	mnesic trouble
trouble compulsif	compulsive disorder	trouble psychotique	psychotic trouble
phonopathie	phonopathy	trouble mental	mental disorder
trouble asocial	asocial trouble	trouble paranoïde	paranoid disorder
trouble atypique	atypical disorder	trouble	behaviourism
trouble atypique	atypical disorder	comportemental	disorder
métonymie	metonymy	trouble	auditory perceptual
trouble transitoire	transitory trouble	perceptible auditif	disorder
trouble précoce	precocious disorder	trouble du cours de la pensée	thought disturbance
trouble du cours de la pensée	thought conduit disorder	trouble orgastique	orgastic disorder
trouble du contenu de la pensée	disorder of thinking contest	trouble de dépersonnalisation	trouble depersonalization
trouble mixte	disorder mixed ()	trouble	medicopsychic
trouble thymique	disorder thymic	médico-psychique	trouble
trouble mixte	anxiodepressive	trouble familial	family disorder
anxio-dépressif	mixed trouble	trouble transitoire	transitory disorder
trouble induit	induced trouble	trouble affectif, parapathe	affective disorder, parapathe
		trouble agressif	aggressive disorder
trouble autonome	autonomous trouble	trouble	symptomatic
trouble du comportement	sphincterian disorder	symptomatique	disorder
trouble factice	factitious disorder	trouble	dysthymic trouble
trouble de cognition	cognition disorder	dysthymique	
trouble factice	factitious disorder	désordre	neurotic disorder
trouble isolée	isolated trouble	névrotique	
trouble situationnel	situational trouble	trouble nerveux	nervous disorder
trouble discordant	discordant disorder	trouble	neuro-vegetative disorder
trouble narcissique	narcissistic disorder	neuro-végétatif	
trouble	psychogenic	trouble organique	organic disorder
psychogène	disorder	trouble paranoïaque	paranoiac trouble
miliose, trouble	miliosis, psycho-social trouble	trouble mentale, psychalie,	mental disorder, psychalia,
psychosocial		phrénoblabie,	phrenoblabia,
trouble	psychomotor	psychonosema	psychonosema mentalia
psychomoteur	trouble	mentale	
trouble	psychobiologic	trouble sémantique	semantic trouble
psychobiologique	disorder	trouble latent	latent trouble
trouble	psychosomatic	trouble atypique	atypical disorder
psychosomatique	disorder	trouble	hyperkinetic
trouble psychique	psychic trouble	hyperkinétique	disorder
trouble psychogène	psychogenic disorder	trouble	physiologic trouble
trouble psycho-névrotique	psychoneurotic trouble	physiologique	
		trouble	schizophrenic trouble
		schizophrénique	

monopathie	monopathy
somatopathie	somatopathy
sexopathie	sexopathy
foetopathie,	fetopathy,
génopathie	genopathy
psycho-embryopathie	psychoembryopathy
kakesthésie	kakesthesia
zoopathie	zoopathy
encéphalopathie	encephalopathy
myopsychose	myopsychosis
elaiopathie	elaiopathia, elaiopathy
toxipathie	toxipathy
traumatopathie	traumatopathy
toxicopathie	toxicopathy
psychopathie	psychopathy
eropathie	eropathy
démonopathie	demonopathy
echopathie	echopathy
thymopathie	thymopathy ()
névropathie	neuropathy
neuropathie,	neuropathy,
neuropathique	neuropathic ()
neuropathie	alcoholic
alcoolique	neuropathy
neuropsychopathie	neuropsychopathy
myopathie	myopathy
organopathie	organopathy
autopathie	autopathy
phrénopathie	phrenopathy
protopathie	protopathy
craniopathie	craniopathy
colopathie	colonopathy
alcoolopathie	alcoholopathy
sogopathie,	sogopathy,
logopathie	logopathy
thymopathie	thymopathy
néo-pathie	neopathy
allogopathie	allogopathy
arthrophathie	arthrophathy
exopathie	exopathy
myelopathie	myelopathy
psychopathie	psychopathy,
	psychopathia
myopsychopathie	myopsychopathy
psychopathie	psychopathia
sexuelle	sexualis
psychopathie	symptomatic
symptomatique	psychopathy
myopsychie	myopsychy

trouble psycho-	psychophysiological
physiologique	disorder
trouble paranoïaque	paranoic disorder
trouble délirant	delirious trouble
trouble hystérique	hysterical trouble
trouble	hallucination
hallucination	disorder
trouble maniaque	mania disorder
catathymie,	catathymia, katathymia,
katatymie, trouble	affective disorder
affectif	
trouble	obsessional
obsessionnel	trouble
trouble fonctionnel	functional disorder

altération **alteration** **اضمحلال**

altération de	introspection
l'introspection	alteration
altération du moi	the ego alteration
altération de	attention
l'attention	alteration
altération de la	memory alteration
mémoire	

