

# Parental Alienation: Psychological and Legal Implications

Luiz Carlos Cavalcanti de Albuquerque<sup>1</sup>, Beatriz Johnson Avelino<sup>2a</sup>, Tauana Cristina Santana<sup>2b</sup>, Leonardo Severo da Luz Neto<sup>3</sup>, Helio Franklin Rodrigues de Almeida<sup>4</sup> and Fátima Maia Queiroga<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Psychologist, PhD in Psychology from the University of Coruna / Spain Postgraduate in Higher Education Methodology, the Federal University of Minas Gerais, graduated in Psychology at the Faculty of Humanities of Pernambuco, teaching packed in the Department of Psychology Federal University of Rondônia, subject teacher vocational and professional guidance, Vice-leader of the research group, health observatory and attention to work (OBSAT) and member of the research group in interdisciplinary studies in public health (GEISC) of the Federal University of Rondônia.

<sup>2a, 2b</sup>Students of Psychology at the Federal University of Rondônia, students Pibic (Scholarship Program Scientific Initiation) of the Ministry of Education of Brazil

<sup>3</sup>PhD Student in Education UNADES, Asunción, PY, Master in Education - Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain. Master in Psychology - University of São Paulo. Master in Religious Studies - Faculty of Theological Education Logos of São Paulo. Bachelor of Nursing. Professional Physical Education. Bachelor in Theology. Professor at the Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil - Department of Collective Health, Researcher at the GEITEC and GEISC of the Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil. Email: [lluz@unir.br](mailto:lluz@unir.br)

<sup>4</sup>PhD in Physiology from the University of A Coruña, Spain Revalidation University of Brasília, Brazil, Master of Exercise Physiology - Federal University of Santa Maria, Brazil, Graduated in Physical Education – State University of Pará, Brazil. Professor of the Department of Collective Health, Researcher at the OBSAT and Researcher of GEISC of the Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil. [helio@unir.br](mailto:helio@unir.br)

<sup>5</sup>PhD in Psychology from the University of Habana (2002) Revalidated by the Federal University of Pará. Graduated in Psychology from the Educational Foundation of Bauru-SP (1981); Member of the research group Center for the Study and Research of Subjectivity in the Amazon (CEPSAM) - CNPq (<http://dgp.cnpq.br/dgp/espelhogrupo/0792728471040656>) - certified by the institution. Professor in the Department of Psychology, Federal University of Rondônia. Name in bibliographic citations: Fatima Queiroga

**Abstract**— Analyze parental alienation and their emotional and legal implications is of fundamental importance for understanding the family dynamics and a possible appearance of complications. This study is a qualitative type of research literature review. It can be said that one of the major consequences of parental alienation is the emergence of the syndrome, as occurred compromise the child's healthy development. One of the study objectives is to assist families that pass in some way by a separation process in an attempt to prevent the installation of parental alienation; Whereas once implemented, the distance and the breakdown of the relationship between the alienated parent and child, the reconstruction of these family ties will require a long time. At work we try to clarify some key points in the process as differences between the sale and the syndrome; its stages; consequences; his guard and modalities of the Brazilian Law.

**Keywords**— parental alienation, mental health, legal planning.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Parental alienation is one of the most sensitive issues dealt with by family law. Even before the possible separation in court, parental alienation process may be triggered. In this article we will deal with the legal separation of couples in which it is established child custody to one parent. Both have the right and duty, provided by law, to participate in the growth and lower education through the established business system in the separation agreement or by the judge himself. This is a way to promote "continuity of coexistence between the child and the parent no guardian, or the family relationship, thus minimizing the break imposed by the dissolution of marriage" Fonseca (2006, p.163).

However, too often the parent / guardian, ultimately establish "barriers" that hinder the former spouse's encounters with the child. Thus, the parent holding custody are promoting parental alienation, a situation that can contribute to the emergence of Parental Alienation Syndrome (SAP). SAP, as suggested by Fonseca (2006, p.164), "appears as the result of a combination of technical and / or process which, consciously or unconsciously, are used by the parent who intends to sell the child, which combines little child will be in with the parent not hold the guard. "

A child suffering this kind of action unaware of the parent/guardian flatly refuses to maintain contact with the other parent, without necessarily a plausible reason. Over

time SAP can worsen and lead to complete and irreversible removal not only of the child and with the alienated parent, as well as the family and friends of this. The transfer can be effected for a long time, causing serious consequences, both in behavior as psychological context of the child, which is usually only overcome with the son of the independence of the parent / guardian.

