



About Core Wellness

Core Wellness is a dynamic training group offering evidence-based, practical workshops via live, webinar and home study delivery. Our passionate and knowledgeable trainers bring engaging and inspiring CE trainings that stimulate the heart and mind for client care and effective clinical skills.

Core Wellness LLC is authorized by the Board of Social Work Examiners in MARYLAND to sponsor social work CE programs (for LMSW, LCSW, LCSW-Cs) and maintains full responsibility for all content. The trainings qualify for Category 1 continuing education units (whether taken in person or via live interactive webinar). Our credits are also accepted by the Board of Professional Counselors of Maryland (LGPC, LCPC and MFTs) and Board of Psychologists of Maryland. Additionally, Core Wellness, LLC is recognized by the NEW YORK State Education Department's State Board for Social Workers #SW-0569 and the NEW YORK State Board for Mental Health Practitioners, #MHC-0167. For other states, contact your board & let us know if we can help!

About the Presenter

Dr. Ronnie Solan, PhD, a Senior training Psychoanalyst, was educated in Switzerland by the foremost psychologists and psychoanalysts, including Professor Jean Piaget at Geneva University and Professor R. Spitz at the Swiss Society of Psychoanalysis, Geneva. She has been practicing psychotherapy since 1963.

The author of multiple books exploring Freudian psychology and attachment theory, her critically acclaimed *The Enigma of Childhood - The Profound Impact of the First Years of Life on Adults as Couples and Parents (2015) culminates her lifetime work.* Her clinical expertise includes the emotional development of the infant from birth; disclosing and strengthening the inhibited healthy narcissism enabling the consolidation of the Self-Esteem & the True Self as well as the capacity to love and tolerate otherness. She lives in Israel with her family and is the proud grandmother of ten grandchildren. In her free time she enjoys gymnastics, yoga, sports and a warm social circle of friends.



THE ORAL STAGE (0 - 11/2 Y)



- ◆Birth 18 months.
- Introduction: In infants the oral cavity is the site for identifying needs .it therefore serves as an erogenous zone.
- Characteristic: This is a dependent stage since the infant is dependent on adults for getting his oral needs fulfilled
- Objectives: Satisfaction of oral desires eg: suckling of milk, help in development of trust.

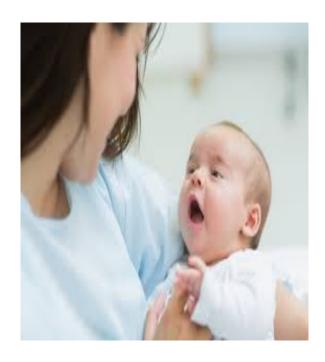
I. Oral Stage

- It occurs during the first 18 months of life when the infant's pleasure centers on the mouth.
- Chewing, sucking and biting are chief sources of pleasure and these actions reduces tension in the infant.



Eye to eye Intimacy





Oral Stage

Age: Birth-2

· Erogenous Zone: Mouth

Primary Conflict: Weaning

 If a child is weaned too early or too late that can result in either too much or insufficient gratification of the id.
 This can result in an oral fixation.

Oral Fixations:













Oral Stage





- Important erogenous zone = mouth
- Biting, sucking, chewing
- Fixation
 - Weaned too early = oral fixation
 - passive dependence (dependence like a child)
 - exaggerated denial acting tough or sarcastic
 - Smoker, excessive eating

Oral characteristics

babies

gain the most pleasure from their mouth in this age range, which is put on display as this is where they tend to put anything they can get their hands on (sucking thumb, pacifiers, drooling on toys, etc.). Over or under feeding, or any mistreatment involving the mouth at this stage could cause fixation.

Cusasla sudl	D-		1 t - 1	2.	
Speech and L	anauaae ve	velopment: D	irunto i	-	montne

Speech and Language Development: Birth to 12 months					
Approx Age	Listening & Hearing aka Receptive Language	Talking/Expressive Language			
O-3 months	Exhibits startle response to loud noises (moro reflex) Can discriminate speech sounds from non speech sounds Recognizes primary caregivers voice and will quiet when he/she hears it Increases or decreases sucking behavior in response to sound	Produces different cries for different purposes (hunger, pain, dirty diaper) Coos during comfortable states Exhibits social smile in response to familiar faces			
4-6 months	Moves eyes towards sounds Reacts to different tones of voice Attends to music Watches toys that make noise and play music	Produces babbling that is redundant in syllable structure (i.e. baba, dada) Blows raspberries Chuckles and Laughs Squeals and partakes in "vocal play"			
7-9 months	Recognizes own name when spoken to Turns head in response to sound Recognizes and responds to common words and phrases (i.e. bye bye, hi, book, shoe, etc) Enjoys social play like(i.e. peek-a-boo)	May produce more varied sounds such as b,p,m,n,d,w,y within babbling and vocal play Vocalizes pleasure and displeasure May begin to use gestures and vocalizations to communicate (reaching out, putting hands up to indicate "up", waving)			
10-12 months	Begins to respond to simple requests (stop, come here) Searches for common objects or family members when named	Begins to use more adult like intonation and prosody, so babbling and vocal play may sound like a question or exclamation. Common sounds used at this time are b, p, m, n, d, t, g, k, h, y, w. The first real words may appear somewhere around the first birthday, even though the sounds may not be clear			



Anal Stage

The anal stage lasts from 18 months to 3 years old

The focus of this stage is on the anus and pleasure is experienced in the control of bowel and bladder movements – retaining and expelling poop and pee!

The conflict occurs during toilet training - who has the power?

