



Psychiatric News

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APA OKs Position on Right to Treatment

ALTHOUGH APA has previously published several position statements implying endorsement of a right to treatment, as of December 1976, with the approval of the Board of Trustees, the Association added to its record a position statement on "The Right to Adequate Care and Treatment for the Mentally Ill and Mentally Retarded."

APA published a "Position Statement on the Question of Adequacy of Treatment" in 1967 and one on "Involuntary Hospitalization of the Mentally Ill" in 1972 (revised in 1973), but the newly approved statement is the first to speak specifically to the need for adequate funding and staffing, especially in public facilities, in order to provide the desired level of care and treatment.

The newly endorsed position statement reads: "... The American Psychiatric Association, whose membership has always implicitly recognized and worked to implement the right to adequate care and treatment, now joins and endorses efforts toward this goal by stating its explicit support of this right. While the legally enunciated right to treatment applies only to involuntarily committed patients, we as physicians believe that adequate care and treatment should be available to all those requiring it, both in the hospital and in the community."

The statement continues: "Even when adequate medical care and treatment have been mandated as a right, there has often been specific discrimination against the mentally disabled. Such discrimination has been rationalized by statements about the need for cost containment but actually may be more reflective of our society's discomfort with and prejudice against the seemingly unpredictable behavior of the mentally disordered."

The Task Force on the Right to Treatment, which formulated the position, listed several steps required in the development of a right to treatment: definition, recognition, implementation, enforcement, and authorization for treatment.

The statement, separating care and treatment for purposes of definition, notes: "Indices of adequate care can be objectively stated with reasonable ease and precision—but the problem

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Trustees Protest N.Y. Order Limiting Outside Practice

By Jim Johnson

IN AN ACTION unanimously ratified by the Board of Trustees, APA President Robert W. Gibson has written New York Governor Hugh L. Carey urging him to rescind or modify an executive order, which, among other things, limits the amount of time psychiatrists in the New York state system can spend in private practice and other remunerative activities when not on state duty.

While admitting that a psychiatrist who allows his or her outside activities to interfere with state duties is acting improperly, Gibson pointed out that engaging in private activities during off-duty hours is not by definition a conflict of interest and noted that "if the best qualified psychiatrists in the state systems are arbitrarily barred from engaging in private practice on their own time, they will leave the system for more satisfying employment. Their places will be taken by less qualified physicians and non-medical personnel without the expertise to deal competently with the majority of men-

Trustees Divided on DB Cost-Sharing Issue

IN A CLOSELY divided vote, the APA Board of Trustees, at its December meeting, defeated a motion to affirm an Assembly action allowing the APA Commission on Judicial Action, when it believes a legal matter originating in a district branch is of sufficient national importance, to recommend to the Board that APA incur a portion of the total legal costs, with the remainder assumed by the local branch and other amici (according to their capacity to so contribute).

The issue arose largely as a result of the *Tarasoff* case in California, which the California district branches supported with both money and manpower from the outset and which APA joined in name only without contributing funds only when the case reached the state supreme court level.

The commission's guidelines since its formation in 1974 have limited its sphere of action to the federal level. Chairman Alan A. Stone, M.D., explained the rationale in *Psychiatric News* [August 6, 1976] as follows: "The Commission on Judicial Action ordinarily limits itself to considering cases in the federal courts of appeals and the Supreme Court. We limit our participation to the federal system because of the broader significance of

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News Digest

What patients should know about the medicines prescribed for them, what effect the information will have on them, and how the information can best be communicated were the topics of a recent FDA-sponsored symposium on patient package inserts. *Story on page 3.*

Commitment proceedings involving their patients are a source of anxiety to psychiatric residents. New laws either enacted or in the process confront them with special difficulties. *See Residents' Forum on page 5.*

A relatively new treatment of intractable asthma in children, one that focuses on the family system and its organization and functioning, has proven effective over a one-to-five-year follow-up period, according to Ronald Liebman, M.D., and his colleagues, speaking at a recent Texas Research Institute of Mental Sciences Symposium. *Story on page 27.*

Voting rights of the mentally ill are in an indifferent state in many parts of the country. *Story on page 31.*

The ECT Controversy—Part II

By Margaret McDonald

The first half of this article, which appeared in the January 21 issue of *Psychiatric News*, detailed the provisions of California's AB 1032, which provides rigorous and specific informed consent provisions that must be followed before ECT or psychosurgery can be performed on any patient, voluntary or involuntary, in California. This concluding article on the legislation, which went into effect January 1, 1977, discusses the arguments pro and con taken by groups and individuals supporting or opposing AB 1032. (Because psychosurgery is acknowledged to be a rare and hazardous treatment, and one with an extremely restricted use for which review procedures are generally deemed essential,

this article will not focus on the psychosurgery provisions of AB 1032.)

SUPPORT for AB 1032 was widespread and came from organizations that would rarely be united on an issue—the Citizens Commission on Human Rights, a "public service organization" sponsored by the Church of Scientology; the American Civil Liberties Union; the National Organization of Women; the Friends Committee on Legislation; and various individuals. Most of these groups were united by the common denominator of reliance on the same sources of information, particularly the writings of Thomas Szasz, M.D., and John Friedberg, M.D.

Opposition to the legislation came almost too late; it was only after AB

4481, a more stringent informed consent provision than AB 1032 that was ultimately declared unconstitutional, had been passed into law that active and forceful opposition grew, and all of it was from the medical community—the Northern California Psychiatric Society, the American Psychiatric Association, the California Association of Mental Health, the California Medical Association, and other medical societies.

Arguments on both sides ranged from near fanatic to genuinely convincing.

Favoring the legislation, the Friends Committee on Legislation wrote in its January 1976 newsletter: "The medical profession is split on the question of the effectiveness of

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Letters

Psychiatric News invites readers to send letters, preferably not more than 500 words in length. Submission of a letter implies consent for publication unless otherwise indicated. All letters are subject to customary editing to meet style, clarity, and space requirements. Receipt of letters is not ordinarily acknowledged.

This is Schizophrenia?

DR. ROBERT SEIDENBERG'S letter in the December 3, 1976, issue of *Psychiatric News* expresses a view about drug advertisements that I also share.

I recently wrote to Royal Doulton concerning showing some of their ceramic figurines with captions provided by the pharmaceutical firm Boehringer Ingelheim (Serentil).

This ad appears regularly in *Psychiatric News* and in various psychiatric journals. A popular one is the figurine of a young woman titled, "Romance." The pharmaceutical firm "interprets" this sculpture as follows: "There is a brooding quality to the figure. She seems lost in her world, cut off from reality, perhaps suspicious, withdrawn and anxious . . . suggestively schizophrenic in demeanor."

I wrote to Royal Doulton wonder-

ing what the artists' interpretation might be. The reply came from the advertising and promotion manager of Boehringer Ingelheim. In part he said: "We felt the imagery of the figurine, as well as its inherent charm, were sufficiently appropriate to warrant our taking some small poetic license and relating it to Serentil. So many advertisements seem dull and banal that we frankly hoped to provide some special measure of beauty and distinction. But if we have failed, it will be our share in the common lot of poets."

I, as did Dr. Seidenberg, also hope you will publish this, and with him, urge our membership to offer their feelings about such advertising.

Irving J. Farber, M.D.
Jamaica, N.Y.

1B-6

Moral Therapy

IN THE October 15 issue of *Psychiatric News*, Dr. Harold Goldman states in the article, "What About CMHCs?" that Dr. John G. Park found that the moral therapy era "claims of curability had been greatly overstated by Worcester's first superintendent, Samuel Woodward." This is in error.

In fact, Dr. Park reported that nearly 50 percent of discharged patients showed no evidence of relapse. (Bockoven JS: Moral treatment in American psychiatry. *J Nerv Ment Dis* 124:295, 1956). This is an impressive record of curability and one that clearly stands in support of the moral therapy movement.

Perhaps Dr. Goldman's account of the past is related not, as Freud wrote, to ". . . objective curiosity but a desire to influence [his] contemporaries, to encourage and inspire them, or to hold a mirror up before them" rather than letting history speak for itself.

Lloyd Sederer, M.D.
Boston, Mass.

2A-17

Lithium Failure

I READ with great pleasure Dr. Michael H. Stone's review of his experience, "Manic Depression is Found in Subtle Forms." He describes the clinician's confusion when presented with a non-classical and possibly unfamiliar set of symptoms and recommends that the clinician think in terms of manic-depressive illness before the patient exhibits full-blown symptoms. He did not mention whether lithium should be used early in therapy.

He recommends combined psychotherapy and chemotherapy during the psychotic episode but did not state that psychotherapy was indicated following recompensation. I have outlined the importance of follow-up psychotherapy to prevent regression, restriction, and further relapse (Benson R: The forgotten treatment modality in bipolar illness: psychotherapy. *Dis Nerv Syst* 36:634-638, 1975).

The patient must fully understand that his illness is not moral weakness, demon possession, or neurosis. If lithium is started too early in therapy, the patient loses and forgets (or denies) the discomforting symptoms. If he does not adequately understand the cause of the symptoms through psychotherapy, he will always remain frightened of himself (Benson R: Post-traumatic neurosis, *Am J Psychiatry*



"... In sickness and in health, real or imaginary?"

133:862, 1976) or will discontinue the lithium. When his symptoms return, his denial or repression of his earlier symptoms will not allow him to recognize what is happening and will project on to his therapist the failure to totally cure his "demon possession, moral weakness, or neuroses." He becomes demotivated, hopeless, and either regresses or suicides.

Dr. Stone sees stress in explaining the enigma of why the bipolar II decompensates to a bipolar I. I have reported three cases in which I saw stress as a possible explanation for lithium prophylaxis failure (Benson R: Psychological stress as a cause of lithium prophylaxis failure, a report of three cases. *Dis Nerv Syst* In press).

Robert Benson, M.D.
Seattle, Wash.

2A-16

Another View of 'Rights'

AS REPORTED in the November 5, 1976, issue of *Psychiatric News*, Mr. Robert Plotkin fails to include among "public rights" the right to be treated when one is mentally ill. (He mentions "right of access to quality services" but is clearly referring to the geographical distribution of doctors.) It is the right to be treated that is being most consistently violated at the hands of libertarian legislators, whose work now stands in the way of bringing an ill person simply into a place that may shortly restore his health. To distort the commitment process so that it functions to protect society from "dangerous" persons completely overlooks its more basic role as a necessary tool in the process of helping many people whose judgment is so impaired that they are unable to accept needed treatment. Were the "public's" plight diabetic coma or stupor induced by renal failure, I wonder if Mr. Plotkin would so easily overlook one's right to be quickly transported to a place for effective medical care.

Duncan D. Burford, M.D.
Billings, Mont.

2A-15

Historical Footnote

JUST AN HISTORICAL footnote to your article in the December 3 issue of *Psychiatric News* describing abnormal EEG patterns for schizophrenia, including low *alpha* wave activity. I would like to mention that low *alpha* activity in schizophrenia was first reported by me when I was working under Sir Adrian at the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge, England, in 1936 (*Brain* 59:366-375, 1936).

A Russian by the name of Ivanovich Propper and I carried our primitive EEG on bicycles to the Cambridgeshire Mental Hospital and for the first time that we know of recorded EEGs on a series of mental patients. Our crude electroencephalograph was built by us under Sir Adrian's tutelage from parts purchased from the local wireless shop. Needless to say we were lucky to obtain any kind of a recording but I did observe and document a "poor" *alpha* rhythm in schizophrenia.

I speculated at the time that this represented a basic defect in cerebral neuron synchronization that is reflected at higher levels in the carrying out of smooth eye pursuit movements and the affective and cognitive dissociation so characteristic of this disorder (*J Neurophysiol* 1:590-595, 1938).

It is rewarding to finally have my early observations confirmed by the modern sophisticated EEG techniques that Dr. Turan Itil has been using, especially in identifying children "at-risk" for schizophrenia.

Frederick Lemere, M.D.
Seattle, Wash.

Foundations' Fund Prize

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the American Psychiatric Association approved at its December meeting a proposal to establish the Foundations' Fund Prize for Research in Psychiatry to replace the Hofheimer Prize Award, which will be discontinued. The Foundations' Fund for Research in Psychiatry has offered to make one grant to APA of \$30,000 to establish the prize. The first award (of approximately \$1,500) will be made at the Convocation of the 1978 annual meeting. All subsequent awards will be made at annual meetings. Applications for this award may be received from a single investigator or a team of not more than three investigators. Any qualified investigator in psychiatry and its basic sciences is eligible if he is a U.S. or Canadian resident and not older than 50 years at the time of application. If a team applies, the mean age of the investigators must be under 50. Applications must be received before December 31 of the year prior to the annual meeting in which the prize will be awarded. A curriculum vitae, bibliography, proof of age, and residency must be presented to the award committee, which will be appointed by APA.

2A-10M

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Patient Package Inserts— How Much to Reveal?

By B. S. Herrington

This is the last of two articles devoted to a recent FDA-sponsored symposium on patient package inserts.

REPRESENTATIVES from medicine, the law, the pharmaceutical industry, consumer groups, and pharmacology recently addressed from the podium at the Shoreham Americana Hotel in Washington, D.C., four major concerns pinpointed by outgoing Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Commissioner Alexander M. Schmidt: What ought patients to know about medicines prescribed for them? What effect will such information have on patients and on the practice of medicine? How can the information best be communicated and best be delivered?

Trying to find a path through the maze of opinions and recommendations offered by numerous speakers, the director of clinical practices of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Pierre S. Del Prato, Pharm.D., urged the FDA, consumer groups, and health professions first to come to a consensus on what they see as the prime objectives of patient package inserts (PPIs). He maintained that this decision would resolve other questions of content and distribution.

For instance, he explained, if the objective is improved compliance, "then the document should contain more specific information with regard to administration, plus considerable information regarding the disease condition . . . and the specific rationale

why the patient must comply with therapy for the prescribed length of time." Similarly, if the objective is to satisfy the patient's rights to know and to consent to use of the drug in an informed way, "it seems illogical to provide a patient with a list of potential short- and long-term side effects, toxicities, and indications for use after [he] has obtained and paid for a prescription medication. . . . The time for that knowledge to be conveyed is when the physician is considering whether or not drug therapy is indicated and what drug is to be prescribed."

Course of Action Stressed

A researcher in clinical pharmacology and the only psychiatrist on the symposium program, Gerald L. Klerman, M.D., indicated, however, that agreeing on objectives would not necessarily determine how best to carry them out.

"I'm in favor of patients' having more information . . .," he said, "but I think we ought to question the assumption that the patient is a passive complier and all we ought to do is give them more information and they will be better patients. I think that's not true. . . . I don't think information is the only thing that changes behavior."