Alienating parent is appointed to that which seeks to reduce the presence of the other parent in the child's life. But the alienated parent is the one who suffers the action alienating the other parent. This attempt to minimize the moments of coexistence between the alienated parent and the child is not always caused by the holder of the parent child custody, since the alienating attitudes can be caused by both parties.

The parental alienation can occur for many reasons, such as an attempt to revenge the parent / guardian to with the other parent who felt aggrieved by the separation, to have developed a sense of hatred, or be a mere desire for exclusive possession that former spouse intends to have on the children. In all cases the child is the main victim and is the one who suffers most in this process, since the parental alienation, whether induced by the father or mother and yet motivated by several factors produces the same symptoms in children and affects Similarly.

Days (2013, p.78) states:

"Children become instruments of revenge, being unable to live with those who moved away from home. They are taken to reject and hate who caused pain and suffering. "

Thus, the one who felt passed over the separation, which is the selling or alienating, nourishing a sense of bitterness and a desire for revenge, begins to instill in his son's head, what the doctrine calls false memories, triggering a real campaign in order to demoralize the other, which is called alienated. Buosi (2012, p.57), confirms what has already been mentioned when highlights that:

[...] nonconformity of the spouse with the separation, depression, dissatisfaction economic conditions arising by the end of the relationship, the need for exclusive possession of the children, the loneliness that you see in this or the fact that the ex- spouse maintain the relationship with the extramarital relationship partner that stemmed separation are determinants to one spouse (usually the holder of the guard) is used-the only "weapon" you have left to achieve and to take revenge on another: the children of the former spouse.

Analyze parental alienation and its consequences for those involved, it is of fundamental importance for understanding the family dynamics that lead to the emergence of Parental Alienation Syndrome.

## II. METHOD

The technical procedures of the research were based on literature. According to Gil (2008), the literature is developed based on materials already developed, consisting mainly of books and scientific articles. The literature came from the references of consultation on the topic discussed, such as articles, books, magazines, periodicals, dissertations, theses and query databases.

The survey was conducted bibliographic and documentary form, undertaken in the journals of Higher Education Personnel Improvement Coordination (Capes), academics Google, government sites, NGOs, in which use terms such as parental alienation, parental alienation syndrome, family dynamics, and legal effects of parental alienation, all linked to the proposed theme.

### 2.1. Parental Alienation Concept

Parental alienation is treated by Law No. 12,318?? 0. The law brings the concept of what is to be "parental alienation." Therefore appropriate to transcribe below:

"Art. 2nd. It is considered an act of parental alienation interference in the psychological training of the child or promoted adolescent or induced by one of the parents, the grandparents or those who have a child or adolescent under his authority, custody or vigilance to repudiate parent or causes Subject to the establishment or maintenance of ties with this. "

Regarding parental alienation, obsessive control over every detail of the day. The handler generally plays an obsessive control over every detail of his victim's life, to the point that it loses all power to make decisions, even about the most insignificant aspects of everyday life, which are dictated by those who have control.

"Parental disposal nothing more than a" brain washing "made by the guardian, so compromising the image of the other parent maliciously telling facts that have not occurred or not occurred according to the description given by alienating. Thus, the infant passes gradually to convince the version that was implemented it, generating distinct feeling that these memories fact happened. This generates feelings of contradiction and destruction of the bond between parent and child. Ends up identifying with the pathological parent, going to accept as true everything that is told to him. "Days (2011, p. 463).

Thus, the alienating, takes advantage of the fragility of the minor and his lack of judgment, to program it to move away from the alienated parent.

