

Application of the method of experimental diagnostics and therapy motives

L. Szondi within the framework of ART and BRT methods

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The technique that made Leopold Szondi famous was first published in 1939, However, the test became widely known since 1947 after it was published together with the main works of L. Szondi in Switzerland.

The stimulating material of the test is 48 portraits of people with certain psychopathological disabilities. The portraits are divided into 6 series. Each series contains 8 categories corresponding to the nosological units of Western European psychiatry at the beginning of the 20th century: homosexuality (h), sadism (s), epilepsy (e), hysteria (hy), catatonia (k), paranoia (p), depression (d) and mania (m). Many portraits are borrowed from famous German textbooks on psychopathology of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. To understand the possibility of realizing motives in life, Szondi asserts the following. Each of the 8 motivation factors determines a certain set of characterological traits that make it possible to understand the typological affiliation of the person being examined. At the same time, each motivation factor determines the choice of a certain range of professions, as well as a certain circle of contacts and interests. Hence - the ability of the technique to reveal deeply hidden springs in the choice of the direction of a person's socio-cultural life. It is these factors that initially predetermine, according to Szondi, whether the subject will apply his spiritual abilities in the field of culture and humanism (h), technology and civilization (s), religion and ethics (e), theatrical art (hy), philosophy, psychology, mathematics, philology (k), poetry, scientific research (p), national economy, economy, collecting works of art (d), speech activities - speaker, singer (m).

At the same time, Szondi emphasizes that he does not mean sublimation as a displacement of threatened sexual impulses, but independently existing initially a priori spiritual values, which are contrasting with respect to the altered, primary, primitive tendencies and inherent in every person from birth as a possible version of his Destiny [1].

In this regard, Doctor of Psychology, Professor L.F. Barlachuk in the series of materials "Psychological tests with which we enter the XXI century"; speaks about the Szondi test as follows: "The most important thing that ensures the longevity of the Szondi test is the underlying idea of using the phenotypic manifestations of a personality altered by the pathological process for diagnostic purposes" [2].

In accordance with the concept of IRADT [3], selecting portraits that compensate for the problem ("conditionally positive"), we thereby select a certain type of impulses that the patient approves, internally accepts, and, to a certain extent, strives for them. Portraits selected as

decompensating the problem ("conditionally negative"), are an indicator of those motives that the patient does not accept at the moment and internally distances himself from them. An indisputable fact is that both those and other, and accepted, and rejected motives are present in the patient's psyche and declare themselves with considerable force.

"Eros factor" - h. This is a factor in any psychophysiological connection of a person with a man in sex and love. Eros is the source of love for the individual (h +) and for all of humanity (h-). Thus, (h +) is a striving for animal-carnal love, and (h-) - for spiritualized love. In factor h, it is not sexual orientation (homosexual or heterosexual love) that is important, but the very presence of attachment (Liebe).

"Thanatos factor" - S. The essence of the factor S is the need for activity. This activity in extreme forms can be expressed in aggression directed at others (S +), or at one's own personality (S-). This is the opposite of factor (h) force, which seeks to break all ties and alliances, destroy any integrity. If the factor (h) personifies the integrative, then the factor (S) is the disintegrative force of motives. This fact manifests itself in any rupture, destruction, suffering and death, murder and suicide, war and robbery. This factor corresponds to the Freudian concept of "thanatos".

"Ethical factor" - e. With the tendency (e-) - rage, hatred, anger, vindictiveness, envy and jealousy accumulate to the extreme, and then explosively discharge. The tendency (s) is associated with persistence in pursuing one's goals, an outwardly directed type of response, conflict in interpersonal relationships. The opposite tendency (e +) is associated with such characteristics as comfort, tolerance, benevolence, anxiety, cooperation, the prohibition of intolerance and murder, religiosity, the desire to help others. Orientation to generally accepted norms of behavior and control of society, fears of failure prevailing over motivation for achievement.

"Moral factor" - hy. Trend (hy-) manifests itself in the desire to hide from others what is happening in the soul of a person, in a modest assessment of their merits, which do not deserve the right to disturb anyone's attention. He will not cross the moral boundaries set by society. The dominance of the tendency (hy-) causes a feeling of self-worth, a person does not accept himself as he is. If (hy +) prevails, then a person, striving to expose himself to show, disregarding the rules of decency, will not embarrass himself with shame and morality. He can behave demonstratively, shamelessly, unceremoniously, impudently, shamelessly, defiantly.

"Factor" I "- constriction-expansion (k) consists of two opposite tendencies: introjection or acceptance, - (k +) and negation, or denial, - (k-). The (k +) tendency is associated with the seizure of material goods, their own laziness, as well as with the mastery of knowledge and skills. The tendency (k-), or the ability to say "no," is the desire of the "I" to avoid rejection, inhibition, alienation and repression of certain claims of motivation, ideas and ideals that threaten the self-preservation of the individual. An extreme form of negation is

negativism and personal self-centered destruction.

