Original article

Development of a Brazilian Portuguese version of the questionnaire on relationships pattern

Beziehungs-Muster Fragebogen

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INTRODUCTION

Beziehungs-Muster Fragebogen (BeMus-3), known in the international literature as Relationship Patterns Questionnaire (RPQ), ^{1,2} is a questionnaire that assesses the main relationship standard and can, therefore, be used for assessing transference. The transference construct had its importance acknowledged since Sigmund Freud published his theory in 1905,³ in the postscript of "Dora's case." The author defined transference as new editions or facsimile of impulses and fantasies that are awaken and made conscious during the analysis process. Psychological experiences are lived again, but no longer towards the primitive characters of the past, but to the therapist in the current situation.

According to Freud,³ transference was an obstacle predestinated to psychoanalysis that, when detected and interpreted in patients, becomes their most powerful ally. In *Five lessons on psycho-analysis*, Freud theorized about the transference process. Expelled from consciousness and memory, the impulse still exists in the unconscious, waiting for an opportunity to reveal itself. There is the formation of a replacement of the repressed, to throw into consciousness something that also brings the feeling of displeasure that was thought to have been resolved by repression.

Melanie Klein⁵ also brought major contributions to this construct. She attributed the origin of transference to a moment before the one suggested by Freud. She considered transference as originating from the primitive object relationships, from the first relationships of children with the breast.

Freud⁶ stated that each individual develops a fast form of conducting themselves. This takes place through the combined activity of their innate disposition and influences in the first years and presents itself as a stereotypical cliché that is repeated along our lives.

Other authors are still contributing to this topic, which has never stopped being a current issue, since, as its discoverer said, if it is an instrument of cure, it is a daily instrument at work.

Understanding it, therefore, can bring us closer to our patients, and possibly result in a better treatment prognosis.

In the PsycINFO database alone, we found 12,125 references about studies on this topic, from 1971 to July 2006. If we use the term *transference* as main keyword, there are 3,552 studies in that database, 1,073 empirical studies, 39 reviews of the literature, 10 qualitative studies, eight quantitative studies and others using different methodologies. The nature of the studies goes from purely psychoanalytical approaches to associations between the construct and psychiatric disorders.

In this context, the number of instruments available to measure the main relationship pattern or clichés repeated throughout life has been growing. We may classify these instruments into observational and self-reporting.

Among observational instruments, there are the following: Core Conflictual Relationship

Theme (CCRT),⁷ Plan Formulation Method,⁸ Configurational Analysis Method,⁹ Frame Method,¹⁰

Cyclical Maladaptive Pattern Method,¹¹ Idiographic Conflict Formulation Method,¹² and

Consensual Response Formulation Method.¹³

Among self-reporting measurements, we cite the INTREX Questionnaire, ¹⁴ Central Relationship Questionnaire, ¹⁵ and BeMus-3. ^{1,2}

There are strong instruments, both observational and self-reporting, such as those mentioned in the two previous paragraphs. It is not our aim to compare both forms of assessing transference, due to its complexity, but we mention some advantages of self-reporting questionnaires. In general, they are instruments that have a low application and analysis cost, since they do not need a large number of people for assessment (judges), can be applied faster and are more objective.

BeMus-3 is a self-reporting question naire based on Benjamin's 16 interpersonal model and on CCRT. 7

In this study, we report the development of a Brazilian Portuguese version of this instrument, in its short form, to be used in exploratory investigation studies on the transference construct, some of which have already been carried out by our research team or are being concluded. The main objective is the introduction, in our country, of an instrument to assess

transference that has a good theoretical support and whose application is compatible with our socioeconomic conditions.

INSTRUMENT DESCRIPTION

BeMus-3,^{1,2} or RPQ in the international literature, is a questionnaire developed by Regina Kurth & Dan Pokorny, which was validated in 2002¹ and 2004.² It presents a long and short version. The development of its Brazilian Portuguese version, in this study, was performed for its short version.

It is a self-reporting questionnaire and can be applied to any reference person and at different times (present or childhood).

