

ETHOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO PSYCHOTHERAPY OF CHILDREN OF EARLY AGE

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The relevance of researches in the field of psychotherapy and psychocorrection of children of early age is caused by high prevalence of mental pathology among this group. Moreover, the growth of prevalence of phenotypical analogs in group of "frustration of an autistic range" gives the grounds to consider this phenomenon, along with other manifestations of a pathomorphism of a mental dizontogenez, as one of options of the evolutionary preadaptation caused by global anthropogenic changes in ecology and the macrosocial impacts of cultural evolution. It implies expansion of temporary and substantial reference points of psychiatry of early age at the expense of family and perinatal psychology and psychotherapy and also supplementation of its traditional treatment-and-rehabilitation complexes with modern methods of neuropsychological correction. At the same time, few domestic researches in this field, as well as more numerous foreign works are often distinguished by the isolation of psychological approaches from biological ones, by a narrow-pragmatical orientation, by eclecticism and absence of serious theoretical justifications.

The purpose of this work was the theoretical justification of the ethological direction of psychotherapy of children of early age in the context of the concept "ontogenetically focused (reconstructive and conductive) psychotherapy of children and teenagers" as obligatory component of an integrated multilevel medical and correctional approach and the illustration of it with fulfilled and perspective technicians and receptions.

Theoretical basis of ethological approach itself is the fact that an early age (0-3 years of life) corresponds to "the somatic vegetative and instinctive level of psychological reaction" (according to V.V. Kovalyov) which determines the priority age-related symptomatology of a neuropathic and instinctive and behavioural range and the corresponding "targets" of metabolic, neurophysiological, syndromal, behavioural and social and personal levels of the polyprofessional help.

A key place in working with autistic children, foster children, and children who have lost their natural contact with their mother after a long separation should be taken by the holding therapy in its classic version, or with addition of intranasal injection of oxytocin (in the form of spray) to both participants of the procedure for strengthening of the mechanism of a mutual imprinting of the child and mother. The animal therapy, using the tent as an individual territory with the possibility of marking it, an artificial fire, a punching bag, picking up of plants, leaves, roots, etc., expansive and destructive games - the techniques that recover archetypes "the hunter - the collector" in a context of "collective unconscious" are aimed at revival and the sewage of phylogenetic instincts (according to K.G. Jung). Swing, hammocks provide external rhythmic stimulation as an alternative to autistic stereotypes and also can be used for creation of a trance necessary for implementation of positive regress in a context of ontogenetic-oriented psychotherapy. Within the framework of family therapy or classes in small groups we use the positive-regressive instinctive-archetypical technique: "egg"; "rebirth"; tricks "tsar Gvidon"; maternal massage, similar in ideology to methods of the "neurogravitational therapy" with use of the shaken cradles developed by children's psychiatrists of Vladivostok. Deeper phylo-ontogenetic layers of the social reaction which are presumably connected with the work of the mirror neurons can be mentioned due to provoking of mechanisms of unconscious induction by means of infectious laughter, imitation of panic, hackling and yawning, demonstration of elementary vocal or motive game interaction, etc.

In the context of positive regress to instinctive and behavioral models of ontogenetically oriented (reconstructive-conductive) psychotherapy the return to such phylogenetic forms of communication between a mother and a child as "the feeding kiss", fetching dialogue, "mother toking", exchange of gifts (game "Give - Take"), "an ostrich's hide-and-see" and so on seems to be promising. For provoking an instinctive reaction, it is logical to use the sound of a crying newborn in the puppet game, the autistic mother demonstrates an ethological model of the reaction to his aggression (lowering head, tilting it to the side, pulling lips, avoiding eyesight- as contact interruption threat), imitation of licking of the newborn, olfactory stalemate stimulation and also soft strokings triple during the day on a back, hands and legs. Games with the father - tickling, "butting" with heads, fuss and playful fight on a carpet with imitation of behavior of animals and onomatopoeia by it are also counted on positive regress by the passed sensitive periods of mental ontogenesis and on a psychoevolution to a zone of the next development. Ethological and psycholinguistic approaches and also our own clinical experience assume orientation to N. Chomsky's concept about "congenital grammar" with use of positive regress to universal

phraseology at the initial stages of a reontogenesis of the speech. This refers to the anglo-form standard "subject-predicate-addition" (perhaps with introduction of the verb "eat"): "I am Mischa", "What are these slippers for?", "What do I hold in a hand?".

