

P-864 - A CONTINUUM PARADIGM OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY: NARCISSISM AS THE CORE CONSTRUCT IN MENTAL ILLNESS

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Recommendations for *DSM-V* and future diagnoses of psychiatric disorders include complementing the current standard categorical approach with a dimensional approach (Swanson, Wigal, & Lakes, 2009). This paper proposes that the Narcissistic Spectrum Personality Questionnaire (NSPQ) developed based on Lowen's (1985) definition of Narcissism as the "denial of the true self", may potentially provide the framework for designing a measurement tool to assess psychiatric disorders on a continuum. In this design Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and Bipolar Disorder were selected to be placed on this continuum to support that both disorders are similar in their psychodynamic underpinnings. It is proposed that a longitudinal study be conducted with ADHD and Bipolar participants who will be randomly assigned to three groups,

- a) *actual drug*,
- b) *active placebo* that mimics the side effects of the drug, and
- c) *inert placebo* (merely a sugar pill).

The NSPQ; and another measure of narcissism, the Pathological Personality Inventory (PNI) scores are expected to decrease with time for all groups but significantly less so for participants receiving the inert placebo. Such findings may suggest that the side effects of drugs render a psychodynamically punishing insult to the participant resulting in their improvement. Specifically, this study will help elucidate the psychological impact of placebo, therefore, unraveling a possible explanation to the long sought question of why placebos are almost as effective as drugs.