He instead advocated transforming the debate over the content of PPIs into "questions which are capable of being resolved by empirical investigation." Likening the difference over the content to a difference of opinion



Gerald L. Klerman, M.D.

as to the "dosage of information," Klerman proposed designing a series of investigations in which this "dosage" would systematically be increased while the effects on patients and physicians were monitored.

His stance was supported further by Mary Ann Swain, Ph.D., professor of nursing at the University of Michigan, who underscored the importance of practice to supplement information in PPIs.

"The evidence for the success of information alone (at least information as it is given to patients) in achieving behavioral changes, is discouraging at best. . . . The problem lies not with the information itself but with the fact that [PPIs] do not themselves provide for either practice or feedback in the learning process."

In several recent studies she cited involving nurses, patient compliance

improved when practice was combined with information. One 1973 study by two nurses, Hunter and Strodman, who were teaching diabetics about diet and medication showed that "the group given an opportunity to practice applying the information in a variety of simulated settings knew more about how to apply the information and also made fewer errors in planning diet and figuring medications for the first few weeks following hospitalization." She herself has achieved success with hypertensive patients using "contingency contracting" to influence adherence.

Results of this research, she maintained, "suggest that nurses should be given a comprehensive role in counseling and otherwise assisting patients to adopt health behaviors," including distribution of drug information to patients.

Klerman also took the opportunity to expound what he clearly views as a major problem of drug use in this country—the "major gap between research and the rate of prescription," particularly of minor tranquilizers. "Considering what's known about the value of tricyclics for the prevention of suicide and depression, they should be more widely used. . . . [but] data indicate that the tricyclics are very seldom used for people who are depressed compared to Librium and Valium. [The latter] are very good drugs for short-term use but don't lend themselves to four, five, or six months."

Continuing, he pointed out that barbiturates are the most used mode of suicide in this country. There are better sedatives now for sleep, he opined. "There's no reason for the continued high rate of prescription for

Continued on page 4

SOUTH BEACH PSYCHIATRIC CENTER ANNOUNCES

"BEYOND THE DOUBLE BIND" COMMUNICATION AND FAMILY SYSTEMS, THEORIES, AND TECHNIQUES WITH SCHIZOPHRENICS

Barbizon Plaza Hotel, N.Y.C. MARCH 3 & 4, 1977 thursday-friday

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• PAPERS

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"LEVELS OF DOUBLE BINDING"	A. Scheffen, M.D.
"PURSUING THE EVIDENT INTO SCHIZOPHRENIA AND BEYOND"	J. Weakland, Ch.E.
"METABINDING AND UNBINDING"	L. Wynne, M.D.
"SCHIZOPHRENIA AS A MULTIGENERATIONAL PHENOMENON"	M. Bowen, M.D.
"RESEARCH AS A HANICAP TO THE THERAPIST"	J. Haley

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ADVANCE REGISTRATION REQUIRED

Check here if you are unable to attend but would like to receive information about future conferences.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3

9:00 a.m. Statement of Conference Objectives—Milton M. Berger, M.D. Director of Ed. & Trn., South Beach Psychiatric Center

9:05

9:15

10:45

11:00

12:15

1:45

2:30

3:00

3:15

5:45

7:30-10:30 p.m.

Two pre-taped video interviews of schizophrenics and their families by Jay Haley and Carl Whitaker with discussion afterwards

FRIDAY, MARCH 4

9:00 a.m. Morning presentation of papers by Murray Bowen, Albert Scheffen, Lyman Wynne

10:30-11:00 a.m.

Discussion of morning papers by discussants

AUDITORIUM SOLD OUT—FULL PROGRAM AVAILABLE VIA CLOSED CIRCUIT COLOR TV DUE TO AN UNPRECEDENTED RESPONSE THERE ARE NO MORE SEATS AVAILABLE IN THE AUDITORIUM. HOWEVER WE HAVE ARRANGED FOR VIEWING THE ENTIRE PROGRAM AT THE REDUCED FEE OF \$75.00 VIA CLOSED CIRCUIT COLOR TV IN A NEARBY HOTEL. TO PARTICIPATE SEND \$75.00 WITH REGISTRATION FORMS

5:30-6:00 p.m.
6:00 p.m.

Plenary session
Conference ends

Package Inserts

Continued from page 3

barbiturates, but they're widely used." He suggested PPI labeling might read: "If you have sleep trouble after two weeks consult your physician for other ways of treating the sleep disturbance."

"The PPI, I think, is one, but not the only, way to bring some change to bear to improve the quality of health care." He added that since the majority of physicians finished medical school before wide use of psychoactive drugs, "there's the whole issue of continuing education."

Since the American Medical Association (AMA) is concerned about benefiting patients and avoiding costly and unnecessary "frills," it also advocates "an introduction of the PPI to a limited number of products that can be monitored in such a fashion as to determine the impact. . . ." according to staff representative William R. Barclay, M.D., editor of *JAMA*.

Barclay said that although AMA has no official position on PPIs, the staff favors inclusion of patient information with selected drugs, providing it would help the patient understand the importance of taking the drug as prescribed, and it would warn against concomitant use of other drugs that might result in adverse drug reactions or nullify the effects of the prescribed agent.

Questioned further in a panel session, he identified the "selected" drugs as those, such as digitalis, that require careful compliance; those in which there is a narrow margin between the therapeutic and toxic dose; and those that interfere with the reaction of other drugs.

Barclay said inserts should, in a "relatively simple style," describe major adverse reactions, indicate their frequency and list their energy signs and symptoms and action the patient should take to minimize the reactions. "Reactions that occur rarely or are of doubtful association with the drug should be omitted from the printed information," he said. He also called for an option that, in rare instances, would allow the physician to have the PPI withheld.

Although his survey of oral contraceptive patient labeling suggested a positive impact on patient knowledge, Lawrence Fleckenstein, Pharm.D., director of the drug information service at Alta Bates Hospital in Berkeley, said "there is nearly a complete lack of sound data to predict the probable effects of an extensive labeling program." He recommended gradual development and monitoring of additional labeling.

Fleckenstein is not convinced of the need for labeling all drugs. His list of priorities is similar to Barclay's, with the addition of drugs, such as amphetamines, whose "prescription or consumption is abused," and drugs, such as estrogens, in which "political and emotional issues have taken over and where logic and perspective into benefit-risk considerations have become lost."

Regarding content, Fleckenstein said he found that nearly two thirds of physicians and pharmacists he surveyed favored summarized information, contrasting with Joubert and Lasagna's study, which found 81 percent of patients want to know the possibilities of even rare side effects. He favors limited disclosure, however, explaining that most patients "have little basis to put the information in perspective." In cases "where detailed information is justified and desir-

able," he said patients could receive the physician's insert.

One of the few, if only, persons unquestioningly convinced of the need for patient package inserts was consumer lawyer Joseph Onek, J.D. "Marcus Welby is not alive and well, except maybe on television," he told the audience at the symposium to illustrate his point that physicians don't have time to inform patients about the drugs they take. In fact, he noted, writing the prescription often signals the end of the visit, rather than the beginning of dialogue.

The possibility of patients' misunderstanding or forgetting instructions, the frequent transfer of drugs among family and friends, the bad consequences of patients' not being warned, for instance, about combining alcohol and barbiturates, or of being prescribed drugs before a patient knows she is pregnant, all build a solid case for having patient package inserts, Onek said.

One of the two attorneys at the Center for Law and Social Policy who submitted the petition calling for PPIs to the FDA on behalf of consumer

groups, Onek rejected voiced objections to inserts. Rather than disturb the patient-physician relationships they could initiate dialogue, he said. Even if patients don't read them, although he believes they will, they have the right to such information, "just as in our society people have the right to vote even though some people don't use that."

Patient 'Overreaction'

He parried the charge that patients might overreact to the information by cautioning it is better for such patients to get information from their physician rather than from an ill-informed neighbor or friend. Even so, he agreed to rare exemptions for certain patients.

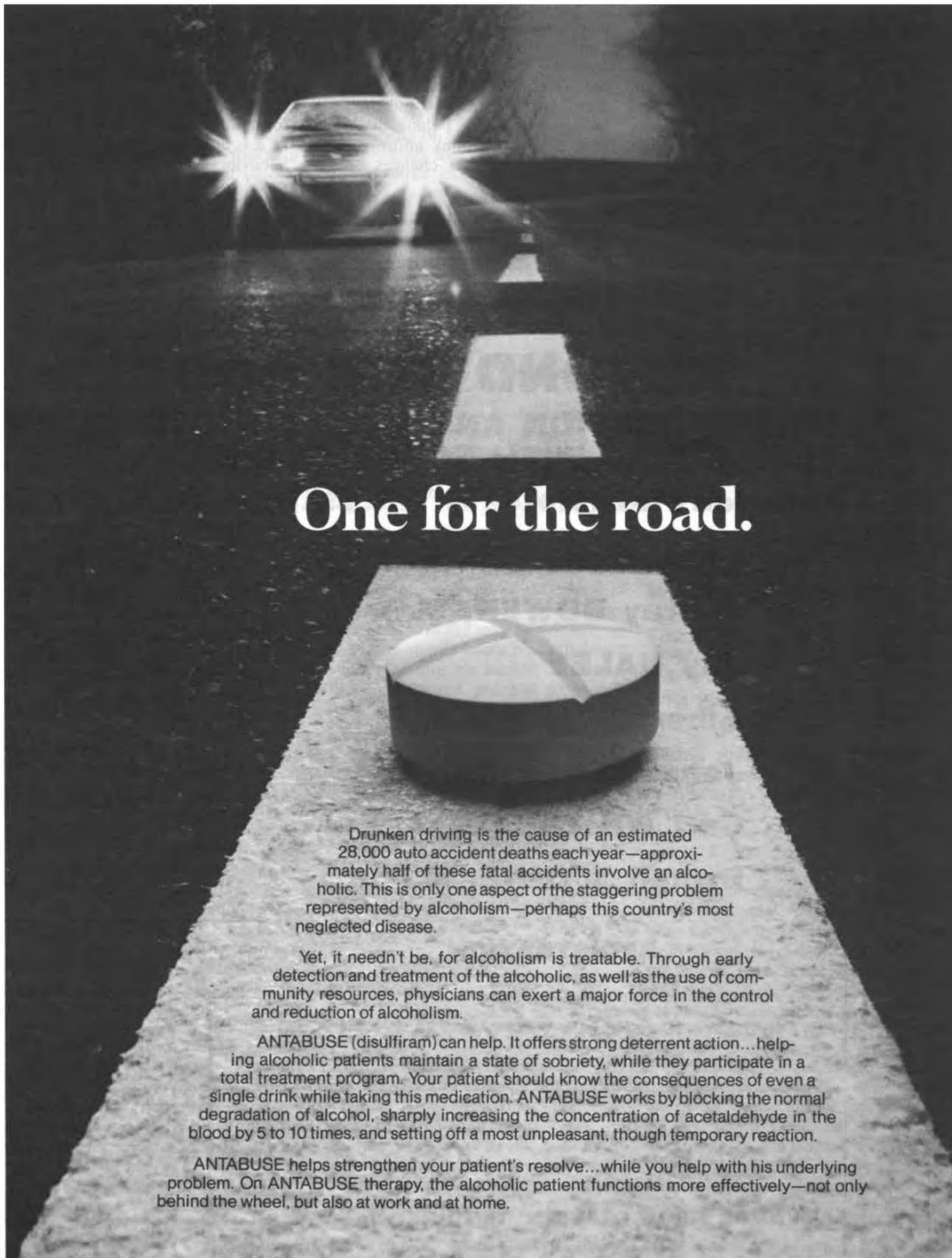
The consumer groups he represents opt for the high dosage of information, spelling out in their petition comments six categories of mandated information for PPIs: a) general warnings for safe drug use, b) indications, c) instructions for use, (including shelf-life), d) remedies for overdose, e) side effects and contraindications (including common, relatively harmless side

effects and more severe risks, and those are random or identified with certain patient characteristics), and f) symptoms requiring immediate physician attention. They also recommend a label attached to the drug container highlighting the most important warnings contained in the PPI.

Varying assessments of the legal impact of PPIs by both Onek and Marien Evans, J.D., proved only that the legal questions are far from settled.

"As far as physicians are concerned, there's no increase in liability," Onek claimed. "Physicians are liable today if they don't give this information." He said liability for the pharmacist could rise should he or she forget to include a PPI, adding that the pharmacist is already liable for filling the prescription incorrectly. His position on manufacturer liability for limited disclosure is, "If that is a real problem the manufacturers have the strength to take care of it in Congress. But I don't think that's the case. It's not the case with the pill, . . . which is a limited disclosure."

"The [physician's] package insert
Continued on facing page



One for the road.

Drunken driving is the cause of an estimated 28,000 auto accident deaths each year—approximately half of these fatal accidents involve an alcoholic. This is only one aspect of the staggering problem represented by alcoholism—perhaps this country's most neglected disease.

Yet, it needn't be, for alcoholism is treatable. Through early detection and treatment of the alcoholic, as well as the use of community resources, physicians can exert a major force in the control and reduction of alcoholism.

ANTABUSE (disulfiram) can help. It offers strong deterrent action... helping alcoholic patients maintain a state of sobriety, while they participate in a total treatment program. Your patient should know the consequences of even a single drink while taking this medication. ANTABUSE works by blocking the normal degradation of alcohol, sharply increasing the concentration of acetaldehyde in the blood by 5 to 10 times, and setting off a most unpleasant, though temporary reaction.

ANTABUSE helps strengthen your patient's resolve... while you help with his underlying problem. On ANTABUSE therapy, the alcoholic patient functions more effectively—not only behind the wheel, but also at work and at home.

Continued from facing page may be used as evidence of malpractice," Evans observed, citing two court cases in which the manufacturer's instruction sheet was considered prima facie proof of proper use, although both courts agreed it did not provide conclusive evidence of the standard of medical practice or that departure from instruction is negligent," she said.

Extrapolating to PPIs, Evans said, "It is not unreasonable to assume that a brochure containing information regarding the effects, side effects, adverse reactions, or the effects of combining medications could set the standard for the type and amount of information to be provided to any and all patients. Negligence would then be found in the failure to provide the patient at least all of the information contained within the patient package insert."

Continuing, Evans noted that physicians are obligated to inform their patients about risks entailed by the contemplated therapy. The modern view of the amount of information to be disclosed is that which "a reason-

able person in the particular circumstance would need in order to come to a decision," she said, usually a matter of jury discretion.