pathie **pathy** **إعتلال**

sociopathie	sociopathy
egopathie	egopathy
acropathie	acropathy
neuropathie	neuropathy
antropopathie	anthropopathy
logopathie	logopathy ()
génopathie	genopathy
cénesthopathie	cenesthopathy
cénesthésiopathie	cenesthesiopathy
enzymopathie	enzymopathy
encéphalopathie	encephalopathy
paramnésie	paramnesia
cephalopathie	cephalopathy
uteropathie	uteropathy
anethopathie	anethopathy
caractéropathie	characteropathy
myopathie	myopathy
embryopathie	embryopathy
endocrinopathie	endocrinopathy
phonopathie	phonopathy
xénopathie	xenopathy
rythmopathie	rhythmopathy
lalopathie	lalopathy ()
somnipathie	somnipathy
thymopathie	thymopathy ()

anaclitique	depression
mélancolie	nostalgic
nostalgique	melancholia
dépression	invader
envahissante	depression
dépression	monopolar
monopolaire,	depression,
dépression unipolaire	unipolar depression
dépression	demanding
revendicative	depression
dépression	involution
d'involution	depression
dépression	reactive
réactionnelle	depression
dépression	essential
essentielle	depression
dépression	anaclitic
anaclitique	depression
dépression	subacute
subaiguë	depression
dépression	maternal
maternelle	depression
dépression	recurring
récidivante	depression
dépression	exhaustion
d'épuisement	depression
dépression agitée	agitation depression
dépression	involutional
involutionnelle	depression
dépression primaire	primary depression
dépression	exhausting
d'épuisement	depression
dépression	exhausting
d'épuisement	depression

génétopathie,	genetopathy,	
hérédopathie	heredopathia	
dépendance	dependence	إعتماد (تعويل، تبعية)
dépendance	amphetaminic	
amphétaminique	dependence	
dépendance	cannabis	
de cannabis	dependence	
dépendance	somatic	
somatique	dependence	
dépendance	barbiturate	
barbiturique	dependence	
dépendance	somatic	
somatique	dependence	
dépendance	drug dependence	
médicamenteuse		
dépendance	infantile	
infantile	dependence	
dépendance	mother	
a la mère	dependence	
dépendance	drug dependence	
médicamenteuse		
dépendance	physiological	
physiologique	dependence	
dépendance orale	oral dependence	
dépendance	physic	
physique	dependence	
alcooolodépendance	dependence alcohol	
dépendance	chemical	
chimique	dependence	
dépendance	psychic	
psychique	dependence	
dépression,	depression,	إكتئاب (انهيار)
mélancolie	melancholia	
dépression	anaclitic	

الكتاب الإلكتروني لمعجم العلوم النفسية

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English PSY TERMINOLOGIES (English - French - Arabic)

JAMEL TURKY - TUNISIA

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A

Anaclitic - Analysis
Analytic - Analytical
Anesthesia - Anguish

Anaclitic	anaclitique	اتكالي، توأكلي، اعتمادي
Anaclitic choice	choix anaclitique	
Anaclitic	dépression	
depression	anaclitique	
Anaclitic	identification	
identification	anaclitique	
Anaclitic object	choix d'objet	
choice	anaclitique	
Anaclitic period	période anaclitique	
Anaclitic	psychothérapie	
psychotherapy	anaclitique	
Anaclitic relation	relation anaclitique	
Anaclitic situation	situation anaclitique	
Anaclitic therapy	thérapie anaclitique	
Anaclitic type	type anaclitique	
Analysis	analyse	تحليل
Analysis (academic-)	analyse académique	
Analysis (active-)	analyse active	
Analysis (activity-)	analyse des activités	
Analysis (behaviour-)	analyse du comportement	
Analysis (bio-)	analyse biologique	
Analysis (bio-psycho-)	analyse bio-psychique	
Analysis (blind-)	analyse absente	
Analysis (character-)	analyse du caractère	
Analysis (characterial-)	analyse caractérielle	
Analysis (chemical-)	analyse chimique	
Analysis (cluster-)	analyse du groupe	
Analysis (componential-)	analyse des composants	
Analysis (constructive-)	analyse constructive	