The items and scales in BeMus-3 have their theory based on Benjamin's¹⁶ interpersonal model, who developed the Structural Analysis of Social Behavior (SASB), with three focuses: transitive, intransitive and introject. The transitive one is the axis directed to the other. The intransitive one is directed to the subject itself. The introject one represents intrapsychic processes.

The SASB model is detailed, conceptually judicious and psychometrically advanced, descending from Leary's ¹⁷ original model. The SASB allows the mathematical representation of interpersonal behaviors or their intrapsychic analogues as points in one of the three interrelated coordinates of two dimensions. ¹⁸ Any interpersonal process can thus be mathematically described, locating it in one or more of SASB points. Similarly, differences and changes may also be quantified through the mathematical properties of this model. ¹⁸

The BeMus-3 version used in this study corresponds to the further development of the BeMus-3 with eight unipolar scales: 1) Assert oneself; 2) Accept; 3) Love; 4) Rely on; 5) Submit; 6) Defend; 7) Attack; 8) Overlook. The short version, used in this study, presents four unipolar scales: 1) Assert oneself; 3) Love; 5) Submit; 7) Attack. According to Benjamin's model, those four scales are distributed into a bidimensional space with the axes of affiliation (love and attack) and interdependence (assert oneself and submit).

Therefore, BeMus-3 provides one score for each scale, in three different levels: self response (RS), object response (RO) and introject. The self level assesses the subject's response to a given behavior of another person (therapist, friend, son, mother, father, etc.); the object level assesses the subject's belief on another person's behavior, in response to a given behavior by himself; and the introject level assesses the subject's behavior after a confrontation with another person. The questionnaire, in its short form, is then structured in the following manner: 16 items, divided into four questions, assess RS; the next 16 items assess RO; and eight items assess the introject level. Each item is measured by a 5-point Likert scale. The score is obtained by the average of items related to the respective scale, and finally, the average is subtracted from an individual measurement value.

Therefore, BeMus-3 investigates the relationship standard based on the individual's response to another person's behavior (RS), what the individual believes is the other person's response to his behavior (RO), and how this individual acts after a confrontation with this person (introject level).

Until June 2006, there were five publications about this instrument in the PsycINFO database, whose focuses were on instrument validation; ¹ introduction to two different applications of the instrument; ¹⁹ psychometric properties of the instrument; ² a quantitative approach for self-assessment of interpersonal standards; ²⁰ validation study with a clinical sample. ²¹ The construct validation was performed by checking the cyclic structures of scales and the cyclic order of its items. Scales were then correlated between themselves. The correlation force was dependent on the position in the interpersonal model. Adjacent scales were strongly positively correlated between themselves; more distant scales showed weaker positive correlations or negative correlations; and scales in opposite poles reached the maximum negative value. As to the cyclic order of the items, concordance coefficients for self and object levels of all items were satisfactory. Test/retest reliability of subject and object scales was also satisfactory.

This instrument was allowed to be used in this study by the authors Regina Kurth & Dan Pokorny through a cooperative study. Its psychometric profile, in the original version in German, described in the previous paragraph, suggested a reliable instrument, able to bring reliable results about transference relationship standards.

METHOD

The stages for the development of a Brazilian Portuguese version of BeMus-3 included the model proposed by Reichenheim et al.²² to obtain semantic equivalence, which consists of translation, back translation, formal appraisal of equivalence and interchange with the target population.

Obtaining permission from the authors

The contact with the first author, Regina Kurth, was initially made on November 2004, after the publication of a study on the psychometric properties of BeMus-3. There were successive contacts by e-mail, through which a cooperation study was arranged using this instrument. The instrument, in its long and short versions, was obtained, as well as permission to perform its translation.

Translation

It was performed based on the material in German, by an official translator, bilingual, fluent in German and Portuguese. The material obtained was revised by a psychology professional, fluent in German, who made the necessary adjustments along with a psychiatry professional.

Back translation

A professional German translator, fluent in Portuguese, performed this stage, without being aware of the original material in German, translated into Portuguese by the translator mentioned in the second item of the methodology.