### 2.2 Difference between Parental Alienation and Parental Alienation Syndrome

The term syndrome has been heavily criticized as days (2013, p.316), so that is not provided or the International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems

(ICD-10), or the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM IV), because this "syndrome" means disorder, triggered reactions as a result of practice, and "sale" means the acts that trigger these reactions. According to Souza (2014, p.115) syndrome would only be set when the child was developing the symptoms of alienation that has suffered, ie the alienating doing his campaign against one of the parents, but the child does not let affect even there to speak in syndrome, only if the child develops disgust when she refuses to see the alienated parent, this happens when false memories instilled by alienating become truths for that child. Note then that syndrome is the result of a severe disposal, refers to the behavior of child during or after the entire process of selling, as Gardner (cited Souza, 2014, p.104) reports:

SAP is characterized by a set of symptoms that usually appear in the child together, especially in moderate and severe types. These include:

- Denigratory a campaign against the alienated parent;
- weak rationalizations, absurd or frivolous for depreciation;
- Lack of ambivalence;
- The phenomenon of the "independent thinker";
- Automatic support for the alienating parent in the parental conflict;
- Absence of guilt over cruelty and / or exploitation of the alienated parent;
- The presence of scenarios "ordered"; and
- Spread of the animosity to the friends and / or extended family of the alienated parent.

The children come to believe in such a way that deny vehemently be fruit of the influence of alienating. They believe that anger and disgust they feel the alienated parent are from themselves, with time the child internalizes all the feelings and can no longer distinguish reality from fantasy created by alienating when already installed the syndrome, the child no longer need the alienating manipulation to tarnish the image of the other, consciously or unconsciously, the child and alienating no longer distinguish what is more truth than a lie, and false implanted memories become reality for both. If not enough alienation by one parent.

In addition to the disposition occurs in cases of separation, whether contested or not, there is a possibility that the acts take place during marriage, but it is difficult to identify because there is a very linear difference between parental alienation and what doctrine foreign calls Family Hostile Environment, hard to find that term in Brazilian doctrines.

Barros (2012, p.38) makes this distinction for better understanding:

The Family Hostile Environment (known by foreign doctrine as Hostile Aggressive Parenting) is often considered synonymous with Parental Alienation, but should not be confused. Parental alienation is linked to situations involving child custody or analogous case of divorce or separation litigation process. It is more related to psychological factor.

### 2.3. Sale Stages

For Gardner (1985 cited RAFAELI, 2002) Parental Alienation Syndrome (SAP), comes in three stages: Light, Medium and Bass.

Stage I Take it in the mild stage the children have strong emotional ties to both parents. Children express their desire for problems to be solved avoiding them feel confused when they hear the comments of the alienating parent, where there is the reduction of the image and importance of the other parent. Even at this stage the alienating "forgets" to inform appointments, meetings, school parties, errands and mentions that the other parent forgot to attend to commitments claiming forgetfulness, creates situations and occasions for the minor does not want to visit him Gardner ( cited RAFAELI 1985, 2002).

Middle Stage II - In the moderate stage, is the moment in which some more severe conflicts usually arise when taken delivery of the child to the parent who does not maintain custody of the child, in times of visits, and there may be the assaults, generating discussions. The alienating unites its different weapons to ward off the other parent and destroy the bond of affection in the child's life. During this stage the child begins to refuse to go out with the other parent, pretend situations and non-existent arguments, and at the time of the visit the child shows an offensive behavior after some time this presented behavior becomes milder Gardner (1985 cited RAFAELI, 2002).

Stage III Grave - At this stage children already show feelings of anger, hatred and rejection before the alienating, at the time the other charge is protected, loved and completely irrational. They are in the most advanced stage of Parental Alienation Syndrome at the time that some cases arise sources of false allegations of sexual abuse. In this third stage is considered serious and the child points behaviors screaming, aggression, moments of violence, panic attacks, especially in the moment before the visit Gardner (1985 cited RAFAELI, 2002).

### 2.4. Guard and its modalities of Brazilian Law

Clarissa, CM (2015,p.21) in his dissertation presented in the Master of Legal Sciences of the Autonomous University of Lisbon, presented various comments about

parental alienation in the Brazilian legal system, according to the author custody underwent major changes in Brazilian law, since extremely antiquated view elencada the Civil Code of 1916, the discrete changes to the Civil Code of 2002 evolved in the reform done by Law 11,698 of 13/06/2008, yet still not fully applied to joint custody in order to meet the best interest of the children in most cases.

