

APA Reference	Resource Type	Keywords	Abstract
Albett, R. S. (1969). Genius: Present-day status of the concept and its implications for the study of creativity and giftedness. <i>American Psychologist</i> , 24(8), 743.	Journal Article	ability, gifted, intelligence, creativity	Investigated the literature regarding genius, creativity, and giftedness as this appears in the Psychological Abstracts and the Cumulated Subject Index 1927-1965. Changes in the frequency of articles in these 3 areas are noted and the major topics investigated in each of the areas. The concepts appear to be complimentary in terms of the period in which their major work was undertaken and in the topics dealt with. Findings are discussed as they relate to an understanding of the conditions underlying the attainment of eminence. A 2nd point discussed is the need to distinguish among different levels of intellectual giftedness. (76 ref.)
Artman, L. K., & Daniels, J. A. (2010). Disability and psychotherapy practice: Cultural competence and practical tips. <i>Professional Psychology: Research and Practice</i> , 41(5), 442.	Journal Article	ability, disability, culture	Persons with disabilities constitute the largest minority population within the United States, yet only recently has psychology entered the dialogue of treatment issues for this population beyond the traditional medical model. In this article the authors provide an overview of considerations for psychologists who work with clients presenting with disabilities. Specifically, we address conceptual models of disability and considerations for cultural competence for working with persons with disabilities. Within the cultural competence discussion, we include critical awareness and knowledge, skills development, and practice/applications; such as accessibility, consent forms and other handouts, the psychotherapy milieu, testing accommodations, and the importance of resources, which are provided in the Appendix.
Beail, N. (2001). Recidivism following psychodynamic psychotherapy amongst offenders with intellectual disabilities. <i>The British Journal of Forensic Practice</i> , 3(1), 33-37.	Journal Article	ability, intellectual disability, disability, learning disability	This paper reports a study of recidivism rates following psychodynamic psychotherapy amongst male offenders with intellectual disabilities. The recipients were 18 men who had been diverted to the clinical psychology service for adults with intellectual disabilities from the criminal justice system. Thirteen participated in treatment and five refused it during assessment. Participants were followed up for 4 years after treatment. Of the 13 who completed treatment two re-offended. All five of the men who refused treatments re-offended. In view of the preliminary nature of these findings they are discussed in relation to methodological issues and future research.
Beail, N., & Warden, S. (1996). Evaluation of a psychodynamic psychotherapy service for adults with intellectual disabilities: rationale, design and preliminary outcome data. <i>Journal of Applied Research in Intellectual Disabilities</i> , 9(3), 223-228.	Journal Article	ability, disability, intellectual disability, learning disability	The debate concerning the provision of psychotherapy services for people with intellectual disabilities has moved on from issues of 'relevance' through 'equity' to the current issue of 'effectiveness'. The latter is hard to prove from the available research and clinical literature. In this paper we report preliminary results from an evaluation of a psychodynamic psychotherapy service for adults with intellectual disabilities. We present the rationale and design, including details of process and outcome measures, and preliminary results. Issues concerning operationalisation of such a study in normal clinical practice are discussed. Preliminary results suggest good outcome and so we seek to enable other service-providers to take account of our plans in designing similar studies.
Becker, B. J. (1960). The obese patient in group psychoanalysis. <i>American journal of psychotherapy</i> , 14(2), 322-337.	Journal Article	ability, obesity	We usually take it for granted that we know what the word obesity means, but it would be of value for us to clarify its meaning. Throughout history, the prevalent attitudes toward obesity have varied according to the culture. At times the slim, svelte figure has been admired, whereas at other times the fleshy, corpulent person has been esthetically most appreciated. From our contemporary medical and esthetic viewpoint, we could consider obesity as a state of having more weight than is consistent with the body build. The factor of body type must be kept in mind since it is obvious that certain body structures are normally heavier than others. Obesity may be classified as either mild, moderate, or severe. It is considered undesirable for reasons of health, beauty, and social acceptance. Numerous studies by physicians and life insurance companies have proved that obesity will shorten a person's life. From the point of view of esthetics of our culture there is a rather unkind connotation of something disfiguring and unattractive in regard to obese people. They are generally aware of these attitudes and this merely adds to their general feeling of dissatisfaction, defeat, and self-rejection. We must consider obesity as the presenting symptom if a basic personality problem or disorder. It is a particular way of handling one's difficulties in human relationships and even more, one's poor relationship to oneself. Contrary to the popular impression of the jovial obese person who just loves to mix with people, most overweight children and adults show retardation in their ability to maintain social contacts. They are often lonely people, although sometimes superficially gregarious, and at times even charming. They suffer considerable anxiety and conflict in regard to many aspects of their interpersonal relationships. This is usually accompanied by more or less unconscious self-hate, self-contempt, and self-rejection. A patient of mine recently said: "Eating and smoking are ways of getting away from yourself."
Bess, B. E. (1997). Human sexuality and obesity. <i>International Journal of Mental Health</i> , 26(1), 61-67.	Journal Article	obesity, sexuality	This article explores how society has historically treated obesity and thinness and how weight relates to our sense of our own sexuality.
