

## APPENDIX: GUIDE TO THE PUBLISHED CASE-MATERIAL OF HABIB DAVANLOO

This appendix is intended as a study guide for ambitious students of Davanloo's published cases. Unfortunately, many therapists hoping to learn about Davanloo's ISTDP have not had, and will never have, the good fortune to see video recordings of his work. For those of us, his published case transcripts are as good as it gets. Studying them is an invaluable resource for gaining an in-depth understanding of Davanloo's technique.

Many articles published under the names of Davanloo's students in the *International Journal of (Intensive) Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy* (1986-2000) contain transcripts from Davanloo's practice. The present appendix includes all case material published in Davanloo's own articles, as well as the case material found in articles published by Davanloo's students, which I have been able to confirm as being Davanloo's.

These transcripts have been identified as Davanloo's in three ways: In some cases, it has been possible to identify material by cross-referencing it with segments from Davanloo's own papers, chiefly his articles on tactical defenses (Davanloo 1996; Davanloo 1996b). In other cases, the articles themselves state that the transcripts used come from Davanloo's practice. Finally, direct contact with the authors of certain articles has confirmed that the case material in them stems from Davanloo's practice.

Unfortunately, there remains a handful of cases that I have reason to believe are Davanloo's but which I have not been able to definitively confirm as such. I have chosen to include these, but to mark them with an asterisk (\*).

The pages that follow contain three organizations of the relevant articles and cases, which the reader may find useful for different purposes:

- 1.1: A bibliography of articles authored by Davanloo.
- 1.2: A bibliography of articles not authored by Davanloo but which include his case material.
- 2.1: An overview of Davanloo's articles containing his case material arranged by their order of appearance.
- 2.2: An overview of articles from the *International Journal* not authored by Davanloo but which include his case material, arranged by order of appearance.
- 2.3: An overview of articles from the other sources not authored by Davanloo, which include his case material, arranged by order of appearance.
- 3: An overview of Davanloo's cases arranged by the name of the case, including a short note describing each case.
- 4: An overview of Davanloo's cases by chronological order of appearance in print.

I could not have completed this appendix without the help of a handful of people whom I wish to thank: Allan Abbass, Gary Crouppen, Rudolf Bleuler, Jason Worchel, James Schubmehl, Shrilette Wint, and Gerhild Wagner.

*Mikkel Reher-Langberg, authorized psychologist, President of the Danish Society for ISTDP*  
Copenhagen, Denmark – September 2021  
Latest update: February 2025  
Contact: psykolog@reher-langberg.dk / +45 20450167

## 1.1: BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARTICLES AND BOOKS AUTHORED BY HABIB DAVANLOO

Davanloo, H. (1961). Evaluation of Plexonal as a Tranquilizer in the Geriatric Cardiac Patient. *American Journal of Psychiatry*. Vol. 117: 8.

Davanloo, H., Ed. (1978). *Basic Principles and Techniques in Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy*. Spectrum Publications, New York.

Davanloo, H. (1978a). Preface. In: *Davanloo, H. Ed. (1978). Basic Principles and Techniques in Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy*. Spectrum Publications, New York.

Davanloo, H. (1978b). Evaluation, Criteria for Selection of Patients for Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy: A Metapsychological Approach. In: *Davanloo, H. Ed. (1978). Basic Principles and Techniques in Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy*. Spectrum Publications, New York.

Davanloo, H. (1978c). Continuum of Psychotherapeutic Possibilities and Basic Psychotherapeutic Techniques (p. 74-97). In: *Davanloo, H. Ed. (1978). Basic Principles and Techniques in Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy*. Spectrum Publications, New York.

Davanloo, H. (1978d). The Case of the Teeth-Grinding Woman. In: *Davanloo, H. Ed. (1978). Basic Principles and Techniques in Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy*. Spectrum Publications, New York.

Davanloo, H. (1978e). The Case of the Angry, Childlike Woman. In: *Davanloo, H. Ed. (1978). Basic Principles and Techniques in Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy*. Spectrum Publications, New York.

Davanloo, H. (1978f). Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy of One to Two Sessions' Duration. In: *Davanloo, H. Ed. (1978). Basic Principles and Techniques in Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy*. Spectrum Publications, New York.

Davanloo, H. (1978g). Basic Methodology and Technique of Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. In: *Davanloo, H. Ed. (1978). Basic Principles and Techniques in Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy*. Spectrum Publications, New York.

Davanloo, H. (1978h). Techniques of Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy (II). In: *Davanloo, H. Ed. (1978). Basic Principles and Techniques in Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy*. Spectrum Publications, New York.

Davanloo, H. (1978i). Evaluation and Criteria for Selection of Patients for Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics* 29:307–308.

Davanloo, H. (1979). Techniques of Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. *Psychiatric Clinics of North America*, 2:1.

Davanloo, H., Ed. (1980). *Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy*. Jason Aronson, New York.

- Davanloo, H. (1980a). Introduction. In: *Davanloo, H., Ed. (1980). Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy*. Jason Aronson, New York.
- Davanloo, H. (1980b). A Method of Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. In: *Davanloo, H., Ed. (1980). Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy*. Jason Aronson, New York.
- Davanloo, H. (1980c). Response to Intervention. In: *Davanloo, H., Ed. (1980). Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy*. Jason Aronson, New York.
- Davanloo, H. (1980d). Trial Therapy. In: *Davanloo, H., Ed. (1980). Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy*. Jason Aronson, New York.
- Davanloo, H. (1980e). The Technique of Crisis Evaluation and Intervention. In: *Davanloo, H., Ed. (1980). Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy*. Jason Aronson, New York.
- Davanloo, H. (1984). Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. In: Sadock, B.J. & Sadock, V.A. (Ed.), *Kaplan & Sadock's Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry, 4th Edition*. Williams & Wilkins, USA.
- Davanloo, H. (1986a). Intensive Short-Term Psychotherapy with Highly Resistant Patients. I. Handling Resistance. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 1.
- Davanloo, H. (1986b). Intensive Short-Term Psychotherapy with Highly Resistant Patients. II. The Course of an Interview after the Initial Breakthrough. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 1.
- Davanloo, H. (1987a). The Unconscious Therapeutic Alliance. In: In Buirski P. (Ed), *Frontiers of Dynamic Psychotherapy - Essays in Honor of Arlene and Lewis R. Wolberg*. Mazel and Brunner, New York.
- Davanloo, H. (1987b). Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy with Highly Resistant Depressed Patients. I – Restructuring Ego's Regressive Defenses. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 2.
- Davanloo, H. (1987c). Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy with Highly Resistant Depressed Patients. II – Royal Road to the Dynamic Unconscious. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 2.
- Davanloo, H. (1987d). Clinical Manifestations of Superego Pathology. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 2.
- Davanloo, H. (1987e). Clinical Manifestations of Superego Pathology. Part II. The Resistance of the Superego and the Liberation of the Paralyzed Ego. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 2.
- Davanloo, H. (1988a). The Technique of Unlocking of the Unconscious. Part I. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 3.

Davanloo, H. (1988b). The Technique of Unlocking of the Unconscious. Part II: Partial Unlocking of the Unconscious. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 3.

Davanloo, H. (1989a). The Central Dynamic Sequence in the Unlocking of the Unconscious and Comprehensive Trial Therapy. Part I. Major Unlocking. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 4.

Davanloo, H. (1989b). The Central Dynamic Sequence in the Unlocking of the Unconscious and Comprehensive Trial Therapy. Part II. The Course of Trial Therapy after the Initial Breakthrough. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 4.

Davanloo, H. (1989c). The Technique of Unlocking the Unconscious in Patients Suffering from Functional Disorders. Part I. Restructuring Ego's Defenses. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 4.

Davanloo, H. (1989d). The Technique of Unlocking the Unconscious in Patients Suffering from Functional Disorders. Part II. Direct View of the Dynamic Unconscious. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 4.

Davanloo, H. (1990) *Unlocking the unconscious*. John Wiley & Sons, England.

Davanloo, H. (1995). Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy: Spectrum of Psychoneurotic Disorders. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 10.

Davanloo, H. (1995b). Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy: Technique of Partial and Major Unlocking of the Unconscious with a Highly Resistant Patient – Part I. Partial Unlocking of the Unconscious. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 10.

Davanloo, H. (1995c). Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy: Technique of Partial and Major Unlocking of the Unconscious with a Highly Resistant Patient – Part II. The Course of the Trial Therapy After Partial Unlocking. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 10.

Davanloo, H. (1996a). Management of Tactical Defenses in Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy, Part I: Overview, Tactical Defenses of Cover Words and Indirect Speech. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 11.

Davanloo, H. (1996b). Management of Tactical Defenses in Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy, Part II: Spectrum of Tactical Defenses. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 11.

Davanloo, H. (1999a). Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy – Central Dynamic Sequence: Phase of Pressure. *International Journal of Intensive Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 13.

Davanloo, H. (1999b). Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy – Central Dynamic Sequence: Phase of Challenge. *International Journal of Intensive Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 13.

- Davanloo, H. (1999c). Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy – Central Dynamic Sequence: Head-On Collision with Resistance. *International Journal of Intensive Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 13.
- Davanloo, H. (2000). *Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy*. John Wiley & Sons, England.
- Davanloo, H. (2001). Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. Extended Major Direct Access to the Unconscious. *European Psychotherapy*, 2:1.
- Davanloo, H. (2005). Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. In: Sadock, B.J. & Sadock, V.A. (Ed.), *Kaplan & Sadock's Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry, 8th Edition*. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, USA.
- Davanloo, H. & Benoit, C. (1978). Transference in Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics* 29:305–306.
- Davanloo, H., Golden, C. (1978). Implications of the Interviewer's Technique on Selection Criteria (The Case of the Submissive Woman). In: *Davanloo, H. Ed. (1978). Basic Principles and Techniques in Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy*. Spectrum Publications, New York.
- Davanloo, H., Sifneos, P.E. (1980). The Technique of Crisis Support. In: *Davanloo, H., Ed. (1980). Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy*. Jason Aronson, New York.
- Davanloo, H., Straker, M. (1967). Destiny of Psychiatric Outpatients and Assessment of Clinic Function. *Read at the annual meeting of the Canadian Psychiatric Association, Quebec City June 1967*
- Davanloo, H., Straker, M., Moll, A.E. (1966a). The Chronic Psychiatric Out-Patient in a General Hospital Setting. *Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal*, 11: 5.
- Davanloo, H., Straker, M., Moll, A.E. (1966b). A double-blind comparison of a new antidepressant, protryptiline, with imipramine and amitryptiline. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 94: 23.
- Davanloo, H., Straker, M., Moll, A.E. (1967). Psychiatric Clinic Dropouts. *Laval médical*, 38: 1.
- Davanloo, H., Young, C. (1978). Where Does Evaluation End and Therapy Begin? In: *Davanloo, H. Ed. (1978). Basic Principles and Techniques in Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy*. Spectrum Publications, New York.

## 1.2: BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARTICLES NOT AUTHORED BY HABIB DAVANLOO BUT WHICH FEATURE HIS CASE MATERIAL

*Articles marked with an asterisk (\*) are ones which I have good reason to believe, but have not been able to finally confirm, contain Davanloo's case material.*

Beeber, A.R. (1999a). The Perpetrator of the Unconscious in Davanloo's New Metapsychology. Part II: Comparison of the Perpetrator to Classic Psychoanalytic Concepts. *International Journal of Intensive Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 13.

Beeber, A.R. (1999b). The Perpetrator of the Unconscious in Davanloo's New Metapsychology. Part III: Specifics of Davanloo's Technique. *International Journal of Intensive Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 13.

Benoit, C. (1990). Management of Transference Resistance in Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 5.

\*Benoit, C. (1991). Management of Transference Resistance in Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. Part II. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 6.

Gaillard, J.M. (1989a). Trial Therapy Model of Initial Interview and Its Major Functions. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 4.

Gaillard, J.M. (1989b). Trial Therapy Model of Initial Interview and Its Major Function: Part II. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 4.

Gaillard, J.M. (1990). Trial Therapy Model of Initial Interview and Its Major Functions: Part III. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 5.