But the PPI "could conceivably supplant court-imposed standards, . . . resulting in an administratively determined standard of what the reasonable man needs to know," or even lead to the physician's "attempting to abdicate his responsibilities." Evans added, "It would seem reasonable, therefore, to suggest that if the FDA or any other governmental agency undertakes to set standards for disclosure, it should also be subject to suit for failure to set adequate standards. . . ."

Evans also complained that a PPI would not prepare the patient to make a reasoned decision whether to take the drug.

She proposed that the dispensing pharmacist be assigned the task of educating and counseling patients in the proper use of medications, using the PPI as a guideline for the amount and type of information to give the patient.

Residents' Forum

Sponsored by the APA Committee of Residents

By Michael Egger M.D., and Lillian Stoller M.D.

COMMITMENT PROCEEDINGS involving their patients have always been a source of anxiety to psychiatric residents. The new commitment laws recently enacted or currently in the mill in virtually every state have provided safeguards for patients' rights, psychiatrists applaud, but which confront residents with special difficulties. Our experience is based on the application of Nebraska's new commitment process in Omaha, where a large portion of committed patients in Nebraska are sent. Given the basic similarity of most new commitment statutes, the problems we have encountered are likely to confront residents across the nation.

Nebraska's new law (LB-806-1976), like most, changes the commitment process from a medical review to a series of judicial hearings before a coun-

ty board of lawyers and mental health professionals, with counsel for the defense (patient) and prosecution (the county attorney representing whoever is distressed by the defendant's behavior) examining and cross examining witnesses to the alleged "mental illness" and offenses. The offenses cited must be acts or threats of acts dangerous to the patient or someone else. With the legal definition of dangerousness up in the air in Nebraska as elsewhere, what is interpreted as dangerousness is as much due to the preferences and idiosyncrasies of the individual board as due to law or reason.

The psychiatric resident is unlikely to sit on such a board but is quite likely to end up testifying for or against committing a patient, who is probably unwilling to remain hospitalized or he wouldn't be before such a board in the first place. The first or second year resident's credentials are unlikely to be regarded by commitment boards with much respect. His testimony is likely to establish only an account of an event he observed: that patient A struck patient B with object C on day D, and will not be accepted as expert testimony of the existence of mental illness. If he is a chief resident or holds a faculty appointment he may be accepted as a psychiatrist, but overall residents testifying feel that they share with their patients the social status of cockroaches.

The resident about to appear before a commitment board would do well to be acquainted with how it is functioning currently. Most boards seem to go through a slow process of collective ego maturation roughly as follows: A new board with members unfamiliar with application of the new law that gave them life usually opt for ruling based on common sense. But common sense and unfamiliarity with a new statute breed inconsistency, and the alert defense counsel will quickly make legal mincemeat of the process, particularly if he is better prepared than his prosecuting adversary. This inevitably leads to obsessing by all, and given the cognitive style of the legal and medical professions, is quickly transformed into intellectualization. We have witnessed several minor debates on constitutional law, English common law, the philosophical implications of dangerousness, incarceration, and assorted rights, constitutional and otherwise. Unfortunately, most commitment board members are not constitutional scholars—perhaps with the exception of a few panels in major urban areas and even then high powered and priced experts are unlikely to deal with the mundane day-to-day commitment proceedings—so the quality of such debates is rarely edifying.

This frustrates the resident, all the more so as he views his patient who is likely to become more anxious as the judicial debate continues. Occasionally the patient-defendant becomes so frustrated by the proceedings or the personal conduct of the board members that he strikes out, and that is sure to get him committed however appropriate it might have been. If the resident feels the board members' conduct is offensive—e.g., abrasive manner, cavalier quips, discussing football scores, reading magazines, etc.—he is also likely to feel obligated

Continued on page 25

BRIEF SUMMARY

(For full prescribing information, see package circular.)

ANTABUSE® (disulfiram) in Alcoholism INDICATION: ANTABUSE is an aid in the management of selected chronic alcoholic patients who want to remain in a state of enforced sobriety so that supportive and psychotherapeutic treatment may be applied to best advantage. (Used alone, without proper motivation and without supportive therapy, ANTABUSE is not a cure for alcoholism, and it is unlikely that it will have more than a brief effect on the drinking pattern of the chronic alcoholic.)

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Patients who are receiving or have recently received metronidazole, paraldehyde, alcohol, or alcohol-containing preparations, e.g. cough syrups, tonics, and the like, should not be given ANTABUSE. ANTABUSE is contraindicated in the presence of severe myocardial disease or coronary occlusion, psychoses, or hypersensitivity.

WARNINGS: ANTABUSE should never be administered to a patient when he is in a state of alcohol intoxication or without his full knowledge. The physician should instruct relatives accordingly.

The patient must be fully informed of the ANTABUSE-alcohol reaction. He must be strongly cautioned against surreptitious drinking while taking the drug, and he must be fully aware of possible consequences. He should be warned to avoid alcohol in disguised form, i.e. in sauces, vinegars, cough mixtures, and even aftershave lotions and back rubs. He should also be warned that reactions may occur with alcohol up to 14 days after ingesting ANTABUSE.

THE ANTABUSE-ALCOHOL REACTION: ANTABUSE plus alcohol, even small amounts, produces flushing, throbbing in head and neck, throbbing headache, respiratory difficulty, nausea, copious vomiting, sweating, thirst, chest pain, palpitation, dyspnea, hyperventilation, tachycardia, hypotension, syncope, marked uneasiness, weakness, vertigo, blurred vision, and confusion. In severe reactions there may be respiratory depression, cardiovascular collapse, arrhythmias, myocardial infarction, acute congestive heart failure, unconsciousness, convulsions, and death.

The intensity of the reaction varies with each individual, but is generally proportional to the amounts of ANTABUSE (disulfiram) and alcohol ingested. Mild reactions may occur in the sensi-

tive individual when the blood alcohol concentration is increased to as little as 5 to 10 mg. per 100 cc. Symptoms are fully developed at 50 mg. per 100 cc., and unconsciousness usually results when the blood alcohol level reaches 125 to 150 mg.

The duration of the reaction varies from 30 to 60 minutes to several hours in the more severe cases, or as long as there is alcohol in the blood. **DRUG INTERACTIONS:** Disulfiram appears to decrease the rate at which certain drugs are metabolized and so may increase the blood levels and the possibility of clinical toxicity of drugs given concomitantly.

Disulfiram should be used with caution in those patients receiving diphenylhydantoin and its congeners, since toxic levels of these antiepileptic agents have been reported during concomitant disulfiram therapy.

It may be necessary to adjust the dosage of oral anticoagulants upon beginning or stopping disulfiram, since disulfiram may prolong prothrombin time.

Patients taking isoniazid when disulfiram is given should be observed for the appearance of unsteady gait or marked changes in mental status and the disulfiram discontinued if such signs appear.

CONCOMITANT CONDITIONS: Because of the possibility of an accidental ANTABUSE-alcohol reaction, ANTABUSE (disulfiram) should be used with extreme caution in patients with any of the following conditions: diabetes mellitus, hypothyroidism, epilepsy, cerebral damage, chronic and acute nephritis, hepatic cirrhosis or insufficiency. **USAGE IN PREGNANCY:** The safe use of this drug in pregnancy has not been established. Therefore, ANTABUSE should be used during pregnancy only when, in the judgment of the physician, the probable benefits outweigh the possible risks.

PRECAUTIONS: It is suggested that every patient under treatment carry an Identification Card, stating that he is receiving ANTABUSE and describing the symptoms most likely to occur as a result of the ANTABUSE-alcohol reaction. In addition, this card should indicate the physician or institution to be contacted in emergency. (Cards may be obtained from Ayerst Laboratories upon request.)

Alcoholism may accompany or be followed by dependence on narcotics or sedatives. Barbiturates have been administered concurrently with ANTABUSE (disulfiram) without untoward effects, but the possibility of initiating a new abuse should be considered.

Base line and follow-up transaminase tests (10-14 days) are suggested to detect any hepatic

dysfunction that may result with ANTABUSE therapy. In addition, a complete blood count and a sequential multiple analysis-12 (SMA-12) test should be made every six months.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: (See Contraindications, Warnings, and Precautions.)

Optic neuritis, peripheral neuritis, and polyneuritis may occur following administration of ANTABUSE.

Occasional skin eruptions are, as a rule, readily controlled by concomitant administration of an antihistaminic drug.

In a small number of patients, a transient mild drowsiness, fatigability, impotence, headache, acneform eruptions, allergic dermatitis, or a metallic or garlic-like aftertaste may be experienced during the first two weeks of therapy. These complaints usually disappear spontaneously with the continuation of therapy or with reduced dosage.

Psychotic reactions have been noted, attributable in most cases to high dosage, combined toxicity (with metronidazole or isoniazid), or to the unmasking of underlying psychoses in patients stressed by the withdrawal of alcohol.

One case of cholestatic hepatitis has been reported, but its relationship to ANTABUSE has not been unequivocally established.

DOSEAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: ANTABUSE (disulfiram) should never be administered until the patient has abstained from alcohol for at least 12 hours.

INITIAL DOSAGE SCHEDULE: In the first phase of treatment, a maximum of 500 mg. daily is given in a single dose for one to two weeks. Although usually taken in the morning, ANTABUSE may be taken on retiring by patients who experience a sedative effect. Alternatively, to minimize, or eliminate, the sedative effect, dosage may be adjusted downward.

MAINTENANCE REGIMEN: The average maintenance dose is 250 mg. daily (range, 125 to 500 mg.); it should not exceed 500 mg. daily.

NOTE: Occasional patients, while seemingly on adequate maintenance doses of ANTABUSE, report that they are able to drink alcoholic beverages with impunity and without any symptomatology. All appearances to the contrary, such patients must be presumed to be disposing of their tablets in some manner without actually taking them. Until such patients have been observed reliably taking their daily ANTABUSE tablets (preferably crushed and well mixed with liquid), it cannot be concluded that ANTABUSE is ineffective.

DURATION OF THERAPY: The daily, uninterrupted administration of ANTABUSE must be continued until the patient is fully recovered socially and a basis for permanent self-control is established. Depending on the individual patient, maintenance therapy may be required for months or even years. **TRIAL WITH ALCOHOL:** During early experience with ANTABUSE, it was thought advisable for each patient to have at least one supervised alcohol-drug reaction. More recently, the test reaction has been largely abandoned. Furthermore, such a test reaction should never be administered to a patient over 50 years of age. A clear, detailed, and convincing description of the reaction is felt to be sufficient in most cases.

However, where a test reaction is deemed necessary, the suggested procedure is as follows:

After the first one to two weeks' therapy with 500 mg. daily, a drink of 15 cc. (1/2 oz.) of 100 proof whiskey or equivalent is taken slowly. This test dose of alcoholic beverage may be repeated once only so that the total dose does not exceed 30 cc. (1 oz.) of whiskey. Once a reaction develops, no more alcohol should be consumed. Such tests should be carried out only when the patient is hospitalized, or comparable supervision and facilities, including oxygen, are available.

MANAGEMENT OF ANTABUSE (DISULFIRAM)-ALCOHOL REACTION: In severe reactions, whether caused by an excessive test dose or by the patient's unsupervised ingestion of alcohol, supportive measures to restore blood pressure and treat shock should be instituted. Other recommendations include: oxygen, carbogen (95 per cent oxygen and 5 per cent carbon dioxide), vitamin C intravenously in massive doses (1 Gm.), and ephedrine sulfate. Antihistamines have also been used intravenously. Potassium levels should be monitored particularly in patients on digitalis since hypokalemia has been reported.

HOW SUPPLIED: No. 809—Each tablet (scored) contains 250 mg. disulfiram, in bottles of 100. No. 810—Each tablet (scored) contains 500 mg. disulfiram, in bottles of 50 and 1,000. 7626

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New York, N.Y. 10017

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BRAND OF DISULFIRAM

Pharmacologic Deterrent Therapy
Tablets, 250 mg. and 500 mg.



A first step in rehabilitation of the alcoholic

FOR BETTER PATIENT ACCEPTABILITY



- tasteless, odorless, colorless
- can be conveniently added to food, fruit juice or even water



HALDOL[®]
(haloperidol)
concentrate

Summary of Directions for Use

Indications: HALDOL haloperidol is indicated for use in the management of manifestations of psychotic disorders.

It is also indicated for the control of tics and vocal utterances of Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome.

Contraindications: HALDOL haloperidol is contraindicated in patients who are severely depressed, comatose, have CNS depression due to alcohol or other centrally-acting depressants, have Parkinson's disease or are hypersensitive to this drug.

Warnings: Usage in Pregnancy: Safe use of HALDOL haloperidol in pregnancy and lactation has not been established; therefore, its use in pregnancy, in nursing mothers, or in women of childbearing potential requires that the possible benefits of the drug be weighed against the potential hazards. A case of phocomelia in an infant whose mother received haloperidol along with a number of other medications during the first trimester of pregnancy has been reported (a causal relationship was not established in this case). Animals receiving 2 to 20 times the maximum human dose of haloperidol orally and/or parenterally showed increased incidence of resorption, reduced fertility, delayed delivery, dose-related pup mortality (presumably due to lack of maternal care reflecting CNS depression).

Usage in Children: Safety and effectiveness in children have not been established; therefore, this drug is not recommended for use in the pediatric age group.

General: Cases of bronchopneumonia, some fatal, have followed the use of major tranquilizers, including haloperidol. It has been postulated that lethargy and decreased sensation of thirst may lead to dehydration, hemoconcentration and reduced pulmonary ventilation. If these signs and symptoms appear, especially in the elderly, the physician should institute remedial therapy promptly. Although not reported with HALDOL haloperidol, decreased serum cholesterol and/or cutaneous and ocular changes have been reported in patients receiving chemically-related drugs. HALDOL haloperidol may impair the mental and/or physical abilities required for the performance of hazardous tasks such as operating machinery or driving a motor vehicle. The ambulatory patient should be warned accordingly. The use of alcohol should be avoided due to possible additive effects and hypotension.

Precautions: HALDOL haloperidol should be administered cautiously to patients: (1)—with severe cardiovascular disorders, because of the possibility of transient hypotension and/or precipitation of anginal pain. Should hypotension occur and a vasopressor be required, epinephrine should not be used since HALDOL haloperidol may block its vasopressor activity and paradoxical further lowering of blood pressure may occur. (2)—receiving anticonvulsant medication, because HALDOL haloperidol may lower the convulsive threshold. Adequate anticonvulsant therapy should be maintained concomitantly. (3)—with known allergies, or with a history of allergic reactions to drugs. (4)—receiving anticoagulants, since an isolated instance of interference occurred with the effects of one anticoagulant (phenindione).

