

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia

1960s Interviews with Catatonic Schizophrenia: A Glimpse into a Bygone Era of Psychiatric Practice

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Introduction:

The term "1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia" evokes a specific historical context. The 1960s marked a pivotal period in psychiatry, a time of transition between the era of largely custodial care and the nascent stages of community-based mental health approaches. Understanding how catatonic schizophrenia was approached during this period requires examining the methodologies employed in interviews, the prevailing theoretical frameworks, and the limitations of the available treatments. This article will delve into the challenges and complexities of conducting 1960s interviews with catatonic schizophrenia patients, exploring the methods used and highlighting the significant limitations of the era's understanding.

Methodologies and Approaches in 1960s Interviews with Catatonic Schizophrenia:

Conducting a 1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia presented unique obstacles. The hallmark symptoms of catatonia – extreme psychomotor disturbances, ranging from stupor and mutism to excessive and purposeless motor activity – significantly impacted the interview process. Traditional methods of verbal interaction were often ineffective. Clinicians relied on a variety of approaches, often employing a combination of techniques:

1. **Observation:** Given the significant communication challenges, careful observation was paramount. Clinicians meticulously documented the patient's posture, motor activity, facial expressions, and response to stimuli. These observations formed the basis for a partial

understanding of the patient's internal state. This observational approach was crucial in a 1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia, as it often provided the only tangible data.

1. **Non-Verbal Communication:** Clinicians recognized the need to bridge the communication gap. They often employed non-verbal cues, such as gentle touch, eye contact, and offering simple objects to gauge responsiveness. The goal was to establish a minimal level of interaction and potentially elicit a response, however small. A successful 1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia often hinged on the clinician's patience and ability to read subtle non-verbal cues.
1. **Family Interviews:** Since patients often struggled to communicate, information gleaned from family members played a crucial role. Family interviews provided valuable context, including the patient's history, symptom onset, and the impact of the illness on the family unit. This information helped contextualize the patient's current state and inform treatment decisions. These interviews, however, were sometimes fraught with their own challenges, as families often struggled to articulate the complex experiences of living with a severely ill family member.
1. **Limited Therapeutic Interventions:** The 1960s offered limited effective therapeutic interventions for catatonic schizophrenia. While insulin coma therapy and electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) were used, their efficacy was questionable, and their use was ethically fraught. Psychotherapy, in its traditional form, proved largely ineffective due to the patients' profound communication difficulties. A 1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia, therefore, often served primarily as a diagnostic tool rather than a therapeutic intervention.
1. **Diagnostic Challenges:** Diagnosing catatonic schizophrenia in the 1960s relied heavily on clinical observation and the assessment of symptoms. The diagnostic criteria were less precise than contemporary standards, leading to potential misdiagnoses and variations in treatment approaches. The subjective nature of the 1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia introduced significant potential for diagnostic error.

Theoretical Frameworks:

The prevalent theoretical frameworks of the 1960s significantly shaped the approach to 1960s interviews with catatonic schizophrenia. Psychoanalytic perspectives, while influential, offered limited practical guidance for treating catatonic symptoms. The biological paradigm, though gaining traction, lacked the sophisticated understanding of neurobiology and neurotransmitters that would later inform treatment approaches. This lack of a comprehensive theoretical framework often left

clinicians relying on trial-and-error methods.

Limitations of 1960s Approaches:

The 1960s interviews with catatonic schizophrenia were limited by several factors: the lack of effective treatments, the primitive understanding of the underlying neurobiology of schizophrenia, the reliance on subjective clinical judgment, and the potentially stigmatizing societal attitudes towards mental illness. These limitations resulted in prolonged hospitalizations, limited opportunities for recovery, and often, a poor prognosis for patients.

