THE SCOPE OF CHILD-PSYCHOTHERAPY.

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CHILD psychotherapy must be founded on modern depth-psychology. Exact *structure-analysis* is the condition for therapy. Here we have to consider the following essential facts in childhood development :

(1) The *changes* affecting a child's life, which are as a consequence of development itself, demand *reserve* in considering the treatment; confidence in the strength of Nature's own curative powers.

(2) The connection of many nervous disorders with physiological development demands consideration of the symptom, as well as general psychotherapy.

Examples.—Food intake: Anorexia, vomiting. Development of cleanliness: Enuresis. Development of speech: Stuttering.

(3) The connection of psychic disorders with disorders of mental development demands combination of psychotherapy with educational methods.

Examples.—General disorders of development; special disorders (e.g., those of reading and writing).

(4) Suggestibility and plasticity have to be used consciously in therapy instead of unconsciously.

Examples.—Disorders with short vicious circle, young children.

(5) Facility for training aids: Learning, if functions are retarded; unlearning, if functions are wrong; deconditioning.

Examples.-Bad habits, enuresis, tic.

(6) Child's dependency on environment demands: Investigation of surroundings; estimation of constitution and environment; contact with parents and school; treatment of parents, if necessary; change of surroundings.

These points of view lead to modifications of therapy.

(7) Further essential considerations concerning form and content of psychotherapy: Education and analysis—differences of approach; possibilities and advantages of making unconscious facts conscious; play therapy and word therapy—age as factor; use of dream-interpretation; use of drawing and painting; orthodoxy not corresponding to the manifoldness of psychic variations.

(8) *Prophylaxis* as programme for the *future*: Prevention of neuroses, of juvenile delinquency; economic considerations.