If concomitant antiparkinson medication is required, it may have to be continued after HALDOL haloperidol is discontinued because of the difference in excretion rates. If both are discontinued simultaneously, extrapyramidal symptoms may occur. Intraocular pressure may increase when anticholinergic drugs, including antiparkinson agents, are administered concomitantly with HALDOL haloperidol. When HALDOL haloperidol is used to control mania in cyclic disorders there may be a rapid mood swing to depression.

Adverse Reactions: CNS Effects: Extrapyramidal Reactions—Neuromuscular (extrapyramidal) reactions have been reported frequently, often during the first few days of treatment. Generally they involved Parkinson-like symptoms which usually were mild to moderately severe and reversible. Other types of neuromuscular reactions (motor restlessness, dystonia, akathisia, hyperreflexia, opisthotonos, oculogyric crises) have been reported far less frequently, but were often more severe. Severe extrapyramidal reactions have been reported at relatively low doses. Generally extrapyramidal symptoms are dose-related since they occur at relatively high doses and disappear or become less severe when the dose is reduced. Administration of antiparkinson drugs may be required for control of such reactions. Persistent extrapyramidal reactions have been reported and the drug may have to be discontinued in such cases. **Persistent Tardive Dyskinesia—**Tardive dyskinesia may appear during long-term therapy or after therapy has been discontinued. The risk appears to be greater in elderly patients on high-dose therapy, especially females. The symptoms are persistent and in some patients appear irreversible. There is no known effective treatment. All antipsychotic agents should be discontinued. The syndrome may be masked by reinstitution of drug, increasing dosage, or switching to a different antipsychotic agent. **Other CNS Effects—**Insomnia, restlessness, anxiety, euphoria, agitation, drowsiness, depression, lethargy, headache, confusion, vertigo, grand mal seizures, and exacerbation of psychotic symptoms including hallucinations. **Cardiovascular Effects:** Tachycardia and hypotension. **Hematologic Effects:** Reports have appeared of mild and usually transient leukopenia and leukocytosis, minimal decreases in red blood cell counts, anemia, or a tendency toward lymphomonocytosis. Agranulocytosis has rarely been reported and then only in association with other medication. **Liver Effects:** Impaired liver function and/or jaundice have been reported, although a causal relationship has not been established. **Dermatologic Reactions:** Maculopapular and acneiform skin reactions and isolated cases of photosensitivity and loss of hair. **Endocrine Disorders:** Lactation, breast engorgement, mastalgia, menstrual irregularities, gynecostasia, impotence, increased libido, hyperglycemia and hypoglycemia. **Gastrointestinal Effects:** Anorexia, constipation, diarrhea, hypersalivation, dyspepsia, nausea and vomiting. **Autonomic Reactions:** Dry mouth, blurred vision, urinary retention and diaphoresis. **Respiratory Effects:** Laryngospasm, bronchospasm and increased depth of respiration.

Complete dosage information available in insert which accompanies each package (or on request).

The use of the injectable form is intended for the acutely agitated psychotic patient with moderately severe to very severe symptoms.

IMPORTANT: Full directions for use should be read before HALDOL haloperidol is administered or prescribed. 9/74

A Dosage Form for Every Need:

● **5 tablet strengths** for convenience in individualizing dosage: ½ mg., 1 mg., 2 mg., 5 mg. and 10 mg.

† **A tasteless, odorless, colorless liquid concentrate** for better patient acceptability; 2 mg. per ml.

† **A rapid-acting injection** for psychiatric emergencies: 5 mg. per ml., with 1.8 mg. methylparaben and 0.2 mg. propylparaben per ml., and lactic acid for pH adjustment to 3.4±0.2.

McNEIL

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Fort Washington, Pa. 19034

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Washington Beat

By Caesar A. Giolito

THE SENATE Labor and Public Welfare Committee revealed some of its basic concerns in health for the 95th Congress during the course of the confirmation hearing of HEW Secretary Joseph Califano.

Califano was responsible for drafting and implementing a number of important social programs during the Johnson Administration in his position at the time as a top White House advisor.

One of the primary questions asked was about the manageability of HEW; that the escalating problem of managing HEW is being continually exacerbated by the proliferation of new programs in this behemoth agency that consumes \$140 billion a year of the annual federal budget. Califano expressed optimism over the prospects of this department when he replied that it was "not unmanageable." A few weeks before former HEW Secretary David Mathews had graphically stated, "You can't expect an elephant to do ballet."

The new Secretary asserted before this powerful committee that he would have to study the HEW structure more thoroughly in looking for ways to improve its management through administrative steps that could require congressional authority. This means that at least some kind of

re-organization is a distinct possibility but is not likely to be imminent. The establishment of a separate department of health could eventually result.

On the perennial subject of national health insurance, the new Secretary said that although he agreed that it was needed, nothing was settled at this time as to the type of phase-in or other features of the plan to be proposed, and that more input was invited from the private sector.

Concern was expressed by some committee members that with the emergence of dominant federal regulations, the states have very limited decision-making power in federal-state programs and are being relegated to administrative roles. Sentiments were voiced that the past Administration had demonstrated little trust of the states through its administration of categorical programs.

How HEW can and will be more responsive to state and local governments was asked of Califano. It is therefore likely that we may see an expanded state and local role in health affairs in the Carter Administration. The 94th Congress resisted President Ford's bloc grant proposal to the states for health programs. The Congress and many health advocates appeared wary at that time of weaker health programs through the diminution of categorical federal grants and greater control over general funding by the states. President Ford expressed disappointment in his last State of the Union message when he alluded to his proposed bloc grant program. Whether a Democratic Congress is likely to alter its view on this subject with the presence of a Democratic Administration remains to be seen, as does the vehicle that the Administration would propose to bring about greater state and local participation in these programs.

The committee asked for more emphasis on the general area of aging, which President Carter has also expressed great interest in, and in the

further development of health maintenance organizations, which were characterized by the committee as one of the building blocks for national health insurance.

Dramatic growth of the number of general practitioners in medicine, already initiated through the recently enacted health manpower assistance act, and a solution to the geographic maldistribution of physicians was asked for. The field of medicine was urged to participate in helping to solve these problems.

Disappointment was expressed by the committee that insufficient resources were being allocated to health planning, which it favored, and to the development of HMOs, including their installation in rural as well as metropolitan areas.

These programs may eventually alter the present-day operation of the health care delivery system. The question is how quickly and how badly the Congress wishes to do so through a heavy infusion of funds during a high priority period for other domestic as well as defense programs.

2A-25

Sigmund Freud Chair

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY of Jerusalem has plans to create a Sigmund Freud Chair in Psychoanalysis to be inaugurated at the 30th Congress of the International Psychoanalytical Association to be held August 1977 in Jerusalem. The minimum amount necessary for the establishment of the Sigmund Freud Chair in Psychoanalysis is \$250,000. The "Friends of the Hebrew University" everywhere and in the United States, the American Friends of the Hebrew University, an officially recognized charitable organization, will be the receiving organization of the fund. In the United States, donations are tax deductible. Checks or bonds should be made out to or assigned to the American Friends of the Hebrew University (or "Friends of the Hebrew University" in the respective country) and clearly earmarked for the Sigmund Freud Chair in Psychoanalysis. They should be sent to American Friends of the Hebrew University, University House, 11 E. 69th St., New York, N.Y. 10021, (212) 472-9800.

Die Traumdeutung

A RARE first edition of Freud's *Die Traumdeutung (The Interpretation of Dreams)* was recently presented to the Library of Congress by the Baltimore-District of Columbia Society and Institute for Psychoanalysis. The gift was made possible through the initiative of Dr. George W. Roard and Dr. Zelda Teplitz and the contributions of more than 30 members of the society. The Baltimore-District of Columbia Society for Psychoanalysis is a professional association dedicated to the education of its members and the advancement of psychoanalysis as a science. The institute is one of the educational institutions in the United States approved by the American Psychoanalytic Association and selects and trains physicians in the theory and practice of psychoanalysis. 2A-100



Copelessness. Tofranil-PM[®] Geigy
imipramine pamoate

Unsurpassed effectiveness among tricyclics in relieving symptoms of depression.

Before prescribing Tofranil-PM, please review the prescribing information summarized on the back of this page.

Cost Sharing

Continued from page 1 precedents established in this area and, perhaps more significantly, because of our limited resources. . . . Many very crucial decisions for psychiatry are reached outside the federal system in the local state courts. Unfortunately, at this time we are simply unable to participate in all that litigation, and the Assembly and Board of Trustees have both passed resolutions encouraging the local district branches to develop their own local commissions on judicial action to monitor and deal with litigation in their own state and federal district courts. . . . The commission may be asked to consider APA participation as an amicus in cases below the federal appellate level, and, where the situation is of sufficient importance, that can be done. However, that does not mean that the commission and its attorney can write an independent brief. Rather, what is involved is a review of the brief and a decision whether the name of APA should be added to the name of the local branch [as was done

in the *Tarasoff* case]. Although the commission can entertain requests to have APA's imprimatur added to an amicus brief, it does not have the funds to support local district branches in preparation of such briefs. . . ."

Indeed, the commission's budget has probably varied too much to be used as a baseline for fixing what should be a reasonable appropriation. The commission was given no fixed budget during its first year of operation until the Budget Committee and Board could get some idea of what a feasible allocation might be; the commission actually spent \$16,762 in 1974-75. In 1975-76, the commission's budget was \$10,000, but it spent only \$3,389; and the budget for the current fiscal year is \$18,000, which includes \$15,000 for APA's amicus brief in the *Kremens v. Bartley* case, heard at the Supreme Court level, plus \$3,000 for participation in other cases. The 1977-78 APA budget contains an appropriation of \$5,300 for the Commission on Judicial Action.

During discussion of the motion, which was subsequently defeated,



Although the vote was closely divided, the Board defeated a motion to affirm an Assembly recommendation that the Commission on Judicial Action financially support certain lawsuits below the federal level.

Vice-President Alan Stone, who also chairs the commission, expressed his concern about negotiating with different lawyers in different locations in

terms of being able to judge their merits and possibly having committed APA to paying a portion of the costs when the quality of the brief might not be up to standards. Trustee Irving Philips expressed the need for some appeal mechanism for the commission's decisions. Stone replied that the commission has a built-in appeal process by virtue of its mandate to report all decisions, both positive and negative, directly to the Board of Trustees. When cases arise within the jurisdiction of a district branch, the commission consults with the district branch as to appropriate responses. When a conflict arises in determining such a response, the commission reports the conflict to both the Board and Assembly.

When the motion to affirm the Assembly's action was defeated by voice vote, Assembly representatives on the Board called for a recorded vote by name. Those in favor of the motion to support the Assembly were President-elect Jack Weinberg, Secretary Jules Masserman, Speaker Irwin Perr, and Trustees Harry Brunt, Nancy Roeske, and Irving Philips. Against the motion were Vice-President Alan Stone, Treasurer Charles Wilkinson, and Trustees John Spiegel, Judd Marmor, Bruce Alspach, David Starrett, Lewis Robbins, Ben Feather, and Louis Linn. Vice-President Daniel Freedman, Past President Alfred Freedman, and Trustees Charles Pinderhughes and William Spriegel abstained. President Robert Gibson did not vote.

In later Board action under new business, Philips moved, and the Board approved, to instruct the Budget Committee to consider the allocation in the 1978-79 budget of \$30,000 to the Commission on Judicial Action to be used exclusively to assist district branches to implement judicial actions originating in local areas but which have national significance.

2A-22

Co-Authors Honored

JAMES J. STRAIN, M.D., director of the liaison division of the department of psychiatry at Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center, and STANLEY GROSSMAN, M.D., recently shared the combined second- and third-place awards with two other authors in competition for the Henry L. Moses Award at Montefiore for the best papers published by staff or alumni during the preceding year. Strain and Grossman co-authored the book *Psychological Care of the Medically Ill—A Primer in Liaison Psychiatry*.

Geigy

Tofranil-PM® imipramine pamoate

As symptoms are relieved, mood and motivation may be markedly improved.

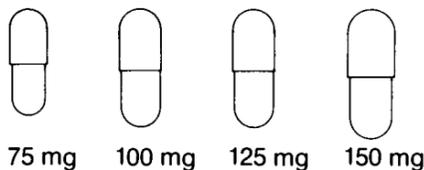
Patients are usually alert and capable of functioning at more normal levels of behavior.

Good results are usually seen at the starting dose of one 75-mg capsule h.s.

For many patients, dosage can be safely increased to 150 mg daily.

As with all tricyclics, sedation may occur; please caution patients against driving or operating dangerous machinery.

Before prescribing Tofranil-PM, please review the prescribing information summarized below.



Each capsule contains imipramine pamoate equivalent to 75, 100, 125 or 150 mg of imipramine hydrochloride.

Tofranil-PM® brand of imipramine pamoate

Indications: For the relief of symptoms of depression. Endogenous depression is more likely to be alleviated than other depressive states.

Contraindications: The concomitant use of monoamine oxidase inhibiting compounds is contraindicated. Hypertensive crises or severe convulsive seizures may occur in patients receiving such combinations. The potentiation of adverse effects can be serious, or even fatal. When it is desired to substitute Tofranil-PM, brand of imipramine pamoate, in patients receiving a monoamine oxidase inhibitor, as long an interval should elapse as the clinical situation will allow, with a minimum of 14 days. Initial dosage should be low and increases should be gradual and cautiously prescribed. The drug is contraindicated during the acute recovery period after a myocardial infarction. Patients with a known hypersensitivity to this compound should not be given the drug. The possibility of cross-sensitivity to other dibenzazepine compounds should be kept in mind.

Warnings: *Usage in Pregnancy:* Safe use of imipramine during pregnancy and lactation has not been established; therefore, in administering the drug to pregnant patients, nursing mothers, or women of childbearing potential, the potential benefits must be weighed against the possible hazards. Animal reproduction studies have yielded inconclusive results. There have been clinical reports of congenital malformation associated with the use of this drug, but a causal relationship has not been confirmed. Extreme caution should be used when this drug is given to:

- patients with cardiovascular disease because of the possibility of conduction defects, arrhythmias, myocardial infarction, strokes and tachycardia;
- patients with increased intraocular pressure, history of urinary retention, or history of narrow-angle glaucoma because of the drug's anticholinergic properties;
- hyperthyroid patients or those on thyroid medication because of the possibility of cardiovascular toxicity;
- patients with a history of seizure disorder because this drug has been shown to lower the seizure threshold;
- patients receiving guanethidine or similar agents since imipramine may block the pharmacologic effects of these drugs.