With the introduction of Law 11,698 / 2008, saw up the very real possibility before the legal provision for the application of joint custody, but even so, it was little used. Over the years, there was an evolutionary history of the family to the point that, in modern society, is not surprised more with the occurrence of shared custody or even unilateral custody given to the parent.

With the enactment of Law 13,058 of 22/12/2014 [1], this introduces joint custody as a rule, in the case of the current legal model in Brazil, obviously persisting situations in which a unilateral custody is the solution of if concrete, stressing that exceptionally.

In review of the Law, it appeared that aims to parental equality, based on the responsibility of parents and seeking balance of coexistence between parents and children, enriching for both parties, as well as rejecting the mentality of the right to visits with their children every two weeks, also hindering the occurrence of parental alienation, as the most direct contact between parents and children and their participation in the life of small.

The Brazilian Law walked well with the aforementioned innovation that contributes greatly to the non-occurrence of parental alienation in the face of human dignity and development of his personality, it is extremely enriching frequent coexistence between parents and children and the supervision of both parents for their children.

In the current context, it appears that women's aspirations are different, it is no longer attached to household chores, or by the need to work to support the family, and by his own ambition to participate in the labor market. However, without departing from the desire to be a mother. However, currently, given the higher rate of marital separations, parents have participation in the lives of children in couple of equality with mothers, this has detached itself from one image provider, effectively participating in the lives of children, including taking on household chores, for example, putting to changing diapers, helping with tasks and often, taking kids account in daily routines.

### 2.5. Parental Alienation Syndrome legislation in Brazil

In Brazil, the Law 12,318 / 2010 came as a proposal to inhibit and even suppress the conduct of alienating and in

the best interests of the minor, on August 26, 2010, approved the Law of Parental Alienation. "This law provides for measures such as counseling and the application of sanctions and fines, reversing guard, and even the suspension and loss of parental authority. In this space, the counseling is essential when there is psychological interference. the judge may, together or separately, without prejudice to civil or criminal liability arising and according to the seriousness of the case, take the following actions: warn the alienating; extend the family living arrangements in favor of the alienated parent; stipulated fine to alienating; determine psychological and / or bio-psychosocial care; determine the change of the guard for joint custody or its reversal; determine the precautionary attachment of the domicile of the child or adolescent; order the suspension of parental authority. The goal is to preserve the fundamental right of healthy family life, preserving the affection due in relations between children and parents within the family group.

Some actions that set the parental alienation, under Brazilian law:

- Hinder the contact of the child or adolescent with the parent;
- Perform disqualification campaign conduct of the parent in the exercise of parenthood;
- Hinder the exercise of parental authority;
- Hinder the exercise of the regulated right to family life;
- Presenting false complaint against the parent, family against this or against the grandparents, to prevent or hinder them living with the child or adolescent;
- Deliberately omitting the parent relevant personal information about the child or adolescent, including educational, medical and address changes;
- Change domicile to distant location without justification, aiming to hinder the coexistence of the child or adolescent with the other parent, with this family or grandparents.

### 2.6. Consequential of parental alienation

One of the major consequences of parental alienation is the emergence of the syndrome, as this will compromise the healthy development of the child, causing distress to all parties involved.

Installed alienation and brought the gap and break the relationship between the alienated parent and child, the reconstruction of these family ties will require a long time, according to Fonseca (2006, p.164)

The syndrome, once installed in smaller, this entails that, as an adult, suffers from a serious guilt complex for having been an accomplice of a great injustice against the

alienated parent. On the other hand, the alienating parent is replaced paper one and only model for the child in the future will tend to repeat the same behavior.

The best way to identify when there is parental alienation is watching the conduct of the alienating parent. Denigrate the image of the other parent, omit important facts of the child's life, make important decisions related to the child's life without consulting each other, are examples of alienating behaviors that aim to hinder the coexistence between the parent combines the children, in a mill self-defense, they deny the conflict and come to believe that anger and rejection they feel the alienated parent is not fruit of the influence of alienating, but from themselves.