Appraisal of semantic equivalence

It was carried out by the author of the instrument, Regina Kurth, who gave seven suggestions in the short back translated version. The team worked on the linguistic adjustments for the Brazilian Portuguese version. These were once again translated into German and sent back to the authors, until the semantic equivalence of the text was confirmed.

Consensus about the development of the Portuguese version

It was performed by 12 psychiatry and psychology professionals. The professionals were required to relate the content of each item to a scale of the interpersonal model, assessing aspects of content validity.

Interchange with the target population

The version of the instrument was then presented to 10 individuals of varied ages (between 18 and 60 years) and different schooling levels (elementary, high school and college), who filled in the scale and expressed their opinion on its understanding, assessing aspects of apparent validity.

RESULTS

Through the stages described in the methodology, a version into Brazilian Portuguese was obtained for the BeMus-3 instrument, used to assess the main relationship standard or transference standard.

After the back translation stage, in the appraisal of semantic equivalence, the authors of the instrument suggested some changes in seven terms of the questionnaire. The linguistic adjustments

were performed by the research team and supervised by a professional translator, fluent in German and Portuguese.

In the consensus stage about the development of the Portuguese version of BeMus-3, performed by 12 psychiatry and psychology professionals, assessing the proper correlation between each item and the corresponding scale, there was 100% concordance in this correlation, coherent with the instrument proposal and therefore suggesting content validity.

In the interchange with the target population, the 10 patients who responded to the questionnaire did not present difficulties and considered the material understandable. Through a subjective appraisal on the meaning of each item, aspects of apparent validity were investigated. Any adjustment was needed after this last stage of the methodology.

The final version of BeMus-3 into Brazilian Portuguese also had the same format of the original instrument (appendix 1).

DISCUSSION

Transference, which is a base construct in the research on psychoanalytical treatments, was defined by Freud in 1905³ as an agent of cure and resistance. Through it understanding, the therapist can identify the patient's impulses and fantasies towards primary characters and, consequently, the relationship standard used by the patient.

Hentschel²³ explains that the reduced number of exploratory studies, using empirical methodology, about aspects of the patient-therapist relationship is due to, among other factors, the therapists' disbelief about the capacity of available instruments to assess the therapeutic relationship. However, the author infers that changes in this scenario can already be seen, due to the increase in theoretically well-based scales.

Especially over the past three decades, a series of instruments has been developed to quantify the therapeutic relationship, i.e., to translate such understanding into numeric data, which can be assessed and provide statistically accepted results. Many methods, however, require several

professionals; therefore, a longer period of time is necessary for application and analysis and, sometimes, a video or voice recorder is needed during the session.

Over the past years, self-reporting measurements have been developed to supply some difficulties found in observational methods. Nevertheless, it is important to stress that those comments do not aim at comparing the different method as to their ability of measuring the intended variables, since there are observational methods already established in the literature, with excellent theoretical references. They only aim at justifying the introduction of new instruments that may probably adapt well to our objectives.

BeMus-3 is a self-reporting questionnaire that has a low application cost and does not require the use of video or voice recorders during the session. The implementation of studies using this instrument will provide a better understanding about its real adaptability and functionality to assess transference in our country.

A major observation about this instrument is that it is still being developed in its original country and may suffer new adjustments over the following years.

The introduction of instruments to assess essential concepts, such as transference, is a support to research and can provide results to improve the quality of psychotherapeutic treatments.

CONCLUSIONS

Transference is a crucial concept for research in psychoanalysis and even in other areas in psychiatry. The number of studies investigating the relationship between transference and psychiatric disorders or between transference and attachment, for example, has been growing in the international literature. The introduction, in our country, of instruments develop to assess the transference standard may provide support for a better understanding of our patients, since this topic involves great part of their mental processes. BeMus-3 is a self-reporting instrument that is fast to apply and analyze. It has a low cost and presents good theoretical support.

When working with research instruments, one should know their advantages, applicability and limitations. Each research situation is a particular context, and generalizations can bring loses to the study, i.e., knowing what one wishes to investigate and searching for the measurement scale that best achieves the objectives are decisive steps to obtain reliable results.

The present version of BeMus-3 was performed and considered adequate by psychiatry and psychology professionals and understandable by the patients in the target population sample.