Blanchard, P. (1946). Psychoanalytic contributions to the problems of reading disabilities. <i>The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child</i> , 2(1), 163-187.	Journal Article	ability, disability, reading disability, learning disability	The child with a reading disability typically is of average or superior intelligence, able to achieve an I.Q. of 90 to 150 (or more) on oral intelligence tests such as the Stanford-Binet, although rating considerably lower on group tests of intelligence which require reading the questions or instructions. Such a child's failures in school are due not to lack of intelligence but to inability to read well; for example, competency in arithmetic computation is rarely affected, since learning to add, subtract, multiply, divide, etc., is not dependent upon ability to read to the same extent that learning many other subjects is dependent upon it. Difficulties in writing and spelling words often are associated with reading disabilities, but disabilities for reading and spelling may appear independently of one another.....
Boyd, J. H. (2005). A psychodynamic approach to screening for the metabolic syndrome. <i>Journal of The American Academy of Psychoanalysis and Dynamic Psychiatry</i> , 33(4), 671-682.	Journal Article	ability, illness	This article boldly challenges the dynamic psychiatrist to engage directly and vigorously into a matter that many would prefer to regard somewhat passively. That passivity is no longer acceptable. The metabolic syndrome has become a central medical concern because of the epidemic of obesity. It causes cardiovascular disease, diabetes, some cancers, sleep apnea, sexual dysfunction, and infertility. Obesity leads to depression, anxiety, and osteoarthritis. Some atypical antipsychotic medicines contribute to the metabolic syndrome, but the epidemic is widespread independent of atypicals. Practical steps by psychiatrists to monitor metabolic parameters are not as simple as they appear to be. Yet this is an area of clinical practice that cannot be ignored. Psychodynamic therapists need to awaken to the health of patients because the metabolic syndrome is more life-threatening than self-mutilation and many other self-destructive behaviors. The article discusses countertransference and transference issues stirred up when physicians begin to take responsibility for the total health of their patients. Freud oriented us to focus on both sides of the mind/body relationship. Recent research on obesity, hypertension, diabetes, sleep, anxiety, depression, exercise and dyslipidemia is reviewed from the viewpoint of how it impinges on the office practice of a dynamic psychiatrist.
Bray, G. A. (1997). Archeology of mind—obesity and psychoanalysis. <i>Obesity research</i> , 5(2), 153-156.	Journal Article	ability, obesity	"To tell us that every Species of Things is endow'd with an occult specifick Quality by which it acts and produces manifest effects is to tell us nothing: But to derive two or three general Principles of Motion from Phenomena, and afterwards to tell us how the Properties and Actions of all corporeal Things follow from those manifest Principles, would be a very great step in Philosophy, though the Causes of these Principles were not yet discover'd."
Castelnuovo-Tedesco, P. (1981). Psychological consequences of physical defects: A psychoanalytic perspective. <i>International Review of Psycho-Analysis</i> .	Journal Article	ability, physical disability, physical defect	Adverse psychological developments seem to occur most often when physical defects are minimal or severe. Reactions are least troublesome when the defect represents a realistic handicap that can be ameliorated or surmounted by special effort. The defects that are most incapacitating psychologically are those associated with a progressive physical illness that does not permit the ego to develop effective compensatory responses. When psychopathology is associated with physical defect, especially if it is congenital or of early onset, it is likely to be of the narcissistic variety; yet some patients with significant physical defects are surprisingly unimpaired psychologically. This may be related to exceptional parental acceptance of the defect. Accessibility to psychotherapeutic intervention similarly covers a very broad range; appropriate modalities include the full spectrum from supportive help to psychoanalysis. Because these patients tend to be seen, and to see themselves, as "special," issues of countertransference play a major role in treatment.