According to Marco Pinho:

Fact is that eventually the child will internalize everything and lose the admiration and respect for his father, developing fear and even anger the parent. More: Over time, the child can not distinguish reality and fantasy and manipulation and eventually believing everything and, consciously or unconsciously, will collaborate for this purpose, highly destructive situation for her, and perhaps in this particular case of rejection, yet highest to father. In other cases, not even the mother distinguishes more truth from falsehood and your truth becomes 'reality' for his son, who lives with fanciful characters in a treacherous existence, implanting thus false memories, hence the nomenclature Theory of alternative implantation of false memories. **Pine** (2009, p. 3).

Some other common effects that may be caused in children may vary according to age, your personality and the kind of relationship she had with her parents. There is also the possibility of the spread of the animosity to the friends and / or extended family of the alienated parent and the child.

### III. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Throughout study on the proposed topic, we conclude that the work of a multidisciplinary team during a custody dispute, sum up the presence of a professional psychology that can make a good research on the routine of the child that is in question and examine whether it is being influenced by any of its parents. If the SAP phenomenon is identified, the judge may intervene in the decision in order to warn the alienating; extend the family living arrangements in favor of the alienated parent; stipulated fine to alienating; determine psychological and / or bio-psychosocial care; determine the change of the guard for joint custody or its reversal; determine the precautionary attachment of the child or adolescent's home and declare the suspension of parental authority.

The transfer can be effected for a long time, causing serious consequences, both in behavior as psychological context of the child, which is usually only surpassed with the independence of the child toward the parent / guardian.

Therefore, it is quite evident mainly in Brazil, from the Law 12,318 / 2010 that there is a large portion of the judiciary responsibility, therefore it should be faster. This study has led us to different conclusions as: the time comes that (s) son (s) perceives abuse, and take change and in other cases, perceive and cannot change. It is also clear in the survey that the financial conditions of alienating is one of the strongest conditions for effective disposal and can last for a long time, even until adulthood. Another fact that we can see is that to realize the isolation caused by the seller for several years, alienated because of their suffering, you can start to walk away and avoid their children, because you are feeling neglected and above all wronged. Sometimes the children are led to believe that the consummation of the separation of their parents, it is also a denial of love of parents for them. They are led to believe that the alienated parent does not suffer from this situation. Also we noticed that by the spread of the animosity to the friends of the alienated parent may be extended to close family members.

In short, this perverse process both the seller, the alienated and son are affected in some way. Away from the alienated parent of conviviality and proximity of (the) son (as) is a typical of alienating cruelty action that cold and determined manner, tries his unbridled hatred tarnish the image of the former spouse, forgetting that will also be affected by this rancor caught, reaching only a "Pyrrhic victory". expression used to refer to a the high price achieved victory, potentially carrier of irreparable damage.

Time is an "accomplice" of parental alienation, the longer the process takes, farthest from the alienated parent the child will be. The law of parental alienation in its article 5, said that the deadline for investigation and submission of reports is 90 days, is that this period is hardly practiced and when it happens, it is usually practiced extemporaneously, as it gives a procedural stage very later, in the statement, when especially in cases of false accusation and abuse, depending on the child's age, the realization of expertise should occur early in the process, under penalty of losing the object to be perished because it is known that the child's memory It requires that the check is made as close as possible to the facts, Freitas (2015 p.33-34).

They also verified cases of extreme situation in which the psychological pressure is such that the parent-victim ends up succumbing. Do not just exercise the role of father and mother anyway, this work should be based on love, affection, attention, education and love. Only with these criteria will be possible to elucidate the individual integrity. The concepts, prejudices and emotional individual training are made from the interpretation of each on the environment you live in, based on the family environment and education you receive. In an environment marked by hatred and rancor is not capable to infer the necessary requirements for a healthy individual's psychic structure.