Gottwik, G., Orbes, I., Tressel, F., Wagner, G. (1998a). Application of Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy in the Treatment of Patients with Agoraphobia, Fainting Attacks, Anxiety, Panic, Somatization and Functional Disorders. Part I: Technical and Metapsychological Roots of the Technique; Initial Phase of Trial Therapy. *International Journal of Intensive Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 12.

Gottwik, G., Orbes, I., Tressel, F., Wagner, G. (1998b). Application of Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy in the Treatment of Patients with Agoraphobia, Fainting Attacks, Anxiety, Panic, Somatization and Functional Disorders. Part II: The First Breakthrough. *International Journal of Intensive Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 12.

Gottwik, G., Orbes, I., Tressel, F., Wagner, G. (1998c). Application of Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic psychotherapy in the Treatment of Patients with Agoraphobia, Fainting Attacks, Anxiety, Panic, Somatization and Functional Disorders. Part III: Partial Unlocking of the Unconscious. *International Journal of Intensive Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 12.

- Gottwik, G., Kettner-Werkmeister, I., Wagner, G. (2001). Technical and Metapsychological Roots of Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. The Entry of the Transference (Part IV). *European Psychotherapy*, vol. 2, 1.
- Gottwik, G., Orbes, I. (2001). Technical and Metapsychological Roots of Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. Head-On Collision with the Resistance (Part III). *European Psychotherapy*, vol. 2, 1.
- Gottwik, G., Ostertag, I., Weiss, M. (2001). Technical and Metapsychological Roots of Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. Central Dynamic Sequence: Phase of Pressure (Part I). *European Psychotherapy*, vol. 2, 1.
- Gottwik, G., Sporer, U., Tressel-Savelli, F. (2001). Technical and Metapsychological Roots of Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. Central Dynamic Sequence: Phase of Challenge (Part II). *European Psychotherapy*, vol. 2, 1.
- Hickey, C. (2015). Davanloo's Technique of Total Removal of Resistance and Optimum Mobilization of the Transference Component of the Resistance. *Psychodynamic Psychiatry*, vol. 43, 4.
- Hickey, C. (2016a). The Major Mobilization of the Unconscious and the Total Removal of Resistance in Davanloo's Intensive Short-term Dynamic Psychotherapy. Part I: An Introduction. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, vol. 69, 4.
- Hickey, C. (2016b). The Major Mobilization of the Unconscious and the Total Removal of Resistance in Davanloo's Intensive Short-term Dynamic Psychotherapy Part II: Treating the Transference Neurosis. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, vol. 69, 4.
- Hickey, C. (2017). *Understanding Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy: A Guide for Clinicians*. Karnac, Great Britain.
- Konzelmann, C. (1995). Head-On Collision with Resistance Against Emotional Closeness in Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 10.
- Lorenzani-Francis, L.D. (1995a). Overview: Process of Partial Breakthrough into the Unconscious in Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy Part I: Direct Access. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 10.
- Lorenzani-Francis, L.D. (1995b). Overview: Process of partial breakthrough into the unconscious in Davanloo's Intensive Short-term Dynamic Psychotherapy Part II: The rest of the interview. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 10.
- Malan, D. (1986a). Beyond Interpretation: Initial Evaluation and Technique in Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. Part I. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 1.
- Malan, D. (1986b). Beyond Interpretation: Initial Evaluation and Technique in Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. Part II. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 1.

- Molnos, A. (1986). The Process of Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy and the Four Triangles. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 1.
- Muirhead, W. (1996a). The Management of Panic Disorder in Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. Part I: Review of Technical and Metapsychological Roots of the Technique. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 11.
- Muirhead, W. (1996b). The Management of Panic Disorder in Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. Part II: Phase of Partial Breakthrough into the Unconscious. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 11.
- Muirhead, W. (1996c). The Management of Panic Disorder in Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. Part III, Partial Unlocking of the Unconscious and the Conversion of a Pathological Mourning into an Acute-Grief Reaction. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 11.
- Said, T. (1986). Characterological Depression and Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 1.
- Said, T. (1987). Characterological Depression and Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. Part II: Breakthrough into the Unconscious. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 2.
- Said, T. (1988a). Pre-Interpretative and Interpretative Phase of Trial Therapy. Part I: Moderately Resistant Patient. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 3.
- \*Said, T. (1988b). Trial Therapy with Clinically Depressed Suicidal Patients. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 3.
- \*Said, T. (1996). Current Status of Criteria for Selection of Patients for Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 11.
- Said, T., Rossi, J., Van Oyen, M., Wint, S. (1998a). The treatment of hyperventilation and panic disorder with Davanloo's ISTDP part I: First Breakthrough into the Unconscious. *International Journal of Intensive Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 12.
- Said, T., Rossi, J., Van Oyen, M., Wint, S. (1998b). The treatment of hyperventilation and panic disorder with Davanloo's ISTDP part II: Partial Unlocking of the Unconscious. *International Journal of Intensive Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 12.
- Said, T., Rossi, J., Van Oyen, M., Wint, S. (1998c). The treatment of hyperventilation and panic disorder with Davanloo's ISTDP part III: Direct Access. *International Journal of Intensive Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 12.
- Said, T., Rossi, J., Van Oyen, M., Wint, S. (1998d). The treatment of hyperventilation and panic disorder with Davanloo's ISTDP part IV: The Final Unlocking of the Unconscious. *International Journal of Intensive Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 12.



Said, T. & Schubmehl, J.Q. (1999a). Selected Proceedings of Audiovisual Explorations of the Unconscious: Part I. Technical and Metapsychological Roots of Davanloo's System of Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. *International Journal of Intensive Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 13.

Said, T. & Schubmehl, J.Q. (1999b). Selected Proceedings of Audiovisual Explorations of the Unconscious: Part II. Technical and Metapsychological Roots of Davanloo's System of Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. *International Journal of Intensive Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 13.

Said, T. & Schubmehl, J.Q. (1999c). Selected Proceedings of Audiovisual Explorations of the Unconscious: Part III. Technical and Metapsychological Roots of Davanloo's System of Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. *International Journal of Intensive Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 13.

Schubmehl, J.Q. (1995a). Management of Syntonic Character Resistance in Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 10.

Schubmehl, J.Q. (1995b). Management of Syntonic Character Resistance in Davanloo's Technique Part II: The Rest of the Trial Therapy. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 10.

\*Whittemore, J.W. (1996). Paving the Royal Road: An Overview of Conceptual and Technical Features in the Graded Format of Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 11.

Whittemore, J.W. (1998). The Application of Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy to a Complex Masochistic Patient with Panic, Functional and Somatization Disorders: From the "Frying Pan" into Freedom. Part I. *International Journal of Intensive Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 12.

Whittemore, J.W. (1999a). The Application of Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy to a Complex Masochistic Patient with Panic, Functional and Somatization Disorders: From the "Frying Pan" into Freedom. Part II. *International Journal of Intensive Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 13.

Whittemore, J.W. (1999b). The Application of Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy to a Complex Masochistic Patient with Panic, Functional and Somatization Disorders: From the "Frying Pan" into Freedom. Part III. *International Journal of Intensive Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 13.

Worchel, J. (1986a). Transference in Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. I. Technique of Handling Initial Transference. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 1.

Worchel, J. (1986b). Transference in Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. II. Technique of Handling Initial Transference Resistance. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 1.

Zois, C. (1986). Handling Resistance in Depressed Patients. *International Journal of Short-Term Psychotherapy*, vol. 1.

## **2.1: ARTICLES AUTHORED BY DAVANLOO THAT CONTAIN HIS CASE MATERIAL**

*Cases only dealt with in passing in a given article are noted in brackets.*

### **Davanloo 1978: Basic Principles and Techniques in Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy**

**1978d:** *The Teeth-Grinding Woman*

**1978e:** *The Angry, Childlike Woman*

**Davanloo & Golden 1978:** *The Submissive Woman*

**Davanloo & Young 1978:** *The Man with An Impulse to Murder His Stepfather*

**1978g:** *The Cement-Mixer Man*

**1978h:** *The Man Obsessed with The Small Size of His Genitals*

### **Davanloo 1980: Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy**

**1980b:**

*(Unnamed Patient #1)*

*The Man Who Feared Rejection*

**1980c:**

*(The Girl in The Golden Cage)*

*(The Masochistic Housewife)*

*(The Passive, Submissive Secretary)*

**1980d:** *The Little Blond Dutch Girl*

**1980e:** *The Mother Whose Son Strangled in His Crib*

### **Davanloo 1984: Article in Sadock and Kaplan, 1984 Edition**

*(Patient With Hyperventilation / Hyperventilating Woman)*

*(The Man with Multiple Phobias)*

*(The Man with The Metal Pipe)*

### **Davanloo, H. 1986a + 1986b: Intensive Short-Term Psychotherapy with Highly Resistant Patients.**

*The German Architect*

### **Davanloo 1987a: The Unconscious Therapeutic Alliance**

*The Bank Auditor / The Man With the Baseball Bat / The Man With the Metal Pipe*

### **Davanloo 1987b + 1987c: Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy with Highly Resistant Depressed Patients**

*The Woman with A Machine Gun*

**Davanloo 1987d + 1987e: Clinical Manifestations of Superego Pathology**

*(Butch / The Frustrated Musician)*

*(The German Architect)*

*(The Man from Southampton)*

*(The Unwilling Moose Hunter)*

*(The Woman Who Bruised Her Thigh)*

*(The Woman with A Machine Gun)*

**Davanloo 1988a + 1988b: The Technique of Unlocking the Unconscious**

*(The German Architect)*

*(The Man from Southampton)*

*(The Masochistic Engineer / The Man with Foggy Glasses)*

*(The Woman Who Bruised Her Thigh)*

*The Corporate Lawyer*

**Davanloo 1989a + 1989b: The Central Dynamic Sequence in The Unlocking of The Unconscious and Comprehensive Trial Therapy**

*The "Fragile" Woman / The Masochistic Woman with Brutal Mother*

**Davanloo 1989c + 1989d: The Technique of Unlocking the Unconscious in Patients Suffering from Functional Disorders**

*The Woman Used as A Go-Between / The Masochistic Woman with Migraine Headaches*

**Davanloo 1995a: Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy: Spectrum of Psychoneurotic Disorders**

*The Case of The Salesman and His Sister-In-Law / The Salesman*

**Davanloo 1995b + 1995c: Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy: Technique of Partial and Major Unlocking of The Unconscious with A Highly Resistant Patient**

*The Strangler*

**Davanloo 1996a + 1996b: Management of Tactical Defenses in Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy**

*(Butch / The Frustrated Musician)*

*(The Henry-IV Man)*

*(The Auto Mechanic with Somatization)*

*(The Bee-Bee Gun Man)*

*(The Board-Like Professor)*

*(The Cement Mixer)*

*(The Chess Player)*

*(The Englishman with Fainting Attack)*

*(The "Fragile" Woman / Masochistic Woman with Brutal Mother)*

*(The Hyperventilating Woman)*

*(The Machine Gun Woman)*

*(The Maid with Dermatitis)*

*(The Man from Southampton)*  
*(The Man with Foggy Glasses)*  
*(The Man with Violent Dreams)*  
*(The Masochistic Housewife)*  
*(The Masochistic Secretary)*  
*(The Microphone Man)*  
*(The Praying Mantis)*  
*(The Real Estate Lawyer)*  
*(The Salesman and His Sister-In-Law)*  
*(The Son of The Australian Journalist)*  
*(The Strangler)*  
*(The Woman Used as A Go-Between / The Masochistic Woman with Migraine Headaches)*  
*(The Woman with Fainting Attacks)*  
*(The Masochist Physician and The Big Eyes / The Woman with The Diamond Ring)*

