

“Psychotherapy for the People”: Freud’s Vision and our NHS
A one-day conference

9.30am: Introduction: Dr Clare Gerada MBE

10am: Carine Minne: “62 years in the NHS: Dr Leslie Sohn, psychiatry, and psychoanalysis”

[Abstract: Dr Leslie Sohn arrived in London from South Africa in 1947 to take up a post at the Maudsley Hospital, which became part of the NHS the following year. Dr Sohn, Psychiatrist and Psychoanalyst, worked in a number of NHS psychiatric settings, mainly within forensic psychiatry, for the next 62 years. His applications of psychoanalytic concepts and understanding to psychiatry were invaluable. He also contributed psychiatric knowledge to psychoanalysts. Some will be referred to today and extrapolated to contemporary cases.]

10.45am Discussion

11.00am: Coffee

12.00pm: Marcus Evans: “Psychoanalytic case discussion on a psychiatric Intensive Care Unit”

[Abstract: In this paper, I will describe the influence of a psychoanalytic supervision on a Psychiatric Intensive Care Unit. Through case discussion, the consultation aims to deepen the staff team's understanding of the patient and the difficulties they present. Particular attention is paid to the relationship between the patient's history, internal world, and means of communication through both psychotic symptoms and concrete actions. The psychoanalytic model is particularly helpful when thinking about psychotic or borderline functioning. It can restore the missing emotional meaning to concrete communication or acting out and also it can improve clinicians’ capacity to remain interested in their patients’ emotional life, enabling them to listen out for moments of meaning, even where the predominant or prevailing discourse seems utterly stripped of significance.]

12.45pm: Discussion

1.00pm: Lunch

2.00pm: Jo Stubley: “Complex Trauma in an NHS Setting: working creatively within a psychoanalytic frame”

[Abstract: With the publication of ICD 11 psychiatric classification pending, we are facing a new diagnostic category of Complex PTSD. Many of us will recognize these patients as suffering from significant developmental trauma who may well have had a number of different diagnostic labels in the past. These are patients who require an adaptation of psychoanalytic techniques, alongside a flexible approach. This flexibility may include the use of different modalities or the adoption of a trauma-informed approach. In this paper, I will discuss the creative work needed to engage and treat such patients within an NHS setting and how a psychoanalytic understanding remains central to the work in all its forms.]

- 2.45pm:** Discussion
- 3.00pm:** Short break
- 3.15pm:** David Bell: title and abstract to come
- 4.00pm:** Discussion and Plenary
- 5.00pm** Conference ends