Therefore, there is an available version of BeMus-3 developed into Brazilian Portuguese, observing the aspects of conceptual, item and semantic equivalence.

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The Beziehungs-Muster Fragebogen (BeMus-3), known in the international literature as the Relationship Patterns Questionnaire (RPQ), is a questionnaire that evaluates the central pattern of relationship. The development of its Brazilian Portuguese version aims at introducing, in our country, a self-report measurement to implement research projects involving the construct of transference.

Methodology: The development stages of this version were: obtaining permission from the authors; translation of the original instrument into Brazilian Portuguese; evaluation and adjustment of the translated material by psychiatry and psychology professionals; back-translation; evaluation of semantic equivalence; consensus of psychiatry and psychology professionals on the adequacy of the instrument to our culture; interchange with the target population.

Conclusion: BeMus-3 is a self-report measurement to assess the transference or central pattern of relationship that can facilitate the implementation of projects to investigate the transference-related aspects of therapeutic relationship. This method is easy to apply and analyze, has a low cost and does not require the use of video or voice recorders during the session.

Investigative studies on the pattern of relationship may provide further results on the adaptability of this instrument to our culture.

Keywords: Beziehungs-muster fragebogen, relationship patterns questionnaire, transference.

Title: Development of a Brazilian Portuguese version of the questionnaire on relationships pattern Beziehungs-Muster Fragebogen

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Appendix 1 - Questionnaire on relationships pattern *Beziehungs-Muster Fragebogen*

FORMA ABREVIADA

| Nome: | Data:// |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Sexo: () Masculino () Feminino | Ano de nascimento: |

Inicialmente, neste questionário nos interessa a sua relação para com o(a) seu(sua) **terapeuta** e a sua relação para com uma **pessoa muito importante em sua vida**, que você vai definir qual é. As questões finais deste questionário deverão ser preenchidas conforme sua relação para com os **seus pais**, como você os vivenciou na infância.

Favor escrever abaixo o papel da pessoa importante em sua vida – cônjuge, amigo(a), filho(a), etc. – que você escolheu para responder o questionário:

Em resumo, o questionário deverá ser preenchido baseado em:

Sua relação atual com seu(sua) terapeuta;

Sua relação atual (ou num passado recente) com a pessoa importante;

Sua relação com a mãe e o pai na sua infância, até onde você consegue lembrar.

Trabalhe frase por frase e assinale, com relação às pessoas acima mencionadas, o grau de concordância que representa mais a sua situação.

Favor responder, **sempre**, conforme indicado, **todos** os itens e assinalar apenas um X **em cada linha** referente à sua relação com o terapeuta e apenas um X **em cada linha** referente à sua relação com a pessoa importante que você escolheu. **Muito obrigado!**

Exemplo:

| Comportamento dele/dela | Minha própria reação | Terapeuta | Pessoa |
|--|--|--|--|
| Quando ele/ela age da seguinte forma | Eu faço o seguinte | Discordo Discordo levemente Concordo levemente Concordo Concordo | Discordo Discordo levemente Concordo levemente Concordo Concordo |
| Ele/ela se impõe | Eu também me imponho Eu o/a trato amigavelmente Eu me submeto Eu o/a agrido verbal ou fisicamente | | |

Favor responder, **sempre**, conforme indicado, **todos** os itens e assinalar apenas um X **em cada linha** referente à sua relação com o terapeuta e apenas um X **em cada linha** referente à sua relação com a pessoa importante. **Muito obrigado!**

1) No geral, qual o seu comportamento em relação ao seu terapeuta e à pessoa importante em sua vida?

| Eu faço o seguinte | | Ter | erapeuta I | | | | | | Pessoa | | | | |
|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| | Discordo | Discordo levemente | Concordo levemente | Concordo | Concordo plenamente | Discordo | Discordo levemente | Concordo levemente | Concordo | Concordo plenamente | | | |
| Eu me imponho Eu o/a trato amigavelmente Eu me submeto Eu o/a agrido verbal ou fisicamente | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

2) No geral, qual o comportamento de seu terapeuta e da pessoa importante em sua vida?