The Evolution of Approaches:

The subsequent decades witnessed significant advancements in our understanding of schizophrenia, leading to the development of antipsychotic medications that proved remarkably effective in managing symptoms, including those associated with catatonia. These advancements dramatically altered the landscape of psychiatric practice, rendering many of the approaches employed in 1960s interviews with catatonic schizophrenia largely obsolete.

Conclusion:

Examining 1960s interviews with catatonic schizophrenia offers a valuable glimpse into a past era of psychiatric practice. The challenges faced by clinicians highlight the limitations of the knowledge and resources available at the time. The methodologies employed, though limited by the available understanding, reflect the dedication and ingenuity of clinicians working within the constraints of their era. The evolution from the methods used in 1960s interviews with catatonic schizophrenia to today's more effective treatments underscores the immense progress made in mental health care.

FAQs:

1. What were the most common treatments for catatonic schizophrenia in the 1960s? Insulin coma therapy, electroconvulsive therapy (ECT), and occasionally, lobotomies, though the latter was declining in use. Psychotherapy was largely ineffective due to the patients' inability to communicate verbally.
1. How did societal attitudes towards mental illness impact the treatment of catatonic schizophrenia in the 1960s? Stigma and societal misunderstanding often led to isolation, institutionalization, and a lack of adequate resources for patients and their families.
1. What were the ethical concerns surrounding the treatment of catatonic schizophrenia in the 1960s? The use of ECT and insulin coma therapy raised significant ethical questions regarding informed consent and the potential for irreversible harm.

1. What role did family members play in the treatment of catatonic schizophrenia in the 1960s? Families often played a crucial, albeit often strained, role providing historical information and supporting patients after discharge, although institutionalization often kept them largely separate from treatment planning.

1. How did the diagnostic criteria for catatonic schizophrenia differ in the 1960s compared to today? The criteria were less precise and more reliant on clinical observation and subjective judgment. Contemporary diagnostic criteria are more formalized and standardized.

1. Were there any successful therapeutic interventions for catatonic schizophrenia in the 1960s? While limited, some patients responded positively to ECT or environmental manipulations, such as creating a structured and calm environment.

1. What were the long-term outcomes for patients with catatonic schizophrenia in the 1960s? Prognosis was often poor, with many patients experiencing prolonged hospitalization and limited functional recovery.

1. How did the understanding of schizophrenia's neurobiology influence treatment approaches in the 1960s? The understanding was rudimentary, with no effective neurobiological treatments for catatonic symptoms until the emergence of antipsychotics later.

1. What are some key differences between a 1960s interview and a modern interview for catatonic schizophrenia? Modern interviews utilize a much more comprehensive understanding of the illness and its treatment, incorporate standardized assessment tools, benefit from neuroimaging techniques and effective medication, and emphasize patient-centered approaches.

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1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: Catatonia Max Fink, Michael Alan Taylor, 2006-11-23 Teaches the reader how to identify and treat catatonia successfully, and describes its neurobiology.

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: The Madness of Fear Edward Shorter, Max Fink, 2018-06-27 What are the real disease entities in psychiatry? This is a question that has bedeviled the study of the mind for more than a century yet it is low on the research agenda of psychiatry. Basic science issues such as neuroimaging, neurochemistry, and genetics carry the day instead. There is nothing wrong with basic science research, but before studying the role of brain circuits or cerebral chemistry, shouldn't we be able to specify how the various diseases present clinically? Catatonia is a human behavioral syndrome that for almost a century was buried in the poorly designated psychiatric concept of schizophrenia. Its symptoms are well-known, and some of them are serious. Catatonic patients may die as their temperatures accelerate; they become dehydrated because they refuse to drink; they risk inanition because they refuse to eat or move. Autistic children with catatonia may hit themselves repeatedly in the head. We don't really know what catatonia is, in the sense that we know what pneumonia is. But we can identify it, and it is eminently treatable. Clinicians can make these patients better on a reliable basis. There are few other disease entities in psychiatry of which this is true. So why has there been so little psychiatric interest in catatonia? Why is it simply not on the radar of most clinicians? Catatonia actually occurs in a number of other medical illnesses as well, but it is certainly not on the radar of most internists or emergency physicians. In *The Madness of Fear*, Drs. Shorter and Fink seek to understand why this vast field of ignorance exists. In the history of catatonia, they see a remarkable story about how medicine flounders, and then seems to find its way. And it may help doctors, and the public, to recognize catatonia as one of the core illnesses in psychiatry.

