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A form of therapeutic effectiveness through interlocutory dynamics in clinical interviews

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Le 11 AVRIL 2023 à distance via Teams



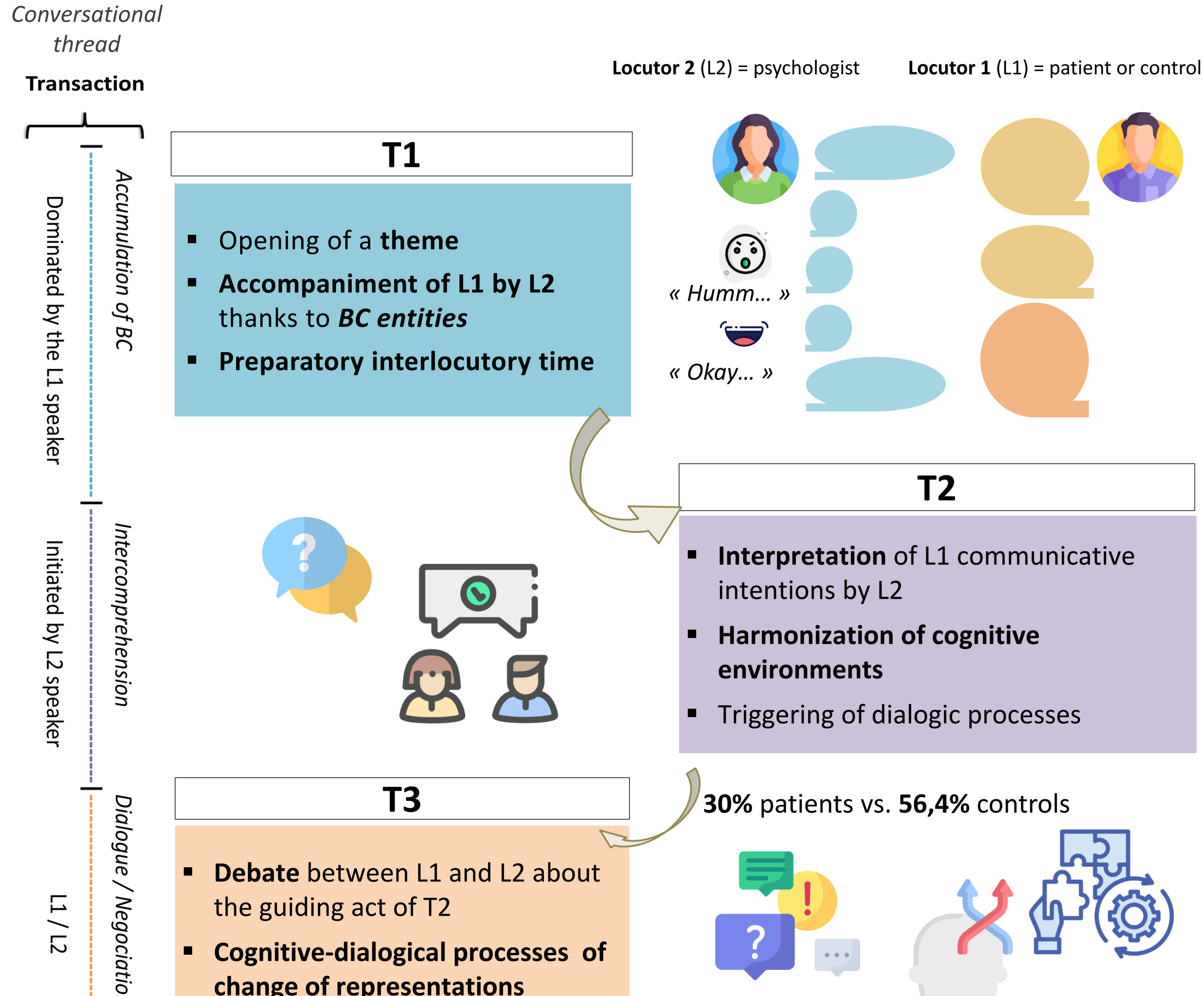
A form of therapeutic effectiveness through interlocutory dynamics in clinical interviews

In anticipation to the Franco-German project Mephesto (*Digital Phenotyping 4 psychiatric disorders from social interaction*), whose objective is to create a longitudinal multimodal corpus of patient-clinician interactions within the context of psychiatric disorders.

Organizations & functions of "backchannel" verbal behavior in clinical interaction with the person suffering from schizophrenia

Amandine Lecomte, Samuel Buchel, Nicolas Franck, Caroline Demily, Maxime Amblard and Michel Musiol

Proposal of an interlocution model in a clinical interview situation based on the Backchannel (BC) manifesting a supporting/listening behavior, which is accomplished according to 3 distinct interlocution times within which the status of the interlocutors is played out. To bring to light certain dialogical constraints which would be associated with the triggering of this sliding phenomenon of the mental representations.