Colarusso, C. A. (1980). Psychoanalysis of a severe neurotic learning disturbance in a gifted adolescent boy. <i>Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic</i> , 44(6), 585.	Journal Article	ability, learning disability, learning disturbance	Presents the case of 13-yr-old boy with an IQ over 130 in which the author was able to study a severe, essentially neurotic learning disorder, to explore the oedipal and pregenital aspects of its development, particularly through the relationship between mother and child, and to examine how and why the ego chose to express the neurosis through functions concerned with learning rather than through a more classical neurotic symptom (e.g., a phobia). (23 ref)

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Corbett, A. (2008). Words as a second language: The psychotherapeutic challenge of severe intellectual disability. In <i>Intellectual disability, trauma and psychotherapy</i> (pp. 63-80). Routledge.	Journal Article	ability, intellectual disability, disability, learning disability	<p>People with intellectual disabilities have emotional and mental health needs just like anyone else. Until recently however there has been little research of effective psychological treatment or direct, accessible psychotherapy provision for this client group.</p> <p>Intellectual Disability, Trauma and Psychotherapy focuses on the delivery of psychotherapy services for those with intellectual disabilities. Leading professionals in this specialist field are brought together to describe the history, theory and practice of their work in twelve focused chapters that draw on the work of psychotherapists including Bion, Winnicott, Sinason and Alvarez. Topics covered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • therapeutic responses to cultural and religious diversity • support for parents with intellectual disabilities • developing healthy and secure attachments within the family • dealing with intense feelings of shame • helping clients to cope with traumatic sexual experiences. <p>Drawing on over a decade of pioneering practitioner experience at Respond – a government-funded psychotherapy service for people with learning disabilities based in central London – this book explores the practical issues in providing therapy to this client group, whether individually, in families, in groups, or by the use of telephone counselling. It closes with a chapter exploring the way forward for those who wish to develop services of this kind.</p>
Genster, D. (1993). Learning disability in adulthood: Psychoanalytic considerations. <i>Contemporary psychoanalysis</i> , 29(4), 673-692.	Journal Article	ability, intellectual disability, disability, learning disability	<p>Learning disabilities are generally considered issues for children as they go through school. Yet their effect continues into adulthood in a person's cognitive style, use of defenses, interpersonal relations, character, self-image, and career development. With a few exceptions (Bellak, 1979; Gardner, 1980), the study of the impact of learning disabilities on personality has been extended beyond childhood and adolescence only in the last ten years. Recent analyses of learning problems among young adults in college (Cohen, 1993), patients with personality disorders (Dorr, 1990), and adult dyslexics (Migden, 1990) all confirm the lasting effects on personality of learning disability into adulthood. This article examines these effects on adult character, defensive style, and relationships patterns.</p>
Glucksman, M. L. (1989). Obesity: A psychoanalytic challenge. <i>Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis</i> , 17(1), 151-171.	Journal Article	ability, obesity	<p>Explores the psychodynamics associated with compulsive eating, weight fluctuations, self-representation, and body image and integrates these psychodynamic factors with genetic, metabolic, and neurochemical data. These issues are illustrated through the case of a 47-yr-old woman who entered treatment for difficulties including obesity, poor self-esteem, and pervasive unhappiness. Treatment is described in 3 phases, based on weight changes and psychodynamic issues. The relationship of the S's dynamics to developmental phases and transference phenomena is discussed.</p>
Goodley, D. (2011). Social psychoanalytic disability studies. <i>Disability & Society</i> , 26(6), 715-728.	Journal Article	ability, disability	<p>This paper explores connections and tensions between psychoanalysis and disability studies. The first part of the paper considers contemporaneous engagements with the psyche by a number of disability studies writers. These scholars have remained accountable to a politicised disability studies but have pushed for critical encounters with the psychoemotional, phenomenological, metaphorical and relational aspects of disablism. Against this critical backdrop, this paper makes a case for a social psychoanalytic disability studies. Whilst vigilant to the pathologising and individualising tendencies of some forms of psychoanalytic theory, the paper explores a social psychoanalytic encounter with disablism in terms of splitting the subject as a key process implicated in the exclusion of disabled people. It is concluded that social psychoanalytic disability studies can play a huge role in understanding and challenging disablism; which Thomas defines as 'a form of social oppression involving the social imposition of restrictions of activity on people with impairments and the socially engendered undermining of their psycho-emotional well being' (2007, 73; emphasis added).</p>
Goodley, D. (2012). Jacques Lacan+ Paul Hunt= Psychoanalytic Disability Studies. In <i>Disability and social theory</i> (pp. 179-194). Palgrave Macmillan, London.	Book Chapter	ability, disability	<p>This chapter explores the potential of drawing on psychoanalytic ideas to analyse disabling culture, to make sense of the influence of culture on subjectivities and to unleash possibilities for individual and collective resistance on the part of non/disabled people. The chapter introduces psychoanalysis as an enlightenment project that has informed cultural understandings of the psyche and subjectivity. To analyse psychoanalytic culture we will explore the approach of Lacanian psychoanalysis with a view to understanding the imaginary and symbolic elements of culture. Our intentions will become more specific as we analyse the precarious cultural foundations of ableist society and consider the ways in which disabled people come to occupy a prominent position of disavowal through which the processes of ableism can seep into everyday subjectivities. Simultaneously, possibilities for resistance will be identified, to challenge the cultural violence of ableism. We will then consider the chapter by the renowned British disability activist Paul Hunt, 'A Critical Condition', in the acclaimed book that he edited entitled <i>Stigma</i> (1966), and suggest that while this text has been held up as an exemplary critique of the sociopolitical conditions of disablism, it also bears the marks of a piece of critical psychoanalytic analysis, which identifies lack and possibility.</p>