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1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: Secondary Schizophrenia Perminder S. Sachdev, Matcheri S. Keshavan, 2010-02-04 Schizophrenia may not be a single disease, but the result of a diverse set of related conditions. Modern neuroscience is beginning to reveal some of the genetic and environmental underpinnings of schizophrenia; however, an approach less well travelled is to examine the medical disorders that produce symptoms resembling schizophrenia. This book is the first major attempt to bring together the diseases that produce what has been termed 'secondary schizophrenia'. International experts from diverse backgrounds ask the questions: does this medical disorder, or drug, or condition cause psychosis? If yes, does it resemble schizophrenia? What mechanisms form the basis of this relationship? What implications does this understanding have for aetiology and treatment? The answers are a feast for clinicians and researchers of psychosis and schizophrenia. They mark the next step in trying to meet the most important challenge to modern

neuroscience - understanding and conquering this most mysterious of human diseases.

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: Schizophrenia Eckhart R. Straube, Kurt Hahlweg, 2012-12-06 Schizophrenia remains the most complex, puzzling, and because of its tendency towards chronicity, the most severe of the mental disorders. It is a very heterogeneous disorder characterized by extreme disruptions of thought, perception, behavior, and emotion. About 1 % of the population worldwide will experience at least one schizophrenic episode. Most of the patients will have a number of exacerbations leading in about 30% of cases to a chronic residual state, due either to the illness itself or to psychosocial environmental factors, or-most likely-to the interaction of both. Given the enormous personal hardship for patients and their relatives as well as the staggering costs of the illness for our societies, research in schizophrenia has become the number one priority in many countries, especially in the United States. However, research on the etiology of schizophrenia has failed to establish a single causal factor, and it is nowadays accepted to be multifactorial. A combination of biological predisposition and environmental circumstances is assumed to be necessary for the manifestation of the illness. This shift in orientation away from an either/or (biological or environmental, e.g., family interaction) point of view, as evident in the work of the 1950s and 1960s, was certainly desirable to encourage research.

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: Psychogenic Movement Disorders Mark Hallett, C. Robert Cloninger, 2006 This groundbreaking volume is the first text devoted to psychogenic movement disorders. Co-published by Lippincott Williams & Wilkins and the American Academy of Neurology, the book contains the highlights of an international, multidisciplinary conference on these disorders and features contributions from leading neurologists, psychiatrists, psychologists, physiatrists, and basic scientists. Major sections discuss the phenomenology of psychogenic movement disorders from both the neurologist's and the psychiatrist's viewpoint. Subsequent sections examine recent findings on pathophysiology and describe current diagnostic techniques and therapies. Also included are abstracts of 16 seminal free communications presented at the conference.

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: Diagnostic Interviewing Michel Hersen, 2012-12-06 Over the years, in our teaching of diagnostic interviewing to graduate students in clinical psychology, psychology interns, medical students, and psychiatric residents, we have searched for appropriate reading materials that encompass theoretical rationale, clinical description, and the pragmatics of how to. However, surprising as it may seem, there is no one work that includes the theoretical, the clinical, and the practical under one cover. This being the case, we thought it would be useful to us in our pedagogic efforts if we could put together such a text. And it is to this end that we developed the outline for our multiauthored text and presented it to Plenum Press for their review. We felt then, as we do now, that the material in this book simply does not represent the cat being skinned in yet another way. We sincerely believe that our students really do need this one, and it is to them that we dedicate Diagnostic Interviewing. Our book is divided into three parts. In the first part (General Issues), basic interviewing strategies and the mental status examination are covered. The bulk of the book (Parts II and III) is devoted to examination of diagnostic interviewing for the major psychiatric disorders and for special populations.