**Davanloo 1999a + 1999b + 1999c: Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy – Central Dynamic Sequence**

*(Butch / The Frustrated Musician)*  
*(The Henry-IV Man)*  
*(The Cement Mixer)*  
*(The Chess Player)*  
*(The Chewing Gum Man / Man with The Chewing Gum)*  
*(The Fragile Woman / Masochistic Woman with The Brutal Mother)*  
*(The German Architect)*  
*(The Hyperventilating Woman)*  
*(The Bank Auditor / The Man With The Baseball Bat / The Man With The Metal Pipe)*  
*(The Man with The Broken Fist)*  
*(The Microphone Man)*  
*(The Real Estate Lawyer)*  
*(The Salesman with Somatization and Panic Disorder)*  
*(The Salesman)*  
*(The Teeth-Grinding Woman)*  
*(The Tickling Woman)*  
*The Masochistic Engineer / The Man with Foggy Glasses)*  
*The Praying Mantis*

**Davanloo 2001: Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy: Extended Major Direct Access To The Unconscious**

*The Man with Crushing Chest Pain*

**Davanloo 2005: Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy In "Kaplan & Sadock's Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry, 8th Edition", Pp 2628-2652**

*(The Chess Player)*

*(The Chewing Gum Man)*

*(The German Architect)*

*(The Hyperventilating Woman)*

*(The Man from Southampton)*

*(The Bank Auditor / The Man With The Baseball Bat / The Man With The Metal Pipe)*

*(The Man with The Broken Fist)*

*(The Woman with The Butcher Knife)*

*The Man with Crushing Chest Pain*

## **2.2: ARTICLES NOT AUTHORED BY DAVANLOO THAT CONTAIN HIS CASE MATERIAL, PUBLISHED IN THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF (INTENSIVE) SHORT-TERM DYNAMIC PSYCHOTHERAPY**

*Cases dealt with in passing in a given article are noted in brackets. Articles marked with an asterisk (\*) are ones I have good reason to believe contain Davanloo's case material.*

### **Issue 1:**

**Malan, D. (1986a). Beyond Interpretation: Initial Evaluation and Technique in Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. Part I**

*The Man from Southampton*

**Malan, D. (1986b). Beyond Interpretation: Initial Evaluation and Technique in Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. Part II**

*The Man from Southampton*

**Molnos, A (1986). The Process of Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy and The Four Triangles**

*The Little Blond Dutch Girl*

**Said, T. (1986). Characterological Depression and Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy**

*The Woman Who Bruised Her Thigh*

**Worchel, J. (1986a). Transference In Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. I. Technique of Handling Initial Transference**

*The Man Who Feared Rejection*

**Worchel, J. (1986b). Transference In Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. II. Technique of Handling Initial Transference Resistance**

*Man With Mucous Colitis / The Man with Celiac Disease*

**Zois, C. (1986). Handling Resistance in Depressed Patients:**

*The Woman with Sarcastic Smile / The Abandoning Mother*

### **Issue 2:**

**Said, T. (1987): Characterological Depression and Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. Part II: Breakthrough into The Unconscious**

*The Woman Who Bruised Her Thigh*

### **Issue 3:**

**Said, T. (1988a). Pre-Interpretative and Interpretative Phase of Trial Therapy. Part I: Moderately Resistant Patient**

*The Little Blond Dutch Girl*

**\*Said, T. (1988b). Trial Therapy with Clinically Depressed Suicidal Patients**  
*The Depressed "Suicidal" Woman*

**Issue 4:**

**Gaillard, J.M. (1989a). Trial Therapy Model of Initial Interview and Its Major Functions**  
*Butch / The Frustrated Musician*

**Gaillard, J.M. (1989b). Trial Therapy Model of Initial Interview and Its Major Functions: Part II**  
*Butch / The Frustrated Musician*

**Issue 5:**

**Benoit, C. (1990). Management Of Transference Resistance in Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy**  
*The Masochistic Engineer / The Man with Foggy Glasses*

**Gaillard, J.M. (1990). Trial Therapy Model of Initial Interview and Its Major Functions: Part III**  
*Butch / The Frustrated Musician*

**Issue 6:**

**\*Benoit, C. (1991). Management Of Transference Resistance in Davanloo's ISTDP Part 2**  
*Unnamed Patient #3*

**Issue 10:**

**Konzelmann, C. (1995). Head-On Collision with Resistance Against Emotional Closeness In ISTDP**  
*(The Woman Who Bruised Her Thigh)*  
*(The German Architect)*  
*(The Woman with Sarcastic Smile / The Abandoning Mother)*

**Lorenzani-Francis, L.D. (1995a). Overview: Process of Partial Breakthrough into The Unconscious in Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy Part I: Direct Access**  
*The Microphone Man*

**Lorenzani-Francis, L.D. (1995b). Overview: Process of Partial Breakthrough into The Unconscious in Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy Part II: The Rest of The Interview**  
*The Microphone Man*

**Schubmehl, J. (1995a). Management Of Syntonic Character Resistance in Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy**  
*The BB Gun Man / The Bee-Bee Gun Man*



**Schubmehl, J. (1995b). Management Of Syntonic Character Resistance in Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy Part II: The Rest of The Trial Therapy**  
*The BB Gun Man / The Bee-Bee Gun Man*

**Issue 11:**

**Muirhead, W. (1996a): The Management of Panic Disorder in Davanloo's ISTDP. Part 1: Review...**  
*The Chewing Gum Man*

**Muirhead, W. (1996b). The Management of Panic Disorder in Davanloo's ISTDP. Part 2: Phase of Partial Breakthrough into The Unconscious**  
*The Chewing Gum Man*

**Muirhead, W. (1996c). The Management of Panic Disorder in Davanloo's ISTDP. Part 3: Partial Unlocking...**  
*The Chewing Gum Man*

**\*Said, T. (1996). Current Status of Criteria for Selection of Patients for Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy**  
*The Fashion Designer*

**\*Whittemore, J.W. (1996). Paving The Royal Road...**  
*(The Woman with Recurrent Episodes of Depression)*  
*(The Man with Frequent Attacks of Irritable Bowel)*  
*(The Woman with Attacks of Fainting)*

**Issue 12:**

**Gottwik, G., Orbes, I., Tressel, F., Wagner, G. (1998a). Application Of Davanloo's ISTDP in The Treatment of Patients with Agoraphobia, Fainting Attacks, Anxiety, Panic, Somatization and Functional Disorders. Part I: Technical and Metapsychological Roots...**  
*The Man with Panic, Fainting, Constipation and Agoraphobia*

**Gottwik, G., Orbes, I., Tressel, F., Wagner, G. (1998b). Application Of Davanloo's ISTDP in The Treatment of Patients with Agoraphobia, Fainting Attacks, Anxiety, Panic, Somatization and Functional Disorders. Part II: The First Breakthrough**  
*The Man with Panic, Fainting, Constipation and Agoraphobia*

**Gottwik, G., Orbes, I., Tressel, F., Wagner, G. (1998c). Application Of Davanloo's ISTDP in The Treatment of Patients with Agoraphobia, Fainting Attacks, Anxiety, Panic, Somatization and Functional Disorders. Part III: Partial Unlocking of The Unconscious**  
*The Man with Panic, Fainting, Constipation and Agoraphobia*

**Said, T., Rossi, J., Van Oyen, M., Wint, S. (1998a). The Treatment of Hyperventilation and Panic Disorder with Davanloo's ISTDP Part I: First Breakthrough into The Unconscious**

*The Man with Hyperventilation and Fear of Losing Control*

**Said, T., Rossi, J., Van Oyen, M., Wint, S. (1998b). The Treatment of Hyperventilation and Panic Disorder with Davanloo's ISTDP Part II: Partial Unlocking of The Unconscious**

*The Man with Hyperventilation and Fear of Losing Control*

**Said, T., Rossi, J., Van Oyen, M., Wint, S. (1998c). The Treatment of Hyperventilation and Panic Disorder with Davanloo's ISTDP Part III: Direct Access**

*The Man with Hyperventilation and Fear of Losing Control*

**Said, T., Rossi, J., Van Oyen, M., Wint, S. (1998d). The Treatment of Hyperventilation and Panic Disorder with Davanloo's ISTDP Part IV: The Final Unlocking of The Unconscious**

*The Man with Hyperventilation and Fear of Losing Control*

**Whittemore, J.W. (1998). The Application of Davanloo's ISTDP to A Complex Masochistic Patient with Panic, Functional and Somatization Disorders: From the "Frying Pan" Into Freedom. Part 1**

*The Masochistic Salesman Suffering from Panic, Functional and Somatization Disorders with Fainting Attacks*

**Issue 13:**

**Beeber, A.R. (1999a): The Perpetrator of The Unconscious in Davanloo's New Metapsychology. Part 2**

*(The German Architect)*

*(The Strangler)*

*(The Woman Used as A Go-Between)*

**Beeber, A.R. (1999b): The Perpetrator of The Unconscious in Davanloo's New Metapsychology. Part 3**

*(The Angry, Childlike Woman)*

*(The German Architect)*

*(The Little Blond Dutch Girl)*

*(The Man with The Metal Pipe)*

*(The Strangler)*

**Said, T. & Schubmehl, J.Q. (1999a) Selected Proceedings of Audiovisual Explorations of The Unconscious. Part 1**

*(The Chess Player)*

*(The Henry-IV Man)*

*(The Man from Southampton)*

*(The Man with The Chewing Gum / The Chewing Gum Man)*

*(The Real Estate Lawyer)*

*(The Manageress / The Saleslady)*

*(The Salesman)*

*(The Tickling Woman)*

*(The Hyperventilating Woman)*  
*The Masochistic Engineer / Man with Foggy Glasses*

**Said, T. & Schubmehl, J.Q. (1999b) Selected Proceedings of Audiovisual Explorations of The Unconscious: Part 2...**

*The Bank Auditor / The Man with The Baseball Bat / The Man with The Metal Pipe*  
*The "Fragile" Woman / The Masochistic Woman with Brutal Mother*

**Said, T & Schubmehl, J.Q. (1999c): Selected Proceedings of Audiovisual Explorations of The Unconscious: Part 3...**

*Unnamed Patient #2*

**Whittemore, J.W. (1999a). The Application of Davanloo's ISTDP to A Complex Masochistic Patient with Panic, Functional and Somatization Disorders: From the "Frying Pan" Into Freedom. Part 2**

*The Masochistic Salesman Suffering from Panic, Functional and Somatization Disorders with Fainting Attacks*

**Whittemore, J.W. (1999b). The Application of Davanloo's ISTDP to A Complex Masochistic Patient with Panic, Functional and Somatization Disorders: From the "Frying Pan" Into Freedom. Part 3**

*The Masochistic Salesman Suffering from Panic, Functional and Somatization Disorders with Fainting Attacks*

## **2.3: ARTICLES NOT AUTHORED BY DAVANLOO THAT CONTAIN HIS CASE-MATERIAL FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL**

**Gottwik, G., Ostertag, I., Weiss, M. (2001). Technical And Metapsychological Roots of Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. Central Dynamic Sequence: Phase of Pressure (Part I)**

*(The Chewing Gum Man)*

*(The Man with Mucous Colitis / The Man with Celiac Disease)*

*(The Manageress / The Saleslady)*

**Gottwik, G., Sporer, U., Tressel-Savelli, F. (2001). Technical And Metapsychological Roots of Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. Central Dynamic Sequence: Phase of Challenge (Part II)**

*(The Board-Like Professor)*

**Gottwik, G., Orbes, I. (2001). Technical And Metapsychological Roots of Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. Head-On Collision with The Resistance (Part III)**

*(The Bank Auditor / The Man with The Baseball Bat / The Man with The Metal Pipe)*

*(The Scottish Strangler)*

**Gottwik, G., Kettner-Werkmeister, I., Wagner, G. (2001). Technical And Metapsychological Roots of Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. The Entry of The Transference (Part IV)**

*(The Chess Player)*

*(The Chewing Gum Man)*

*(The Hyperventilating Woman)*

*(The Machine Gun Woman)*

*(The Masochist Physician and The Big Eyes / The Woman with The Diamond Ring)*

*(The Praying Mantis)*

*(The Salesman)*

**Hickey, C. (2015). Davanloo's Technique of Total Removal of Resistance and Optimum Mobilization of The Transference Component of The Resistance**

