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Book of abstracts

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protection of children in the process of addressing responsibility, and the irresponsible, excessive protection of the parents of the children of the abusers towards this phenomenon.

These findings, as well as other longitudinal studies indicate that the tendency to bully others at school significantly predicts subsequent antisocial and violent behavior.

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CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVES IN PSYCHOTHERAPY OF ANOREXIA NERVOSA
Angelina Ilievska

Objective: The classification of AN as an eating disorder is according its behavioral component. The core of psychopathology is in essential correlation with a profound dimension of the sense of the self, the identity, the body schema and image, and the distorsion of temporo-spatial experience. Method: Descriptive study of a clinical vignette of a female client with AN. Integrative application of three modalities: Self-Psychology, Relational Transactional Analysis and Gestalt Experiment. Tehniques of reintegration of fragmented parts of the Self, deconfusion of the ego state of a child with resolution of three degree impase and sensorimotor and kinestetic awareness were used.

Results: Beside the classical techniques – decontamination and cognitive restructuring, the implementation of relational approach and integrative psychotherapy intervention in this clinical case was crucial for the effective psychotherapeutic treatment.

Discussion: The novelty of the neuropsychology findings on psychogenesis and dynamics on AN as a disorder of the self with neurobiological underpinning allows application of an extended psychotherapeutic approach with increased results in treatment.

Key words: anorexia nervosa, sens of self, relational TA, temporospatial experience, integrative psychotherapy

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DEPRESSION AND THE PROFILE OF PERSONALITY ACCORDING TO THE FIVE- FACTOR MODEL
Petar Talevski, Marija Kotevska-Dimovska

Numerous researchers have indicated some specific personality traits as risk factors for depressive disorders. Determining personality traits common to people with depression can have positive implications for the diagnosis and treatment of these individuals. The aim of this paper is to contribute to clarifying this issue by examining the impact and specific role of a person on depression in relation to the five-factor model of personality (Costa & McCrae, 1992). The paper examines the relationship of depression with the five-factor model of personality, in which all features are combinations of five broad domains: emotional instability (or neuroticism), extraversion (versus introversion), agreeableness (versus antagonism), conscientiousness (or constraint) and intellect (openness). The research is trying to examine the relationship between a personality profile and diagnosed depressive episodes in patients. The methodological approach is designed as a longitudinal study, with an overview of personality profiles common to people with depression. The sample consists of 63 people (35 women, 27 men), aged 18 to 65 (M = 41.5, SD = 11.3), with a diagnosis of a depressive episode that has been treated in a psychiatric practice for a period of 1 to 5 years. Patients are psychologically assessed with adequate measuring instruments: the Beck's Depression Inventory (BDI), and Personality Inventory (NEO PI - R). The results of statistical processing showed a significant correlation of depression with some dimensions of the five-factor model. The highest positive correlation has been shown between neuroticism and the severity of depression, moderately negative correlation with the dimensions of extraversion and conscientiousness, and somewhat lower negative correlation with openness and agreeableness.