The children especially are the biggest losers, and that these are the result, that relationship that one day conceived them, and no doubt that those who alienates the children certainly do not know the true meaning of the word resilience, dignity and love.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] ALEXY, Robert. (2011). **Law concept and validity**. Sao Paulo: WMF Martins Fontes.
- [2] ALMEIDA JUNIOR, Jesualdo Eduardo. (2010). **Comments on the Law of Alienation Parental** (Law No. 13,218/2010). Available in <http://jus.com.br/artigos/17351> - Accessed 29/04/2015.
- [3] ANDRADE, Maria Margarida. (2007). **Introduction to Methodology of Scientific Work**. 8th edition. Sao Paulo-SP. Editora Atlas.
- [4] BRITTO, Laiza Busato e CONCEPTION, Geovana of. (2010). The punishments provided for in the Law of parental alienation. Law 12,318/2010 and its applicability in the Brazilian courts. Electronic Journal of Scientific Initiation. Itajai, Center for Social Sciences and Law UNIVALI. V. 4, No. 1. Available in [www.univalli.br/ricc](http://www.univalli.br/ricc). Accessed 04/29/2015.
- [5] BRUSORIO-Aillaud, Marjorie. (2011). **Droit des Personnes et de la Famille**. Orléans: paradigme.
- [6] BHONA, Fernanda Monteiro de Castro; LORENZO, Lélío Moura.(2014). **Parental Alienation Syndrome (SAP): a critical discussion of the psychology point of view**.
- [7] Brito, C, M and Disposal parent family. Paper presented at the Master of Legal Sciences of the Autonomous University of Lisbon, 2015 Lisbon.
- [8] BUOSI, Caroline de Cassia Francisco. **Parental alienation: a law and psychology interface**. Curitiba: Juruá, 2012.
- [9] Bulos, Uadi Lammêgo. **Federal Constitution Annotated**. 5th. Ed São Paulo:. Editora Saraiva 2003.
- [10] St. Claire, M, B. **parental alienation and family**. Master's thesis of Legal Sciences of the Autonomous University of Lisbon. July, 2015
- [11] Coimbra: Coimbra Editora, 2011. DIAS, Maria Berenice (coord.). **Incest and Parental Alienation: realities that justice insists not see**. 2nd. Ed São Paulo:. Editora Revista dos Tribunals, 2010.
- [12] CUNHA, Liliane Therese of. **Possible loss of family power as a result of parental alienation**. 174 f. Work Completion of course (Diploma in Law) - University of Southern Santa Catarina, Tubarão, 2010.
- [13] DIAS, Maria Berenice. **Law Manual of Families**. 7th. Ed São Paulo:. Editora Revista dos Tribunals, 2010. Diniz, Maria Helena. **Brazilian Civil Law Course 5. Family Law**. 29th. Ed São Paulo:. Editora Saraiva, 2014.
- [14] ELIAS, Robert John. **Comments Essatuto of Children and Adolescents**. 2nd. Ed São Paulo:. Editora Saraiva, 2004.
- [15] FACTOR, Sandra Ines Ferreira. **The Parental Alienation Syndrome and its treatment to the Light of the Juvenile Law**. Coimbra: Coimbra Editora, 2012.
- [16] Figueiredo, M, V; Alexandridis, G. **Parental alienation**. Are Paulo.Editora Saraiva, 5th edition, 2017.
- [17] FIUZA, Ricardo (coord). **New Civil Code Reviewed**. São Paulo: Editora Saraiva, 2002.
- [18] FREITAS, Douglas Phillips, and PELLIZARO, Graciela. **Parental Alienation - Comments on the Law 12,318 / 2010**. Rio de Janeiro: Editora Forense, 2015.
- [19] FONSECA, Priscila Maria Pereira Correa. **Parental alienation syndrome . Pediatrics: São Paulo**. v. 28, no. 3, p. 162-8, 2006.
- [20] GARDNER, Richard. **The Recent trends in divorce and custody litigation**. The Academy Forum, v.29, no.2, p.3-7, 1985.
- [21] GARDNER, Richard A..**The Parental Alienation Syndrome**. New Jersey: Creative Therapeutics, 1992 GIMENEZ, Angela (January / 2015). "Parental Equality" IBDFAM - Brazilian Institute of Family Law, 2015.
- [22] Gardner, RA (2002). The DSM-IV is equivalent to the **diagnosis of Parental Alienation Syndrome (SAP)**. Journal of Child Psychiatry Department, Faculty of Medicine and Surgery at Columbia University, New York, USA. Translation into Portuguese by Rita Rafael.
- [23] GIL, Antonio Carlos. **How to develop research projects**. 4th edition. Sao Paulo-SP. Editora Atlas, 2008
- [24] GOMES, Jocelia Lima Puchpon. **Parental Alienation Syndrome - The Family Bullying**. São Paulo: Editora e Distribuidora Imperium, 2014.
- [25] Hironaka, Giselda Maria Fernandes Novaes; MONACO, Gustavo Ferraz de Campos. **Parental alienation syndrome**. Available in: <http://www.ibdfam.org.br/novosite/artigos/detalhe/589>. Access: 25 November 2018
- [26] MILK, Heloisa Maria Daltro (General Coordinator). **The New Civil Code: The Family Law**. Rio de Janeiro: Editora Bookstore Freitas Bastos SA, 2002.
- [27] Lepore, Paulo Eduardo and ROSSATO, Luciano Alves. **Comments on Parental Alienation Law: Law No. 13,218/10**. Available in <http://jus.com.br/artigos/17871> Accessed 29/04/2015.