Greenacre, P. (1971). Emotional growth: Psychoanalytic studies of the gifted and a great variety of other individuals (Vol. 2). <i>International Universities Press</i> .	Book	ability, gifted, intelligence, creativity	<p>An exploration of the unique emotional struggles of gifted children.</p>
Greenspon, T. S. (2000). The self experience of the gifted person: Theory and definitions. <i>Roepfer Review</i> , 22(3), 176-181.	Journal Article	ability, gifted, intelligence, creativity	<p>Recent articles on the gifted self are characterized by theoretical confusion and lack of definitional clarity. This article, anchored in current self psychology theory, defines the self experience as the person's subjective experience of organization and meaning, the maintenance of which is crucial to normal functioning. Interactions with others are a formative part of the self experience. Traits of giftedness, and the reactions of others to these, contribute to the gifted self experience. Social and emotional problems of giftedness, such as those that arise with asynchronous development and perfectionism, are based on a compromised sense of cohesion and unity of the self experience.</p>
Grobman, J. (2009). A psychodynamic psychotherapy approach to the emotional problems of exceptionally and profoundly gifted adolescents and adults: A psychiatrist's experience. <i>Journal for the Education of the Gifted</i> , 33(1), 106-125.	Journal Article	ability, gifted, intelligence, creativity	<p>An eclectic form of psychodynamic psychotherapy is presented to address the emotional problems of exceptionally and profoundly gifted adolescents and adults. The approach includes cognitive/behavioral techniques as well as psychologically informed mentoring, coaching, and advising. Once a psychodynamic formulation was established, it was used to guide all subsequent therapeutic interventions. Three phases of psychotherapy can be recognized. In the first phase, patients addressed their guilt about being exceptionally endowed. They elaborated and organized a personal vision for their giftedness and found an appropriate venue for its expression. In the second phase, patients modulated their need for complete autonomy so they could collaborate more effectively with the therapist and others. In the third phase, patients were able to integrate their extracognitive abilities with their superior intellect. They learned more mature methods of conflict resolution and were able to employ all aspects of their gifted endowment more effectively.</p>

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Ingram, D. H. (1976). Psychoanalytic treatment of the obese person. <i>The American Journal of Psychoanalysis</i> , 36(2), 127-138.	Journal Article	ability, obesity	This paper is an attempt to clarify some of the issues which face the psychiatrist in his efforts at treating the obese patient through analytic means. A thoroughgoing bias in Western culture impairs the psychiatric and non-psychiatric medical care of the obese person. Inconclusive evidence concerning the causal relation between obesity and chronic disease does not deter this cultural bias from exaggerating the role that obesity is thought to play in disease process. Whatever contribution it makes to physical illness, obesity remains a substantial social disability that is frequently associated with self-hate and feelings of ineffectiveness. Scientific investigations indicate that adiposity is determined by interactions of genetic and environmental influences acting at different levels of complexity within the organism. Hence, the adipocyte itself may influence existing fatness and retard weight reduction. Constitutional factors affecting the hypothalamus may contribute to obesity in certain individuals. Also, cortical effects determine maladaptive eating behavior and excessive adiposity. Poor eating habits which are associated with emotional conflict seem to strongly affect the development and continuance of obesity in most fat persons. The interaction among adipocyte, hypothalamus, and cerebral cortex remains unclear. The various treatments of obesity have been shown to be of little impact in helping overweight persons to sustain weight loss. Diet control, exercise, group psychotherapy, and behavior modification show slight benefit. Recent controlled studies dispute earlier claims that behavior modification is effective in achieving meaningful and lasting weight loss. Claims that intestinal bypass procedures are a useful treatment also require further supporting evidence. Psychoanalytic or intensive sustained psychotherapeutic treatment of the obese person emphasizes exploration of the entire personality. As long-neglected constructive forces are strengthened, weight loss may proceed. Psychoanalytic treatment is not indicated for obesity uncomplicated by neurotic distortions. In the presence of interpersonal problems and personal ineffectiveness, psychoanalysis has real utility. It is not clear that obesity is a major determinant of impaired physical or emotional health. Rather, the medical indictment of obesity seems to stem from the need to justify an intensely negative cultural bias. Casual disregard of this fact and of the complexity involving issues of etiology and treatment may signify inadequate appreciation in the psychoanalyst of the extent to which he participates in this cultural bias.
Jackson, T., & Beail, N. (2013). The practice of individual psychodynamic psychotherapy with people who have intellectual disabilities. <i>Psychoanalytic psychotherapy</i> , 27(2), 108-123.	Journal Article	ability, intellectual disability, disability, learning disability	Problem: Individual psychodynamic psychotherapy has become more widely available to people who have intellectual disabilities in recent years and a literature on its use has developed. However, there does not appear to be a clear exposition of the process and practice of this treatment approach when used with this population. Method: Case studies and technical papers relating to the process and practice of individual psychodynamic psychotherapy with people with intellectual disabilities published between 1981 and 2010 were examined to ascertain how the model was being used. Practice was delineated into the nature of the therapeutic frame and the action of therapists within sessions. Outcome: The nature of the therapeutic frame was discussed with reference to the available literature, noting the need for flexibility around settings and session duration whilst maintaining the consistency of the frame required, ensuring provision of a secure base. The action of therapists was considered in three stages: information gathering, formulation/ recontextualisation and communication of interpretations. Discussion: Common practice was identified whilst acknowledging the paucity of descriptive practice in the literature, particularly with regard to the formulation of material into interpretations. Areas for development are identified to develop a literature to assist with developing practice and training.
Janis, I. L. (2016). Psychological stress: Psychoanalytic and behavioral studies of surgical patients. <i>Academic Press</i> .	Book	ability, physical disability	This book discusses treating patients undergoing surgery and confronting the fear of death from a psychoanalytic perspective.