Analysis (content-)	analyse de contenu
Analysis (control-)	analyse de contrôle
Analysis (controlled a wake dream-)	analyse par des rêves éveillés
Analysis (controlled-)	analyse dirigée
Analysis (cost-effectiveness-)	analyse de l'efficacité du coût
Analysis (cost-reward-)	analyse du coût de la récompense
Analysis (covariance-)	analyse de covariance
Analysis (criterion-)	analyse du critère
Analysis (deep-)	analyse profonde
Analysis (depth-)	analyse de profondeur , analyse en profondeur
Analysis (descriptive-)	analyse descriptive
Analysis (didactic-)	analyse didactique
Analysis (direct-)	analyse directe
Analysis (dispersion-)	analyse de la dispersion
Analysis (distributive-)	analyse distributive
Analysis (dream-)	analyse des rêves
Analysis (dynamic-)	analyse dynamique
Analysis (ego-)	analyse du moi
Analysis (existential-)	analyse existentielle
Analysis (experimental-)	analyse expérimentale
Analysis (factor-)	analyse factorielle
Analysis (Freudian-)	analyse freudienne
Analysis (functional-)	analyse fonctionnelle
Analysis (game-)	analyse du jeu
Analysis (group-)	analyse en groupe
Analysis (harmonic-)	analyse harmonique
Analysis (historical-)	analyse historique
Analysis (hypno-)	analyse hypnotique

Analysis (intent-)	analyse intention
Analysis (interaction-)	analyse des interactions
Analysis (interactional-)	analyse interactionnelle
Analysis (item-)	analyse des items
Analysis (job-)	analyse du travail
Analysis (jungienne-)	analyse jungienne
Analysis (laic-)	analyse laïque
Analysis (lay-)	analyse scientifique
Analysis (mental-)	analyse mental
Analysis (moral-)	analyse morale
Analysis (multivariable-)	analyse multi-variable
Analysis (narcotic-)	analyse narcotique
Analysis (occupational-)	analyse professionnelle
Analysis (opinion-)	analyse des opinions
Analysis (passive-)	analyse passive
Analysis (pattern-)	analyse type
Analysis (phenomenological-)	phénoménologique
Analysis (principal-)	analyse principale
Analysis (profile-)	analyse du profil
Analysis (propaganda-)	analyse de la propagande
Analysis (psycho- narcotic-)	analyse psycho- narcotique
Analysis (psychological-)	analyse psychologique
Analysis (psychosocial-)	analyse psychosociale
Analysis (qualitative-)	analyse qualitative
Analysis (quantitative-)	analyse quantitative
Analysis (reactional-)	analyse réactionnelle
Analysis (reading ability-)	analyse d'abilité de la lecture
Analysis (reality-)	analyse de la réalité
Analysis (regression-)	analyse régressive
Analysis (relational-)	analyse relationnelle
Analysis (savage-)	analyse sauvage
Analysis (scales-)	analyse des échelles
Analysis (schicksal-)	analyse du destin

Analysis (scientific-)	analyse scientifique
Analysis (scotter-)	analyse de répartition
Analysis (seatter-)	analyse de dispersion
Analysis (self-)	auto-analyse
Analysis (semantic-)	analyse sémantique
Analysis (sequential-)	analyse séquentielle
Analysis (session-)	séance d'analyse
Analysis (situational-)	analyse situationnelle
Analysis (slind-)	analyse coutumance
Analysis (space life-)	analyse de l'espace vécu
Analysis (specific-)	analyse spécifique
Analysis (spectral-)	analyse spectrale
Analysis (symptom-)	analyse des symptômes
Analysis (the resistance-)	analyse de la résistance
Analysis (the unconscious-)	analyse de l'inconscient
Analysis (time true to life-)	analyse du temps vécu
Analysis (transactional-)	analyse transactionnelle
Analysis (transference-)	analyse du transfert
Analysis (transitional-)	analyse transitionnelle
Analysis (trend-)	analyse de la déduction
Analysis (variance-)	analyse de la variance
Analysis by synthesis	synthèse par analyse
Analysis controls a weak dream	analyse par des rêves éveillés dirigés
Analysis level	niveau d'analyse
Analysis method	méthode d'analyse
Analysis system	système d'analyse
Analysis target	analyse du but
Analytic	analytique
Analytic activity	activité analytique
Analytic approach	approche analytique
Analytic awake dream	rêve éveillé analytique
Analytic change	changement analytique
Analytic communication	communication analytique

تحليلي

Analytic critic	critique analytique
Analytic criticism	critique analytique
Analytic family psychotherapy	psychothérapie familiale analytique
Analytic group psycho-therapy	psychothérapie du groupe analytique
Analytic group therapy	thérapie analytique de groupe
Analytic insight	aperçu analytique
Analytic interpretation	interprétation analytique
Analytic intervention	intervention analytique
Analytic know	savoir analytique
Analytic method	méthode analytique
Analytic neurosis	névrose analytique
Analytic patient	patient analytique
Analytic process	processus analytique
Analytic psychologist	psychologue analytique
Analytic psychology	psychologie analytique
Analytic psychotherapy	psychothérapie analytique
Analytic rationalism	rationalisme analytique
Analytic rule	règle analytique
Analytic situation	situation analytique
Analytic skill	habilité analytique
Analytic space	espace analytique
Analytic statistic	statistique analytique
Analytic synthetic method	méthode synthétique analytique
Analytic therapy	thérapie analytique
Analytic thinking	pensée analytique
Analytic thought	pensée analytique
Analytic touch	touche analytique ()
Analytical	analytique
Analytical care	cure analytique
Analytical group therapy	thérapie de groupe analytique
Analytical intelligence test	test d'intelligence analytique
Analytical judgement	jugement analytique
Analytical fantasmotherapy	phantasmothérapie analytique
Analytical method	méthode analytique
Analytical psychodrama	psychodrame analytique

