

Psychiatry's Historical Facts that could be answers to multiple choice questions

Hippocrates [460-377 BC]: Replaced spiritual approach with four humors – earth, air, fire, and water. In addition to explaining somatic illnesses, this four-part concept accounted for the variations in the mental state.

Gheel, Belgium, 12th century, town that became a refuge for the mentally ill. And remains so 8 centuries later.

Kraemer & Sprengel, 15th Century, published guide book for the Inquisition to help identify those possessed by the Devil, *Witches Hammer*. Various mental illnesses were seen as being possessed by the Devil.

Rene Descartes [1596-1650]. Body and soul were of different matter. Pineal gland was center of soul. Given credit for mind and body separation. This concept is usually condemned since the 1970s.

Franz Mesmer [1734-1815], his “university magnetic fluid” introduced hypnosis to medicine.

Philippe Pinel [1745-1826]. Rejected humoral theory and said mental illness was caused heredity or by intolerance passions. Removed chains at Salpetriere and at Bicetre. Non-violence approach towards pts. Part of French school of medicine: one autopsy worth ten times as much as sitting at the bedside.

William Tuke [1732-1822] founded York Retreat, 1792, Great Britain. Moral therapy.

Benjamin rush [1745-1813], signer of Declaration of Independence, first prominent physician specializing in the treatment of mental illness in the United States. Mix of humane treatment and painful treatment to rid the pt of vascular disorders he hypothesized to be the cause of mental illness.

M’Naghten, 1843, found not guilty by reason of insanity led to public outcry led to “M’Naghten rule”: to be found NGBRI, defense must establish that the defendant was laboring under such a defect of reason as not to know the nature of what he was doing or did not know that he was doing wrong.

APA formed, 1844, by 13 superintendents of mental hospitals. Probably only one who might be in a multiple choice question: Isaac Ray, first forensic psychiatrist in US.

Dorothea Dix [1802-1887]. Fabulous advocate for the creation of public psychiatric hospitals, about two dozen states, DC, Scotland, and England built mental hospitals at her personal urging.

Emil Kraepelin [1855-1926], created the core of today’s dx system, about 1895. Dementia praecox, manic-depression, and many subtypes.

Eugen Bleuler [1857-1939] created name “schizophrenia” for dementia praecox. 4 As: Autism, loose associations, ambivalence, and affect inappropriateness.

Ivan Petrovich Pavlov [1849-1936]. Conditional reflexes. Nobel Prize.

John Watson [1878-1958]. Founded behaviorism, using desensitization to cure of phobia.

Sigmund Freud [1856-1939]. 1. Initiated psychoanalysis treatment [1893-1895] with Joseph Breuer [1841-1925]. 2. Unconscious- subconscious-conscious concept. 3. Oral, anal, genital, and Oedipus phase. 4. Transference-countertransference. 5. Id-ego-superego concept [1923]. 6. Defense mechanism. Event: visit US, Clark University, in 1909.

Clifford Beers [1876-1943] forms American Health Association, 1908, now Mental Health America. Authored A MIND THAT FOUND ITSELF [1908].

Hideyo Noguchi [1876-1928] 1911, identified spirochete responsible for syphilis.

Julius von Wagner-Jauregg [1857-1940], malaria treatment for syphilis. Won Nobel Prize.

William Alanson White [1870-1937], influenced American psychiatry to accept psychodynamic concepts.

Melanie Klein [1882-1949], psychoanalyst who developed play therapy.

August Aichhorn [1878-1949]. *Wayward Youth*, 1925. Established model reformatories for delinquent adolescents.

Anna Freud, [1885-1982] explicated defense mechanism and child psychoanalysis

Harry Stack Sullivan [1892-1949]. Interpersonal psychoanalysis.

Adolph Meyer [1866-1950], psychobiological orientation, championed disorders as “reactions”.

Ladislav Joseph van Meduna [1896-1964]. 1933, used Metrazol to convulse a patient with schizophrenia. So, first to use convulsive therapy, two years before ECT was used.

Ugo Cerletti [1877-1963]. 1935, with L. Bini, Italy, used ECT with pt with schizophrenia.

Leo Kanner, [1894-1981] first book on child psychiatry, 1935 and also first to describe autism.

Bill Wilson [1895-1971]. 1935, co-founder Alcohol Anonymous with Dr. Bob Smith.

Egaz Moniz, [1874-1955], 1936, lobotomy, Nobel Prize in 1949.

Wilfred Bion [1897-1979]. Group therapy emphasis on dependency, flight-flight, and on coupling.

B. f. Skinner [1904-1990] Originator of operant conditioning.

J.F.J Cade [1912-1980]. Initiated use of lithium in 1948.

Henri Laborit [1914-1995], use of chlorpromazine in people with psychoses.

DSM-I, 1952, II. 1968, III, 1980, IIR 1987, IV 1994, IV-TR 2000, V2012 [?]. All attempted to increase coverage and reliability of people with mental illness. DSM-III achieved greater reliability than DSM-II through specific criteria sets. Also III vastly increase text from II.

Harvey Cleckley's [1903-1984], *The Mask of Insanity*, 1952. Described antisocial disorder.

Aaron [Tim] Beck [1921-], cognitive-behavioral therapy.

John F. Kennedy, 1963, called for creation of community mental health centers.

E. Fuller Torrey [1937 -], a major advocate, since the 1970s, for a biological emphasis in psychiatry [as opposed to psychoanalytic], and the major advocate for the importance of involuntary treatment of people with psychiatric illnesses.

Eric Kandel, [1929-] Nobel Prize for increasing understanding of biology of memory.

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