Since imipramine may impair the mental and/or physical abilities required for the performance of potentially hazardous tasks such as operating an automobile or machinery, the patient should be cautioned accordingly. *Usage in Children:* Tofranil-PM, brand of imipramine pamoate, should not be used in children of any age because of the increased potential for acute overdosage due to the high unit potency (75 mg., 100 mg., 125 mg. and 150 mg.). Each capsule contains imipramine pamoate equivalent to 75 mg., 100 mg., 125 mg. or 150 mg. imipramine hydrochloride.

Precautions: It should be kept in mind that the possibility of suicide in seriously depressed patients is inherent in

the illness and may persist until significant remission occurs. Such patients should be carefully supervised during the early phase of treatment with Tofranil-PM, brand of imipramine pamoate, and may require hospitalization. Prescriptions should be written for the smallest amount feasible.

Hypomanic or manic episodes may occur, particularly in patients with cyclic disorders. Such reactions may necessitate discontinuation of the drug. If needed, Tofranil-PM, brand of imipramine pamoate, may be resumed in lower dosage when these episodes are relieved. Administration of a tranquilizer may be useful in controlling such episodes.

Prior to elective surgery, imipramine should be discontinued for as long as the clinical situation will allow. An activation of the psychosis may occasionally be observed in schizophrenic patients and may require reduction of dosage and the addition of a phenothiazine.

In occasional susceptible patients or in those receiving anticholinergic drugs (including antiparkinsonism agents) in addition, the atropine-like effects may become more pronounced (e.g., paralytic ileus). Close supervision and careful adjustment of dosage is required when this drug is administered concomitantly with anticholinergic or sympathomimetic drugs.

Avoid the use of preparations, such as decongestants and local anesthetics, which contain any sympathomimetic amine (e.g., adrenalin, noradrenalin), since it has been reported that tricyclic antidepressants can potentiate the effects of catecholamines.

Patients should be warned that the concomitant use of alcoholic beverages may be associated with exaggerated effects.

Both elevation and lowering of blood sugar levels have been reported.

Concurrent administration of imipramine with electroshock therapy may increase the hazards; such treatment should be limited to those patients for whom it is essential, since there is limited clinical experience.

Adverse Reactions: Note: Although the listing which follows includes a few adverse reactions which have not been reported with this specific drug, the pharmacological similarities among the tricyclic antidepressant drugs require that each of the reactions be considered when imipramine is administered.

Cardiovascular: Hypotension, hypertension, tachycardia, palpitation, myocardial infarction, arrhythmias, heart block, stroke, falls.

Psychiatric: Confusional states (especially in the elderly) with hallucinations, disorientation, delusions; anxiety, restlessness, agitation; insomnia and nightmares; hypomania; exacerbation of psychosis.

Neurological: Numbness, tingling, paresthesias of extremities; incoordination, ataxia, tremors; peripheral neuropathy; extrapyramidal symptoms; seizures, alterations in EEG patterns; tinnitus.

Anticholinergic: Dry mouth, and, rarely, associated sublingual adenitis; blurred vision, disturbances of accommodation, mydriasis; constipation, paralytic ileus; urinary retention, delayed micturition, dilation of the urinary tract.

Allergic: Skin rash, petechiae, urticaria, itching, photosen-

sitization (avoid excessive exposure to sunlight); edema (general or of face and tongue); drug fever; cross-sensitivity with desipramine.

Hematologic: Bone marrow depression including agranulocytosis; eosinophilia; purpura; thrombocytopenia. Leukocyte and differential counts should be performed in any patient who develops fever and sore throat during therapy; the drug should be discontinued if there is evidence of pathological neutrophil depression.

Gastrointestinal: Nausea and vomiting, anorexia, epigastric distress, diarrhea; peculiar taste, stomatitis, abdominal cramps, black tongue.

Endocrine: Gynecomastia in the male; breast enlargement and galactorrhea in the female; increased or decreased libido, impotence; testicular swelling; elevation or depression of blood sugar levels.

Other: Jaundice (simulating obstructive); altered liver function; weight gain or loss; perspiration; flushing; urinary frequency; drowsiness, dizziness, weakness and fatigue; headache; parotid swelling; alopecia.

Withdrawal Symptoms: Though not indicative of addiction, abrupt cessation of treatment after prolonged therapy may produce nausea, headache and malaise.

Dosage and Administration: In adult outpatients, therapy should be initiated on a once-a-day basis with 75 mg./day. This may be increased to 150 mg./day which is the dose level which usually obtains optimum response. If necessary, dosage may be increased to 200 mg./day. Dosage should be modified as necessary by clinical response and any evidence of intolerance. Daily dosage may be given at bedtime, or in some patients in divided daily doses.

Hospitalized patients should be started on a once-a-day basis with 100-150 mg./day and may be increased to 200 mg./day. Dosage should be increased to 250-300 mg./day if there is no response after two weeks.

Following remission, maintenance medication may be required for a longer period of time at the lowest dose that will maintain remission. The usual adult maintenance dosage is 75-150 mg./day on a once-a-day basis, preferably at bedtime.

In adolescent and geriatric patients, capsules of Tofranil-PM, brand of imipramine pamoate, may be used when total daily dosage is established at 75 mg. or higher. It is generally unnecessary to exceed 100 mg./day in these patients. This dosage may be given once a day at bedtime or, if needed, in divided daily doses.

How Supplied: Tofranil-PM, brand of imipramine pamoate: Capsules of 75, 100, 125 and 150 mg. (Each capsule contains imipramine pamoate equivalent to 75, 100, 125 or 150 mg. of imipramine hydrochloride.) (B) 98-146-840-A(9/75) 667120

For complete details, including dosage and administration, please refer to the full prescribing information.

GEIGY Pharmaceuticals
Division of CIBA-GEIGY Corporation
Ardsley, New York 10502

TO 12058 A

Books

Play: Its Role in Development and Evolution, edited by Jerome S. Bruner, Allison Jolly, and Kathy Sylva. New York: Basic Books, 1976, 716 pages, \$20. This volume offers a selection of literature defining the crucial roles of play in the development of the human child and its importance in the evolution of primates. Its four parts examine play in an evolutionary context, play in the world of objects and tools, play and the social world, and play in the world of symbols. Contributors are such familiar scientists and researchers as Jean Piaget and Jane van Lawick-Goodall, as well as the unexpected names of Simone de Beauvoir, W. H. Auden, and Dylan Thomas.

The Annual of Psychoanalysis, Volume III, edited by the Chicago Institute of Psychoanalysis. New York: International Universities Press, Inc., 1976, 442 pages, \$17.50. The 1975 annual volume from the Chicago Institute, the book contains 22 essays on theoretical and clinical stud-

ies, psychoanalytic education and history, applied psychoanalysis, and psychoanalysis as science. Among the distinguished list of Chicago contributors are Heinz Kohut, who examines the future of psychoanalysis as well as the psychoanalyst's place in the community of scholars; and George H. Pollack.

Marital and Family Therapy, by Ira D. Glick and David R. Kessler. New York: Grune and Stratton, 1974, 181 pages, no price given. Theodore Lidz, in his foreword, pronounces this book the first proper introductory text in a relatively new field. Educators rather than advocates, the authors, Lidz points out, offer a balanced and carefully planned approach, writing clearly and concisely. Although they focus on conjoint family therapy, they also take a broader view, seeking to instruct the student in three basic therapeutic strategies, which Lidz outlined: facilitating communication of thoughts and feelings among family members,

attempting to shift disturbed inflexible roles and coalitions, and the therapist's use of himself or herself as the family role model, educator, and demythologizer. Resting temporarily on the conservative side, the authors advise students to be "scientifically skeptical regarding the diverse basic hypotheses of family therapy and evaluation of its methods and results," as the field is in its infancy.

Narcolepsy, edited by Christian Gulleminault, William C. Dement, and Pierre Passouant. New York: Spectrum Publications, Inc., distributed by Halsted Press, 689 pages, \$40. Volume three in the series of advances in sleep research, this large monograph comprises the proceedings of the First International Symposium on Narcolepsy, held in July 1975 in Montpelier, France. The publishers characterize the book as "the most comprehensive volume on narcolepsy available," adding that it is "broad-based" and "integrated." Its contents cover clinical and polygraphic aspects, etiology, evolution of the daytime sleep attack and auxiliary symptoms of cataplexy, hypnagogic hallucinations, sleep paralysis, possible interrelationship of age and inversion of the two sleep states, frequency of behavioral changes and socioeconomic impact, its induced disorganization of the cir-

cadian rhythm of sleep and wakefulness and of the sleep-related endocrine secretions, and the neuropharmacological approach of possible therapeutic agents and their action on REM sleep and the cerebral bioamines.

Psychophysiology, edited by Stephen W. Porges and Michael G. H. Coles. New York: Halsted Press, 1976, 365 pages, \$25. Volume six of the Benchmark Papers in Animal Behavior, this book covers methodology, arousal theory, orienting reflex and attention, and emotion and autonomic conditioning. The aim, according to the authors, is "to provide psychophysiology with a chance to become familiar with their rich heritage and to give the reader with no previous knowledge of the area the opportunity to trace the development of modern psychophysiology from the late 19th and early 20th centuries to the present."

Human Memory: The Processing of Information, by Geoffrey R. Loftus and Elizabeth F. Loftus. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1976, 179 pages, \$10 (cloth) \$4.95 (paper). This text introduces the current information-processing approach to human memory. It includes relevant data and theory and practical applications.

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60565. A MARITAL THERAPY MANUAL. Peter Martin, M.D. The clinician's handbook on marriage, integrating theory, practice, principles and techniques in a highly practical guide. \$12.50

38441. CLINICAL INTERVIEWING & COUNSELING/THE HELPING INTERVIEW. Two extremely practical basic guides for counselors and therapists on interviewing which both complement and supplement each other. The 2 count as one book. \$14.90

73920. RESEARCH METHODS IN SOCIAL RELATIONS. 3rd Edition. Claire Sellitz, Lawrence S. Wrightsman, and Stuart W. Cook. Emphasizes multiple methods and the immediate applications of research. Clearly explains fundamental aspects such as purposes and principles, report writing, ethical questions, discovery and validity. \$14.95

70840. PSYCHIATRIC DICTIONARY. Fourth Edition. Edited by L. E. Hinselwood and R. J. Campbell. Completely revised and enlarged to reflect the increased diversity and range of psychiatric and related information. 816 pages, hundreds of entries. \$22.50

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50551. GRANTS: HOW TO FIND OUT ABOUT THEM AND WHAT TO DO NEXT. Virginia P. White. Details every step of the process, from sources of funding to effective techniques for writing the proposal. An essential reference. \$19.50

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(Publishers' Prices shown)

41030. CREATIVITY: The Magic Synthesis. Silvano Arieti, M.D. "... the most important work on creativity and its 'magic synthesis' that the world has yet had... a lucid and remarkably vivid book, full of imaginative findings linked to scientific exactitude... a masterwork." —Leon Edel. \$15.95

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48335. FAMILY THERAPY: THEORY AND PRACTICE. Edited by Philip J. Guerin, Jr., M.D. Salvador Minuchin, Murray Bowen, Donald Bloch, Philip Guerin, and 25 other experts explore the complete field. Brilliant and varied new collection of theory and technique for the clinical practitioner. Counts as 2 of your 3 books. \$24.50

60611. MARRIAGE CONTRACTS AND COUPLE THERAPY: Hidden Forces in Intimate Relationships. Clifford J. Sager, M.D. Explores the function of expectations and promises in marriage, and how these "contracts" can be used effectively in therapeutic intervention. \$15.00

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APA Annual Meeting Register Early!

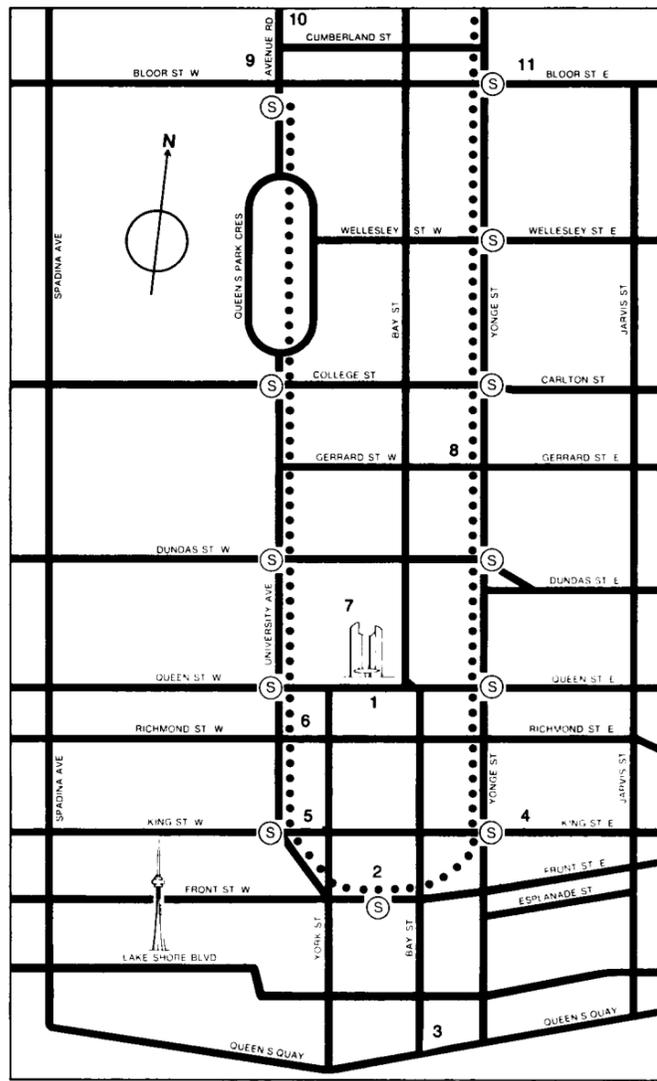
HOTELS

	SINGLES	DOUBLE/ TWIN	SUITES	
			1-bedrm	2-bedrm
1. Sheraton Centre	\$33-43	\$43-53	\$85-154	\$128-194
2. Royal York	\$34-37	\$43-45	\$70-125	
3. Harbour Castle	\$35	\$42	\$95	\$137
4. King Edward	\$23	\$28		
5. Lord Simcoe	\$20	\$25		
6. Hotel Toronto	\$35-47	\$45-57	\$92	\$132
7. Holiday Inn (Downtown)	\$32	\$44		
8. Chelsea Inn	\$24.50	\$29	\$36-41	
9. Park Plaza	\$34	\$40		
10. Hyatt Regency	\$38	\$45		
11. Plaza II	\$34	\$40		

Rates are in Canadian Currency.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ALL reservations must be sent directly to the APA Housing Bureau (see below). The APA Central Office DOES NOT make your hotel reservations.
2. Indicate THREE (3) choices for your protection in obtaining desired accommodations. Should requested hotel(s) be booked, comparable accommodations will be assigned by the Housing Bureau. Reservation requests will be processed on a DATE RECEIVED basis.
3. Reservations CANNOT be made by phone. Form below must be used.
4. Reservations WILL NOT BE HELD beyond 6 p.m. unless late arrival is specified.
5. CANCELLATIONS and/or CHANGES IN ARRIVAL MUST be made through the APA Housing Bureau.
6. RESERVATIONS WILL BE CONFIRMED TO YOU DIRECTLY BY THE HOTEL TO WHICH YOU HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED. PLEASE CHECK YOUR CONFIRMATION VERY CAREFULLY, AS IT MAY REQUEST A DEPOSIT TO GUARANTEE YOUR RESERVATION.
7. Prices quoted in Canadian Currency.