Analytical psychological drama	psychodrame analytique
Analytical psychologist	psychologue analytique
Analytical psychology	psychologie analytique
Analytical psychotherapy	psychothérapie analytique
Analytical relaxation	relaxation analytique
Analytical scale	échelle analytique
Analytical science	science analytique
Analytical sexotherapy	sexothérapie analytique
Analytical study	étude analytique
Analytical therapy	thérapie analytique
Analytical thought	pensée analytique
Analytical type	type analytique
Anesthesia	anesthésie خدار، خدر، تنبيج
Anesthesia (basin-)	anesthésie du bassin
Anesthesia (belt-)	anesthésie de ceinture
Anesthesia (cutaneous-)	anesthésie cutanée
Anesthesia (electric-)	anesthésie électrique
Anesthesia (general-)	anesthésie générale
Anesthesia (girdle-)	anesthésie pelvienne
Anesthesia (glove-)	anesthésie en gants
Anesthesia (hypnosis-)	anesthésie hypnotique
Anesthesia (hysteric cutaneous-)	anesthésie cutanée hystérique
Anesthesia (hysterical-)	anesthésie hystérique
Anesthesia (mental-)	anesthésie mentale
Anesthesia (moral-)	anesthésie morale
Anesthesia (organic-)	anesthésie organique
Anesthesia (painful-)	anesthésie douloureuse
Anesthesia (psychic-)	anesthésie psychique
Anesthesia (psychogenesis-)	anesthésie psychogène
Anesthesia (sensorial-)	anesthésie sensorielle

Anesthesia (sexual-)	anesthésie sexuelle	
Anesthesia (sock-)	anesthésie en chaussette	
Anesthesia (spiritual-)	anesthésie spirituelle	
Anesthesia (stocking-)	anesthésie stocking	
Anesthesia (wrist-)	anesthésie du poignet	
Anesthesia affective	anesthésie affective	
Anesthesia centre	centre d'analgésie	
Anesthesia cerebral	anesthésie cérébrale	
Anguish	détresse	كرب، قلق، حصر
Anguish (abandon-)	angoisse d'abandon	
Anguish (actual-)	angoisse actuelle	
Anguish (anal-)	angoisse anale	
Anguish (annihilation-)	angoisse d'annihilation	
Anguish (automatic-)	angoisse automatique	
Anguish (chronic-)	angoisse chronique	
Anguish (death-)	angoisse de mort	
Anguish (depersonalization-)	dépersonnalisation	
Anguish (depressive-)	angoisse dépressive	
Anguish (dividing-)	angoisse de morcellement	
Anguish (ego-)	angoisse du moi	
Anguish (existential-)	angoisse existentielle	
Anguish (family-)	angoisse familiale	
Anguish (foreign face-)	angoisse du visage de l'étranger	

Anguish (free-)	angoisse libre
Anguish (hypochondriac-)	angoisse hypocondriaque
Anguish (id -)	angoisse du ça
Anguish (infantile-)	angoisse infantile
Anguish (neuropathetic-)	angoisse névropathique
Anguish (neurotic acute-)	angoisse aiguë névrotique
Anguish (neurotic-)	angoisse névrotique
Anguish (nocturnal-)	angoisse nocturne
Anguish (normal-)	angoisse normale
Anguish (paroxystic-)	angoisse paroxystique
Anguish (phallic-)	angoisse phallique
Anguish (phobic-)	angoisse phobique
Anguish (psychosomatic-)	angoisse psychosomatique
Anguish (psychotic-)	angoisse psychotique
Anguish (pulsional-)	angoisse pulsionnelle
Anguish (reactional-)	angoisse réactionnelle
Anguish (schizo- paranoid-)	angoisse schizo- paranoïde
Anguish (signal-)	angoisse signal
Anguish (unconscious-)	angoisse inconsciente
Anguish (vital-)	angoisse vitale
Anguish acute	angoisse aiguë

المعجم الإلكتروني المبرمج للعلوم النفسية

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TERMINOLOGIES PSY FRANÇAISE (FRANÇAIS - ANGLAIS - ARABE)

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A

Aphasie - Apraxie
Association - Asthénie
Ataxie - Attaque
Attention - Autisme - Auto

