



Formation pour les professionnels
de l'enfance, de l'adolescence et de la famille

Attachement, traumatisme et narrativité

La formation continue du Centre d'Ouverture Psychologique Et Sociale (Copes) s'adresse à tous les acteurs du champ médical, psychologique, pédagogique et social (médecins, gynécologues, obstétriciens, psychologues, psychiatres, pédiatres, infirmiers, éducateurs, travailleurs sociaux, moniteurs d'éducation familiale, psychomotriciens, orthophonistes, sages-femmes, puéricultrices, enseignants...), garants de la prévention précoce et de la santé globale de l'enfant, de l'adolescent et de la famille.

Les stages et les formations sur site proposés par le Copes explorent les domaines de l'enfance à l'adolescence, les problématiques familiales, sociales et culturelles et les questions institutionnelles.



La théorie de l'attachement a poursuivi son évolution ces dernières décennies grâce à son implication dans les mécanismes de régulation à la fois physiologiques et émotionnels. La relation à l'autre est l'un des fondements du développement du sujet et de ses possibilités d'évolution au cours de la vie. La notion de sécurité représente aujourd'hui un enjeu majeur dans différents champs théoriques et cliniques depuis la compréhension fine des processus du développement chez le tout-petit jusqu'à la prise en compte de l'impact des traumatismes au cours de la vie en s'appuyant notamment sur les travaux en psycho-neuro-endocrinologie. La théorie de l'attachement offre un regard privilégié sur la façon d'accompagner des individus au cours d'un processus thérapeutique quels que soient les modèles thérapeutiques impliqués. En explorant, d'une part, les mécanismes somatopsychiques en jeu et, d'autre part, les techniques d'entretien élaborées au cœur même de la théorie de l'attachement, cet atelier cherchera à mettre en évidence les composantes principales issues de ce champ théorique qui peuvent étayer et orienter la pratique clinique.

Animé par Ayala Borghini, Blaise Pierrehumbert et Raffaella Torrisi, docteurs en psychologie et cliniciens.

Thèmes

Attachement. — Mentalisation. — Narrativité. — Régulation émotionnelle. — Neuroendocrinologie. — Traumatisme. — Applications cliniques.

Objectifs

Repérer les difficultés liées à l'attachement dans la relation à l'autre. — Reconnaître dans l'observation du comportement ou dans une production narrative les signes d'un manque de sécurité. — Comprendre comment la régulation neuroendocrinienne vient soutenir la sécurité dans l'attachement. — Se sensibiliser aux techniques d'entretien selon la théorie de l'attachement. — Repérer les capacités de mentalisation dans un narratif. — Comprendre comment les modèles d'intervention précoces peuvent s'appuyer sur la théorie de l'attachement. — Se sensibiliser à la pratique clinique et aux apports de la mentalisation pour soutenir le travail d'élaboration en psychothérapie.

Public et prérequis

Professionnels de la prévention dans le champ de la petite enfance et de la famille, toute personne intéressée par la question du développement de l'enfant et du traumatisme.

Méthodes de travail

2 x 2 jours. — Exposés théoriques et cliniques : les recherches, les travaux actuels, les soins psychiques et physiques. — Documents vidéo. — Discussions autour de cas apportés par les animateurs ou les participants.

Stage

SM24-26

Tarif

1 080 €

Lieu

Paris

Dates

17-18 oct., 14-15 nov. 2024 (soit 28 h sur 4 jours)

Premier module

JEUDI 17 OCTOBRE 2024

ATTACHEMENT ET RÉGULATION ÉMOTIONNELLE.

Séparation, perte, attachement : concepts et méthodes.

La désorganisation de l'attachement 9 h à 16 h

Borghini Ayala, docteure en psychologie ; professeure assistante, filière psychomotricité, HETS Genève ; HES-SO ; psychothérapeute, Cabinet d'accueil périnatal, Genève.

Pierrehumbert Blaise, psychologue ; docteur en psychologie ; ex-directeur du centre de recherche au Centre hospitalier universitaire de Lausanne.

VENDREDI 18 OCTOBRE 2024

DE LA RÉGULATION À LA MENTALISATION.

La régulation émotionnelle : ponts théoriques avec la sensorimotricité et la psychanalyse. . 9 h à 16 h

Borghini Ayala et Pierrehumbert Blaise

Second module

JEUDI 14 NOVEMBRE 2024

TRAUMATISME ET NARRATIF CHEZ L'ADULTE ET LE PARENT

Narratif autobiographique (AAI) et mentalisation (RF), perturbation

de la narrativité comme conséquences du traumatisme.

Traumatisme et ses corrélats neurophysiologiques du stress associés à l'attachement chez

l'adulte 9 h à 16 h

Borghini Ayala

Torrisi Raffaella, docteur en sciences de la vie ; psychologue au Centre suisse des maladies du foie de l'enfant (CSMFE), département de psychiatrie, Hôpital universitaire genevois (HUG), Genève ; psychologue-chercheur à l'unité de recherche du service de psychiatrie de l'enfant et de l'adolescent (SPEA), HUG, Genève.

VENDREDI 15 NOVEMBRE 2024

MODES D'INTERVENTION PRÉCOCE : L'EXEMPLE DU VIDÉOFEEDBACK.

L'entretien d'attachement avec le parent : évaluer l'attachement et la mentalisation. Le traumatisme périnatal et son impact sur l'attachement et les capacités de mentalisation. Modes de régulation précoce.

Intervenir grâce au vidéofeedback : effets sur les capacités de mentalisation parentales. . . 9 h à 16 h

Borghini Ayala et Torrisi Raffaella

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 400 million to 600 million.

It is not only the illiterate who are at risk of being left behind. The world's population is growing rapidly, and the number of people who are poor is increasing.

By the year 2050, the world's population is expected to reach 9 billion. In 2000, there were 6 billion people in the world.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are poor is expected to reach 4 billion. In 2000, there were 2 billion people who were poor.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are illiterate is expected to reach 800 million. In 2000, there were 400 million illiterate people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are unemployed is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million unemployed people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are disabled is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million disabled people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are elderly is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million elderly people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are young is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million young people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are middle-aged is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million middle-aged people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are old is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million old people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are very old is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million very old people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are extremely old is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million extremely old people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are super old is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million super old people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are ultra old is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million ultra old people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are mega old is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million mega old people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are giga old is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million giga old people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are tera old is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million tera old people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are peta old is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million peta old people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are exa old is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million exa old people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are zetta old is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million zetta old people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are yotta old is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million yotta old people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are nona old is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million nona old people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are deca old is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million deca old people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are hecta old is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million hecta old people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are kilo old is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million kilo old people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are mega old is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million mega old people.

By the year 2050, the number of people who are giga old is expected to reach 1 billion. In 2000, there were 500 million giga old people.

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