"Humanistic factor" (P) - unconscious tendencies (P-). The pathogenic influence of factor (P) leads to delusion and hallucinations, delusions of grandeur, delirium of equality to God and bisexual erotomania. On the other hand, a person owes this factor to the sensations of bliss from connection with a mother, husband, wife or child. The (-R) trend increases the search for successful adaptation in an unpredictable and random irrational world. In contrast, the (P +) trend favors a successful trend in a rational, predictable world.

Faithfulness-unfaithfulness factor - d. Going out to find contacts, the tendency to change (d +); clinging to an old object, a tendency towards conservatism (d-). The tendency to inertia (-d) is opposed by the desire for change, the search for new objects, for innovation, for the pleasure of acquiring new values, curiosity, pushing people to discover and master new worlds. Striving for generosity, ignorance of measure, squandering all kinds of values, infidelity - these are all the contents of the tendency (d +). The state (d-) can lead to sadness and melancholy if the value object is lost.

Attachment Factor - m. Is a social factor that makes some people associates of others. On the one hand, it divides and bifurcates. He can drive a person into a state of loneliness and homelessness. Tendency towards attachment, acceptance, coercion, encouragement and security (m +). Breakaway from obligations, tendencies towards freedom [4].

One of the quantitative methods of interpreting the Szondi test is the drive formula, where two groups of drive factors are identified:

- symptomatic
- the root factors forming the character or leading to the disease [5]. Within the framework of the ART and BRT methods, drawing analogies, it can be assumed that the portraits compensating for the organopreparation will refer to symptomatic factors, and the decompensating ones to the root factors.

Based on Szondi's statement that the test captures the past, present and future of the subject [1], one can interpret the triad: "weak" (key), "pre-weak" organs and a region of the brain found through a key organ [3], as a choice of actual diseases in the past, present and future. Accordingly, the sum of compensating and decompensating the above organopreparations, portraits is considered as one of the variants of the fate (found through morbotropism - the choice of the disease), the subject, which is being realized now.

In his analytical therapy, Szondi applied the method of free associations to the portraits chosen by the subjects during the test, seeking unconscious insights [5].

Within the framework of the ART and BRT methods, the analogy is the response technique [3], with the subsequent recording of possible unconscious insights on homeopathic grits.

The study included 10 volunteer patients aged 18 to 52 years with various nosological forms that had not been previously treated with the BRT method. The gas-discharge image was recorded using the "GDVCamera" software package (developed under the supervision of Prof. KG Korotkov, ITMO TU, St. Petersburg) [6, 7]. The device has passed clinical trials and is certified by the Federal Service for Surveillance in Healthcare and Social Development as a device for medical technology dated April 28, 2005, No. FS 022a2005 / 1633-05. Background GDV-grams of ten subjects' fingers were recorded with the help of the GDV camera. Then, each of the subjects underwent a vegetative resonance test according to the author's method of MRADT, the "weak" (key), "pre-weak" organs and the part of the brain found through the key organ were determined. By presenting the Szondi test, groups of test portraits that compensate and decompensate for each organopreparation were identified in turn. The choice of visual stimulus material was made using the Spectrum program (authoring by MCIT Artemis). Further on the subject's head was placed a device for magnetic therapy "loop", connected to socket No. 2 of the selector "IMEDIS", or to socket No. 1 of the apparatus "Golden Section" (author's development of "MCIT" Artemis "). The portraits were presented in the Spectrum program in the form of a slide show with an image exposure for two seconds. The session took 15 minutes, after which the information preparation was recorded. The individual dosage was selected using the ART indicator "effective medication". After taking a single dose of the information drug, 10-15 minutes later, the GDV-grams of 10 subjects' fingers were re-captured. Computer processing of the obtained images was carried out using the "GDV Diagram" software (developed by "Kirlionics GDV International"), designed for graphical presentation of complex GDV, monitoring the state of the main organs and systems of a person based on data obtained from ten human fingers, and "GDV Qualification ", Designed to assess the psychophysiological status and the level of the functional-energy state of the body, as well as " GDV Scientific Laboratory ", which allows multivariate processing and statistical comparison of samples of static or dynamic GDV-grams. For statistical processing of the data obtained, the sign and Wilcoxon test was used.

The differences between the two series of GDV-grams in the study were found to be statistically significant. The main trends in the change in GDV-grams were changes in the area and density of the glow.

Thus, we can conclude that the use of information drugs obtained as a result of a mental response to the portraits of the Szondi test selected by the ART method statistically significantly change the parameters of GDV-grams and, accordingly, the functional state of the subjects, influencing the processes of oxidative phosphorylation in mitochondria.

Literature

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