Aphasie	aphasia	حبسة، صمات، خرس - فقد التعبير
Aphasie grammaticale	grammatical aphasia	
Aphasie graphomotrice	graphomotor aphasia	
Aphasie jargonaphasie	jargonaphasia	
Aphasie mathématique	mathematic aphasia	
Aphasie mixte	mixed aphasia	
Aphasie motrice	motor aphasia	
Aphasie nominale	nominal aphasia	
Aphasie nominative	nominative aphasia	
Aphasie olfactive	olfactory aphasia	
Aphasie optique	optic aphasia	
Aphasie pathématique	pathematic aphasia	
Aphasie pure	pure aphasia	
Aphasie réceptive	receptive aphasia	
Aphasie réelle	real aphasia	
Aphasie sémantique	semantic aphasia	
Aphasie sensitive	sensitive aphasia	
Aphasie sensorielle	sensory aphasia	
Aphasie sous-corticale	subcortical aphasia	
Aphasie sportive	sportive aphasia	
Aphasie syntactique	syntactical aphasia	()
Aphasie tactile	tactile aphasia	
Aphasie totale	total aphasia, global aphasia	
Aphasie transcorticale	transcortical aphasia	
Aphasie transitoire	transitory aphasia	
Aphasie verbale	verbal aphasia	

Aphasie visuelle	visual aphasia (alexia)	()
Aphasie vraie	true aphasia	
Apraxie	apraxia	عمه، خرق، لا أدائية
Apraxie akinétique	akinetic apraxia	
Apraxie amnésique	amnesic apraxia	
Apraxie amnésique	amnesic apraxia	
Apraxie bucco-faciale	bucco facial apraxia	
Apraxie constructive	constructional apraxia	
Apraxie corticale	cortical apraxia	
Apraxie d'aimantation	magnetization apraxia	
Apraxie d'innervation	innervation apraxia	
Apraxie de construction	constructional apraxia	
Apraxie de démarche	gait apraxia	
Apraxie de l'habillement	dressing apraxia	
Apraxie droite	right apraxia	
Apraxie du tronc	trunk apraxia	
Apraxie gestuelle	gestural apraxia	
Apraxie idéatoire	ideational apraxia	
Apraxie idéokinétique	ideokinetic apraxia	
Apraxie idéomotrice	ideomotor apraxia	
Apraxie mélokinétique	melokenetic apraxia	
Apraxie motrice	motor apraxia	
Apraxie unilatérale	unilateral apraxia	
Association	association, correlation	ترابط، ارتباط، تداعي
Association (centre d'-)	association center	
Association (coefficient d'-)	association coefficient	
Association (force d'-)	association strength	
Association (méthode de libre-)	free association method	
Association (relâchement d'-)	relaxation association	

Association contrôlée	controlled association
Association corporelle	corporeal association
Association d'idées	ideas association
Association de Biofeed back	Biofeed back association
Association de mots	word association
Association des émotions	emotion association
Association des expressions	expression association
Association des idées	ideas association
Association des opérations mentales	mental operation association
Association des pensées	thought association
Association des relations	relation association
Association des sentiments	sensation association
Association des souvenirs	remembrance association
Association des taches d'encre	spot ink association
Association directe	direct association
Association dirigée	controlled association
Association éloignée	remote association
Association en série	serial association
Association évidente	evidential association
Association falsifiée	false association
Association générale	general association
Association ideique	ideic association
Association immédiate	immediate association
Association indirecte	indirect association
Association induite	induced association
Association libre	free association
Association linguistique	linguistic association
Association lointaine	remote association
Association médicamenteuse	medicinal association
Association mentale	mental association
Association multiple	multiple correlation
Association organisatrice	organizer association
Association par	association by

assonance	assonance
Association par contiguïté	association by contiguity
Association par ressemblance	association by similarity
Association perturbée	disturbance association
Association psychosomatique	psychosomatic association
Association réflexive	reflex association
Association rétroactive	retroactive association
Association rétroactive	anamnies
Association rétroactive	associative
Association rétrospective	backward association

Asthénie **asthenia** وهن، نهك، نفه، خور، إعياء

Asthénie de la fièvre	heat exhaustion
Asthénie du combat	combat asthenia
Asthénie du travail	work asthenia
Asthénie générale	general asthenia
Asthénie matinale	morning asthenia
Asthénie mentale	mental asthenia
Asthénie nerveuse	nervous asthenia
Asthénie neurologique	neurologic asthenia
Asthénie névrotique	neurotic asthenia
Asthénie physique	physical asthenia
Asthénie psychique	psychic asthenia

Asthénie sexuelle	sexual asthenia
Asthénie somatique	somatic asthenia
Asthénie vitale	life asthenia

Ataxie **ataxia** رنج، ترنج، هزج، تهزج، لا انتظام، تخلج، ترنج

Ataxie aiguë	acute ataxia
Ataxie alcoolique	alcoholic ataxia
Ataxie amnésique	ataxia mnesic
Ataxie aphasie	ataxiaphasia
Ataxie autonome	autonomic ataxia
Ataxie cérébelleuse	cerebellor ataxia
Ataxie cérébrale	cerebral ataxia
Ataxie de Biemond	Biemond's ataxia
Ataxie de Briquet	Briquet's ataxia
Ataxie de Fredric	Fredric ataxia
Ataxie de Freid reich	Freid reich's ataxia
Ataxie familiale	family ataxia
Ataxie frontale	frontal ataxia