REGISTRATION INFORMATION

All registration will take place in the Sheraton Centre Hotel.

Hours: Saturday, April 30, 9am-4pm, Sunday, May 1-Thursday, May 5, 8am-5pm, Friday, May 6, 8am-10am

Fees: Exempt: All APA Members, their spouses, and dependents living in same household. All Nonmember program participants who are presenting papers, session officers, discussants, and panel members for both the morning and evening panels, and their spouses and dependents living in the same household.

Nonmembers: Nonmembers—\$60 for the week, or \$15 per day.

Foreign visitors and military personnel on active duty—\$20 for the week.

Medical students, interns, residents, mental health chaplains, nursing students, students in the mental health professions including foreign students—\$15 for the week. (Residents and students only must have their registration card signed by the instructor of the training program, as certification of their enrollment as a resident/student).

Spouses and dependents, living in the same household of all of the above categories (with the exception of APA members and nonmember program participants) \$10 for the week.

Your check is to be made payable to the American Psychiatric Association and returned to: APA, Meetings Management Department, 1700 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

REQUEST FOR HOTEL RESERVATIONS

RETURN TO: **APA HOUSING BUREAU**
85 Richmond Street, Suite 300
Toronto, Canada M5H 1H9

Hotel	Single	Twin or Double	1 bedroom	Parlor Suite 2 bedroom
1.	\$	\$	\$	\$
2.	\$	\$	\$	\$
3.	\$	\$	\$	\$

ARRIVAL DATE DEPARTURE DATE

ARRIVAL TIME (approximate)

NAMES OF OCCUPANTS
(If sharing please indicate name of additional occupants)

Print or type name

Mailing Address

City State Zip

APA PLACEMENT SERVICE FOR EMPLOYERS AND POSITION APPLICANTS

Those wishing to announce either position openings or their availability for employment may register in advance by requesting a LISTING FORM from the APA Central Office, Membership Services Division, 1700 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, or by calling the Division at (202) 232-7878. Please designate either APPLICANT or EMPLOYER when requesting the placement form.

The completed forms, accompanied by the appropriate listing fee, must be received before April 8th, 1977.

On-site listings will also be accepted. However, listings received at the APA prior to April 8th will be available from the very beginning of the Annual Meeting.

There will be a Placement booth and an interviewing area located in the registration area at the Sheraton Centre. Listings will be accepted for any mental health related position vacancy/position availability.

APPLICANTS—\$3 for listing availability

EMPLOYERS—\$5 for listing job description

Complete sets of all applicant and position listings will be available at the close of the meeting at \$15 per set.

Toronto, Canada ADVANCE REGISTRATION FORM

APA Members & Spouses: No Fee
Residents & Students: \$15

Non-members \$60
All non-member spouses \$10
Active Duty Military \$20

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

1. _____
Last Name First Name MI Degree

2. _____
Address Street City State Zip Code

3. _____
Spouses Last Name First Name MI

4. _____
Child's Last Name (must be over 12 years old) First Name MI

Residents & Students only: I hereby certify that the above is a resident/student in my training program.

Instructors Signature _____

Name of Institution _____

LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

Tour No.	No. of Tickets	Cost per Ticket	Total Cost
SUNDAY, MAY 1			
9:00am-6:00pm Niagara Falls. An exciting trip to breath-taking Niagara Falls. Lunch in the clouds atop the Skylon Tower, with its spectacular view of the Falls. You will also stop at a charming Canadian Homestead. Under 12—\$19.00; Adults—\$24.00			
S-1	19.00		
	24.00		
10:15am-1:45pm Toronto Highlights. A tour of Toronto's historical areas, includes outstanding architecture, residential neighborhoods, downtown, castles, and towers. Brunch at the rooftop restaurant of Manulife Centre. \$14.50			
S-2			
2:00-4:00pm Art Gallery of Ontario Tour. "Who Killed the Image?" Traces the disappearance of the image in this gallery's outstanding collection of old masters, French impressionists, and contemporary international artists. Time allowed to browse or visit the renowned Henry Moore Sculpture Centre. \$6.50			
S-3			
MONDAY, MAY 2			
9:30am-11:45am Downtown Walking Tour. Visit restored Campbell House, Osgoode Hall, city halls old and new, and Bay Street's banking monuments. Tour concludes with a view of the city from atop the Commerce Court. \$5.50			
M-4			
10:15am-3:45pm Metro Toronto Zoo Safari. A safari by bus to Toronto's new zoo set in 710 acres of beautiful forest, a 3/4 mile train ride helps you to view many of the 3,000 animals in a natural setting. Lunch on your own. Under 12—\$6.00; Students (12-17 yrs)—\$7.50; Adults—\$9.00			
M-5	6.00		
	7.50		
	9.00		
12:30-4:00pm Shoppers Potpourri. A special shopping expedition to intriguing shops selected for the originality of their merchandise. \$9.00			
M-6			
1:00-4:00pm Toronto Highlights and Tea. A tour of Toronto's historical areas, includes outstanding architecture, residential neighborhoods, downtown, castles, and towers. You will stop at the Courtyard Cafe for tea, a favorite rendez-vous for Torontonians. \$9.50			
M-7			
TUESDAY, MAY 3			
9:45am-1:15pm or 3:00-6:00pm Ontario Science Centre. A place to discover the wonders of science with exhibits for you to see, hear, and touch. A science display unlike any you have seen. Children and Students—\$5.50; Adults—\$6.50			
T-8(9:45)	5.50		
	6.50		
T-9(3:00)	5.50		
	6.50		
10:00am-4:00pm Discerning Eye on Toronto. Offers two of Toronto's outstanding attractions. 1) Art Gallery of Ontario: "Walk Through Art History." Time to browse or visit the Grange, a gentleman's home of 1817. A talk on Tiffany glass will be given enroute to lunch. Dine at your own expense (at a modest price) amid the Victorian splendour of the antique-filled Ed's Warehouse. 2) Your tour continues with browsing through the shops of Yorkville. You may request a talk on oriental carpets, Staffordshire blue and white, art gallery shows, or an architectural-historical walk through the area. \$14.50			
T-10			
12:00N-2:00pm Champagne Luncheon. In honor of the families of the APA Officers, offers an interlude that will be relaxing and enjoyable. In the setting of the beautiful ballroom of the Harbour Castle Hotel, you will be treated to an exciting view of Toronto's waterfront, browse through a specially selected Native Canadian Art Exhibit, and lunch with old and new friends to the strains of Chamber Music. \$13.50			
T-11			
2:30-4:45pm Downtown Walking Tour. Visit restored Campbell House, Osgoode Hall, city halls, old and new, and Bay Street's banking monuments. Tour concludes with a view of the city from atop the Commerce Court. \$5.50			
T-12			
WEDNESDAY, MAY 4			
9:30am-4:30pm Canadian Heritage Day—McMichael Gallery and Pioneer Village. Explore the charmingly restored Black Creek Pioneer Village, which recreates life among the early settlers. Lunch in an early Canadian atmosphere, after which you will visit the beautiful McMichael Collection of the celebrated Canadian landscapists. Children and students—\$18.00; Adults—\$21.00			
W-13	18.00		
	21.00		
10:00am-3:00pm A Taste of China. A guided tour through the Royal Ontario Museum's world famous collection of ancient Chinese art objects. A luncheon of unusual dishes from favorite Chinese culinary traditions followed by a talk on contemporary China by an outstanding authority and also includes a visit to Toronto's colorful Chinatown. \$17.50			
W-14			
1:15-3:45pm Gallery Hopping. Toronto is one of the outstanding art centres of North America. New Realism, Eskimo art, electric art and the New Abstractions are all to be found in many private galleries. An expert will escort you and time will be allowed for browsing in Yorkville. Limited to 75. \$6.50			
W-15			
1:00-4:00pm Toronto Highlights. A tour of Toronto's historical areas, includes outstanding architecture, residential neighborhoods, downtown, castles, and towers. Tea will be served. \$9.50			
W-16			

7:30 pm **Dinner Dance—Grand Ballroom, Sheraton Centre.**

\$22.00

THURSDAY, MAY 5

7:45-9:45am **Breakfast in the Sky.** Begin your day with breakfast in the world's highest revolving restaurant, the CN Tower. Twice as high as the Eiffel Tower. \$11.00 (Contingent on minimum 200 registrants.)

9:00am-6:00pm **Niagara Falls.** An exciting trip to breath taking Niagara Falls. Lunch in the clouds atop the Skylon Tower, with its spectacular view of the Falls. You will also stop at a charming Canadian Homestead. Under 12—\$19.00; Adults—\$24.00

10:00am-12noon **Cam Loma Castle.** A visit to this splendid 98 room medieval-style castle. The home of Sir Henry and Lady Pellat. Boasts of its secret staircase, hidden panels, and luxurious furnishings. Coffee will be served in the conservatory. \$7.00

12:30-4:00pm **Shoppers Potpourri.** A special shopping expedition to intriguing shops selected for the originality of their merchandise. \$9.00

1:30-4:00pm **Gallery Hopping.** Toronto is one of the outstanding art centres of North America. New Realism, Eskimo art, electric art, and the New Abstractions are all to be found in many private galleries. An art expert will escort you and time will be allowed for browsing in Yorkville. \$6.50 Limited to 75.

5:00-7:30 **Art Gallery of Ontario.** A gallery talk "What Ever Happened to Beauty?" An opportunity to relax over cocktails (cash bar) in the private members lounge. Limited to 120. \$7.00

FRIDAY, MAY 6
9:30am-1:00pm **McMichael Gallery.** A scenic trip to a delightful gallery in nearby rural Ontario. The beautiful McMichael Collection of the celebrated Canadian Landscapists, as well as Native Indian and Eskimo art. \$11.00

9:30am-1:00pm **The Ardent Antiquer.** By bus you may seek out the old, rare and beautiful in Toronto's antique shops. A knowledgeable guide will be in attendance. \$7.50

RECREATION ACTIVITIES

TENNIS: Bring your racquet to Toronto! A round-robin program for men and women has been arranged by a tennis pro at the downtown tennis club. Limited to 40 players per day and you must register before April 1. Can of balls will be provided for each player. \$13.00 per day.

FISHING: Excellent rainbow trout fishing available within an hour from Toronto. Bring your own tackle. Transportation and luncheon arranged. Limited to 35 persons per day. \$25 per day. All day.

	Tuesday, May 3	Wednesday, May 4
Indoor Singles		
a.m.	/p.m.	a.m.
		/p.m.
Indoor Doubles		
a.m.	/p.m.	a.m.
		/p.m.
Fishing		
a.m.	/p.m.	a.m.
		/p.m.

Grand Total

Orders and payment must be received by April 1. Make check payable to: American Psychiatric Association. Enclose entire leisure time activities program along with payment indicating chosen activities.

Name (Please Print) _____

Street Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip Code _____

**Golfers American Psychiatric Association
GAPA 6th ANNUAL GOLF TOURNAMENT**

GOLF: The Sixth Annual Golf Tournament will be held on Wednesday, May 4, at the Toronto Board of Trade Country Club under the auspices of the "Golfers American Psychiatric Association." Prizes will be awarded at the luncheon following the tournament. New member inquiries should be directed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. Moorhead, 170 Maple Ave., White Plains, New York, 10602.

**ADVANCE REGISTRATION for
DAY CARE CENTER**

General Information

1. Age group 3 to 12 years old.
2. Full-day registration only.
3. Charge: \$10 per child per day, or part of day.
4. Hours: 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday-Friday.
5. Location: Royal York Hotel. Within walking distance of Sheraton Centre, Hotel Toronto, and Holiday Inn.
6. Have the child bring his/her favorite toy, clearly labelled.
7. Limited facilities will not permit on site registration for your children. All children must be advanced registered by April 15.
8. Return coupon with payment to APA Meetings Management Office, APA, 1700 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Please register the following for day care services:

1. Child's Name _____ Age _____
2. Child's Name _____ Age _____
3. Child's Name _____ Age _____

Parent's Name _____

Home Address _____

Please note any special health problems for each child: _____

Please note medication taken on a regular basis: _____

Day _____ No. of Children _____ I hereby consent to emergency medical treatment for each of the above registered children at the discretion of the director.

Tues. _____ Signature _____

Wed. _____ Enclosed is my check in the amount of \$ _____

Thurs. _____

Fri. _____

Total: _____



Credit: Toronto Convention Bureau © CN Tower Ltd., 1973

Courses at the Annual Meeting, Toronto

THE 130th APA annual meeting in Toronto, May 2-6, will offer one-half day, one-day, and two-day APA/AMA Category I continuing medical education courses. Since the CME courses will be presented simultaneously with other formal activities of the annual meeting, prospective course participants may want to consider possible conflicts with other activities. *Psychiatric News* will publish a complete listing of simultaneous annual meeting presentations in February. Brief course descriptions appear below.

Pre-registration for all CME courses is open only to APA members, APA members-in-training, and Canadian Psychiatric Association members (except as noted below; see courses 2 and 48). The maximum number of participants for each course is noted in the course description, and requests will be processed on a first-come, first-served basis. Participants may pre-register for a maximum of three CME courses using the coupon below.

Fees for the courses are: one-half day courses—\$25; one-day courses—\$45; two-day courses—\$80; specific fees are given with the course description. To facilitate processing of any necessary refund due to closed courses, pre-registrants are requested to include a separate check for each course selection. No other refunds will be available. If a registrant finds he or she cannot use a ticket, he or she is free to sell the ticket to another participant.

Pre-registration will close March 1. Tickets for CME courses which have not been filled by March 1 will be on sale to all registrants of the annual meeting beginning at 11:00 a.m., Sunday, May 1, in the Hotel Toronto. No one will be able to purchase course tickets until registered for the general meeting.

Many course directors have provided reading lists which will appear in *Psychiatric News* in April. Participants are urged to take advantage of this opportunity for advance preparation.