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: Encyclopedia of Asylum Therapeutics, 1750-1950s Mary de Young, 2015-03-10 The mentally ill have always been with us, but once confined in institutions their treatment has not always been of much interest or concern. This work makes a case for why it should be. Using published reports, studies, and personal narratives of doctors and patients, this book reveals how therapeutics have always been embedded in their particular social and historical moment, and how they have linked extant medical knowledge, practitioner skill and the expectations of patients who experienced their own disorders in different ways. Asylum therapeutics during three centuries are detailed in encyclopedic entries, including awakening patients with firecrackers, easing brain congestion by bleeding, extracting teeth and excising parts of the colon, dousing with water, raising or lowering body temperature, shocking with electricity or toxins, and penetrating the brain with ice picks.

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: *Seminars in General Adult Psychiatry* George Stein, Greg Wilkinson, 2007-04 This second edition of *Seminars in General Adult Psychiatry* provides a highly readable and comprehensive account of modern adult psychiatry. Key features of the first edition that have been retained are the detailed clinical descriptions of psychiatric disorders, and historical sections to give the reader access to the classic studies of psychiatry as well as the current evidence. Additional topics covered here for the first time include liaison psychiatry, psychosexual medicine, clinical epidemiology, and international and cultural psychiatry. Clinical management is given due prominence, with extensive accounts of modern drug management, cognitive therapy, the main psychosocial approaches, and current guidelines such as those published by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. An essential text for trainees studying for their MRCPsych, this book is also a one-stop reference work for established practitioners, providing comprehensive coverage of the whole of adult psychiatry.

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: *Adult Psychopathology and Diagnosis* Samuel M. Turner, Michel Hersen, 1997-05-26 New diagnostic categories - somatoform disorders and sleep disorders - have been added due to the development of important new information and the refinement of diagnostic categories; and the section on special topics includes a new presentation on multidimensional assessment strategies.

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: *Essential Psychiatry* Robin M. Murray, Kenneth S. Kendler, Peter McGuffin, Simon Wessely, David J. Castle, 2008-09-18 This is a major international textbook for psychiatrists and other professionals working in the field of mental healthcare. With contributions from opinion-leaders from around the globe, this book will appeal to those in training as well as to those further along the career path seeking a comprehensive and up-to-date overview of effective clinical practice backed by research evidence. The book is divided into cohesive sections moving from coverage of the tools and skills of the trade, through descriptions of the major psychiatric disorders and on to consider special topics and issues surrounding service organization. The final important section provides a comprehensive review of treatments covering all of the major modalities. Previously established as the *Essentials of Postgraduate Psychiatry*, this new and completely revised edition is the only book to provide this depth and breadth of coverage in an accessible, yet authoritative manner.

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: *Recovery from Schizophrenia* Richard Warner, 2004 'Recovery from Schizophrenia' demonstrates convincingly, but controversially, how political, economic and labour market forces shape social responses to the mentally ill, mould psychiatric treatment philosophy, and influence the onset and course of one of the most common forms of mental illness.