Ataxie héréditaire	hereditary ataxia	
Ataxie intrapsychique	intrapsychic ataxia	
Ataxie labyrinthique	labyrinthic ataxia	
Ataxie locomoteur	locomotor ataxia	
Ataxie mentale	mental ataxia	
Ataxie mnésique	ataxia mnesic	
Ataxie motrice	motor ataxia	
Ataxie nerveuse	ataxia spirituum	
Ataxie oculaire	ocular ataxia	
Ataxie optique	optical ataxia	
Ataxie progressive	progressive ataxia	
Ataxie psychique	psychic ataxia	
Ataxie psychomotrice	psychomotor ataxia	
Ataxie sensorielle	sensory ataxia	
Ataxie spinocérébelleuse	spino-cerebellar ataxia	
Ataxie statique	static ataxia	
Ataxie tronculaire	truncal ataxia	
Attaque	attack, stroke	هجمة، نوبة، سورة
Attaque akinétique	akinetic attack	
Attaque audio-génique	audiogenic attack	
Attaque automatique	automatic attack	
Attaque cataleptique	cataleptic attack	
Attaque centrencephalique	centrencephalic attack	
Attaque cérébelleuse	cerebellar attack	
Attaque d'adolescent	adolescent attack	
Attaque d'agressivité	hostile attack	
Attaque d'angoisse	anguish attack	
Attaque d'hystérie	hysteria attack	
Attaque de cataplexie	cataplexy attack	
Attaque de colère	tantrum	
Attaque de griffe	clawing attack	
Attaque de panique	panic attack	
Attaque de sommeil	sleep attack	
Attaque délirante	delirium attack	
Attaque dépressive	extinctional attack	
Attaque du crépuscule	twilight attack	

Attaque infantile	infantile attack	
Attaque mordante	biting attack	
Attaque périodique	periodical attack	
Attaque psychotique	psychotic attack	
Attaque régressive	retreated attack	
Attaque schizophrénique	schizophrenic attack	
Attaque verbale	verbal attack	
Attention	attention	انتباه
Attention (déficit de l'-)	attention deficit	
Attention (fonction de l'-)	attention function	
Attention (niveau d'-)	attention level	
Attention (trouble de l'-)	attention disorder	
Attention conjointe	conjoined attention	
Attention contrôlée	controlled attention	
Attention fixée	fixed attention	
Attention flottante	floating attention	
Attention focalisée	focal attention	
Attention primaire	primary attention	
Attention secondaire	secondary attention	
Attention sélective	selective attention	
Attention spontanée	spontaneous attention	
Attention volontaire	voluntary attention	
Autisme	autism	فصم ذاتي، ذاتية، انطوائية
Autisme abstrait	abstract autism	
Autisme de Kanner	Kanner autism	" "
Autisme infantile	infantile autism	
Autisme pauvre	poor autism	
Autisme précoce	early autism	
Autisme primaire	primary autism	
Autisme secondaire	secondary autism	
Auto-	auto-	()
Auto-abaissement	self-abasement	
Auto-abandonnent	autoabandonment	
Auto-abnégation	self renunciation	
Auto-académique	academic self	
Auto-acceptation	self admittance	
Auto-accusateur	self accusatory	
Auto-accusation	self accusation	
Auto-activation	autoactivation	()
Auto-activité	activity self	

Auto-actualisation	self actualization
Auto-actuel	actual self
Auto-administration	autoadministration
Auto-affection	self affection
Auto-affirmation	self assertion
Auto-agnosie	autoagnosia (is)
Auto-agressif	autoaggressive
Auto-agressivité	autoaggressivity
Auto-aliénégation	self-renunciation
Auto-aliénation	self alienation
Auto-altruisme	autounselfishness, autoaltruism
Auto-analyse	autoanalysis, self analysis
Auto-analyseur	autoanalyser
Auto-anamnèse	autoanamnesis ()
Auto-anamnésie	autoanamnesia
Auto-ancrage	ego anchoring ()
Auto-annulation	autoannulment
Auto-appréciation	self appaisae, self assertion
Auto-apprentissage	autoapprentice ship
Auto-assertion	self-assertion
Auto-audible	autoaudible
Autobiographie	autobiography
Autobiographique	autobiographic
Autocastration	autocastration
Auto-catharsie	autocatharsis
Auto-cathexie	ego cathexia
Auto-censure	self censorship
Auto-centrique	autocentric
Auto-centrisme	autocentrism
Auto-châtiment	autochastisement