Jureidini, J. (1988). Psychotherapeutic implications of severe physical disability. <i>American journal of psychotherapy</i> , 42(2), 297-307.	Journal Article	ability, physical ability, disability, physical disability	Some effects of physical disability on psychological functioning are reviewed. Special roles are proposed for fantasy and therapist countertransference in psychotherapy with physically disabled people. This report of the treatment of a man with severe cerebral palsy has implications for the physical and psychological management of the disabled.
Macdonald, J., Sinason, V., & Hollins, S. (2003). An interview study of people with learning disabilities' experience of, and satisfaction with, group analytic therapy. <i>Psychology and Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice</i> , 76(4), 433-453.	Journal Article	ability, learning disability, group therapy	A number of clinicians have developed psychodynamic treatments for people with learning disabilities, but there have been few studies assessing the impact of psychodynamic therapy with this population. In particular, there have been no studies in which investigators have asked clients about their experience of psychodynamic treatment. The current study is an attempt to rectify this by exploring people with learning disabilities' experiences of, and satisfaction with, two psychodynamic groups provided by an inner city service. Nine learning-disabled clients, four from a sexual offenders' group and five from a women's group, were interviewed about their experience of psychodynamic group psychotherapy. Their responses were analysed using Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis. Participants suggested that they valued the therapists and the group, and appreciated the opportunity to talk about painful experiences and be included and valued in the group. However, participants also indicated that they found the group emotionally painful, on occasion found it hard to identify with other group members, and were often unaware of any positive change in themselves. These interview findings complement ongoing quantitative attempts to establish the impact of psychodynamic treatment for this population.
McInnis, E. E. (2016). Critical literature review: effectiveness of individual psychodynamic psychotherapy for adults with intellectual disabilities. <i>Advances in Mental Health and Intellectual Disabilities</i> , 10(4), 233-247.	Journal Article	ability, intellectual disability, disability, learning disability	<p>Purpose The purpose of this paper is to report the evidence base for the practice of individual psychodynamic psychotherapy with adults with intellectual disabilities (IDs).</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach Literature review.</p> <p>Findings In total, 14 papers were reviewed. From these, one existing review and seven individual papers provided enough evidence to support effectiveness of individual psychodynamic psychotherapy for people with IDs.</p> <p>Research limitations/implications This research indicates individual psychodynamic psychotherapy to be of benefit. Indeed, all studies reviewed supported individual psychodynamic psychotherapy, but methodological shortcomings weakened the confidence placed in findings for some studies. Limitations of this review include methodological shortcomings of studies reviewed, a small number of existing studies and reliance on case studies.</p> <p>Practical implications Therapists and commissioners of services should routinely make individual psychodynamic psychotherapy available as part of a spectrum of therapies available to people with IDs who experience emotional and behavioural problems. This is because it is needed for some clients and they benefit.</p> <p>Social implications Individual psychodynamic psychotherapy for people with IDs adds to the range of therapies available to alleviate emotional distress and enhance well-being. These are necessary to provide a foundation for meaningful contribution to society, particularly for those who have experienced psychological trauma (Frankish, 2016).</p>
Mendaglio, S. (2005). Counseling gifted persons: Taking giftedness into account. <i>Gifted Education International</i> , 19(3), 204-212.	Journal Article	ability, gifted, intelligence, creativity	Originality/value This review includes more relevant studies than previous reviews and adds to a limited number of reviews in this area. When counseling clients who are gifted, counselors may adopt one of two positions. Some counselors may decide that counseling that is effective with other clients will suffice for counseling gifted persons. Alternatively, counselors may reflect the view that their counseling of gifted clients should reflect their differentiating characteristics. This article provides elements of a model of counseling gifted persons that reflects the latter position.

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Miller, A. (1979). The drama of the gifted child and the psychoanalyst's narcissistic disturbance. <i>The International journal of psycho-analysis</i> , 60, 47.	Journal Article	ability, gifted, intelligence, creativity	To develop a true self, children need, in the 1st weeks and months of life, their mothers' appropriate emotional responses, mirroring, and respect. These narcissistic aspects have to be distinguished from the drive wishes. Only mothers' appropriate responses make it possible for children to experience their feelings as belonging to their own selves. If children do not get the right narcissistic responses, they will continue to search for narcissistic supplies for the rest of their lives. Specially gifted children will quickly learn to adapt to the narcissistic needs of their parents.
Miller, A., & Ward, R. T. (1981). Prisoners of childhood: The drama of the gifted child and the search for the true self. <i>Basic Books</i> .	Book	ability, gifted, intelligence, creativity	The book explains a child's unarticulated suffering due to his attempt to focus on taking care of his parents needs in order to get love. There are many examples from her practice as a therapist in which Dr. Miller attempts to help her patients regain the lost capacity for genuine feelings.
Moran, G., Fonagy, P., Kurtz, A., Bolton, A., & Brook, C. (1991). A controlled study of the psychoanalytic treatment of brittle diabetes. <i>Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry</i> , 30(6), 926-935.	Journal Article	ability, diabetes	The study compared two equivalent groups of 11 diabetic children with grossly abnormal blood glucose profiles necessitating repeated admissions to a hospital. Patients in the treatment group were offered an intensive inpatient treatment program including psychoanalytic psychotherapy three to four times a week, which took place on the hospital ward and lasted an average of 15 weeks. The intervention was highly effective in improving the diabetic control of the children, and this was maintained at 1 year follow-up. Patients in the comparison group, who were offered only inpatient medical intervention, returned to their prehospitalization level of metabolic control within a period of 3 months from discharge.