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: *Schizophrenia Is a Misdiagnosis* C. Raymond Lake, 2012-03-21 Schizophrenia is the most widely known and feared mental illness worldwide, yet a rapidly growing literature from a broad spectrum of basic and clinical disciplines, especially epidemiology and molecular genetics, suggests that schizophrenia is the same condition as a psychotic bipolar disorder and does not exist as a separate disease. The goal is to document and interpret these data to justify eliminating the diagnosis of schizophrenia from the nomenclature. The author reviews the changing diagnostic concepts of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder with a historical perspective to clarify how the current conflict over explanations for psychosis has arisen. That two disorders, schizophrenia and bipolar, known as the Kraepelinian dichotomy, account for the functional psychoses has been a cornerstone of Psychiatry for over 100 years, but is questioned because of substantial similarities and overlap between these two disorders. Literature in the field demonstrates that psychotic patients are frequently misdiagnosed as suffering from the disease called schizophrenia when they suffer from a psychotic mood disorder. Such patients, their families, and their caretakers suffer significant disadvantages from the misdiagnosis. Psychotic patients misdiagnosed with schizophrenia receive substandard care regarding their medications, thus allowing their bipolar conditions to worsen. Other adverse effects are substantial and will be included. Liability for medical malpractice is of critical importance for the mental health

professionals who make the majority of the diagnoses of schizophrenia. The concept put forward in this work will have a discipline-altering impact.

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: A Critical History of Schizophrenia Kieran McNally, 2016-04-08 Schizophrenia was 20th century psychiatry's arch concept of madness. Yet for most of that century it was both problematic and contentious. This history explores schizophrenia's historic instability via themes such as symptoms, definition, classification and anti-psychiatry. In doing so, it opens up new ways of understanding 20th century madness.

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: The Nurse Practitioner , 1987

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: *Electroconvulsive and Neuromodulation Therapies* Conrad M. Swartz, 2009-03-02 Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is a psychiatric treatment involving the induction of a seizure through the transmission of electricity in the brain. Because of exploitation movies and greatly heightened drug company promotional activities ECT was used less frequently in the 1980s and 1990s. Eventually these movies were understood as unrealistic. Now these drugs are increasingly recognized as dangers to body health. Because of recent refinements and a far better scientific understanding of the clinical procedures and mechanisms underpinning ECT, this treatment modality has seen a resurgence in use and widespread appreciation of its safety. This book is the new definitive reference on electroconvulsive and neuromodulation therapies. It comprehensively covers the scientific basis and clinical practice of ECT as well as comparisons between ECT and medication therapies including the new generation of antipsychotic drugs. It also provides readers with administrative perspectives and specific details for the management of this modality in clinical practice. The new forms of nonconvulsive electrical and magnetic brain stimulation therapy are also covered in detail, in a separate section. The chapter authors are leading scholars and clinicians.

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: *Speaking of Sadness* David Allen Karp, 2017 *Speaking of Sadness*, based on fifty in-depth interviews, provides first-hand accounts of the depression experience while discovering clear regularities in the ways that personal identities are shaped over the course of an illness career. The new edition of the book is highlighted by a thoroughly new and extensive introduction--

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: *Descriptive Psychopathology* Michael Alan Taylor, Nutan Atre Vaidya, 2008-11-13 In order to accurately describe and diagnose psychiatric illness, practitioners require in-depth knowledge of the signs and symptoms of behavioral disorders. *Descriptive Psychopathology* provides a broad review of the psychopathology of psychiatric illness, beyond the limitations of the DSM and ICD criteria. Beginning with a discussion of the background to psychiatric classification, the authors explore the problems and limitations of current diagnostic systems. The following chapters then present the principles of psychiatric examination and diagnosis, described with accompanying patient vignettes and summary tables, and related to different diagnostic concerns. A thought-provoking conclusion proposes a restructuring of psychiatric classification based on the psychopathology literature and its validating data. Written for psychiatry and neurology residents, as well as clinical psychologists, it is invaluable to anyone who accepts the responsibility for the care of patients with behavioral syndromes.