Auto-chirie	autochiria
Auto-cthone	autochthon
Auto-colère	anger in
Auto-commisération	autocommiseration
Auto-compétition	self-competition
Auto-compréhension	self-comprehension
Auto-concept	self-concept
Auto-confiance	self-confidence
Auto-confirmation	self-confirmation
Auto-conformation	self-actualization
Auto-connaissance	self-knowledge
Auto-conscience	autoconsciousness
Auto-conservation	autoconservation
Auto-consistance	self consistency
Auto-consolidation	self consolidation
Auto-contrôle	self control
Auto-coordination	autoco-ordination
Auto-corrélation	self correlation
Autocrate	autocrat
Autocratie	autocracy
Autocratique	autocratic
Autocréateur	creative self
Auto-créative	creative self
Auto-critique	self criticism
Auto-culpabilité	autoculpability
Auto-déception	self deception
Auto-décroissance	autodecrease
Auto-défense	self defense
Auto-déguisement	autodisguise
Auto-dénial	self-denial
Auto-dénombrément	autoconsidering
Auto-	auto
dépersonnalisation	depersonalization

المعجم الشبكي للعلوم النفسية

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قواعد النشر بمجلة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية

تعمل "مجلة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية" على الإحاطة بمسجلات الاختصاص في كافة فروع العلوم النفسية، محاولين بذلك الاستجابة لحاجات المتخصصين والمهنيين خصوصاً بعد تداعيل تطبيقات الاختصاص مع مختلف فروع العلوم الإنسانية. وذلك من خلال اطلاق المنصف على اتجاهات البحوث العالمية وتقريره، بأخبار ومسجلات هذه البحوث عبر بعض الترجمات للأبحاث الأصلية. أما بالنسبة للبحوث العربية فإن المجلة تسعى لتقديم الدراسات والبحوث الرصينة المسيرة للمسجلات وللحاجات الفعلية لمجتمعنا العربي .

تقبل للنس الأبحاث بإحدى اللغات الثلاث العربية، الفرنسية أو الإنكليزية.

1- الأبحاث الميدانية والتجريبية،

2- الأبحاث والدراسات العلمية النظرية،

3- عرض أو مراجعة الكتب الجديدة

4- التقارير العلمية عن المؤتمرات المعنية بدراسات الطفولة،

5- المقالات العامة المتخصصة.

المجلة مفتوحة أمام كل الباحثين العرب من أطباء، فسيانيين و أساتذة علم النفس داخل الوطن العربي و خارجه، وهي ترحب بكل المساهمات الملمزة بشروط النشر التي حددها الهيئة العلمية للموقع على الشكل التالي:

■ قواعد عامة

- الالتزام بالقواعد العلمية في كتابة البحث.
- الجودة في الفكرة والأسلوب والمنهج، والنويق العلمي، والحلو من الأخطاء اللغوية والنحوية.
- إرسال البحث بالبريد الإلكتروني APNjournal@arabpsynet.com أو بواسطة قرص مر (لا تقبل الأبحاث الورقية).
- إرسال السيرة العلمية المختصة بالنسبة للكتاب الذين لم يسبق لهم النشر في مجلة الشبكة.

■ قواعد خاصة

- 1- كتابة عنوان البحث واسم الباحث ولقبه العلمي والجهة التي يعمل لديها مع الملخصات والكلمات المفتاحية باللغات الثلاث العربية، الفرنسية أو الإنكليزية.
- 2- براعي في إعداد قائمة المراجع ما يلي : تسجيل أسماء المؤلفين والمترجمين منوعة بسنة النشر بين قوسين ثم بعنوان المصدر ثم مكان النشر ثم اسم الناشر.
- 3- استيفاء البحث لمطلبات البحوث الميدانية والتجريبية بما يضمنه من مقدمة والإطار النظري والدراسات السابقة ومشكلة البحث وأهدافه وفروضه وتعرف مصطلحاته.
- 4- براعي الباحث توضيح أسلوب اختيار العينة، وأدوات الدراسة وخصائصها السيكمترية وخطوات إجراء الدراسة.
- 5- يقوم الباحث بعرض النتائج بوضوح مستعينا بالجدول الإحصائية أو الرسومات البيانية متى كانت هناك حاجة لذلك.
- 6- تخضع الأعمال الطبفسية المعروضة للنشر لتحكيم اللجنة الاستشارية الطبفسية للمجلة، كما تخضع الأعمال العلمفسية لتحكيم اللجنة الاستشارية العلمفسية وذلك وفقاً للنظام المعتمد في المجلة ويبلغ الباحث في حال اقتراحات تعديل من قبل المحكمين.
- 7- توجه جميع المراسلات الخاصة بالنشر إلى رئيس الموقع على العنوان الإلكتروني للمجلة.
- 8- الآراء الواردة في المجلة تعبر عن رأي كاتبها ووجهات نظرهم.
- 9- لا تعاد الأبحاث المفروضة لأصحابها.
- 10- لا تدفع مكافآت مالية عن البحوث التي تنشر.