Pizer, A. S. (2017). Contemporary Psychoanalysis and Disability Towards a Relational Approach. <i>Widener University</i> .	Journal Article	ability, disability	The study compared two equivalent groups of 11 diabetic children with grossly abnormal blood glucose profiles necessitating repeated admissions to a hospital. Patients in the treatment group were offered an intensive inpatient treatment program including psychoanalytic psychotherapy three to four times a week, which took place on the hospital ward and lasted an average of 15 weeks. The intervention was highly effective in improving the diabetic control of the children, and this was maintained at 1 year follow-up. Patients in the comparison group, who were offered only inpatient medical intervention, returned to their prehospitalization level of metabolic control within a period of 3 months from discharge.
Rand, C. S. (1978). Treatment of obese patients in psychoanalysis. <i>Psychiatric Clinics</i> , 1(3), 661-672.	Journal Article	ability, obesity	Recent studies suggest that the abandonment of psychoanalysis as a viable means of treating obesity may have been premature. Psychoanalytic theories of obesity are summarized in an appendix.
Rand, C. S., & Stunkard, A. J. (1977). Psychoanalysis and obesity. <i>Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis</i> , 5 (4), 459-497.	Journal Article	ability, obesity	Compared 84 obese patients with 63 matched patients of normal weight, all treated by psychoanalysis or psychoanalytic psychotherapy. Information about the characteristics of the 2 samples was obtained by questionnaires from 72 psychoanalysts who were members of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis. The study had 3 goals: (a) to test the feasibility of a large-scale research project using data contributed by psychoanalysts with disparate theoretical orientations working in various parts of the country, (b) to assess in a systematic way, on the basis of psychoanalytic data, personality characteristics of obese as compared to nonobese patients, and (c) to ascertain the effectiveness of psychoanalysis in treating 2 problems specific to obesity: overweight and disparagement of body image. Comprehensive data on patients are reported in 5 sections: weight reduction, body-image perception and disparagement, weight-maintaining behaviors, dreams, and family and childhood history.
Rand, C., & Stunkard, A. J. (1978). Obesity and psychoanalysis. <i>Am J Psychiatry</i> , 135(5), 547-551.	Journal Article	ability, obesity	72 psychoanalysts collected information on 84 obese patients and on a control sample of 63 of their patients of normal weight. Despite the fact that obesity was the chief complaint of only 6% of the obese patients, weight losses at 42 mo of psychoanalytic treatment compared favorably with those after traditional medical efforts: 47% of the obese psychoanalytic patients lost more than 9 kg, and 19% lost more than 18 kg. There was also a striking decrease in the percentage of obese patients suffering from body image disparagement—from 44% to 12%, an unexpectedly good result for this chronic and intractable disorder. (26 ref)
Rosen, V. H. (1958). Abstract Thinking and Object Relations: With Special Reference to the Use of Abstraction as a Regressive Defense in Highly Gifted Individuals ¹ . <i>Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association</i> , 6(4), 653-671.	Journal Article	ability, gifted, intelligence, creativity	The tempo of technological advance in the present century has more than ever stimulated interest in abstract thought, a relatively neglected topic in psychoanalytic psychology. Perhaps the new emphasis in this psychological quest is less upon the process character of abstract theoretical thinking than upon the individual in whom it occurs. Recent studies, however, and collateral data do carry with them the suggestion that the unusual intellectual gift is often accompanied by a disturbance of ego functioning and/or of object relations in some other area. One such case, a highly gifted "pure" mathematician with strephosymbolia was reported two years ago by the present author (see also Ferenczi). Greenacre in a recent stimulating paper has discussed similar problems. The exploration of such phenomena appears to be important to the problem of a psychoanalytic theory of thinking since it holds out for us not only the possibility of greater comprehension of the psychology of talent, but also a promise of maturing some of our oversimplified and at times faintly moralistic notions concerning the development of sublimation and the secondary process. The present paper, however, is more of an attempt to underscore some of the phenomena encountered in the analysis of gifted individuals with a high degree of capacity for abstract conceptual thinking than to formulate any original addenda to our already rather complex design for a psychoanalytic theory of thought.
Schneider, B. H. (2012). The gifted child in peer group perspective. <i>Springer Science & Business Media</i> .	Book	ability, gifted, intelligence, creativity	An Applied Psychologist's Initiation to the Study of Gifted Children My interest in the subject matter of this book, the peer relations of gifted children, intensified enormously as result of my involvement with one gifted child during my days as a school psychologist. At that time, I served a number of schools in a prosperous suburb. I spent most of my time working with children with behavioral and learning disorders. I received very few requests to assist gifted youngsters and their teachers, perhaps because, at that point, I was not very sensitive to their needs. One autumn I was involved in something from which I derived a great deal of satisfaction—helping the teachers of a very advanced retarded boy with Down's syndrome maintain himself in a regular first-grade class. In retrospect, the achievements of this student, Jeff, would have justified my calling him exceptionally bright, given the limits of his endowment. I was interrupted from my observation of Jeff's success in class by a phone call from another school, one to which I had not previously been summoned. I was asked to discuss the case of an intellectually gifted child who was bored, moody, difficult, and disliked by those around him.