*The Mother Who Waited at The Pier*

**Hickey, C. (2016a). The Major Mobilization of The Unconscious and The Total Removal of Resistance in Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy. Part I**

*The Mother Who Waited at The Pier*

**Hickey, C. (2016b). The Major Mobilization of The Unconscious and The Total Removal of Resistance in Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy Part II**

*The Mother Who Waited at The Pier*

**Hickey, C. (2017). *Understanding Davanloo's Intensive Short-Term Dynamic Psychotherapy***

*The Mother Who Waited at The Pier*

### 3. OVERVIEW OF CASES

*The following is an overview of those of Davanloo's cases that are available in print. Articles available to an extent that, in our opinion, renders them meaningful objects of study have been supplied with a number. These numbers simply designate the case's placement within the alphabetical ordering in this chapter and not something like the order of appearance in official publications.*

*The introductions to each case include, first, a description of the case according to the stated observations of the author(s) of the article(s) it appears in, and secondly, a very short paragraph on important aspects of the case with respect to the study of Davanloo's technique. The latter are merely intended as guidelines for newcomers to Davanloo's cases until they are able to form their own impressions of the cases and of what is of interest in them.*

*Although certain aspects of the presentations of Davanloo's patients, such as their age and occupation, are surely subject to censorship for the sake of confidentiality, I include them as they are found. Similarly, I base comments on each case on the published transcripts, with faith in their essential accuracy, even if, in several cases, they are both abridged and edited (as is apparent when comparing, for instance, the transcript of the Man with the Baseball Bat in (Davanloo 1984) with that in (Said & Schubmehl 1999b)).*

*I have chosen to focus our comments on central technical aspects of the pre-interpretative phases of the available transcripts. While extensive excerpts from the interpretative phases are also available in most cases, and while these are crucial for understanding the dynamic causes of the psychopathologies of the various patients, highlighting central points from the interpretative phases would render this appendix too extensive.*

*Underneath each title, the article(s) that contain(s) the most thorough elaboration on the case in question are underlined. In case no article deals with the case in considerable depth, no article is underlined.*

*On the basis of a cross-referencing of case-material, several cases have turned out to go by different names in various articles. The different names by which the same case goes are distinguished by a / between these names.*

1. The "Fragile" Woman / The Masochistic Woman with Brutal Mother
2. The Abandoning Mother / The Woman with Sarcastic Smile
3. The Angry, Childlike Woman
4. The Bank Auditor / The Man with The Baseball Bat / The Man with The Metal Pipe
5. The Bee-Bee Gun Man
6. The Board-Like Professor
7. The Butch / The Frustrated Musician
8. The Cement-Mixer Man / The Cement Mixer
9. The Chewing Gum Man / The Man with The Chewing Gum
10. The Corporate Lawyer / The Real Estate Lawyer
11. \*The Depressed, "Suicidal" Woman
12. \*The Fashion Designer
13. The German Architect
14. The Girl in The Golden Cage
15. The Hyperventilating Woman / The Patient with Hyperventilation
16. The Little Blond Dutch Girl

17. The Man from Southampton
18. The Man Obsessed with The Small Size of His Genitals
19. The Man Who Feared Rejection
20. The Man with Crushing Chest Pain
21. The Man with Hyperventilation and Fear of Losing Control
22. The Man with Mucous Colitis
23. The Man with Panic, Fainting, Constipation and Agoraphobia
24. The Man with The Broken Fist
25. The Masochistic Engineer / The Man with Foggy Glasses
26. The Masochistic Housewife
27. The Masochistic Salesman Suffering from Panic, Functional and Somatization Disorders with Fainting Attacks
28. The Microphone Man
29. The Mother Who Waited at The Pier
30. The Mother Whose Son Strangled in His Crib
31. The Passive, Submissive Secretary
32. The Salesman / The Case of The Salesman and His Sister-In-Law
33. The Scottish Strangler
34. The Strangler
35. The Teeth-Grinding Woman
36. The Woman Used as A Go-Between / The Masochistic Woman with Migraine Headaches
37. The Woman Who Bruised Her Thigh
38. The Woman with A Machine Gun / The Machine Gun Woman
39. Unnamed Patient #2
40. \*Unnamed Patient #3

## **1: THE “FRAGILE” WOMAN / THE MASOCHISTIC WOMAN WITH BRUTAL MOTHER**

Davanloo (1989a)

Davanloo (1989b)

Davanloo (1996a)

Davanloo (1996b)

Davanloo (1999b)

Davanloo (1999c)

Said & Schubmehl (1999b)

32-year-old divorced woman, graduate student of economics, previously interviewed by another therapist and deemed potentially fragile, thus the name. The patient suffers from severe depressive episodes but with the strength to survive without breakdown, and mostly of a reactive nature. Besides this, she suffers from diffuse anxiety, G.I. tract symptomatology, somatization, major disturbances in interpersonal relationships, and severe masochistic character pathology.

The case illustrates a number of aspects of Davanloo’s technique. First of all, it illustrates Davanloo’s approach to fragile patients, which is applied until he reassesses the patient’s psychodiagnosis and switches to the standard format of ISTDP. To our knowledge, the only other published case that illustrates this is the unnamed fragile woman found in (Said & Schubmehl 1999c). Furthermore, the case illustrates Davanloo’s way of working with sexual impulses and fantasies and the method of turning pathological mourning into acute grief. Lastly, the transcript contains extensive sections, both before and after the unlocking, in which Davanloo’s approach to inquiry is displayed.

## **2: THE ABANDONING MOTHER / THE WOMAN WITH SARCASTIC SMILE**

Zois (1986)

Konzelmann (1995)

32-year-old woman presenting with episodes of depression dating back to her adolescence and major disturbances in interpersonal relationships with men as well as women in the form of letting herself be used and abused.

The case is presented by Zois as an illustration of Davanloo’s approach with a patient suffering from episodes of depression. By Konzelmann, the case is used to illustrate a prolonged sequence of pressure, challenge, and HOC with resistance against emotional closeness. The interview largely follows the standard format, beginning with an extensive focus on the patient’s nonverbal tactical defenses in the Transference, proceeding to address their embeddedness in her characterological defenses. The name “the woman with sarcastic smile” refers to the patient’s sarcastic smile, which quickly becomes the center of the process. The patient’s regressive defenses, such as her “mind closing off,” weepiness, and taking a fearful position are all challenged directly.

## **3: THE ANGRY, CHILDLIKE WOMAN**

Davanloo (1978e)

Beeber (1999b)



38-year-old woman, divorced and mother of three. The patient seeks therapy for depression, interpersonal problems of passivity, dependency, wanting men to tell her what to do and subsequently resenting it, as well as longstanding conflicts with her parents.

The case exemplifies Davanloo's early technique before 1980. In contrast to the case of *The Teeth-Grinding Woman*, Davanloo's work with *The Angry, Childlike Woman* is more illustrative with respect to Davanloo's early approach to resistance and contains what are arguably early forms of HOC. For instance, Davanloo confronts the patient with her reliance on vagueness and generalization and its role in her passive, resentful attitude toward male figures. Similarly, she is confronted with her repetition of her patient's passive stance in the Transference, as the patient continues to be evasive and has to be continually guided and questioned for the process to move forward. The case also exemplifies how Davanloo proceeds with inquiry after the resistance has been loosened.

## **THE AUTO MECHANIC WITH SOMATIZATION**

Davanloo (1996a)

44-year-old man suffering from chronic anxiety, sharp chest pain, pain in his neck, problems in his marriage, and episodes of explosive discharge of affect.

The case is only briefly mentioned in (Davanloo 1996) in order to illustrate the use of cover-words as a tactical defense.

## **4: THE BANK AUDITOR / THE MAN WITH THE BASEBALL BAT / THE MAN WITH THE METAL PIPE<sup>1</sup>**

Davanloo (1987a)

Davanloo (1984)

Said & Schubmehl (1999b)

Davanloo (2005)

Gottwik et al. (2001c)

Beeber (1999b)

31-year-old man (Davanloo 1978a has 37-year-old, but the patient himself says 31) presenting with a chronic state of anxiety, episodes of reactive depression, and long-standing conflicts with his parents and wife with episodes of rage towards them. In one of these episodes, the patient describes

---

<sup>1</sup> In (Davanloo 1999c, 265), Davanloo refers to two articles containing the case of *The Man with the Baseball Bat*. In both of these articles, however, the case presented goes by another name. In (Davanloo 1987a), the case presented is called *The Bank Auditor*, while (Davanloo 1984) contains the case of *The Man with the Metal Pipe*. This would suggest that all three names refer to the same case. In this way, (Said & Schubmehl 1999b) and (Davanloo 1984) appear to contain the first part of the interview with this patient, while (Davanloo 1987a) contains a later part. A comparison of the transcripts of the first part suggests that the transcript found in (Davanloo 1984) is highly edited.

having actually struck his wife. His relationships are described as alternating between episodes of ineffective aggressiveness and withdrawal, with an inability to sustain closeness with anyone.

The case is of historical interest, as it is presented in the first article in which Davanloo introduces his method as “ISTDP.” As such, it illustrates the shift that had taken place in Davanloo’s technique somewhere between this point and the 1960s, in which his method was still named “broad-focused STDP.” Many of the innovations that characterize Davanloo’s mature technique of ISTDP are present in this early case. In the first part, found in (Said & Schubmehl 1999b), one finds Davanloo focusing systematically on the patient’s experience of the feelings underlying his anxiety upon entering the trial therapy. In contrast to Davanloo’s earliest cases, his focus on the tactical organization of the resistance is now very systematic, even relentless. Furthermore, as opposed to earlier, when transference resistance was still addressed by way of interpretation, it is now pressured: “So let’s see how we are going to overcome that.” In this way, the interview constitutes a good example of the standard format of ISTDP that is found in Davanloo’s publications as of the mid-1980s. What appears to be a late part of the case is presented in (Davanloo 1987a) in order to illustrate the functioning of the UTA after the partial unlocking, which takes place in the first part of the interview. One sees how Davanloo’s technique now begins to involve offering the patient interpretations along the lines of the two triangles, as well as how he allows the process to be guided by the patient’s own spontaneous interpretations and associations. As a last note, the article is interesting for those wanting to study the use of dreams in ISTDP, as the later part of the interview is structured around a series of the patient’s recurring dreams.

## **5: THE BEE-BEE GUN MAN**

Schubmehl (1995a)

Schubmehl (1995b)

Davanloo (1996b)

32-year-old man described as highly resistant, suffering from diffuse psychoneurotic disturbances based on his obsessional character pathology. He describes problems such as indecisiveness, extreme passivity, and compliance in his marriage, alternating with defiance. In the interview, defiance as well as sarcasm and open dismissal play a major role.

The case exemplifies Davanloo’s work with a highly syntonic “classical” character neurotic. The patient presents in a detached manner with no sign of anxiety. The first part of the process consists of the initiation of pressure through structured dynamic inquiry so as to acquaint the patient with his defenses. Initially these consist of various forms of rumination sustaining his pervasive emotional detachment. As the patient proceeds to be openly dismissive, sarcastic, and defiant, his resistance is addressed directly in the form of a HOC, leading to the first partial unlocking on the basis of grief. In this way, the article illustrates how defiance can be addressed directly rather than indirectly.

## **6: THE BOARD-LIKE PROFESSOR**

Davanloo (1996b)

Gottwik, Sporer, Tressel-Savelli (2001)

Male patient in his 30'es, suffering from characterological depression as well as episodes of clinical depression, chronic anxiety, somatization, various symptoms of heightened anxiety in the form of chest- and muscle pain, dizziness and shortness of breath, disturbances in interpersonal relationships, and major problems with intimacy and closeness.

The patient's complex feelings are mobilized at the very beginning of the interview due to a frustrating technical complication in the interview setup. The process, therefore, immediately proceeds to pressure and challenge in the Transference. In this way, the case constitutes a good example of a very firm, vertical approach to the unlocking of the unconscious with a moderately to highly resistant patient. Unfortunately, the case is only available in a very abridged form, utilized to illustrate basic aspects of Davanloo's metapsychology, and not with an eye to the intricacies of the case itself.