قواعد التوثيق:

عند الإشارة إلى المراجع في نص البحث يذكّر الاسم الأخير (فقط) للمؤلف أو الباحث وسنة النشر بين قوسين مثل (عكاشة، 1985) أو (Sartorius, 1981) وإذا كان عدد الباحثين من اثنين إلى خمسة تذكّر أسماء الباحثين جميعهم للمرة الأولى مثل (دسوقي، النابلسي، شاهين، المصري، 1995)، وإذا تكررت الاستعانة بنفس المراجع يذكّر الاسم الأخير للباحث الأول وآخرين مثل (دسوقي و آخرون، 1999) أو (Sartorius et al., 1981) وإذا كان عدد الباحثين ستة فأكثر يذكّر الاسم الأخير للباحث الأول و آخرون مثل (الدمرداش، و آخرون، 1999) أو (Skinner, et al., 1965)، وعند الاقتباس يوضع النص المقتبس بين قوسين صغيرين " " وتذكر أرقام الصفحات المقتبس منها مثل: (أبو حطب، 1990: 43)

وجود قائمة المراجع في نهاية البحث يذكّر فيها جميع المراجع التي أشير إليها في متن البحث وترتب ترتيباً أبجدياً. دون ترتيب مسلسل. حسب الاسم الأخير للمؤلف أو الباحث وتأتي المراجع العربية أو لأثر المراجع الأجنبية بعدها وتذكر بيانات كل مرجع على النحو الآتي:
- عندما يكون المرجع كتاباً:

اسم المؤلف (سنة النشر) عنوان الكتاب (الطبعة أو المجلد) اسم البلد: اسم الناشر، مثال: مراد، صلاح أحمد، (2001) الأساليب الإحصائية في العلوم النفسية والتربوية والاجتماعية، القاهرة: الأجلو المصرية
- عندما يكون المرجع بحثاً في مجلة:

اسم الباحث (سنة النشر) عنوان البحث، اسم المجلة، المجلد الصفحات، مثال: القطامي، نافذة (2002). تعليم التفكير للطفل الخليجي، مجلة الطفولة العربية، 12،

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ج- عندما يكون المرجع بحثاً في كتاب:

اسم الباحث (سنة النشر) عنوان البحث، اسم معد الكتاب، عنوان الكتاب، اسم البلد: الناشر، الصفحات التي يشغلها البحث

- 1- الإشارة إلى الهوامش بأرقام متسلسلة في متن البحث ووضعها من قمة على حسب التسلسل في أسفل النص التي وردت لها مع مراعاة اختصار الهوامش إلى أقصى قدر ممكن، وتذكر المعلومات الخاصة بمصدر الهوامش في نهاية البحث قبل الجزء الخاص بالمصادر والمراجع
- 2- وضع الملاحق في نهاية البحث بعد قائمة المراجع

■ الدراسات والمقالات العلمية النظرية:

تقبل الدراسات والمقالات النظرية للنشر إذا لمست من المراجعة الأولية أن الدراسة أو المقالة تعالج قضية من قضايا الطب النفسي أو علم النفس منهج فكري واضح يتضمن المتقدمة وأهداف الدراسة ومناقشة القضية ومروية الكاتب فيها، لهذا بالإضافة إلى التزامه بالأصول العلمية في الكتابة وتوثيق المراجع وكتابة الهوامش التي وردت في قواعد التوثيق

■ عرض الكتب الجديدة ومراجعتها:

تنشر المجلة مراجعات الباحثين للكتب الجديدة وتقدمها إذا توافرت الشروط الآتية:

- 1- الكتاب حديث النشر، ويعالج قضية تخص أحد مجالات الطب النفسي، علم النفس، العلاج النفسي أو التحليل النفسي
- 2- استعراض المراجع لمجوزات الكتاب وأهم الأكتاف التي يطرحها وإيجابياته وسلبياته
- 3- مخنوق العرض على اسم المؤلف وعنوان الكتاب والبلد التي نش فيها واسم الناشر، وسنة النشر، وعدد صفحات الكتاب.

كتابة تقرير المراجعة بأسلوب جيد

■ التقارير العلمية عن الندوات والمؤتمرات:

تنشر المجلة التقارير العلمية عن المؤتمرات والندوات والحلقات الدراسية في مجال علم النفس و الطب النفسي التي تعقد في البلاد العربية أو غير العربية بشرط أن يغطي التقرير بشكل كامل ومنظم أخبار المؤتمر أو الندوة أو الحلقة الدراسية وتصنيف الأبحاث المقدمة وثنائجها وأهم القرارات والنوصيات كما تنشر المجلة محاضرات الحوار في الندوات التي تشارك فيها لمناقشة قضايا تتعلق بالاختصاص.



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