Shildrick, M. (2007). Dangerous discourses: Anxiety, desire, and disability. <i>Studies in Gender and Sexuality</i> , 8(3), 221-244.	Journal Article	ability, disability, anxiety	The pleasure and danger of sexuality thematizes erotic desire as always accompanied by a certain anxiety. Although some anxiety is material and precautionary, I address the issue somewhat differently through investigating the psychic factors at play in the western imaginary. Discomfort with manifestations of erotic desire is most clearly invoked by differential embodiment where the challenge to the normative body not only results in disqualification from discourses of sexuality but also raises the contested question of who is to count as a sexual subject. My purpose is not to inquire empirically into the ways that people with disabilities are denied sexual subjectivity but to ask what is at stake in the cultural imaginary that requires such a closing down of possibilities. I develop a psychoanalytic approach to sexually marked anomalous embodiment and ask what part the link between desire and lack plays in thwarting a positive model of disability and sexuality.
Slochow, J. (1987). The psychodynamics of obesity: A review. <i>Psychoanalytic Psychology</i> , 4(2), 145.	Journal Article	ability, obesity	The psychoanalytic model of obesity continues to be controversial among research-oriented theorists. Although empirical tests of the psychoanalytic model initially yielded many failures to support the role of affect in overeating, recent experimental data confirm the centrality of this dynamic. Clinical and experimental evidence supporting the psychodynamic model of obesity is reviewed. Research suggests that overeating is used in an attempt to control overwhelming internal anxiety states.
Watermeyer, B. (2000). Psychoanalysis and disability: An exploration of the utility of psychoanalytic methods and analyses in the interrogation of social responses to impairment (Doctoral dissertation, University of Cape Town).		ability, disability	

APA Reference	Resource Type	Keywords	Abstract
Watermeyer, B. (2006). Disability and psychoanalysis. <i>Disability and social change: A South African agenda</i> , 31-43.	Book	ability, disability	In the context of this book, a focus on psychoanalytic theory may, to some, seem surprising or out of place. Our common-sense associations with the idea of psychoanalysis render images of a small, plush room in an urban, western setting with an analyst's couch, and a professional and patient engaging in a lengthy and very expensive process of individual psychotherapy — far from the often stark development needs of South African disabled people. We tend, to our detriment, to be less aware of the remarkable critical power of the psychoanalytic model to make sense of behavior at the broadest social level, as well as the individual. What the model provides us with is a means to begin to interrogate what happens inside us, at the emotional level, and how these processes in turn profoundly influence and shape collective action within society. In this chapter, I aim to provide a concise introduction to how the psychoanalytic model may usher us into a new level — and era — of thinking surrounding the oppression of disabled people. More traditional sociological approaches to disability may, on their own, lack some articulation of the more intrinsic human origins of oppression; it is in this area that a critical psychoanalytic approach to interrogating social phenomena finds an eloquent and often dramatically enlightening voice. During the course of the following pages, I will attempt to demonstrate this assertion.
Watermeyer, B. (2012). Towards a contextual psychology of disablism. <i>Routledge</i> .	Book	ability, disability, disablism	In recent years, disability studies has been driven by a model of disability which focuses on the social and economic oppression of disabled people. Although an important counterbalance to a pathologising medical model, the social model risks presenting an impoverished and disembodied view of disability, one that ignores the psychological nature of oppression and its effects. This innovative work argues that a psychological framework of disability is an essential part of developing a more cohesive disability movement. Brian Watermeyer introduces a new, integrative approach, using psychoanalysis to tackle the problem of conceptualising psychological aspects of life with disablism. Psychoanalytic ideas are applied to social responses to impairment, making sense of discrimination in its many forms, as well as problems in disability politics and research. The perspective explores individual psychological experience, whilst retaining a rigorous critique of social forces of oppression. The argument shows how it is possible to theorise the psychological processes and impressions of discriminatory society without pathologising disadvantaged individuals. Drawing on sociology, social anthropology, psychology and psychoanalysis - as well as clinical material - Towards a Contextual Psychology of Disablism shapes a view of disabled subjectivity which is embodied, internal, and political. Presenting a range of conceptual ideas which describe psychological dynamics and predicaments confronting disabled people in an exclusionary and prejudiced world, this volume is an important new contribution to the literature. It will interest students and researchers of disability studies, including those working within psychology, education, health and social work.