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: *Crossing the Quality Chasm* Institute of Medicine, Committee on Quality of Health Care in America, 2001-07-19 Second in a series of publications from the Institute of Medicine's Quality of Health Care in America project Today's health care providers have more research findings and more technology available to them than ever before. Yet recent reports have raised serious doubts about the quality of health care in America. *Crossing the Quality Chasm* makes an urgent call for fundamental change to close the quality gap. This book recommends a sweeping redesign of the American health care system and provides overarching principles for specific direction for policymakers, health care leaders, clinicians, regulators, purchasers, and others. In this comprehensive volume the committee offers: A set of performance expectations for the 21st century health care system. A set of 10 new rules to guide patient-clinician relationships. A suggested organizing framework to better align the incentives

inherent in payment and accountability with improvements in quality. Key steps to promote evidence-based practice and strengthen clinical information systems. Analyzing health care organizations as complex systems, *Crossing the Quality Chasm* also documents the causes of the quality gap, identifies current practices that impede quality care, and explores how systems approaches can be used to implement change.

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: *Clinical Handbook of Schizophrenia* Kim Tornvall Mueser, Dilip V. Jeste, 2011-01-31 Reviewing the breadth of current knowledge on schizophrenia, this handbook provides clear, practical guidelines for effective assessment and treatment in diverse contexts. Leading authorities have contributed 61 concise chapters on all aspects of the disorder and its clinical management. In lieu of exhaustive literature reviews, each chapter summarizes the state of the science; highlights key points the busy practitioner needs to know; and lists recommended resources, including seminal research studies, invaluable clinical tools, and more. Comprehensive, authoritative, and timely, the volume will enable professionals in any setting to better understand and help their patients or clients with severe mental illness.

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: *Improving the Quality of Health Care for Mental and Substance-Use Conditions* Institute of Medicine, Board on Health Care Services, Committee on Crossing the Quality Chasm: Adaptation to Mental Health and Addictive Disorders, 2006-03-29 Each year, more than 33 million Americans receive health care for mental or substance-use conditions, or both. Together, mental and substance-use illnesses are the leading cause of death and disability for women, the highest for men ages 15-44, and the second highest for all men. Effective treatments exist, but services are frequently fragmented and, as with general health care, there are barriers that prevent many from receiving these treatments as designed or at all. The consequences of this are serious—for these individuals and their families; their employers and the workforce; for the nation's economy; as well as the education, welfare, and justice systems. *Improving the Quality of Health Care for Mental and Substance-Use Conditions* examines the distinctive characteristics of health care for mental and substance-use conditions, including payment, benefit coverage, and regulatory issues, as well as health care organization and delivery issues. This new volume in the *Quality Chasm* series puts forth an agenda for improving the quality of this care based on this analysis. Patients and their families, primary health care providers, specialty mental health and substance-use treatment providers, health care organizations, health plans, purchasers of group health care, and all involved in health care for mental and substance-use conditions will benefit from this guide to achieving better care.

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: *Angles on Atypical Psychology* Matt Jarvis, Dave Putwain, Diana Dwyer, 2002 This text provides a state-of-the-art account of atypical (abnormal) and clinical psychology for undergraduate freshmen. It includes a large volume of research providing detailed accounts of the major theories and treatments for a range of psychological problems.

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: *Awakenings* Oliver Sacks, 2013-05-29 The classic account of survivors of the sleeping-sickness during the great epidemic just after World War I—and their return to the world after decades of “sleep.” • “One of the most beautifully composed and moving works of our time (The Washington Post) from the distinguished neurologist and the national bestselling author of *The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat*. *Awakenings*—which inspired the major motion picture starring Robert DeNiro and Robin Williams—is the remarkable story of a group of patients who contracted sleeping-sickness during the great epidemic just after World War I. Frozen for decades in a trance-like state, these men and women were given up as hopeless until 1969, when Dr. Oliver Sacks gave them the then-new drug L-DOPA, which had an astonishing, explosive, awakening effect. Dr. Sacks recounts the moving case histories of his patients, their lives, and the extraordinary transformations which went with their reintroduction to a changed world.