Courses

Course #1 Workshop on Ethics. Dir: Robert A. Moore, M.D.; Faculty: Allen Dyer, M.D., Raymond W. Waggoner, Sr., M.D., Hallie Elizabeth Moore, M.D., Henry U. Grunbaum, M.D., John R. Saunders, M.D., William P. Camp, M.D., Herbert Klemmer, M.D. A participant workshop with specific topics designed to improve communication on matters of ethics and to increase procedural conformity, thereby guaranteeing ready access for complainants and due process protection to defendants. The course will also seek to determine what modifications are necessary to accommodate variations in size and complexity of district branches. Monday, May 2, 2-5 PM, Fee \$25, Spaces Available 55, Registration Guidelines: Primarily for members engaged in handling complaints of ethical violations at the district branch level.

Course #2 Differences between Men and Women: Real or Imagined? Dir: Maryonda Scher, M.D.; Faculty: Elissa Benedek, M.D., Albert Globus, M.D., Arthur Shuller, M.D., Virginia Davidson, M.D. This course will discuss common perceptions that men have of women and that women have of men and the judgments, reactions, and responses that result from them. Film presentations of common life situations encountered by men and women will be used as illustrative material. Monday, May 2, 2-5 PM, Fee \$25, Spaces Available 90, Registration Guidelines: Advance registration is available to members and spouses for this course only.

Course #3 Marital Therapy. Dir: Clifford J. Sager, M.D. A method (marriage contracts) of gathering and organizing data about the marital relationship will be discussed. Marriage contracts developed by participants will be used to elucidate underlying concepts and their use in therapy. Monday, May 2, 2-5 PM, Fee \$25, Spaces Available 125.

Course #4 Competency to Stand Trial. Dir: Elissa P. Benedek, M.D.; Faculty: Angela Wallenbrock, M.D., Lynn W. Blunt, M.D. This course will demonstrate innovative teaching methods used in interdisciplinary staff training in forensic skills, specifically, competency to stand trial. A series of relevant video tapes will be shown and discussed. Participants will role-play the forensic evaluators, the patients, attorneys and expert witnesses. Monday, May 2, 2-5 PM, Fee \$25, Spaces Available 70.

Course #5 Medical Audit-Its Workings-An Update. Dir: Jack Greenspan, M.D.; Faculty: Robert Polishook, M.D., Allan B. Wells, M.D. This course on psychiatric medical audit will teach methods of accountability as well as principles and philosophy. The steps of the medical audit will be discussed, including choosing a topic, constructing criteria, analysis of an audit report, and the implementation of appropriate actions using staff. Participants should have had experience with at least one medical audit. Monday, May 2, 2-5 PM, Fee \$25, Space Available 65. Participants should have had experience with at least one medical audit.

Course #6 Techniques of Psychiatric Peer Review. Dir: Donald G. Langsley, M.D.; Faculty: Henry Altman, M.D., Richard Dorsey, M.D., Frederick J. Stoddard, M.D., Alan Bateman,

The techniques of psychiatric peer review will be presented, oriented to the practical needs of members of peer review committees and practicing psychiatrists. The special problems of community mental health centers, psychoanalysts, child psychiatrists and others will be discussed. The basic text will be the APA Manual of Psychiatric Peer Review. Monday, May 2, 2-5 PM, Fee \$25, Space Available 70.

Course #7 DSM-III on Trial in the Office. Dir: Michael Sheehy, M.D.; Faculty: Robert L. Spitzer, M.D., Donald F. Klein, M.D., Nancy Andreasen, M.D., Dennis Cantwell, M.D. This course will describe and illustrate the innovative concepts of diagnosis contained in DSM-III and include a practical exercise in their application. After a review of the function of psychiatric diagnosis and its historical development, the rationale of the operational criteria, multiaxial approaches to diagnosis, and the use and misuse of diagnosis in psychiatry will be presented. Monday, May 2, 2-5 PM, Fee \$25, Spaces Available 95, Registration Guidelines: Psychiatric clinicians in private practice who are interested in the development of DSM-III and who make a commitment to apply its criteria to 10 cases in evaluation or treatment within their practice. Participants are expected to complete and return forms which will be distributed at the course.

Course #8 The Psychiatrist as Expert Witness. Dir: Richard T. Rada, M.D.; Faculty: Melvin Goldzband, M.D., John Torrens, M.D., Robert Sadoff, M.D., Gene Usdin, M.D., Michael Perlin, J.D., Jonas Rapoport, M.D. This course

will address the general issues involved in being an expert psychiatric witness including preparation and problem areas, and specifically, the issue of psychiatric testimony involving insanity at the time of commission of an offense. There will be an opportunity to discuss selected films with an attorney and to participate in a mock trial. Monday, May 2, 2-5 PM, Fee \$25, Spaces Available 50, Registration Guidelines: For the psychiatrist with introductory or intermediate level familiarity with forensic psychiatry and courtroom testimony.

Course #9 The Psychiatric Halfway House and Beyond. Dir: Richard D. Budson, M.D.; Faculty: Rona Klein, M.D., Mary Theresa Lynch, M.S.S.S., Vincent Lynch, M.S.S.S., Constance Johannesen, M.A., Cheryl Jolley, M.A.T., Robert Jolley, M.S.S.S. This course will review the basic elements of the psychiatric halfway house with a specific focus on legal issues, milieu management of the program, a review of specific diagnostic groupings, and the development of an ex-resident program. Monday, May 2, 2-5 PM, Fee \$25, Spaces Available 70, Registration Guidelines: All levels and disciplines of human service workers, including psychiatrists, social workers, nurses, and mental health workers.

Course #10 Diagnosis and Treatment of Affective Disorders. Dir: David J. Kupfer, M.D.; Faculty: Thomas P. Detre, M.D., F. Gordon Foster, M.D., Duane Spiker, M.D. This course will present an update on the differential diagnosis of major depressive disorders, with a focus on available techniques and procedures used in the assessment. Attention will be devoted to a review of objective indicators used in differential diagnosis. Treatment strategies, with a focus on drug and ECT therapy, will be discussed. Monday, May 2, 2-5 PM, Fee \$25, Spaces Available 100.

Course #11 New Concepts in Medical Student Teaching. Dir: David W. Preven, M.D.; Faculty: Hilliard Jason, M.D., Mary Ann Cohen, M.D., Herbert Fox, M.D., Marian Galewitz, B.A., Sidney Hart, M.D. Sylvia Lesser, B.A., Jerrold S. Maxmen, M.D., Leon McGahee, M.D., Maj-Britt Rosenbaum, M.D., Robert Steinmuller, M.D., Jane Waters, M.S.W., Michael Zales, M.D. This course will present an alternative approach to the "mini-psychiatry residency" model; namely, a "psychiatry for general medicine" model. This model will aim at enhancing the psychiatric skills needed by the non-psychiatric physician. Monday, May 2, 2-5 PM, Fee \$25, Spaces Available 100.

Course #12 Psychodynamics of Administration. Dir: Milton Greenblatt, M.D.; Faculty: Walter Barton, M.D., Garrett O'Connor, M.D., Frederick Redlich, M.D., Harold Visotsky, M.D., L. Jolyon West, M.D. This course will focus on basic administrative principles; the effect of management on therapeutic organizations; the psychopathology of the administrator; and the handling of administrative conflicts, both inter-professional and with the community. Monday, May 2, 2-5 PM, Fee \$25, Space Available 70.

Course #13 The Legal Regulation of Psychiatric Practice. Dir: Robert L. Sadoff, M.D.; Faculty: Richard G. Lonsdorf, M.D., Irwin Perr, M.D., Jonas Rapoport, M.D., Michael L. Perlin, J.D. This course will review the traditional issues involved in recent court decisions including confidentiality, privileged communications, informed consent, commitment procedures, the rights of patients, the right to treatment, the right to refuse treatment, the legal regulation of hospital care of patients, the prediction of violence or dangerousness in patients, and other considerations regulating the practice of psychiatry. Tuesday, May 3, 9-12, Fee \$25, Spaces Available 50.

Course #14 Treatment of Sexual Dysfunctions. Dir: Helen S. Kaplan, M.D.; This course will address methods of treating six sexual dysfunctions, regarded by the instructors as psychomatic, and the new sex therapy will be discussed; its nature and causes, evaluation procedure, and first stages of treatment, will be covered. Tuesday, May 3, 9-12, Fee \$25, Spaces Available 125.

Course #15 Sexual Options and Rehabilitation of Paraplegics. Dir: James C. Folsom, M.D.; Faculty: Bert Pepper, M.D., Christine Lamburscati, J. F. Lyttle, Jr., W. J. Lynch. This course will provide an overview of the psychological aspects of rehabilitating paraplegic patients immediately after an accident and the secondary psychological responses to survival. The area of sexual options will be thoroughly covered since this is the most problematic rehabilitation area facing the paraplegic individual. Tuesday, May 3, 9-12, Fee \$25, Space Available 75.

Course #16 Issues in Aging: Overview Diagnosis and Therapy. Dir: Eric Pfeiffer, M.D.; Faculty: Jack Weinberg, M.D., Carl Eisdorfer, M.D., Bernard Stotsky, M.D., Alvin Goldfarb, M.D. An overview of the basic concepts in the biology, psychology and social aspects of aging will be presented. A discussion of multidimensional screening of the aged with emphasis on the diagnostic concepts involved, followed by a more detailed discussion of treatment modalities. Tuesday, May 3, 9-12, Fee \$25, Spaces Available 175.

Course #17 Assessment and Management of Adolescent Patients. Dir: Max Sugar, M.D.; This course will enhance the general psychiatrist's ability to diagnosis and utilize various treatment approaches with adolescent patients and will update their knowledge of current concepts of adolescent psychopathology and treatment. Topics to be presented include development phases involved in normal adolescence, development theory, physiology, normality studies, and family group and network therapy. Tuesday, May 3, 9-12, Fee \$25, Spaces Available 70.

Course #18 Psychiatric Education for Primary Care Physicians. Dir: Nancy A. Roeske, M.D.; Faculty: C. L. Bowden, M.D., Paul J. Fink, M.D., R. Froelich, M.D., Brian Hennen, M.D., F. Marion Bishop, Ph.D., M.S.P.H. This course will present a variety of models for the psychiatric education of the primary care physician. The models include curriculum for medical students, primary care residents, non-psychiatric faculty and primary care specialties. The systems approach to curriculum conceptualization, development and implementation will be demonstrated. Tuesday, May 3, 9-12, Fee \$25, Spaces Available 50.

Course #19 How to do Psychiatric Research. Dir: John M. Davis, M.D.; Faculty: Herbert Meltzer, M.D., Stephen Erickson, M.D., David Garver, M.D., Harry Dekirmenjian, Ph.D., Regina Casper, M.D., David Janowsky, M.D. This course will train psychiatrists in the practical aspects of doing clinical research, starting with how research ideas are conceived and ending with the tactics of getting papers published. Tuesday, May 3, 9-12, Fee \$25, Spaces Available 40, Registration Guidelines: Oriented toward the young psychiatrist who is anticipating a career in research.

Course #20 Hysterical Personality: Style and Nuances in Therapy. Dir: Mardi J. Horowitz, M.D.; Faculty: David Allen, M.D., Kay Blacker, M.D., Joe Tupin, M.D., Clifford Attkisson, Ph.D., Lydia Temoshok, Ph.D., Allen Skolnikoff, M.D. This course will present a review of diagnostic dilemmas, themes of treatment, epidemiology including interaction of social roles and incidence, style and communication patterns, nuances of brief and extended therapy including treatment strategies related to closeness and distance in a relationship and issues of symptom release and substitution. Tuesday, May 3, 9-12, \$25, Spaces Available 50.

American Psychiatric Association 130th Annual Meeting Toronto, Canada May 2-6, 1977

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Course #21 Women's Studies in Psychiatric Education. Dir: Anne M. Seiden, M.D.; Faculty: Elissa Benedek, M.D., Teresa Bernardez-Bonesatti, M.D., Malkah Notman, M.D., Carolyn Robinowitz, M.D., Alexandra Symonds, M.D., Martha Kirkpatrick, M.D., Elaine Hilberman, M.D. This course will be directed at psychiatrists who are teaching in the areas of psychology of women, sex roles, gender identity, and related issues, or to psychiatrists who wish to incorporate this information in their clinical supervision. Tuesday, May 3, 9-12, Fee \$25, Spaces Available 80.

Course #22 Psychiatric Problems and their Legal Implications. Dir: William D. Weitzel, M.D.; Faculty: Joseph C. Finney, M.D., L.L.B., Ruth Jens, M.D., Harvey L. Ruben, M.D., M.P.H., Nathan T. Sidley, M.D. This course will present material on the right to treatment and the right to refuse treatment; how to minimize malpractice risks; the concept of dangerousness and the concepts of privileged communication. Tuesday, May 3, 9-12, Fee \$25, Space Available 75, Registration Guidelines: General Psychiatrists who work in either inpatient or outpatient settings.

Course #23 Dying and Grieving: The Psychiatrist's Role. Dir: John E. Fryer, M.D.; Faculty: Akos Beszterczey, M.D., Samuel C. Klagsburn, M.D., Alan Lyall, M.D., Eddy Pakes, M.D., Joy Rogers, R.N., Mary L. S. Vachon, M.A. This course will present a basic understanding of the role of the psychiatrist in handling the dying patient and his survivors. Research data will be presented and cases will be discussed in small groups. Tuesday, May 3, 9-12, Fee \$25, Spaces Available 100.

Course #24 Clinical Aspects of Peer Review. Dir: Alex Richman, M.D.; Faculty: Henry Pinsker, M.D., Marlin Mattson, M.D., David Tilley, M.A., M.P.H. This course will be directed toward psychiatrists who wish to develop clinically sound peer review procedures which enhance patient care and satisfy administrative requirements. It will provide instruction on integrating utilization and quality review activities within the clinical care systems; selection of topics for patient care evaluations studies; and how to succeed in developing review activities relevant and appropriate to psychiatric care. Wednesday, May 4, 9-5PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 100, Registration Guidelines: Psychiatrists who are familiar with the basic requirements for peer review, but want help in implementing these procedures in their clinical work.

Course #25 The Resident Becoming a Psychiatric Teacher. Dir: David W. Cline, M.D.; Faculty: Carol Nadelson, M.D., F. Patrick McKegney, M.D., Carolyn B. Robinowitz, M.D., Hazel Mrzcek, M.D., Alan Barnes, M.D. This course will describe multiple aspects of the psychiatric teacher's experiences and will provide the participant with an opportunity to develop teaching skills. Emphasis will be on case oriented, problem solving approaches to teaching medical students, psychiatrists, non-psychiatrist physicians, and other health professionals. In an experiential setting, simulation, audio-visual, and role play techniques will be used to cover curriculum planning, program implementation and evaluation. Wednesday, May 4, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 30, Registration Guidelines: Psychiatric Residents interested in choosing teaching as a career.