Watermeyer, B. (2017). "I Don't Have Time for an Emotional Life": Marginalization, Dependency and Melancholic Suspension in Disability. <i>Culture, medicine, and psychiatry</i> , 41(1), 142-160.	Journal Article	ability, disability	Social scientific analyses of inequality inform interventions ranging from the material and political to the personal and psychological. At the extremes of this continuum, Marxian militants view the exploration of the inner lives of oppressed people as irrelevant to liberation, while psychoanalysts bemoan the naïveté of "depsychologized" conceptions of the social subject. While both approaches have been applied to disability inequality, an historical materialist view has dominated the discipline of disability studies, where attention has only recently turned to psychological aspects of oppression. This article provides a brief introduction to some key aspects of the social and economic marginalization experienced globally by the disability minority. Thereafter, the complex debates around materialist and psychological accounts of, and interventions upon, racism and disablism are explored and compared, with particular reference to the place of grief and loss in disability discourse. The clinical fragment which forms the title of this paper introduces an engagement with Cheng's model of racial melancholia, its conceptual origins and explanatory power. The balance of the paper considers how Cheng's work may help illuminate how it is that disability inequality, like that of race, may remain an obstinate reality notwithstanding material interventions aimed at overturning it.
Watermeyer, B. P. (2009). Conceptualising psycho-emotional aspects of disablism discrimination and impairment: Towards a psychoanalytically informed disability studies (Doctoral dissertation, Stellenbosch: University of Stellenbosch).	Doctoral Dissertation	ability, disability, disablism, ablistm	Since the 1970s, the international disability movement has galvanised around the "social model" of disability, as an adversarial response to traditional, individualising "medical" accounts of disablement. The model foregrounds "disablism ideology", identifying systematic exclusion and discrimination as central mediators of disabled life. Latterly, feminist authors within disability studies have problematised the "arid" materialist orientation of the social model, for its eschewing of personal and psychological aspects of disability, and poor theorising of embodiment. Social model orthodoxy construes the psychological as epiphenomenal, diversionary, and potentially misappropriated in the buttressing of pathologising accounts of disablement. A legacy of "traditional" psychoanalytic theorising on disability implies causal links between bodily difference and psychopathology, eliding a critical interrogation of oppression in mediating the severely marginal social and economic destiny of the disabled minority. The new "critical" psychoanalytic approach to disability interprets broad social responses to disablement as the enactment of defences engaged in reaction to the universal unconscious existential conflicts evoked by disability images. The present work seeks to elaborate the integration of psychoanalysis into disability studies, towards development of a politically situated psychology of disability oppression, which creates theoretical links connecting ideology with the nature of individual subjectivity. Conceptual ideas to begin describing the psycho-emotional aspects of disablism oppression and impairment were developed via an integration of clinical data with a renewed, psychoanalytically informed critical synthesis of disability-related research from a range of disciplines. Clinical data was gathered via psychoanalytically oriented group psychotherapy with severely physically impaired university students. Full transcripts and in-depth fieldnotes were utilised as a record of data, which was then analysed via interpretive, psychoanalytic and "interpretive auto-ethnographic" methods. Follow-up interviews were held to assess the resonance and utility of new concepts. A range of theoretical contributions was combined in illuminating the modernist cultural and political underpinnings of oppressive responses to the impaired body, and integrated with accounts of the psychological and relational predicaments of disablism gleaned from the clinical record. Topics drawn from literature, critically evaluated, developed and re-synthesised included narcissistic culture, the family, "medicalisation", social mirroring, internalised oppression, liminality, and representations of disability in charity, art and modern bioethics. The nature of countertransference dynamics in therapeutic work with disabled people was considered. Key concepts from the clinical data were developed and progressively reformulated; these included the distortion of boundaries, the discourse of loss, control, independence, identity, complicity, trauma, and the imperative to silencing the subjective experience of disabled life.
Wilton, R. D. (2003). Locating physical disability in Freudian and Lacanian psychoanalysis: problems and prospects. <i>Social & Cultural Geography</i> , 4(3), 369-389.	Journal Article	ability, disability, physical disability	In this paper, I use psychoanalytic theory to look at the meaning of disability within an ableist culture, and its relationship to issues of sexuality and death. I suggest that while disability has not been a central focus of psychoanalysis, it has been employed to stand in for something else, and this has had important implications for disability that have yet to be fully explored. Particular emphasis is placed on the use of disability as a 'symbolic substitute' for castration as conceived by Freud and Lacan, and the implications of this formulation for the cultural construction of disabled bodies as lacking. While there is cause for continued caution with respect to this theoretical tradition, psychoanalysis offers important insight into the complex origins of 'aesthetic anxieties' that surround disability within ableist culture, and the way in which these emotions are implicated in the geographic exclusion of 'different' bodies. In particular, psychoanalysis helps to demonstrate the illusory nature of the 'able-body' as a key source of oppression.
Yorke, C. (1980). Some comments on the psychoanalytic treatment of patients with physical disabilities. <i>The International journal of psycho-analysis</i> , 61, 187.	Journal Article	ability, disability, physical disability	Discusses the psychoanalytic treatment of patients with physical disabilities (PDs) by dividing such patients among certain broad categories. One group of patients believe that the PD itself is responsible for every anxiety and every internal disturbance. The analysis of such patients can begin only after the analyst has successfully undermined the coping mechanisms that underlie the patient's need to ascribe all difficulties to the PD. In a 2nd group of cases, the PD is consciously or unconsciously excluded altogether from the patient's problems. Patients in a 3rd group are those who develop a PD in the course of analysis but who begin treatment without any such difficulty. Lastly, in some cases, the PD began in early life so that the ego is deviant or arrested in certain respects and may thus affect both technique and prognosis.