

**FC95 *Philosophy, ethics and psychiatry*****THE C.C.P.P.R.B. : THE RISK OF REFERENCES AND NOTICE DISPARITY**

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The law of 20 December 1988 asserts in France the legality of biomedical research but it bases its logic on four pillars: the reminder of the pre-eminence of a logic of person protection in biomedical research, the clear definition of the status of the two main actors: the promoter and the investigator, the obligation of a free informed consent and the Consultative Committee for Protection of Persons in Biomedical Research (C.C.P.P.B.R.) as pivot structure. These independent committees with pluridisciplinary composition, whose role is obligatory (decree of 27 December 1990) but whose notice has consultative value, are a look of the social body on clinic tests. This inquiry allows us to have an overview on the functioning and the real activity of the C.C.P.P.B.R. The law has to offer to all citizens a protection of equal measures on all the territory. Results show the difference between the claim essentially ethics and criteria of essentially scientific analysis. A statistical analysis (ANOVA) watch that the C.C.P.P.B.R. distribute in at least 7 different groups in function of criteria used. These verifications pose the problem of the harmonization of the functioning of committees and the inequality of citizens in terms of protection.

**FC97 *Philosophy, ethics and psychiatry*****REFLECTION ON RELATIONSHIP PSYCHIATRY TERRITORY**

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Our reflection arises from the consideration of territory not so much as a mix of needs and resources, to whatever these last types refer, but like an organic all, indeed like an organism on which it lives and has the right to be and finds its sense in relationships with all the others. With this perspective it is considered and assumed different appearance of fundamental concepts of the traditional psychiatry. It is the concept of "ill/suffering" it is the same concept of madness that assumes characteristics not of a simple discomfort to be removed but of an essential component of territory, without which the complex of life is lacking in sense. Barriers fall between institutions and territory and hypothesizes on unity of intents ones and hit the center message round the concept not of care but of prevention of mental health (the task of all institutions is to create conditions for "wellness"). Also the concept of clinic receives a new light from this territory/organism hypothesis: clinic it is no longer observation-analysis but to share in all vital trials of a person with discomfort, priming all the possibilities that can improve not only one's health but also one's life. As a conclusion we think of proposing a psychiatric pattern that, while it unloads some discomfort, it enters actively in proposing a model of mental health that is not part of the ambit highly clinical to become a political plan.

**FC96 *Philosophy, ethics and psychiatry*****VOLUNTEERS, FAMILIES AND PATIENTS**

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Authors search, through description of a few experiences to give an explanation to the great increase of groups of volunteers and self-help cases. The reasons for the situation are examined for political view point, with a quick analysis of consequences of application of the new liberal theory. To define the consequences of these politics on families they analyze first its natural reaction to some disturbances in one of elements that compose the law, followed by, its reaction to the increase of responsibility that is not the family member's concern, if the law on psychiatric reform has been correctly applied. In conclusion, it searches to analyze how the individual with psychic discomfort feels in a situation so precarious and confused in which developments and consequences of such situations can occur.

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