## **7: THE BUTCH / THE FRUSTRATED MUSICIAN**

Davanloo (1996a)

Davanloo (1996b)

Davanloo (1999a)

Davanloo (1999b)

Gaillard, J.M. (1989a)

Gaillard, J.M. (1989b)

Gaillard, J.M. (1990)

Also, most likely the patient presented in Davanloo (1987e, 3pp)

26-year-old man presenting with obsessional character organization. He describes disturbances in interpersonal relationships, particularly with persons in positions of authority, episodes of reactive depression, chronic anxiety, especially around authority figures, conflicts with his wife dating back to before their marriage, sexual difficulties, characterological traits of passivity, dependency, and inability to assert himself, as well as conflicts over emotional closeness.

The patient is described as moderately resistant, and the case is presented by Gaillard as a means of demonstrating Davanloo's technique of handling early transference resistance in the trial therapy. At the beginning of the interview, the patient has an emotional reaction to Davanloo's demeanor, which differs from that of a previous female evaluator, leading to an immediate mobilization of resistance against emotional closeness in the Transference. This now serves as a basis for a rapid progression to phases 3 and 4 of the CDS. The process is highly vertical and constitutes a good example of the standard format of ISTDP. This case is of particular interest to the student of Davanloo's technique, as it is presented in great detail, including the phases after the unlocking, over the span of the three articles by J.M. Gaillard.

## **8: THE CEMENT-MIXER MAN / THE CEMENT MIXER**

Davanloo (1978g)

Davanloo (1996a)

Davanloo (1996b)

Davanloo (1999b)

Male patient in his early 30's, self-referred, presenting with symptoms of anxiety, depression, and obsessional thoughts. The patient is deemed to have an obsessive-compulsive character structure, being rigid, ruminative and passive, detached and intellectualizing, avoiding anxiety, and seeking external solutions to his intrapsychic problems. Furthermore, he presents with a great deal of difficulty in the area of interpersonal relationships, such as with asserting himself.

The case material available stems primarily from later sessions with this patient and, therefore, illustrates Davanloo's early technique in interviews subsequent to the initial assessment interviews. The case also constitutes a good example of Davanloo's early interpretative style, as well as a rare example of Davanloo's work with the male Oedipus complex. Lastly, the transcript includes an interesting section in which the patient reviews recordings of his own sessions and reflects upon them.

### **THE CHESS PLAYER**

Davanloo (1996a)

Davanloo (1996b)

Davanloo (1999a)

Davanloo (1999b)

Davanloo (1999c)

Davanloo (2005)

Gottwik, Kettner-Werkmeister, Wagner (2001)

Said & Schubmehl (1999a)

Male patient described as having a high degree of resistance in the form of an obsessional character structure, resulting in major interpersonal difficulties of various kinds.

Unfortunately, the case is not available in any substantial detail. The case is mainly used by Davanloo to illustrate various tactical defenses.

### **9: THE CHEWING GUM MAN / THE MAN WITH THE CHEWING GUM**

Davanloo (1996b)

Davanloo (1999a)

Davanloo (1999b)

Davanloo (1999c)

Davanloo (2005)

Gottwik, G., Kettner-Werkmeister, I., Wagner, G. (2001)

Gottwik, G., Ostertag, I., Weiss, M. (2001)

Muirhead (1996a)

Muirhead (1996b)

Muirhead (1996c)

Said & Schubmehl (1999a)

29-year-old man referred by his family physician after an extensive medical investigation due to the patient's concerns about having a brain tumor or heart condition, which he assumes to have caused what turns out to be panic attacks. The investigation concluded that the patient is merely "neurotic," with no organic cause for these attacks. Furthermore, the patient has developed an associated pervasive fear of fainting and losing his balance in public, bordering on agoraphobia. Besides this, the patient suffers from GI tract symptomatology diagnosed as mucous colitis.

The case is presented by Muirhead to illustrate Davanloo's approach to a patient with panic attacks and secondary gains as prominent aspects of his symptomatology. The patient is described by this author as being of low to moderate resistance. The case constitutes a good example of how Davanloo conducts the process of inquiry by searching for the resistance, as well as the dynamic purpose of this search. The resistance is identified as the patient describes a dependent tendency in his current life. The therapist's probing, which rapidly becomes questioning and confrontative, stirs up the CTF in the Transference, which in turn leads the patient to become dependent in the Transference. This behavior now becomes the focus of the therapist's interventions, leading to an increased rise in the CTF. What appears after the unlocking is a parallel between the patient's symptoms, which developed around the time of his father's death, and those of the patient's father towards the end of his life.

#### **10: THE CORPORATE LAWYER / THE REAL ESTATE LAWYER**

Davanloo 1988a

Davanloo 1988b

Davanloo 1996a

Davanloo 1996b

Davanloo 1999b

Said & Schubmehl (1999a)

37-year-old woman suffering from moderate to severe character pathology consisting of a tendency towards compulsive independence and efficiency, refusal of vulnerability and intense feelings of any kind, as well as difficulties acknowledging and expressing anger.

The beginning of this case constitutes a good example of Davanloo's work with the tactical organization when it is rapidly mobilized in relation to the patient's feelings in a Current example. On the basis of an examination of a Current incident, the process gradually tilts into the Transference where the patient consistently avoids closeness with the therapist. The therapist now has a chance to confront the patient with her resistance and challenge it, leading to a rise in the Transference and eventually a partial unlocking. In this way, the case is of particular interest to those wanting to understand the functioning of the resistance against emotional closeness. The rest of the interview is largely concerned with the patient's unresolved mourning of the death of her grandmother. As a last note, Davanloo's commentary on the case in (1988b) is very detailed and highly illuminating as to his technique and his understanding of the dynamic roots of the patient's psychopathology.

## **11: \*THE DEPRESSED, “SUICIDAL” WOMAN**

Said (1988b)

39-year-old woman presenting at a psychiatric emergency service in a serious state of depression developed in response to the breakdown of her relationship with a lover.

The case exemplifies the process of ISTDP with an acutely depressed, possibly suicidal patient. The process is very gentle and largely interpretative, with no significant confrontation and a complete absence of challenge to the patient’s resistance. Any focus on the sadistic organization of her core pathology is actively avoided. Since the patient is clinically depressed, the process begins with an extended piece of dynamic inquiry in which the therapist probes into the nature of the patient’s conflict with her lover, as well as her conflicts over feeling trapped in her marriage and by her son. Her suicidality is assessed, and soon the interview focuses on the patient’s sexual relations with her husband and her lover, revealing aspects of her oedipal conflict.

## **THE ENGLISHMAN WITH FAINTING ATTACK**

Davanloo (1996b)

51-year-old man suffering from a chronic state of anxiety with attacks of hyperventilation, including as an episode in which he actually fainted. He also presents with functional disorder of the G.I.-tract with diarrhea, flatulence, and sharp, shooting, stabbing abdominal pain. He has major conflicts with his wife and daughters, sexual difficulties in the form of an inability to have an erection, as well as characterological problems.

The case is only mentioned briefly to illustrate the tactical defense of going off on tangents.

## **12: \*THE FASHION DESIGNER**

Said, T. (1996)

Man in his early 30s suffering from diffuse symptom disturbances including generalized anxiety, social anxiety, mild performance anxiety, obsessive-compulsive symptomatology in the form of intruding thoughts about women and a compulsion to undress them in his mind and fantasize about intercourse, episodes of reactive depression, interpersonal difficulties, and characterological disturbances in the form of a need to put up a façade, avoiding closeness and intimacy and a tendency to bend over backwards to please alternating with defiance.

The patient begins by describing intrusive sexualized impulses towards women. The process of mobilization is initiated through a detailed dynamic inquiry into the patient’s sexual attraction to a co-worker. The case offers a clear example of the ISTDP-therapist’s orientation in the interview according to the presence of resistance. Davanloo probes into the material that gives rise to resistance in order to crystallize this resistance in the Transference. Although the patient initially goes on to have a significant breakthrough of grief and a partial unlocking, not a single pressure to feeling is used in

this early part of the process. Only when the patient's complex feelings rise naturally as a consequence of the defense-work does the evaluator introduce the topic of the patient's feelings in the Transference. Besides this, the case constitutes an example of how to work with sexualizing tendencies.

### **13: THE GERMAN ARCHITECT**

Davanloo (1986a)

Davanloo (1986b)

Davanloo (1987d)

Davanloo (1988a)

Davanloo (1996b)

Davanloo (1999a)

Davanloo (1999b)

Davanloo (1999c)

Davanloo (2005)

Konzelmann (1995)

Beeber (1999a)

Beeber (1999b)

Male patient in his early 30s suffering from disturbances in interpersonal relationships characterized by distancing and an inability to get emotionally close to anyone, conflict over closeness and intimacy, as well as longstanding conflicts with his family, particularly his father and one of his brothers. His characterological difficulties take the form of a detached, withdrawn, stubborn and defiant attitude. He also presents with severe difficulties in his relationships with women in which he lives out a self-defeating and self-sabotaging pattern. Finally, he presents with episodes of depression without suicidal ideation.

As the many references to this case indicate, *The German Architect* is one of Davanloo's most well-known cases. It is presented as the archetype of Davanloo's mature technique in his article on *ISTDP With Highly Resistant Patients* (Davanloo 1986a; 1986b) in the first issue of the *International Journal*. The interview begins with an immediate mobilization of character resistance, catapulting the process forward into phase 3 of the CDS. The case is particularly illustrative as to Davanloo's approach to "classical" character resistance, building the rise in the Transference on the basis of the resistance itself. The analysis of the Transference (phase 6 of the CDS) found in this case is particularly lucid and illustrative and shows how interpretation is indeed a part of the therapist's technical repertoire in ISTDP.

### **14: THE GIRL IN THE GOLDEN CAGE**

Davanloo (1980c)

28-year-old woman presenting with depression, anxiety, and problems relating to men with whom she is described as hostile. When she seeks treatment, the patient is in a relationship with a man

whom she describes as very possessive (hence the golden cage), and whom she contemplates leaving.

The brief segment of this case available in writing illustrates Davanloo's early interpretative technique. It is presented in order to shed light on the patient's response to interpretation of various aspects of her oedipal conflict.

### **THE HENRY-IV MAN**

Davanloo (1996a)

Davanloo (1996b)

Davanloo (1999b)

Said & Schubmehl (1999a)

28-year-old man suffering from symptom- and character disturbances.

The case is only dealt with in passing, chiefly in order to illustrate how to address various tactical defenses, including tactical denial.

### **15: THE HYPERVENTILATING WOMAN / THE PATIENT WITH HYPERVENTILATION**

Davanloo (1984)

Davanloo (1996a)

Davanloo (1996b)

Davanloo (1999b)

Davanloo (2005)

Gottwik, Kettner-Werkmeister, Wagner (2001)

28-year-old woman presenting with attacks of hyperventilation that have occurred on a daily basis for the past two months.

This is the first case presented by Davanloo in writing to illustrate his newly developed method of "ISTDP." Although the case is not described in any great detail, I find it significant due to its importance for the historical study of the development of Davanloo's technique. In contrast to his early work, one now finds Davanloo focusing more directly on the patient's feelings as well as her experience of them, working more systematically with both the tactical organization and transference resistance, referring to "pressure" and "challenge" rather than confrontation and interpretation, and other such innovations.

### **16: THE LITTLE BLOND DUTCH GIRL**

Davanloo (1980d)

Davanloo 1979a

Molnos (1986)

Said (1988)



Beeber (1999b)

22-year-old woman presenting with depression, crying spells, a constant fear of rejection, and a relational pattern with men, particularly her boyfriend, in which she is passive and has a need to bend over backwards to please them, alternating with passive aggression and rageful acting out.