The anal-retentive personality is stingy and stubborn, with a compulsive need for order and neatness – punctual and respectful to authority

The anal-expulsive personality is messy, careless, disorganized, and prone to emotional outbursts – inconsiderate to others



Freud's Psychosexual Stages





ANAL 2-3
The child learns
to respond to some
of the demands of
society (such as
bowel and bladder
control).

THE ANAL STAGE

- During this stage the child learns that one cannot totally depend on the mother for everything.
- The child realizes that there are some things that it must do by itself.
- The child undergoes toilet training, acquires other skills.
- ➤ The child internalizes two separate roles, one's own and that of the mother.
- It is taught to distinguish between wrong and right actions through a system of reward and punishments.

TODDLER DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES

Age	Gross Motor	Fine Motor	Language	Social / Cognitive
12 Months	Walks first steps independently Crawls up stairs	Uses 2-finger pincer grasp Hits 2 objects together	Says 3-5 words Uses non-verbal gestures (eg, waving goodbye)	May have separation anxiety Searches for hidden objects
18 Months	Walks up/down stairs with help Throws a ball overhand Jumps in place	Builds 3-4 block tower Turns 2-3 book pages Scribbles Uses cup and spoon	10+ word vocabulary Identifies common objects	Has temper tantrums Understands ownership ("mine") Imitates others
2 Years	Walks up/down stairs alone, 1 step at a time Runs without falling Kicks ball	Builds 6-7 block towers Turns 1 book page Draws a line	300+ word vocabulary 2-3-word phrases States own name	Begins parallel play Begins to gain independence from parents
3 Years	Walks up stairs with alternating feet Pedals a tricycle Jumps forward	Draws a circle Feeds self without help Grips a crayon with fingers instead of fist	3-4 word sentences Asks "why" questions States own age	Begins associative play Toilet trained, except wiping



Anal intimacy



Separation



Anal characteristics

Children at this age are typically going through toilet training, They are encouraged and positively reinforced when they are successful in using the bathroom. This is linked to children gaining pleasure from self-control, as being able to hold in waste and release it properly makes a child feel accomplished.

ANAL STAGE

- Roughly 2-3 years
- Toilet training conflicts
- Freud argued that these conflicts form the basis of attitudes towards order and disorder, giving and withholding, and messiness and cleaniness.
- People with anal fixations exhibit a variety of behavioural tendencies:

 Anal expulsive the child who rebels openly against going in the toilet.

 Translates in the adult as a person who sees messiness as a statement of personal control and somewhat destructive/hostile

Anal retentive – the child who is terrified of making a mess and rebels passively.

As adults, stubborn, excessively neat

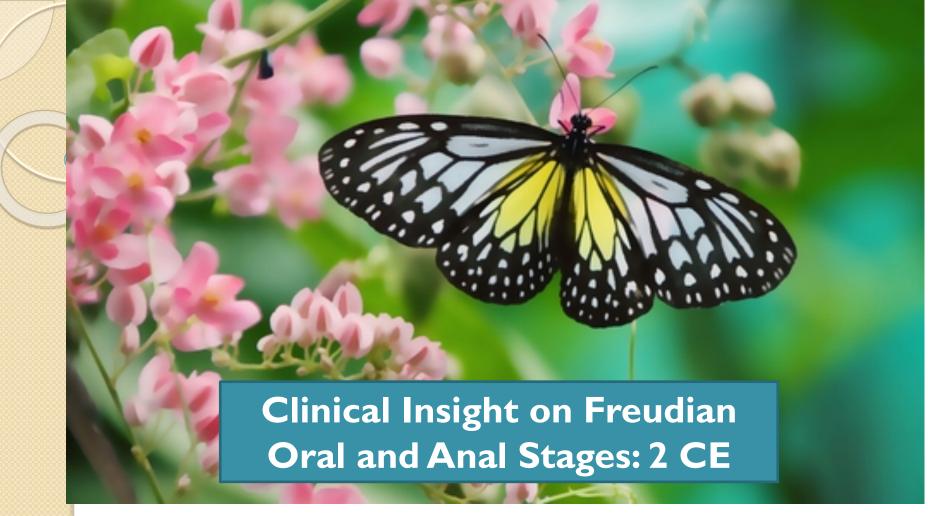




- 2. Anal Stage (18-36 months): obsession with the erogenous zone of the anus and with the retention or expulsion of the feces- conflict with parents/societal pressures
 - anal expulsive character: messy, disorganized, reckless, careless, and defiant.
 - anal retentive character: neat, precise, orderly, careful, stingy, withholding, obstinate, meticulous, and passive-aggressive
 - The resolution of the anal stage permanently affects the individual propensities to **possession** and attitudes towards **authority**.

Resources

- Solan. R. (2015) The Enigma of Childhood The Profound Impact of the First Years of Life on Adults as Couples and Parents.
- Freud, A. (1951) Observations on child development. Psychoanalysis Child,
 6:18-30
- Freud, S. (1913). The Disposition to Obsessional Neurosis, a Contribution to the Problem of the Choice of Neurosis. The Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological Works of Sigmund Freud, Volume XII (1911-1913).
- The Case of Schreber, Papers on Technique and Other Works, 311-326
- Horowitz, M. (2002). Defining Character Integrity. Journal of American Psychoanalysis Association, 50 (2):551-573.
- W.Winnicott. (1965) Book Review on the maturational processes and the facilitating environment. New York: International Universities Press, 1965, 295.
- Josselyn Irene M. Concepts related to child development. The oral stage.





Thanks for joining us

Presented by:
Ronnie Solan, PhD
Ronnie.solan@gmail.com