| Ele/ela faz o seguinte | | Ter | аре | uta | | | P | esso | a | |
|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|
| | Discordo | Discordo levemente | Concordo levemente | Concordo | Concordo plenamente | Discordo | Discordo levemente | Concordo levemente | Concordo | Concordo plenamente |
| Ele/ela se impõe Ele/ela me trata amigavelmente Ele/ela se submete Ele/ela me agride verbal ou fisicamente | | | | | | | | | | |

3) O que você sente após um confronto com o **seu terapeuta e com a pessoa importante** em sua vida?

| Após um confronto com ele/ela , | Terapeuta | | | | l | | P | Pessoa | | |
|---|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|
| eu me vivencio da seguinte forma | Discordo | Discordo levemente | Concordo levemente | Concordo | Concordo plenamente | Discordo | Discordo levemente | Concordo levemente | Concordo | Concordo plenamente |
| Eu ajo de forma independente Eu sigo minhas próprias idéias Eu me trato amigavelmente Eu procuro satisfazer as minhas necessidades | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eu me sujeito às minhas obrigações Eu me contenho Eu fico bravo comigo mesmo(a) Eu descuido das minhas necessidades | | | | | | | | | | |

4) Como você reage ao comportamento de seu(sua) terapeuta e da pessoa importante em sua

vida quando **ele/ela** se comporta ou caso **ele/ela** se comportasse da seguinte forma:

| Comportamento dele/dela | Minha própria reação | , | Terapeuta | | | | | Pe | esso | a | |
|--|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Quando ele/ela age da seguinte forma | Eu faço o seguinte | Discordo | Discordo levemente | Concordo levemente | Concordo | Concordo plenamente | Discordo | Discordo levemente | Concordo levemente | Concordo | Concordo plenamente |
| Ele/ela se impõe | Eu também me imponho Eu o/a trato amigavelmente Eu me submeto Eu o/a agrido verbal ou fisicamente | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ele/ela me trata amigavelmente | Eu me imponho Eu também o/a trato amigavelmente Eu me submeto Eu o/a agrido verbal ou fisicamente | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ele/ela se submete | Eu me imponho Eu o/a trato amigavelmente Eu também me submeto Eu o/a agrido verbal ou fisicamente | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ele/ela me agride verbal ou fisicamente | Eu me imponho Eu o/a trato amigavelmente Eu me submeto Eu também o/a agrido verbal ou fisicamente | | | | | | | | | | |

5) Qual a reação de seu(sua) **terapeuta** e da **pessoa importante** em sua vida em relação a **você** quando **você** se comporta ou caso **você** se comportasse da seguinte forma:

| quanto voce se comporta ou | caso voce se comportasse da seguinte forma: | | Ter | ape | euta | 1 | | P | esso | a | |
|---|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Quando eu ajo da seguinte forma | Ele/ela faz o seguinte | Discordo | Discordo levemente | Concordo levemente | Concordo | Concordo plenamente | Discordo | Discordo levemente | Concordo levemente | Concordo | Concordo plenamente |
| Eu me imponho | Ele/ela também se impõe Ele/ela me trata amigavelmente Ele/ela se submete Ele/ela me agride verbal ou fisicamente | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eu o/a trato amigavelmente | Ele/ela se impõe Ele/ela também me trata amigavelmente Ele/ela se submete Ele/ela me agride verbal ou fisicamente | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eu me submeto | Ele/ela se impõe Ele/ela me trata amigavelmente Ele/ela também se submete Ele/ela me agride verbal ou fisicamente | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eu o/a agrido verbal ou fisicamente | Ele/ela se impõe Ele/ela também me trata amigavelmente Ele/ela se submete Ele/ela também me agride verbal ou fisicamente | | | | | | | | | | |

Esta parte trata da sua relação com os **seus pais** quando **você era criança**.

