



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

Comment les équipes pluridisciplinaires peuvent entendre, accueillir et transformer la souffrance psychique ?

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 maltraitance passive ou active, l'absence d'attention ou la mauvaise qualité des soins dès le plus jeune âge, la confusion des places et des rôles dans la famille sont à l'origine de traumatismes plus ou moins aigus chez les enfants et les adolescents accueillis dans les établissements et institutions, notamment du secteur de la protection de l'enfance (MECS, foyers de l'enfance, accueil d'urgence, etc.). La pénurie de places disponibles en pédopsychiatrie et dans les établissements spécialisés a pour conséquence le placement des plus fragiles d'entre eux, dans des services non médicalisés, dont ce n'est pas la vocation première. Face aux manifestations brutales de leurs troubles, aux situations de tension, voire de violence, les professionnels se sentent parfois, désarmés, dépossédés de leur capacité à accompagner les enfants et adolescents concernés.

Que veut dire accueillir, que veut dire soigner ? Comment retrouver une capacité à élaborer et anticiper les situations de crise ? Comment trouver le bon positionnement dans une équipe pluridisciplinaire ?

Animé par Bernard Golse, pédopsychiatre, psychanalyste, et Benny Malapa, éducateur spécialisé, formateur en travail social.

Thèmes

L'importance de garantir une continuité dans l'histoire des accueillis. — Souffrance psychique : du normal au pathologique. — Concepts d'agressivité, de violence, de haine et de passage à l'acte. — Le contexte institutionnel de l'accueil : l'équipe, le cadre. — Être psychologue en milieu éducatif / être travailleur social en contexte « psy ».

Objectifs

Identifier les enjeux de l'accueil institutionnel pour des enfants et adolescents en grande souffrance psychique. — Articuler les concepts théoriques sur le traumatisme et les troubles psychiques à sa pratique. — Repérer les différentes postures, thérapeutiques et éducatives, et leurs apports respectifs pour les situations rencontrées par les professionnels. — Adopter une pratique qui prend en compte et pense les spécificités du cadre institutionnel. — Prendre du recul face aux situations complexes grâce aux échanges en équipe pluridisciplinaire.

Public et prérequis

Professionnels dans toutes les structures de la protection de l'enfance et médico-sociales, publiques et privées, recevant enfants, adolescents, jeunes majeurs et mineurs isolés.

Méthodes de travail

2 x 2 jours. — Études de cas à partir de situations apportées par les participants. — Apports théorico-cliniques. — Échanges, mise en commun des expériences et du vécu des stagiaires.

Stage

SM25-68

Tarif

1 080 €

Lieu

Paris

Dates

13-14 nov., 8-9 déc. 2025 (soit 28 h sur 4 jours)

Premier module

JEUDI 13 NOVEMBRE 2025

Présentation de la problématique

Groupe de travail autour d'un film 9 h 30 à 13 h

Golse Bernard, pédopsychiatre ; psychanalyste (membre de L'Association psychanalytique de France) ; professeur émérite de psychiatrie de l'enfant et de l'adolescent, université de Paris ; ancien membre du Conseil supérieur de l'adoption (CSA) ; ancien président du Conseil national pour l'accès aux origines personnelles (Cnaop) ; membre de la Société française de psychiatrie de l'enfant et de l'adolescent et des disciplines alliées (SFPEADA) ; président de L'Association Pikler Lóczy-France (APLF) ; président de L'Association pour la formation à la psychothérapie psychanalytique de l'enfant et de l'adolescent (AFPPEA) ; président de L'Association européenne de psychopathologie de l'enfant et de l'adolescent (AEPEA) ; président de la Cippa (Coordination internationale entre psychothérapeutes psychanalystes s'occupant de personnes avec autisme) ; président de l'association Cerep-Phymentin, Paris ; fondateur et directeur scientifique de L'Institut Contemporain de l'Enfance (ICE).

Malapa Benny, éducateur spécialisé ; formateur en travail social.

Reprise des aspects théorico-cliniques du développement psychique normal : écueils et vicissitudes 14 h à 17 h 30

Golse Bernard et Malapa Benny

VENDREDI 14 NOVEMBRE 2025

Souffrance psychique : du normal au pathologique.

Concepts d'agressivité, de violence, de haine.

Notion de passage à l'acte 9 h 30 à 13 h

Golse Bernard et Malapa Benny

Entraves au développement harmonieux de l'enfant et de l'adolescent

Aspects psycho-pathologiques

Représentations et ressentis des troubles mentaux 14 h à 17 h 30

Golse Bernard et Malapa Benny

Second module

LUNDI 8 DÉCEMBRE 2025

Institution et institutionnel : notion d'équipe, de cadre..... 9 h 30 à 13 h

Golse Bernard et Malapa Benny

Fonctions et organigramme : ressenti et confusion des places 14 h à 17 h 30

Golse Bernard et Malapa Benny

MARDI 9 DÉCEMBRE 2025

Penser l'équipe éducative comme première instance « thérapeutique ».

Notion élargie du soin.

Trouver les modes de dire et de faire 9 h 30 à 13 h

Golse Bernard et Malapa Benny

Reprise des aspects théorico-cliniques du stage à partir de situations apportées par les stagiaires.

Bilan et évaluation du stage 14 h à 17 h 30

Golse Bernard et Malapa Benny

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion.

There are many reasons for this. One is that the population of the world is growing so fast that the number of people who are illiterate is increasing even though the percentage of illiterate people is decreasing.

Another reason is that the quality of education is poor in many countries. This means that many people who are literate are not able to read and write well enough to be able to find a job or to improve their lives.

There are also many people who are illiterate because they do not have access to schools. This is especially true in rural areas where there are few schools and the roads are poor.

Finally, there are many people who are illiterate because they do not have the time or the money to go to school. This is especially true for women and for people who are poor.

There are many ways to help people who are illiterate. One way is to build schools and to provide teachers. Another way is to provide people with the time and the money to go to school.

There are also many ways to help people who are illiterate to learn to read and write. One way is to provide them with books and newspapers. Another way is to provide them with training in reading and writing.

There are many more ways to help people who are illiterate. The important thing is to find ways to help them to learn to read and write so that they can improve their lives.

There are many people who are illiterate in the world. This is a problem that we need to solve. We need to find ways to help them to learn to read and write so that they can improve their lives.

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