

Methods Through a close reading of the characters' behaviour and experiencing in historical context, issues of identity and of existence are elaborated on in order to advance to the psychodramatic substrate.

Results Whereas at the beginning of the seventeenth century conflicts are newly transposed to characters' minds instead of surroundings, the nineteenth century still sees Ahab's monomania on the outside. Identity and existence have increasingly been placed in individual psyche, though.

Conclusions A paradigmatic change in personality concept at the turn of the modern epoch enables psychiatry and psychopathology to conceptualize the individual and to derive identity and existence from. Collective identity gives way to personal identity. With that, choice, interpretation, and failing are individualized.

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Dangerous or vulnerable? A genealogy of “difficult and violent adolescents” in France

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Introduction Difficult adolescent is a clinical category, defined by psychiatrists' expertise and referred to psychoanalytical concepts. Since the end of the 1990s, it has been extensively used to describe a marginal population in public institutions managing youth deviancy in France. This success occurs against a backdrop of institutional reforms, converging towards politics of suffering and risk management.

Objectives Contributing to the anthropology of mental health, this communication provides comprehensive elements to this success.

Methods Interconnected networks of 49 documents were analyzed using a genealogical method based on Foucault's late conceptions and Ian Hacking's works on constructivism.

Results Results have shown that the category of difficult adolescents found its ecological niche in the 1960s, revealing a moral tension in the use of constraint. At that time, the introduction of the psychoanalytical notions of transference and counter transference depicted a clear distinction with previous categories such as the “abnormals” or “maladjusted youth”. Since then, it has defined an ambiguous condition, suspended between the trouble of caregivers and the adolescents' individual disorder. In addition, the extension of clinical expertise silences social issues, such as gender discriminations, ethnicity and access to employment.

Conclusions The reforms of custodial treatments represented the initial conditions of detection for difficult adolescents, raising new problems of intractable individual and institutional linkage. Driving towards a biographical personalization, the category allows new forms of regulation in the use of institutional power.

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Goodbye Eros. Hello Narciso

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Introduction Love has been one of the topics most discussed by philosophy, literature, anthropology, religion, psychology and medicine. “The feelings of love and hate are present in the background of all psychiatric disorders; love has been associated, in one way or another, in all patients that I have had” Dr. Perez Lanzac Trujillo.

Objectives (1) Analyze the possible relationship between psychotic symptoms and breakup (stressor). (2) Review the neurotransmitters involved in psychotic episodes and in love. (3) Postmodern culture and sexuality (agony of Eros and liquid love).

Methodology A 17-years-old female patient, who presented psychotic symptoms without psychiatric history. We hypothesize that the affair was the symptom and the stressful event was the breakup. We believe that early bond with the mother is a decisive factor in shaping the psychic structure of every human being factor. In this case, it seems that there is an insecure attachment: absent parent + overprotective mother.

True love draws three triangles: records (demand, drive and desire); dimensions (beliefs, significant and encounter) and emotions (pride, hope and desire).

Results Most psychiatric disorders are especially alterations in the way of experiencing emotions. Some neurotransmitters involved in her psychosis and addiction are key players in the neurobiology of love.

Conclusions True love is the neurotic experience closer to psychosis.

Overexcitement in today's society is a trauma for the psychic apparatus and it has consequences on the internal world, psychosexuality and loving bond.

The crisis of art and literature can be attributed to the disappearance of the other, to the agony of Eros.

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Leonardo da Vinci: A neuropsychological enigma or an aberration?

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Introduction It has been universally regarded that Leonardo da Vinci was one of the all-time geniuses in terms of his contribution to art and sciences. A number of theories have been proposed to explain his genius that range from neurological, psychological uniqueness, and enhanced functional intelligence.

Aim The primary aim is to explore these theories in detail and register their pros and cons alongside contextualizing their credibility and weightage against the extant evidence in science.

Method A detailed literature search has been undertaken to identify variety of models and theories either:

- dealing with neurological, psychological or neuro-philosophical explanations;
- have been proposed by psychiatrist or psychologist and neurologists pertaining to Leonardo's brain or mind;
- theories around occult and religion have been excluded.

Discussion The results are synthesized and presented in a tabular form. The discussion expand on the various theories and the relevance of Leonardo da Vinci to the merging unified field of neurology, psychology, technology and philosophy (consciousness studies).

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