

- It is difficult to establish a therapeutic attachment, which has to be solved in a limited time avoiding an iatrogenic proceeding. It is due to the difficulty of this patients to have an enough symbolic representation of the therapist and the therapeutic relationship.
- It is difficult to establish the treatment objectives around a focus in the psychotherapy.
- The management of temporality, both in the own past time and in the future is difficult for this patients.

Nevertheless, we support the possibility to put into practice short term psychodynamic psychotherapy in a number of selected patients. We discuss the technical adaptations that would be necessary: to include supportive elements, to limit the interpretation, to increase the mentalization capacity with an active position of the therapist or to focus in the difficulties with the object relationships.

S36.04

Results of a brief crisis program for people with borderline personality disorders

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Several well designed studies have shown a reduction of significant symptoms in patients with borderline personality disorder on inpatient or day hospital basis with cognitive-behavioural or dynamic medium length programs.

In present study we assess the socio-demographic and clinical variables that predict the evolution of 90 patients (60 BPD) who attended a Day Program with a dynamic approach based on the theory of object relations, during 66 days average stay.

Group therapy is part of a multidimensional programme, including the prescription and control of medication, offering a range of corrective experiences which allow the modification of the symptoms of the patient, his or her social adaptation and, ideally, their relationship structures.

Favourable results have been found in patients with borderline personality disorders when compared to those of patients with other diagnoses and with their status during the year preceding their admission to the hospital program.

Co-morbidity, substance abuse, early onset of the symptoms, bad social adjustment and other clinical and social variables were detected as poor outcome predictors.

W11. Workshop: DYGYRIFICATION IN PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS: ITS FUNCTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE AND MOLECULAR FOUNDATIONS

W11.01

Dysgyrification in psychotic disorders: Its functional significance and molecular foundations

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There is an ongoing search for suitable endophenotypic parameters in schizophrenia. Neuroimaging evidence suggests that there is

a disturbance of the frontal gyrification pattern in schizophrenia. Interestingly, this disturbance is correlated to cognitive deficits and negative symptoms. Furthermore it is interesting to note that there are new developmental disorders like the Williams Syndrome being accompanied by disturbed gyrification where the exact mutation is already known. The aim of this symposium is to gather the knowledge about disturbed gyrification in psychosis which is very likely to be a future endophenotypic marker to monitor persons at-risk and possible even the long-term cause of the illness.

W11.02

Automatic assessment of brain gyrification in patients

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Background: The most striking, yet poorly understood morphological features of the human cerebral cortex are the complex arrangements of its foldings: the sulci and gyri. Cortical gyrification is formed during fetal age and childhood. Thus, indices measuring the folding pattern could provide cues for the neurodevelopmental pathopsychology.

Method: A fully-automated method was applied to T1 magnetic resonance images to extract, label and measure the sulcus area in the whole cortex. Gyrification was assessed using both global and local sulcal indices, defined respectively as the ratio between the total sulcal area, or the area of each labeled sulcus, and the outer cortex area.

Results: As a validation, MRI datasets in controls showed that handedness modify the folding of the motor area in dominant hemisphere (Mangin 2004), and differences in left and right superior temporal sulci which may stem from language-based asymmetries (Ochiai 2004). In a sample of schizophrenia patients with treatment-resistant auditory hallucination, global sulcal surface index was decreased, and local sulci surface indices differed in language-related regions. Further analyses are performed in samples from various MR datasets. Statistics on such measurements should generalize across patients and hospitals.

Conclusion: The potential of the gyrification pattern for the neuro-image-based inference of developmental deviation will be examined.

W11.04

What is the functional consequence of disturbed gyrification of the human brain?

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