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: *The Biological Basis of Schizophrenia* G. Hemmings, W.A. Hemmings, 2012-12-06 For years lip service has been paid to a belief in a biological basis for schizophrenia, but ,nevertheless psychosocial and psychodynamic theories of

schizophrenia have been promulgated, and these have detracted from the all important biological work, Eclecticism has ruled the day and has caused considerable confusion, As a result research in schizophrenia has not progressed as fast as it should have done and treatment has been less effective than it could otherwise have been. This book is devoted to a wholly biological approach to the problem of schizophrenia, in the hope that many more workers will enter this exciting field of research. A wide variety of topics is covered, including brain structure; the genetics, pathogenesis and treatment of schizophrenia; a consideration of dietary and immunological factors and finally a chapter on alcoholism as it seems possible that the problems of schizophrenia and addiction are linked. We are grateful to all our contributors and to MTP Press for their enthusiasm for this book. Gwynneth P Hemmings William A Hemmings XI SECTION 1: Structure 1 The brain stem reticular formation K. E. WEBSTER There can be no question that the brain stem reticular formation no longer exercises the same fascination for neurologists that it did a quarter of a century ago.

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: Psychiatry Konstantinos N. Fountoulakis, 2021-11-26 This book was the end product of life experiences, thoughts and intellectual wanderings of the author, who through his career and for the last twenty years was always serving all the three aspects of a Psychiatrist: He is a clinician, a researcher and an academic teacher. The book includes a comprehensive history of Psychiatry since antiquity and until today, with an emphasis not only on main events but also specifically and with much detail and explanations, on the chain of events that led to a particular development. At the center of this work is the question 'What is mental illness?' and 'Does free will exist?'. These are questions which tantalize Psychiatrists, neuroscientists, psychologists, philosophers, patients and their families and the sensitive and educated lay persons alike. Thus, the book includes a comprehensive review and systematic elaboration on the definition and the concept of mental illness, a detailed discussion on the issue of free will as well as the state of the art of contemporary Psychiatry and the socio-political currents it has provoked. Finally the book includes a description of the academic, social and professional status of Psychiatry and Psychiatrists and a view of future needs and possible developments. A last moment addition was the chapter on conspiracy theories, as a consequence of the experience with the social media and the public response to the COVID-19 outbreak which coincided with the final stage of the preparation of the book. Their study is an excellent opportunity to dig deep into the relation among human psychology, mental health, the society and politics and to swim in intellectually dangerous waters.

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: *Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, the Astronomer-poet of Persia* Omar Khayyam, 1859

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: Electroconvulsive Therapy in Children and Adolescents Neera Ghaziuddin, Garry Walter, 2013-12 This is a pioneering book about the use of ECT in adolescents who are diagnosed with severe, disabling psychiatric disorders or fail conventional treatment. Included are a review of the literature, firsthand experience of the authors and case descriptions making it an invaluable guide to treatment.

1960s interview with catatonic schizophrenia: *People Like Ourselves* Jacqueline Noll Zimmerman, 2003-09-29 The stigmatization of mental illness in film has been well documented in literature. Little has been written, however, about the ability of movies to portray mental illness sympathetically and accurately. *People Like Ourselves: Portrayals of Mental Illness in the Movies* fills that void with a close look at mental illness in more than seventy American movies, beginning with classics such as *The Snake Pit* and *Now, Voyager* and including such contemporary successes as *A Beautiful Mind* and *As Good as It Gets*. Films by legendary directors Billy Wilder, William Wyler, Alfred Hitchcock, Stanley Kubrick, Oliver Stone, Martin Scorsese, Francis Ford Coppola, and John Cassavetes are included. Through the examination of universal themes relating to one's self and society, the denial of reality, the role of women, creativity, war, and violence, Zimmerman argues that these ground-breaking films defy stereotypes, presenting sympathetic portraits of people who are mentally ill, and advance the movie-going public's understanding of mental illness, while providing insight into its causes, diagnosis, and treatment. More importantly, they portray mentally ill people as ordinary people with conflicts and desires common to everyone. Like the motion

pictures it revisits, this fascinating book offers insight, entertainment, and a sense of understanding.

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