Characteristics of the corpus :

	PATIENT GROUP (N=10)		CONTROL GROUP (N=10)	
	H (n=8)	F (n=2)	H (n=5)	F (n=5)
Age (in years)	28,5 (6,31)		22,1 (3,28)	
Level of study (in years)	12,4 (1,58)		13 (0,94)	
Average TIQ	93,5 (10,72)		99,30 (7,85)	
Average interviews duration	00 :21 :16		00 :29 :36	

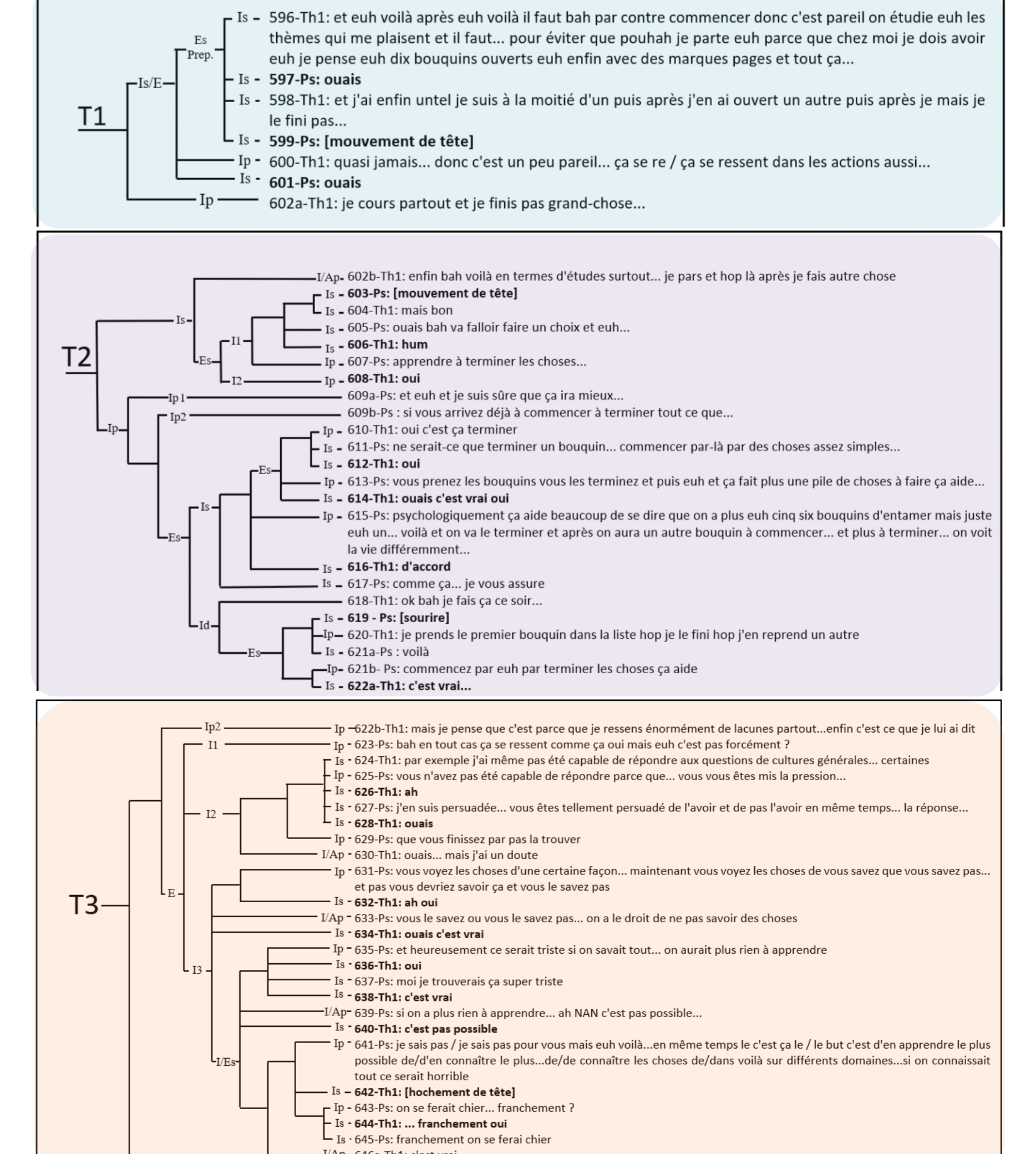
(italics) : standard deviation

- « Free » discussion recorded at audio and video level with a **double eye-trackers system**
- Neuropsychological tests and symptomatological evaluation

Exploration of the corpus : transactional splitting highlighting 3 types of sequences

Types of sequences	Patients group	Controls group
Contextual and interactional adjustment	13%	9%
Clinical	70%	40%
Deliberative/debate	17%	51%

Example of a hierarchical analysis according to Roulet (1985) of a clinical sequence through the 3 interlocutory rhythms :



Gras : backchannels
 Es prép. : échange subordonné à fonction de préparation
 Ip : intervention principale
 Is : intervention secondaire
 Is/E : intervention subordonnée de rang échange
 I/As : intervention jouant le rôle d'acte principal