1) **No geral**, qual era **seu** tipo de comportamento em relação ao **seu pai** e também à **sua mãe**?

| 1) 110 gerai, quai era sea upo de compo | | | Pai | | | | | Mãe | | |
|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Eu fazia o seguinte | Discordo | Discordo levemente | Concordo levemente | Concordo | Concordo plenamente | Discordo | Discordo levemente | Concordo levemente | Concordo | Concordo plenamente |
| - Eu me impunha - Eu o/a tratava amigavelmente - Eu me submetia - Eu o/a agredia verbal ou fisicamente | | | | | | | | | | |

2) No geral, qual era o comportamento de seu pai e de sua mãe?

| 2) 110 goral, quai era o comportamento de | | _ | Pai | | | | | Mãe | 2 | |
|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Ele/ela fazia o seguinte | Discordo | Discordo levemente | Concordo levemente | Concordo | Concordo plenamente | Discordo | Discordo levemente | Concordo levemente | Concordo | Concordo plenamente |
| Ele/ela se impunha Ele/ela me tratava amigavelmente Ele/ela se submetia Ele/ela me agredia verbal ou fisicamente | | | | | | | | | | |

3) Como você se sentia depois de um confronto com seu pai e sua mãe?

| Após um confronto com ele/ela , eu me vivenciava da seguinte forma | | | Pai | | | | ľ | Mão | е | |
|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|
| | Discordo | Discordo levemente | Concordo levemente | Concordo | Concordo plenamente | Discordo | Discordo levemente | Concordo levemente | Concordo | Concordo plenamente |
| Eu agia de forma independente Eu seguia minhas próprias idéias Eu me tratava amigavelmente Eu procurava satisfazer as minhas necessidades | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eu me sujeitava às minhas obrigações Eu me continha Eu ficava bravo(a) comigo mesmo Eu descuidava das minhas necessidades | | | | | | | | | | |

4) Qual era a **sua** reação, na infância, quando seu **pai** ou sua **mãe** se comportavam ou se eles tivessem se comportado da seguinte forma:

| tivessem se comportado da se | | Pai | Mãe |
|---|---|--|--|
| Quando ele/ela agia da seguinte forma | Eu fazia o seguinte | Discordo Discordo levemente Concordo levemente Concordo Concordo | Discordo Discordo levemente Concordo levemente Concordo plenamente |
| Ele/ela se impunha | Eu também me impunha Eu o/a tratava amigavelmente Eu me submetia Eu o/a agredia verbal ou fisicamente | | |
| Ele/ela me tratava amigavelmente | Eu também me impunha Eu também o/a tratava amigavelmente Eu me submetia Eu o/a agredia verbal ou fisicamente | | |
| Ele/ela se submetia | Eu também me impunha Eu o/a tratava amigavelmente Eu também me submetia Eu o/a agredia verbal ou fisicamente | | |
| Ele/ela me agredia verbal ou fisicamente | Eu também me impunha Eu o/a tratava amigavelmente Eu me submetia Eu também o/a agredia verbal ou fisicamente | | |

5) Qual era a reação de seu **pai** e de sua **mãe**, na infância, em relação a **você**, quando **você** se comportava ou caso você se comportasse da seguinte forma:

| | comportasse da seguinte forma: | | | Pai | | | | N | Иãє |) | |
|---|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Quando eu agia da seguinte forma | Ele/ela fazia o seguinte | Discordo | Discordo levemente | Concordo levemente | Concordo | Concordo plenamente | Discordo | Discordo levemente | Concordo levemente | Concordo | Concordo plenamente |
| Eu me impunha | Ele/ela também se impunha Ele/ela me tratava amigavelmente Ele/ela se submetia Ele/ela me agredia verbal ou fisicamente | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eu o/a tratava amigavelmente | Ele/ela se impunha Ele/ela também me tratava amigavelmente Ele/ela se submetia Ele/ela me agredia verbal ou fisicamente | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eu me submetia | Ele/ela se impunha Ele/ela me tratava amigavelmente Ele/ela também se submetia Ele/ela me agredia verbal ou fisicamente | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eu o/a agredia verbal ou fisicamente | Ele/ela se impunha Ele/ela me tratava amigavelmente Ele/ela se submetia Ele/ela também me agredia verbal ou fisicamente | | | | | | | | | | |

Muito obrigado pela sua colaboração!