Based on V.V. Lebedinsky's concept concerning ontogenetic levels of regulation of a basal affective tone ("field behavior", the level of "stereotypes", "affective expansion", "social control") and understanding the primary and compensatory nature of the corresponding option of autonomous behavior which quickly enough becomes hyper compensatory, and then conditionally pathological, we formulated the following principles of correction of a stereotyped behavior. 1 - Not to fight against manifestations of field, stereotypical, expansive or archaic and social activity, and to harmonize them. It can be reached updating of "idle" levels of regulation of basal affectivity and a gradual building up of their phylo-ontogenetic hierarchy (because the passive humanist is so defective, as the ruthless soldier). 2 - To enrich each level due to a variety of its sensomotor manifestations, connection and simultaneous involvement of different sense organs and types of a physical activity (for example, the art-therapeutic round dance includes a dancing, vocal and social and behavioral stereotype of musical and scenic action). 3 - To be connected to the emasculated activity shown by the child and "to humanize" it due to saturation (aimless wandering, stereotypic swaying, senseless destruction, etc.) social-game contents ("driving the car", "a performance of the trained bear", "transformation of shreds of the broken-off paper during snowfall or a salute", etc.). 4 - To gradually expand a circle of people, participating in the self-regulating behavior (the musical and rhythmic duet, the trio, the quartet, etc.). In the context of the ABA-therapy complemented by the equipment of "emotional seasonings" and "maternal hypnosis" (according to B. Z Drapkin) receptions of the "vital scenarios" (for example, type situations, unexpected for the autistic, - "the empty refrigerator", "burned porridge", "mother twisted a leg") leading initially to extrapsychic, and then intrapsychic changes according to a postulate "being determines consciousness".

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PERSPECTIVE MODEL OF FUNCTIONING ORGANIZATION IN ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

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The high prevalence and steady growth of mental pathology and behavioral disorders in adolescence, their high social dependence and significance, as well as clinical and phenomenological singularity determine the relevance of special organizational forms of treatment and rehabilitation and correctional and pedagogical work of relevant institutions development. The last ones should obviously differ from the practice of traditional departments, specialized on children and adults, and focus on the specific ontogenetic patterns of puberty. The purpose of this study was to search for general age-related patterns of occurrence, design and dynamics of mental disorders in adolescents and develop the principles and practical models for organizing specialized psychiatric hospitals on this basis. The conceptual basis of the work presented was ethological and socio-biological research in the field of psychiatry. They have established that due to the abolition of the public-state initiation - "dedication" institutions specific to traditional cultures and having their prototypes in the behavior of many higher animals, the younger generation lost an effective tool for regulating the social and psychological maturation of the individual. Such blocking of phylo- and ontogenetically determined need for initiation manifests itself in unconsciously guided aggressive and asocial behavior of elementary adolescent groups and / or mental disorders typologically similar to key experiences during initiation. Social psychologists have found that at least 5% of those involved in subcultural practices need social rehabilitation with the help of a psychologist or psychiatrist.

We conducted a comparative clinical-psychopathological, anamnestic, socio-psychological study of more than 1000 adolescents of both sexes with suicidal and non-suicidal self-damaging behavior, chemical and non-chemical (including computer) addiction, eating disorders, "metaphysical intoxication", syndrome of sex rejection, pathocharacterological (according to A.E. Lichko) reactions of opposition to adults, emancipation, grouping with peers, hobby-reactions, reactions associated with the emerging sexual desire and other "teenage" pathology. The results of the analysis showed that regardless of the nosological representation of the main disease (primary dyshomentogenetic, endogenous, exogenous-organic, psychogenic,