### State-of-the-Art-Lectures

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Cognitive behaviour therapy:
Development and current issues
Track: Therapy and intervention
Chairperson: Andreas Warnke, Universitätsklinik Würzburg
Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie, Würzburg, Germany,
warnke@kjp.uni-wuerzburg.de

The aim of this presentation is to provide an account of the development of cognitive behav­
ior therapy from both behavioural and psychoanalytic
approaches. I shall summarise the main issues relating to
evidence for effectiveness in comparison to other forms of
treatment. I shall then discuss the prospects for the use of
this form of psychotherapy in the future.

ST-002 Topic: 41
Current issues in adolescent psychiatry
Chairperson: Ernesto Caffo, University of Modena
Dept. of Neuroscience, Modena, Italy, caffo@unimo.it

Most adolescents are healthy individuals. They are dyna­
mic, enthusiastic and above all have a capacity to adapt
to a constantly changing world that many adults envy. This
makes it all the more unacceptable to see that some ado­
lescents, about 15%, slip into self-destructive behaviour
and sabotage their potential. Suicide and attempted suicide
are the most prefect examples of this behaviour, but the
same holds true for all self-destructive behaviour such as
alcoholism, drug addiction, eating disorders, school refusal
and other attitudes of opposition or active passivity. This
is all the more tragic and outrageous when we realize that
only a minority among these adolescents suffer from de­
clared mental disorders (about 20/30%). However, while
these self-destructive attitudes are not necessarily patho­
logical, they are pathogenic, which is to say that the ado­
lescent bound up in such behaviour, winds up becoming
truly ill. Yet clinical practice shows us that adolescents
who refuse it the most vigorously. How can we help them?
How can we create the conditions for a positive nourishing
relationship with adults which they will be willing to ac­
cept? First we must try to understand what motivates their
attitude and behaviour.

ST-003 Topic: 35
Neuroimaging: Psychiatric disorders
as information processing disorders
Chairperson: James Leckman, Yale University Child Study
Center, New Haven, USA, james.leckman@yale.edu

One of the most remarkable capacities of the human brain
involves the ability to collect and interpret the mass of in­
formation from the environment and then convert this into
a world of reality. Critical to making sense of the present,
is the ability to access memory. The clinical conceptualiza­
tions involve the process of registration, short term and
long term memory. However, organizing the present, in­
volves a more complex process described as working
memory. This involves the ability to organize current per­
ceptions, to manipulate them and to make sense of them
using a variety of information from long term memory. It
is the disruption of this process which is central to un­
derstanding the experience and phenomenology of psychia­
tric disorders. Neuroimaging has provided a series of windows
into the processes of working memory and the various
neuro anatomical systems that contribute to the developing
humans capacity to make sense of their world. In this pre­
sentation the potential for the disruption of the normal de­
velopmental progressions in neural development because
of traumatic life experience, as well as biological vulner­
abilities will be highlighted. Neuroimaging studies of psy­
chiatric disorders in adulthood, demonstrate the impor­
tance of fluid integration of the dorsal lateral hippocampul
systems involved in defining context and meaning and
of the medial prefrontal cortex and the amygdala in
defining emotional salience. Hence neuroimaging can pro­
vide a model of how developmental disruption can lead to
the disorganisation of the stability of the monitoring sys­
tems of the brain. Using methods that combine an analy­
se of measurement of the temporal dynamics of the brain
with peripheral arousal, it is now possible to use these