The case illustrates Davanloo's early technique. The available transcript is extensive and generously commented by Davanloo (1980d) as well as by Angela Molnos (1986). In it, one finds a clear example of Davanloo's early way of confronting the resistance in the Transference in order to link it to the other corners of the Triangle of Persons, and in this case tying the patient's behavior to her early Oedipal rivalry with, and eventual loss of, her sister.

### **THE MAID WITH DERMATITIS**

Davanloo (1996a)

35-year-old woman referred by her gynecologist due to frequent dermatitis in her genital area. The patient suffers from a compulsion to wash her vagina repeatedly after sexual intercourse with her husband.

The case is only presented briefly in order to exemplify the tactical defense of hypothetical speech.

### **17: THE MAN FROM SOUTHAMPTON**

Malan (1986a)

Malan (1986b)

Davanloo (1987d)

Davanloo (1988a)

Davanloo (1996a)

Davanloo (1996b)

Davanloo (2005)

Said & Schubmehl (1999a)

47-year-old man described as having been in therapy over the span of 20 years, including periods of analysis three times per week. Since the patient is so vague during the interview, no clear description of his presenting problems is given. He is described, however, as suffering from a severely and chronically impoverished character, heavily relying on intellectualization, distancing, and serious self-directed aggression to avoid emotional closeness. He describes major difficulties in intimate relationships and episodes of depression with suicidal ideation.

The case constitutes a good example of Davanloo's approach when resistance renders inquiry impossible. The patient is unable to pin down the nature of his difficulties, resorting instead to all kinds of vague generalizations and intellectualizations. These defenses, however, are now in themselves used by Davanloo as a basis for initiating the process of mobilization in the Transference.

## **18: THE MAN OBSESSED WITH THE SMALL SIZE OF HIS GENITALS**

Davanloo (1978g)

Davanloo (1979)

29-year-old married man arriving at the psychiatric emergency service in a state of panic after his wife had run out of their couples session with a marriage counsellor. The patient describes his marriage as a sadomasochistic one and presents with general problems in interpersonal relationships such as feeling insecure with self-defeating and self-punishing tendencies. His main presenting problem, however, is a symptomatic obsession with the small size of his penis and related difficulties in his sex-life.

The case constitutes an example of Davanloo's early interpretative technique, as well as an illustration of how Davanloo works with an Oedipal conflict in a male patient. (Davanloo 1979) contains an interesting excerpt from the termination phase of the process.

## **19: THE MAN WHO FEARED REJECTION**

Davanloo 1980b

Worchel (1986a)

Man in his early thirties presenting with disturbances in interpersonal relationships, fearing rejection and bending over backwards to please others. He experiences anxiety when attempting to approach women, as well as a sense of inferiority and lack of self-esteem, such as in the form of thoughts of not being "as good as others." The patient has had episodes of depression.

The case exemplifies Davanloo's early technique. Clear parallels to his mature technique are seen, however, in the way in which Davanloo immediately addresses the negative transference and associated resistance in the form of tactical defenses at the beginning of the initial evaluation interview. Furthermore, in the transcript presented in Davanloo's (1980b) paper, the patient's sighing is intentionally noted. This indicates that even though Davanloo had not yet published his theory of the pathways of anxiety discharge and unconscious signaling, he was conscious of the significance of the patient's sighing.

## **THE MAN WITH AN IMPULSE TO MURDER HIS STEPFATHER**

Davanloo & Young (1978)

20-year-old male patient, reports feeling very depressed and as experiencing disturbances in interpersonal relationships, particularly with other men. He has suffered from anxiety as far back as he remembers.

While only a brief segment of an initial session with this patient is available in writing, this case illustrates Davanloo's early technique well. In the segment available, one finds an early form Davanloo's technique of addressing tactical defenses, such as the patient's smile, forgetfulness, and hypothetical speech.

## **20: THE MAN WITH CRUSHING CHEST PAIN**

Davanloo (2001)

Davanloo (2005)

Man in his 30s suffering from arthralgia, frequent episodes of crushing chest pain to the point of simulating heart attacks, severe panic attacks, diffuse characterological problems, disturbances in interpersonal relationships, major issues with closeness and intimacy, including with his three children. The patient has for a long period of time received physiotherapy, being reluctant to seek out psychotherapy. Despite the nature of the patient's symptoms, he is deemed a solid psychoneurotic with a predominance of striated muscle discharge of anxiety.

The case exemplifies a very vertical format of ISTDP, initiated from the very beginning of the initial contact, similar to Davanloo's procedure in the technique of "mobilization" (Compare to *The Mother Who Waited at The Pier*). The process of inquiry is almost entirely bypassed until after the unlocking has taken place. The case itself also illustrates the way in which Davanloo (inaccurately) uses the terms "projective identification and symptom formation" to designate the causal relationship between the patient's symptoms and the impulses in his unconscious – in this case crushing impulses directed towards the chest of the therapist.

## **\*THE MAN WITH FREQUENT ATTACKS OF IRRITABLE BOWEL**

Whittemore (1996a)

Male patient in his 30s presenting with attacks of irritable bowel that have worsened after the break-up of his relationship with a woman.

A few segments of this case are presented in (Whittemore 1996a) to exemplify Davanloo's graded application of ISTDP.

## **21: THE MAN WITH HYPERVENTILATION AND FEAR OF LOSING CONTROL**

Said, Rossi, Van Oyen, Wint (1998a)

Said, Rossi, Van Oyen, Wint (1998b)

Said, Rossi, Van Oyen, Wint (1998c)

Said, Rossi, Van Oyen, Wint (1998d)

23-year-old man suffering from life-long chronic anxiety, major disturbances in interpersonal relationships, obsessional symptomatology, episodes of reactive depression, episodes of major panic attacks and frequent attacks of hyperventilation.

The case, presented at length across four articles, exemplifies Davanloo's approach to a patient suffering from diffuse symptom- and character disturbances, comparable to the case of *The Man with Panic, Fainting, Constipation and Agoraphobia*. As in this latter case, the process is graded and begins with an illustrative example Davanloo's use of structured inquiry to begin applying and gradually increasing pressure on the patient, a procedure which both has a mobilizing and psychodiagnostic function. However, Davanloo's work in the two cases also differ. In the first article on this case, one finds Davanloo undertaking a very interesting dynamic inquiry into the patient's fantasies of "going crazy," which are portrayed in relation to his mother, sister, and eventually, in the second article, his father. The first portrayals of aggressive impulses, therefore, appear quite cognitive in nature, but have a strong impact on the patient irrespectively. The case also includes an extensive segment demonstrating Davanloo's technique of gaining a clear view of the patient's core neurotic structure after the patient's resistance has been sufficiently deactivated.

## **22: THE MAN WITH MUCOUS COLITIS / THE MAN WITH THE CELIAC DISEASE**

Worchel (1986b)

Gottwik, Ostertag, Weiss (2001)

Man in his thirties suffering from a chronic state of anxiety, intensified by his girlfriend's increasing pressure on him to marry her. He presents with episodes of reactive depression and longstanding interpersonal difficulties, particularly in relation to women, in the form of gravitating towards passive, compliant and intellectually inferior partners who put him on a pedestal, and whom he in turn dominates, only to lose interest in them. The patient is described as mildly to moderately resistant.

The case exemplifies Davanloo's work with a patient on the mild-to-moderate end of the psycho-neurotic spectrum. Besides this, the case constitutes an example of Davanloo's work with a patient's sexual and romantic trends. The process of mobilization is driven largely by confrontations with the patient's choosing inferior partners, covering over a deep-seated sense of inferiority.

## **THE MAN WITH MULTIPLE PHOBIAS**

Davanloo (1984)

51-year-old man suffering from a severe phobic-obsessional state for over 20 years, which has led him to develop an extreme dependence on his wife to accompany him everywhere he goes. The patient is constantly afraid of being criticized or humiliated and has consequently developed a relational pattern of bending over backwards to please others.

The case is presented in summary to illustrate Davanloo's newly developed method of "Intensive STDP". Interestingly, it is supplied with a summary of the course of the first handful of sessions in this patient's therapy, highlighting what Davanloo finds to be the key events of each session.

## **23: THE MAN WITH PANIC, FAINTING, CONSTIPATION AND AGORAPHOBIA**

Gottwik, Orbes, Tressel, Wagner (1998a)

Gottwik, Orbes, Tressel, Wagner (1998b)

Gottwik, Orbes, Tressel, Wagner (1998c)

24-year-old man suffering from chronic anxiety, panic attacks, gastrointestinal disturbances, sharp abdominal pains, irritable bowel, fainting spells, phobic symptomatology in the form of agoraphobia, tension headaches, chronic pain particularly in the neck, blurring of vision, episodes of reactive depression, and disturbances in interpersonal relationships. The patient is described as suffering from long-standing character neurosis with a spectrum of major regressive defenses, as well as a low capacity to tolerate anxiety.

The case is a very extensive example of Davanloo's technique with a highly complex, possibly fragile, patient with diffuse symptom- and character disturbances. A handful of aspects are particularly interesting: First of all, the case offers an example of an extended and meticulous phase of inquiry conducted by Davanloo. One clearly senses how structured inquiry in itself serves as a form of pressure used by Davanloo to assess the patient psychodiagnostics. Secondly, the case offers the reader a feel for the way in which pressure is increased as the therapist's inquiring comments become increasingly confrontative. Thirdly, the segment presented in the second article begins with an interesting shift in intensity, whereby the therapist, having assured himself that the patient is not fragile, increases pressure and challenge to the patient's defenses. This segment illustrates the difference between phases 1-2 of the CDS and phase 3, in which the therapist begins focusing more directly on the patient's resistance in the Transference. At the same time, Davanloo's approach is still graded, including more clarification in order to bring about Multidimensional Structural Changes along the way, particularly in order to help the patient differentiate anxiety from feelings. This process in itself brings a rise and subsequent crystallization in the Transference, in a manner that clearly reflects the inner logic of the CDS. The case also illustrates the zig-zag pattern the interview takes in the graded format, as it oscillates between the dimensions of the Current and the Transference. Fourthly, the third part of the article contains a good example of Davanloo's work when pathological mourning is turned into acute grief.

## **24: THE MAN WITH THE BROKEN FIST**

Davanloo (1999a)

Davanloo (1999b)

Davanloo (2005)

Male patient in his 40s presenting with syntonetic character pathology, chronic anxiety, disturbances of his interpersonal relationships, and major problems with intimacy and closeness. The name refers to his tendency towards explosive discharge, in which he becomes violent and injures himself and others. He has been suicidal with clear plans of how to kill himself so that "nobody will ever have a trace" of what happened to him.

The case is presented briefly to illustrate the technique of applying pressure with a patient who does not respond meaningfully to the phase of inquiry. In this respect, it is interesting to compare

the available segments of this case to the beginning of the cases of *The Man from Southampton* and *The German Architect*.

### **THE MAN WITH VIOLENT DREAMS**

Davanloo (1996a)

No substantial information is available on this patient, except that he is in his 30s and suffers from symptom- and character disturbances. He is only mentioned once in Davanloo's article on the management of tactical defenses.

### **THE MANAGERESS / THE SALESLADY**

Davanloo (1996a)

Davanloo (1996b)

Davanloo (1999b)

Gottwik, Ostertag, Weiss (2001) – as "Patient 3"

Said & Schubmehl (1999a)

Female patient in her 30s suffering from symptom- and character disturbances that manifest as conflicts over intimacy and closeness. The main focus is on her longstanding conflict with her mother in which she has episodically lashed out against her verbally.

The case is only dealt with briefly but illustrates how a patient may present with what appears to be feelings, but which upon scrutiny turn out to be anxiety and defenses.

### **25: THE MASOCHISTIC ENGINEER / THE MAN WITH FOGGY GLASSES**

Davanloo (1988a) – p. 118-119

Davanloo (1996a)

Davanloo (1996b)

Davanloo (1999b)

Benoit (1990)

Said & Schubmehl (1999)

Male patient in his 40s presenting with a chronic state of anxiety which he handles by drinking alcohol, episodes of reactive depression, sexual difficulties in the form of premature ejaculation, disturbances in interpersonal relationships, severe marital conflicts dating back to the birth of his son, and characterological problems in the form of passivity and detachment alternating with defiance, stubbornness and regressive behaviors such as trashing, throwing temper tantrums, and yelling.