- [28] Liberatti, Wilson Donizeti. **Comments Essatuto of Children and Adolescents**. 3rd. Ed São Paulo:. LTDA Malheiros Editores, 1995.
- [29] LÔBO Paul. **Civil rights - Families**. 5th. Ed São Paulo:. Editora Saraiva, 2014.
- [30] LOPES, Marco Tulio Rodrigues. Parental alienation: a critical examination on the provisions of Law 12,318 / 2010. Available in <http://pt.scribd.com/doc/17321660/A->
- [31] SYNDROME-DE-alienation-parentale-O-POWER-JUDICIARIO- Accessed 04/29/2015.
- [32] MARCONI, Marina de Andrade & Lakatos, Eva Maria. **Research Techniques**: planning and execution of the survey, sampling and preparation techniques of research, analysis and interpretation of data. 7th edition. Sao Paulo-SP. Editora Atlas, 2011.
- [33] MACHADO, Antonio Claudio Costa (organizer) and Chinellato, Silmara Juny (coordinator). **Played Civil Code** . 2nd. Ed São Paulo:. Manole, 2009.
- [34] MARQUES, Ana Cristina. Parental Alienation, myth or reality? Available in <http://observador.pt/especiais/alienacao-parental-mito-ou-realidade/>. Accessed 05/01/2015.
- [35] MARTINS, Rosa. Minority, (In ) **Capacity and Parental Care** . Coimbra: Coimbra Editora, 2008.
- [36] MONTEIRO, Washington Barros e Silva, Regina Beatriz Tavares da. Civil Law Course 2. 42nd. Ed São Paulo:. Editora Saraiva, 2013.
- [37] OLIVEIRA, Luiz Silva. **Scientific Methodology workers: research projects, TGI, TCC, monographs, dissertations and theses**. Sao Paulo-SP. Publisher Pioneer 2002.
- [38] PASTORI, Camila Stella Maggioni. **Descendants Puppets**: a study on parental alienation. Monograph (law degree) - Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, 2011.
- [39] PINE, MAG. Jus Navigandi, Teresina, year 14, n. 2221, July 31. 2009. Available at: <<http://jus.com.br/artigos/13252>>. Accessed on 25 August 2014.
- [40] PODEVYN, François. **Parental Alienation Syndrome** . Translated into Spanish: Paul Wilekens (09/06/2001). Translation into Portuguese: Apase Brazil - Association of Parents and Mothers Separated from Brazil (08/08/2001). Available in <http://www.apase.org.br/94001-sindrome.htm>. PROENÇA, José João Gonçalves. Family right. 4th. Ed Lisbon:. Lusíada University Publishing House, 2004.
- [41] RODRIGUES, Hugo Manuel Leite. **Particular importance issues in the Exercise of Parental Responsibilities**. Coimbra: Coimbra Editora, 2011.
- [42] ROSA, Conrado Paulino. New Law of Joint Guard. São Paulo: Saraiva, 2015. SAINT-Exupery, Antoine. The little Prince. 47th. Ed Rio de Janeiro:. ACT, 1999.
- [43] SILVA, Denise Maria Perissini of. **Shared custody and Parental Alienation Syndrome**: What is it ?. Sao Paulo: Warehouse Ipe, 2010.
- [44] SOUZA, Juliana Rodrigues. Parental Alienation - From the perspective of the right to family life. São Paulo: Editora Legal World, 2014.
- [45] SottoMayor, Maria Clara. Exercise regulation of Parental Responsibilities in Divorce Cases. 5th. Ed Coimbra:. Almedina, 2011