The case illustrates Davanloo's technique of "bypassing" phases 1-3 of the CDS as the patient enters the interview with anxiety on the forefront. The patient has had to wait three to four months for the interview, having been promised a consultation within two to three weeks. Davanloo draws a clear distinction between the patient's rational understanding of the waiting time and his honest

feelings about it, aiming directly for the latter – something which now mobilizes a host of tactical defenses that are challenged, leading to a further rise in the CTF.

## **26: THE MASOCHISTIC HOUSEWIFE**

Davanloo (1980c)

Davanloo (1996a)

Davanloo (1996b)

32-year-old woman presenting with depression and suicidal ideation rooted in problems in interpersonal relationships, particularly with her husband and her in-laws with whom she is compliant and passive. She also presents with an obsessional preoccupation with her husband's health. In the session, the patient is weepy and helpless.

The short segment of the case that is available exemplifies Davanloo's early technique and is presented mainly in order to illustrate the various types of interpretation used by Davanloo at this point.

## **27: THE MASOCHISTIC SALESMAN SUFFERING FROM PANIC, FUNCTIONAL AND SOMATIZATION DISORDERS WITH FAINTING ATTACKS**

Whittemore (1998)

Whittemore (1999a)

Whittemore (1999b)

53-year-old man suffering from panic attacks, functional disorder in the form of irritable bowel syndrome and erectile dysfunction, and psychosomatic disorder in the form of a constant stabbing pain in the right side of his chest, tension in the chest, a pain in the right side of the abdomen, indigestion and regurgitation. He also suffers from episodes of reactive depression and characterological difficulties in the form of a need to distance in relationships, major conflicts over intimacy and closeness, a tendency towards compliance and bending over backwards to please alternating with defiance, stubbornness, sarcasm and a need to control. The patient is described as complex in terms of symptomatology, as well as masochistic with a massive need to sabotage himself.

The case constitutes one of the most extensive commented transcripts of Davanloo's work in the graded format, spanning almost a hundred pages across the three articles by Joan W. Whittemore. As in the two similar complex cases from the same period, *The Man with Panic, Fainting, Constipation and Agoraphobia* and *The Man with Hyperventilation and Fear of Losing Control*, the process begins with structured inquiry into the nature of the patient's symptoms. This process in itself mobilizes, first, a host of extraordinarily syntonic tactical defenses in the Transference, prime among them generalization, minimization, and tangents. As these are addressed in an increasingly firm manner, there is a rise in the Transference, which then becomes the focus of the process of mobilization. In this way, the case exemplifies how the patient's defenses themselves are used to render the interview increasingly more dynamic, until the point at which the rise in the Transference is intense enough to be meaningfully addressed. From then on, one clearly senses the way in which

the Alliance grows and the resistance weakens as the interview progresses through an extensive phase of working through.

### **THE MASOCHISTIC SECRETARY**

Davanloo (1996a)

Davanloo (1996b)

Female patient in her 30s suffering from episodes of clinical depression and life-long character neurosis.

The patient is only mentioned briefly to exemplify a few tactical defenses.

### **28: THE MICROPHONE MAN**

Davanloo (1999a)

Lorenzani-Francis (1995a)

Lorenzani-Francis (1995b)

Male patient in his 40s suffering from major disturbances in his interpersonal relationships, especially with women. He finds himself unable to express anger, even in the face of mistreatment. Instead he becomes passive, submissive, and compliant, betraying a masochistic strain in his personality. He also presents with major difficulties with intimacy and closeness and a tendency towards self-sabotage in his professional life as an engineer. Besides this, he has suffered from bouts of reactive depression, chronic anxiety and episodes of disturbed sleep.

The patient enters the interview with no visible anxiety. Instead, he presents with a proliferation of syntonic obsessional defenses. The case exemplifies Davanloo's technique of addressing this very slippery type of resistance in the first interview. The process consists initially of systematically acquainting the patient with his defenses, followed by the application of an increasing degree of pressure and challenge to them, which in turn builds up the rise in the Transference.

### **29: THE MOTHER WHO WAITED AT THE PIER**

Hickey 2017

Hickey 2015

Hickey 2016a

Hickey 2016b

55-year-old woman partaking in Davanloo's closed circuit training program. She presents with life-long character disturbances in the form of rigidity, stubbornness, and resistance against emotional closeness, as well as migraines and periods of insomnia. She is described as residing on the mid-right side of the psychoneurotic spectrum, with an absence of structural pathology.



The transcript available of this case is from 2012, and as such it constitutes the most recent published example of Davanloo's work. It is also the only published case stemming from Davanloo's "mobilization" workshop. The published transcript is very extensive, spanning the bulk of Catherine Hickey's *Understanding Davanloo's ISTDP* (Hickey 2017). For these reasons, the case is of particular interest for students who wish to study the development of Davanloo's technique and his late work at the Montreal Training Workshops in Mobilization of the Unconscious.

### **30: THE MOTHER WHOSE SON STRANGLED IN HIS CRIB**

Davanloo (1980e)

Female patient of unknown age, probably around 30, seen for the initial interview two weeks after her 15-months-old son had strangled on the string of his pacifier while in his crib. Since then, the patient and her husband have been attempting not to think about their dead son, such as by avoiding looking at things belonging to him and by rapidly returning to work.

The case comes from Davanloo's early research before 1980 and constitutes the only written example of Davanloo's approach to crisis intervention. Fundamentally, his technique consists in focusing on the memories associated with the patient's son, and specifically the period immediately prior to his death. Davanloo's comments on the case illustrate his understanding of pathological mourning based on Freud's and Lindemann's work.

### **31: THE PASSIVE, SUBMISSIVE SECRETARY**

Davanloo (1980c)

25-year-old woman presenting with chronic nervousness, episodes of depression, difficulties in interpersonal relationships, particularly with men, as well as anxiety in social situations. She describes herself as shy and unable to express herself. The patient is intensely worried that her husband may leave her to return to his former wife whom he left for the patient.

The short segment of the case available illustrates Davanloo's early technique, with a special emphasis on the various interpretations used by Davanloo at this point that link the patient's behavior in the Transference to her oedipal conflict. The transcript contains a typical example of the way in which Davanloo confronts the defense of passivity in the Transference, linking it to the patient's emotional difficulties in other relationships.

### **THE PRAYING MANTIS**

Davanloo (1996b)

Davanloo (1999b)

Davanloo (1999c)

Gottwik, Kettner-Werkmeister, Wagner (2001)

25-year-old woman seeking help on the basis of having contracted an infection of her genital tract, which cannot be treated due to her phobic symptoms regarding medical procedures. She presents with anxiety, panic attacks, and difficulties in her intimate relationships with men.

In (Davanloo 1980d, 100) Davanloo notes that he intends to present a patient named *The Praying Mantis* in a forthcoming publication. This appears to indicate that the treatment of this patient was undertaken before the third congress on STDP in 1977 when the papers contained in his 1980-book were presented. If so, the case would represent an example of Davanloo's early technique. Interestingly, in (Davanloo 1999c) the case is utilized to illustrate the technique of HOC, suggesting that this intervention was part of Davanloo's technique even at this early point in his development of ISTDP. This would point to an inconsistency in the historical overview presented in this book. This inconsistency, however, might be accounted for by the fact that Davanloo supposedly called several patients by the name of "Praying Mantis" (Davanloo 1999c, 275). The short segment of the case available, chiefly in (Davanloo 1999c), presents Davanloo's work with the patient's sexual fantasies and her resistance against emotional closeness that is triggered when these fantasies are approached.

### **32: THE SALESMAN / THE CASE OF THE SALESMAN AND HIS SISTER-IN-LAW**

Davanloo (1995a)

Davanloo (1996a)

Davanloo (1996b)

Davanloo (1999a)

Davanloo (1999b)

26-year-old man suffering from mild obsessional symptoms.

The case illustrates Davanloo's work with a mildly resistant patient. Besides in itself exemplifying how to recognize and work with low resistance, the case is also interesting as a contrast to the response to inquiry seen with more resistant patients such as *The Man from Southampton*. Furthermore, the case exemplifies how Davanloo conducts inquiry into a patient's sexual fantasies.

### **THE SALESMAN WITH SOMATIZATION AND PANIC DISORDER**

Davanloo (1999a)

Male patient in his 30s suffering from a wide range of symptom- as well as character disturbances, chiefly chronic anxiety, episodes of panic, intermittent pain in his legs, chest pain, and major disturbances in his interpersonal relationships in which he becomes distant, detached, non-involved, stubborn, and defiant.

The short segment of this case that is published exemplifies Davanloo's use of a very high degree of pressure to feeling from the very beginning of the interview, as the patient enters with anxiety on the forefront.

### **33: THE SCOTTISH STRANGLER**

Gottwik & Orbes (2001)

Male patient in his 40s presenting with difficulties in forming long-term relationships with women. He describes having had extramarital affairs in his two marriages, both of which have ended in divorce. Besides this, he describes suffering from episodes of depression, a tendency toward explosive discharge of affect, and a chronic state of anxiety, particularly in relation to his job.

Inquiry rapidly leads to a rise in anxiety and detachment on the part of the patient, which is clarified and challenged systematically in terms of the patient's resistance against emotional closeness in the Transference.

### **THE SON OF THE AUSTRALIAN JOURNALIST**

Davanloo 1996b

Male patient in his 40's suffering from symptom- and character disturbances.

The case is mentioned by Davanloo once to illustrate the use of generalization as a tactical defense.

### **34: THE STRANGLER**

Davanloo (1995b)

Davanloo (1995c)

Davanloo (1996a)

Davanloo (1996b)

Beeber (1999a)

Beeber (1999b)

Male patient in his 40s suffering from disturbances in interpersonal relationships, especially when it comes to intimacy and closeness, a chronic state of anxiety, some degree of somatization and functional disorder, a lack of sexual desire tied to long-standing problems in his marriage, episodes of clinical depression, and character disturbances in the form of extreme detachment, passivity and compliance, oscillating with defiance.

The case illustrates several aspects of Davanloo's mature technique. First of all, it is an example of the path taken when a highly resistant patient is unable to respond meaningfully to inquiry by supplying specific examples of his difficulties for the process to focus on. A proliferation of tactical verbal as well as nonverbal defenses constitute a rapid crystallization of the resistance in the Transference. Secondly, this leads to an illustrative application of the technique of Interlocking Chain of Head-On Collision; a rare example of this most powerful form of challenge available in the ISTDP therapist's technical repertoire. This also makes Davanloo's commentary on the HOC in his articles on this case the most detailed in his writings, rendering them highly worthy of close study. Thirdly, the case illustrates the "two-stage" unlocking procedure, in which an initial breakthrough to grief

facilitates an increased engagement in the process on the part of the patient and paves the way for increased challenge which eventually leads to a major unlocking.

## **THE SUBMISSIVE WOMAN**

Davanloo & Golden (1978)

Woman in her early 30s presenting with depression, suicidal ideation, obsessional ideas regarding her husband's health (like the cases of the "Masochistic Housewife" and the "Teeth-Grinding Woman"), and disturbances in interpersonal relationships, as well as a masochistic pattern in relation to men in which she takes a self-punitive, compliant, submissive position.

Only a short segment of this case is available in print, representing Davanloo's early technique. The focus is on the patient's anger toward her husband and is an example of Davanloo working in a more gentle, interpretative style.

## **35: THE TEETH-GRINDING WOMAN**

Davanloo (1978d)

Davanloo (1999c)

32-year-old woman presenting with symptoms of depression, suicidal ideation, obsessional ideas regarding the health of her husband, and masochistic disturbances in interpersonal relationships in the form of a tendency to fall into a passive, submissive role.

The case exemplifies Davanloo's early work. In the initial interview, the phase of inquiry is extensive, as the therapist seeks to obtain a clear impression of the circumstances surrounding the patient's presenting problems. Defenses are not addressed to any significant degree – instead the therapist simply invites the patient to elaborate on the events she brings up. When the patient begins to become more openly defensive, the therapist responds in a more interpretative manner, clarifying the links between the patient's feelings and her defenses. Vignettes from later sessions are also presented.

## **THE TICKLING WOMAN**

Davanloo (1999b)

Said & Schubmehl (1999a)

No information on this patient is available. Short segments are used to illustrate the use of a few defenses.

## **THE UNWILLING MOOSE HUNTER**

Davanloo (1987d)

The case is mentioned by Davanloo to illustrate certain aspects of the clinical manifestations of superego pathology. Neither transcript nor substantial information on this patient is available.

### **36: THE WOMAN USED AS A GO-BETWEEN / THE MASOCHISTIC WOMAN WITH MIGRAINE HEADACHES**

Davanloo (1989c)

Davanloo (1989d)

Davanloo (1996a)

Davanloo (1996b)

48-year-old woman suffering from migraine, chronic depression with episodes of major clinical depression (double depression) and major masochistic character pathology.

This case exemplifies Davanloo's work in the graded format, in which the process continually shifts between exploration in the Current and pressure and challenge to resistance mobilized in the Transference. The initial focus is on the breakdown of a relationship, which had precipitated one of the patient's depressive episodes. The relationship involved a triangular dynamic, as the man, Dick, was simultaneously seeing another woman, Maria. Pressure coupled with challenge to defenses mobilized in the Transference leads initially to a series of minor breakthroughs of anger in the Current, followed by extensive recapitulation. Psychiatric history is taken and the first part of the trial therapy is brought to a close. The second part continues in the same manner, with inquiry and pressure in the Current and simultaneous challenge to resistance mobilized in the Transference, resulting in a series of minor breakthroughs of anger, guilt, and grief. Eventually the patient has a minor unlocking in the Current, from where the process goes into a systematic inquiry into the patient's past and its relation to her current difficulties.

### **37: THE WOMAN WHO BRUISED HER THIGH**

Davanloo (1987d)

Davanloo (1988a)

Said (1986)

Said (1987)

Konzelmann (1995)

Female patient in her 40s working as a computer programmer. She suffers from characterological depression in the form of a chronic sad and despairing mood and gloomy thoughts, with the presence of some psychomotor retardation, feelings of emptiness, and a tendency toward self-depreciation and self-blame. The patient presents with interpersonal difficulties in the form of a tendency towards detachment and distancing, stubbornness, sarcasm, compliance and defiance, resulting in a largely empty life orbit. The evaluator describes impoverishment of major ego functions and evidence suggests that the clinical picture has been a life-long pattern. The patient has had episodes of acute clinical depression of the neurotic type, accompanied by major ego depletion requiring hospitalization. In addition, the patient suffers from a chronic state of anxiety and suicidal ideation. Manic or hypomanic attacks, delusions or hallucinations are absent.

The case exemplifies a very firm version of the graded format with this symptomatically quite complex patient. As the interview begins, the patient's character defenses interfere with the process of inquiry, leading to a shift in focus toward the nature and function of these defenses in the Transference. The therapist proceeds to apply pressure and challenge to defenses as well as passing moments of HOC. Davanloo initially uses pressure and challenge so as to help the patient differentiate the corners of the Triangle of Conflict, without proceeding to systematic challenge until structural changes have been achieved.

### **38: THE WOMAN WITH A MACHINE GUN / THE MACHINE GUN WOMAN**

Davanloo (1987b)

Davanloo (1987c)

Davanloo (1987d)

Davanloo (1987e)

Gottwik, Kettner-Werkmeister, Wagner (2001)

30-year-old woman suffering from characterological depression, several episodes of minor depression, as well as three major depressive episodes of 6-12 months' duration. Besides this, the patient presents with chronic anxiety that permeates all aspects of her life, severe disturbances of interpersonal relations in the form of inability to allow emotional closeness and tendencies to self-sabotage, and a tendency to allow herself to be victimized. The patient describes sexual disturbances in the form of pain during intercourse and being totally anorgasmic. Furthermore, the patient presents with a life-long pattern of distancing and detachment, passivity, compliance/defiance and inability to assert herself.

This case is an example of the application of the graded format of ISTDP. It demonstrates how the therapist does not move to premature explanation of the depressive mechanism, but gradually applies increasing pressure and challenge to the resistance mounting in the Transference while making sure anxiety is well regulated, until a small breakthrough is achieved. At this point the repressive mechanism is broken, and the therapist drives home insight into the nature and function of the patient's resistance and the distinction between anger and anxiety. This paves the way for the rest of the process which proceeds by way of the standard format of ISTDP.

### **\*THE WOMAN WITH ATTACKS OF FAINTING**

Whittemore (1996)

Female patient in her 30s suffering from panic disorder with fainting attacks.

The case is presented briefly to illustrate the process of handling resistance in the graded format.

### **THE WOMAN WITH FAINTING ATTACKS**

Davanloo (1996)

Davanloo (1996b)

46-year-old woman suffering from diffuse anxiety, panic attacks, fainting attacks and disturbances in interpersonal relationships.

The case is presented briefly to illustrate the use of a few tactical defenses.

### **\*THE WOMAN WITH RECURRENT EPISODES OF DEPRESSION**

Whittemore (1996)

Female patient in her 20s suffering from episodes of depression with suicidal ideation.

The case is presented briefly to illustrate the process of handling resistance in the graded format.

### **THE WOMAN WITH THE BUTCHER KNIFE**

Davanloo (2005)

Female patient in her early 40s presenting with major episodes of clinical depression with suicidal ideation as well as major characterological disturbances.

The case is mentioned in order to illustrate the dramatic visions patients can have after a powerful unlocking has occurred. Unfortunately, no transcript of this case is available.

### **THE WOMAN WITH THE DIAMOND RING / THE MASOCHIST PHYSICIAN AND THE BIG EYES**

Davanloo (1996b)

Gottwik, Kettner-Werkmeister, Wagner (2001)

35-year-old woman suffering from major characterological problems in the form of passivity, compliance, self-depreciation, a need to let herself be used and abused, as well as sexual problems, episodes of clinical depression, and a chronic state of anxiety.

The patient is presented briefly to illustrate how Davanloo uses the patient's behavior in her Current life to clarify her resistance in the Transference. It is also used in Davanloo's article on tactical defenses to illustrate self-depreciation used as a tactical defense.

### **UNNAMED PATIENT #1**

Davanloo (1980b)

29-year-old woman presenting with depression, chronic anxiety, difficulties at work, and disturbances in interpersonal relationships, especially with men. Her last relationship with plans to marry had broken down just a few months prior to her seeking treatment.

The case offers an example of Davanloo's early technique and contains early examples of Davanloo's work with tactical defenses, as well as his style of confronting and interpreting the patient's passivity in the transference. The case illustrates how Davanloo did at this point address the feelings mobilized by his confrontations, but that he used them to interpret the links between feelings and defenses and to connect the corners of the Triangle of Persons, rather than to achieve an unlocking of the unconscious.

### **39: UNNAMED PATIENT #2**

Said & Schubmehl (1999c)

Female patient in her 20s suffering from diffuse symptom- and character disturbances, panic attacks, anxiety, episodes of hallucinatory experiences, major clinical depressions, social- and performance anxiety, fainting attacks, and episodes of dissociation and drifting. She is described as having a fragile character structure.

A segment of this interesting case is presented to illustrate the portrayal of primitive murderous rage and breakthrough into the unconscious with a fragile patient.

### **40: \*UNNAMED PATIENT #3**

Benoit (1991)

44-year-old man presenting with difficulties in interpersonal relationships, life-long characterological depression, and a chronic state of anxiety. He describes having conflicts with his wife, his two sons, and his boss.

The patient has been on waiting list for four years (!) and enters the interview with a rise in anxiety. The process rapidly proceeds to pressure to feelings in the Transference, escalating to systematic challenge focusing on the patient's resistance against emotional closeness. In this way, the process exemplifies a quite vertical process with a moderately resistant patient.



#### **4. CASES BY ORDER OF APPEARANCE**

*The following list is a tool for those wanting to study Davanloo's cases on the basis of their history of publication. As a framework for undertaking this study, we have divided Davanloo's cases into three periods: An "early period" of publications made while Davanloo still called his method "broad focused STDP," a "mature period" of publication in beginning when Davanloo started calling his technique "ISTDP," and a "late period" toward the year 2000, which also includes cases from his final "mobilization" workshops.*

##### **EARLY PERIOD**

###### **1978**

*The Teeth-Grinding Woman*  
*The Angry, Childlike Woman*  
*The Submissive Woman*  
*The Man with An Impulse to Murder His Stepfather*  
*The Cement-Mixer Man*  
*The Man Obsessed with The Small Size of His Genitals*

###### **1980**

*Unnamed Patient #1*  
*The Man Who Feared Rejection*  
*The Girl in The Golden Cage*  
*The Masochistic Housewife*  
*The Passive, Submissive Secretary*  
*The Little Blond Dutch Girl*  
*The Mother Whose Son Strangled in His Crib*

##### **MATURE PERIOD**

###### **1984**

*Patient With Hyperventilation / Hyperventilating Woman*  
*The Man with Multiple Phobias*  
*The Man with The Metal Pipe*

###### **1986**

*The Man from Southampton*  
*The German Architect*  
*The Woman Who Bruised Her Thigh*  
*Man With Mucous Colitis / The Man with Celiac Disease*  
*The Woman with Sarcastic Smile / The Abandoning Mother*

###### **1987**

*The Bank Auditor / The Man with The Baseball Bat / The Man with The Metal Pipe*  
*The Woman with A Machine Gun*  
*Butch / The Frustrated Musician*  
*The Unwilling Moose Hunter*

**1988**

*The Masochistic Engineer / The Man with Foggy Glasses*  
*The Corporate Lawyer*  
*Unnamed Patient #2*

**1989**

*The "Fragile" Woman / The Masochistic Woman with Brutal Mother*  
*The Woman Used as A Go-Between / The Masochistic Woman with Migraine Headaches*

**1991**

*\*Unnamed Patient #3*

**1995**

*The Case of The Salesman and His Sister-In-Law / The Salesman*  
*The Strangler*  
*The Microphone Man*  
*The BB Gun Man / The Bee-Bee Gun Man*

**1996**

*The Chewing Gum Man*  
*The Fashion Designer*  
*The Woman with Recurrent Episodes of Depression*  
*The Man with Frequent Attacks of Irritable Bowel*  
*The Woman with Attacks of Fainting*  
*Henry-IV Man*  
*The Auto Mechanic with Somatization*  
*The Board-Like Professor*  
*The Chess Player*  
*The Englishman with Fainting Attack*  
*The Hyperventilating Woman*  
*The Maid with Dermatitis*  
*The Man with Violent Dreams*  
*The Masochistic Secretary*  
*The Praying Mantis*  
*The Real Estate Lawyer*  
*The Son of The Australian Journalist*  
*The Woman with Fainting Attacks*  
*The Masochist Physician and The Big Eyes / The Woman with The Diamond Ring*

## **LATE PERIOD**

### **1998**

*The Man with Panic, Fainting, Constipation and Agoraphobia*

*The Man with Hyperventilation and Fear of Losing Control*

*The Masochistic Salesman Suffering from Panic, Functional and Somatization Disorders with Fainting Attacks*

### **1999**

*The Manageress / The Saleslady*

*The Tickling Woman*

*The Woman with Hyperventilation*

*The Man with The Broken Fist*

*The Salesman with Somatization and Panic Disorder*

*Unnamed patient 2*

### **2001**

*The Man with Crushing Chest Pain*

*The Scottish Strangler*

### **2005**

*The Woman with The Butcher Knife*

### **2015**

*The Mother Who Waited at The Pier*