Course #26 Primary Prevention in Psychiatry—Myth or Reality? Dir: Ruth P. Kane, M.D.; Faculty: Russell Scott, Ph.D., Miriam Sturgeon Hartner, M.D., Barbara Vandivier, M.D., Ann Holzner, M.S.W., Regina Jones, Gwen Medonis, M.S.W., Carrie Knox, Ann Hutchinson, M.S.W., Pauline Johnson, Allen Handford, M.D., Ralph Meador, M.S.W. The course will present a definition of primary prevention and a description of adaptive vs. maladaptive behaviors of children and families. A description of the psychiatrist's role as a consultant to health care givers and human service agencies, focusing on medical, educational, social and judicial system intervention, will be presented. Audio-visual, role play, case presentation and group discussion techniques will be used. Wednesday, May 4, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 60.

Course #27 Basic Course in Psychodrama. Dir: Neville Murray, M.D.; Faculty: Dean Elefthary, M.D., James M. Enneis, M.A., Ann Hale, M.A., Tobi Klein, M.S.W., Robert Siroka, Ph.D., Ellen Siroka, Ed.D., Adaline Starr, B.F.A., Jean Wyckoff, R.N.M.L., Zerka Moreno, Lewis Yablonsky, Ph.D. This course will provide instruction in psychodramatic therapeutic process, how to take auxiliary roles, and how to assist with the direction of psychodrama groups. Wednesday, May 4, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 75, Registration Guidelines: Previous experience in group processes preferred, but not essential.

Course #28 The Approaches to Violent Psychiatric Patients. Dir: John Petrich, M.D.; Faculty: Joseph Tupin, M.D., Louis J. West, M.D., Russell R. Monroe, M.D., Morton Levitt, Ph.D., Dennis Madden, Ph.D., Dietrich Blumer, M.D. This course will focus on the practical treatment of psychiatric patients in whom violence is a symptom. The course will include a discussion of verbal, physical, and non-specific pharmacological restraints for violent patients as well as differential diagnosis, ethical considerations, long-range treatment, neurological evaluation, and long-term chemical treatment of the violent. Wednesday, May 4, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 75.

Course #29 Developing Competency-Based Instruction. Dir: Harvey M. Weinstein, M.D.; Faculty: Michael L. Russell, Ph.D., Jeffrey L. Houpt, M.D., Brian S. Gould, M.D. This course will describe a competency-based residency educational model which attempts to specify prior to the educational experience those areas of knowledge, skills, and attitudes to which a resident must be exposed and in which he must demonstrate mastery. The course will cover guidelines for competency-based instruction; the application of competency-based education to consultation-liaison psychiatry, inpatient psychiatry, and interviewing; and provide methods for the evaluation of the competency-based model. Wednesday, May 4, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 35, Registration Guidelines: Designed for mental health professionals who are actively involved in residency education.

Course #30 Family Systems Therapy: Theory and Practice. Dir: David Berenson, M.D.; Faculty: Philip J. Guerin, Jr., M.D., Thomas Fogarty, M.D., Kenneth Terkelsen, M.D., Elizabeth A. Carter, M.S.W. This course will provide an introduction to the concepts and techniques of family systems therapy. It will include a discussion of similarities and differences between family systems therapy, family group therapy, and psychodynamic psychotherapy; the theory and practice of working with nuclear family problems; the theory and practice of working with extended families; and the integration of biological and social network interventions with family systems therapy. Wednesday, May 4, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 100.

Course #31 Opiate Dependence: Concepts and Treatments. Dir: Richard B. Resnick, M.D.; Faculty: John Chappel, M.D., Edward Kaufman, M.D., Edward C. Senay, M.D., Abraham Wikler, M.D., Elaine Schuyten-Resnick, M.S.W. This course will provide an overview of basic concepts with an emphasis on teaching differential diagnosis and treatment skills. Patient interviews will be conducted with audience participation. Wednesday, May 4, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 60.

Course #32 Management of the Suicidal Patient. Dir: Gerald L. Klerman, M.D.; Faculty: M. Weissman, Ph.D., M. Kovacs, Ph.D., C. Eisdorfer, M.D., Ph.D., John Davis, M.D., A. T. Beck, M.D., J. Rush, M.D., M. Mandel, M.D., M. Dickens. This course will review recent knowledge from the basic sciences, epidemiology, psychopathology, psychopharmacology, and sociology which contribute to the recognition and treatment of suicidal patients. Wednesday, May 4, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 90, Registration Guidelines: Clinicians as well as administrators responsible for treatment program planning.

Course #33 Human Sexuality. Dir: Harry A. Croft, M.D.; Faculty: Oliver Bjorksten, M.D., Sheryl Bjorksten, M.S.W., Benay Croft, B.A., Lawrence Jackman, M.D., Sheila Jackman, M.A. This course will offer participants current information about sexual anatomy and physiology, solitary sexuality, heterosexual behavior, homosexuality, and a brief sexual counseling techniques. Wednesday, May 4, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 60.

Course #34 Recent Advances in Intensive Psychotherapy. Dir: Richard D. Chessick, M.D. This course will clarify and discuss the basic assumption and principles of modern intensive psychotherapy. The overall aim is to enable the participant to decide which aspects of these psychotherapeutic procedures are useful in his personal style of psychotherapy. The course will also present the premises and conflicting and complementary notions in intensive psychotherapy, a discussion of opposing views on object relations and their consequences for practical psychotherapeutic technique, and selected case material. Wednesday, May 4, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 100.

Course #35 Psychosexuality: Problems in Sexual Identity. Dir: Betty W. Steiner, M.D.; Faculty: J. Hoenig, M.D., Susan Bradley, M.D., Joseph

T. Glaister, M.D., John A. Satterberg, Ph.D., Kurt Freund, D. Sc. This course will provide the clinical psychiatrist with necessary foundations for the adequate diagnosis and management of patients presented with problems associated with the formation and development of themselves as a man or a woman. The course will focus on the taking of a complete psychosexual history, an analysis of problems connected with gender confusion, and the ability to make rational decisions concerning the diagnosis and future management of these patients. Wednesday, May 4, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 45.

Course #36 Understanding Hypnosis and its Clinical Uses. Co-Dirs: Fred H. Frankel, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.; Martin T. Orne, M.D. This course will focus on data evolving from experimental work, both clinical and laboratory, in regard to uses of hypnosis. The course will provide the basic science and clinical theory necessary for an intelligent understanding of any encounter with hypnosis, ranging from appropriate referral to actual use of the technique. Instruction in the actual practice of hypnosis will not be included. Wednesday, May 4, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 35.

Course #37 Group Therapy Methodology for Chronic Schizophrenics. Dir: Jerome Steiner, M.D.; This course will present a discussion of conceptualizations of group dynamics and processes with specific emphasis on the schizophrenic in treatment. Problems in group formation and utilization will be emphasized. Wednesday, May 4, 9-5 PM Fee \$45, Spaces Available 25, Registration Guidelines: A minimum of one year of experience (post-residency) with groups and schizophrenic patients.

Course #38 Uses of Transactional Analysis by Practicing Psychiatrists. Dir: John M. Dusay, M.D.; Faculty: Michael Dubriwny, M.D., Katherine M. Dusay, M.A., Richard Abell, M.D., William Holloway, M.D. This course, designed for the practicing clinician as a basic introduction to theory and technique, will present an overview of transactional analysis as a psychotherapy model for individuals, families and groups. Following demonstration, participants will have opportunity to practice these techniques. Wednesday, May 4, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 50.

Course #39 Psychotherapy of Schizophrenia. Dir: Silvano Arieti, M.D.; Faculty: Harry D. Albert, M.D., David V. Forrest, M.D., Michael H. Stone, M.D. This course will address itself to the basic concepts that make psychotherapy with the schizophrenic different from that practiced with other patients. These concepts will be reviewed and critically evaluated. Wednesday, May 4, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 50.

Course #40 Behavior Therapy Techniques for the Psychiatrist. Dir: Joseph Wolpe, M.D.; Faculty: Gerald Groves, M.D. This course will acquaint the participant with basic behavior therapy techniques. Theory and methods will be discussed. Practicums, focusing on systematic desensitization and assertive training, will be offered. Wednesday, May 4, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 40.

Course #41 Current Concepts in Clinical Psychopharmacology. Dir: Steven Lipper, M.D., Ph.D.; Faculty: John M. Davis, M.D., Leo E. Hollister, M.D., David Janowsky, M.D., Richard I. Shader, M.D. This course will review current concepts concerning the clinical psychopharmacology of the major and minor tranquilizers, lithium, and the tricyclic antidepressants. Wednesday, May 4, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 125.

Course #42 Skills in Consultation to Human Service Agencies. Dir: Maurice Banderpol, M.D.; Faculty: Harvey S. Waxman, Ph.D., Jean K. Mason, M.A. This course will focus on what is involved in the basic shift from clinician to consultant. After an outline of the conceptual framework and dynamics of the consultative relationship, techniques to be covered include entering into a contract, developing the alliance, evaluation and termination. Thursday, May 5, 9-5 PM, \$45, Spaces Available 25.

Course #43 Intergenerational Family Therapy: Fact or Fiction? Dir: Edwrad W. Beal, M.D.; Faculty: Ivan Boszormeny-Nagy, M.D., Murray Bowen, M.D., Michael Kerr, M.D., David Musto, M.D. This course will acquaint the general psychiatrist with the theory of family process and its application to clinical situations. It will specifically address the issue of intergenerational family theory and therapy and will contrast it with conventional theory which approaches family relationship processes as symbolic phenomena appearing in the transference relationship between patient and therapist. Two different family theoretical perspectives will be

presented as they relate to intergenerational relationship problems and symptomatology. Thursday, May 5, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 90.

Course #44 The Diagnostic Assessment of Sexual Disorders. Dir: Anne C. Redmond, M.D.; Faculty: Emile Bendit, M.D., Lois Blum, M.M.H., Leonard Derogatis, Ph.D., Ellen Halle, M.M.H., Jane Lucas, R.N., Jon Meyer, M.D., Chester Schmidt, Jr., M.D., Elaine Smith, R.N., M.P.H., Thomas Wise, M.D. This course will focus on the factual information needed for an adequate sexual history; the examination and tests necessary for a complete diagnostic assessment of a sexual disorder; the manifest clinical syndromes which comprise the sexual disorders; and the techniques for making a differential diagnosis. Thursday, May 5, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 50, Registration Guidelines: Practicing Psychiatrists and Third-Year Residents.

Course #45 Administration in Psychiatric Practice. Dir: Walter E. Barton, M.D.; Faculty: Gail M. Barton, M.D., M.P.H. This course will describe a model for a sequence on administration in the third year of psychiatric residency for directors of training and offer an overview of the more important applications of administration to psychiatric practice. Topics include teaching administration, management function, administrative theory, organization structure, power and politics, accountability, and quality control and administrative practice. Thursday, May 5, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 100.

Course #46 TA/Script Analysis for Psychoanalytic Therapists. Dir: William H. Holloway, M.D.; Faculty: Robert C. Drye, M.D., Robert L. Goulding, M.D. This course is designed to familiarize participants with advanced TA theoretical concepts. Methods for establishing treatment contracts will be demonstrated. Effective confrontation of the patient's life script patterns, which serve as an effective short-term psychotherapy technique will be taught. Thursday, May 5, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 35.

Course #47 Diagnosis of Treatment and Sleep Disorders. Dir: Ismet Karacan, M.D.; Faculty: William C. Dement, M.D., Milton Kramer, M.D., David J. Kupfer, M.D., David C. Kay, M.D., Elliot Weitzman, M.D., Robert L. Williams, M.D. This course will provide a basic knowledge about the psychobiological aspects of sleep and sleep related disorders, including dream disturbances. Thursday, May 5, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 35.

Course #48 Identity Crisis for Women in a Changing Society. Co-Dirs: Elizabeth Metcalf, Ph.D. and Marianne Brauzer, ACSW; This course will utilize seminars and small groups to focus on historical, personal, educational, vocational, legal, financial, social, and sexual factors which contribute to the identity crisis. Methods for assistance in the resolution of these identity crises will be presented. Thursday, May 5, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 45, Registration Guidelines: For spouses only. No advance registration. Registration available on a first-come, first-serve basis at the convention.

Course #49 Brief Dynamic Psychotherapy. Dir: Peter E. Sifneos, M.D.; The course will emphasize brief psychodynamic psychotherapy as a treatment of choice for selected patients. The criteria for candidate selection, specialized techniques, the utilization of transference, and early termination will be described in detail. The criteria for scientific evaluation of psychotherapeutic outcome will also be presented. Video tapes will be presented with discussion. Thursday, May 5, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 100, Registration Guidelines: For participants with psychodynamic training and some experience in brief dynamic psychiatry.

Course #50 Principles & Practice of Behavior Therapy. Dir: Robert P. Liberman, M.D.; Faculty: Murray Brown, M.D., Richard Heinrich, M.D., Gene Moss, M.D., Michael Pertschuk, M.D., George Saslow, M.D. This course will inculcate skills in the use of selective behavior therapy techniques and bring about cognitive mastery of the principles of behavior analysis. The areas to be covered include disorders of self-control, anxiety disorders, social skill deficits, psychomatic disorders, and psychotic symptoms. Thursday, May 5, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 50.

Course #51 Gestalt Therapy for the Practicing Psychiatrist. Dir: Robert W. Resnick, Ph.D.; Faculty: Arnold R. Beisser, M.D., Gary M. Yontef, Ph.D. This course will provide a description of Gestalt Therapy and how it purports to work. Participants will also be able to experience directly, via a small group experience, the actual work of Gestalt Therapy.

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"Psychiatric Emergencies in Medical Practice"

Symposium
Sponsored by the
Continuing Education Program
William S. Hall Psychiatric Institute

Hilton Head Inn
Hilton Head Island, South Carolina
March 31, April 1 and 2, 1977
Adequate free time to enjoy surroundings and activities
Lectures scheduled mornings, April 1 and 2, 1977, 9:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Speakers and Topics

SHERVERT H. FRAZIER, M.D.
Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard University School of Medicine,
Psychiatrist-in-Chief, McLean Hospital, Belmont, Massachusetts
"The Violent Patient"

JACK H. MENDELSON, M.D.
Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard University School of Medicine,
Director, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Center, McLean Hospital,
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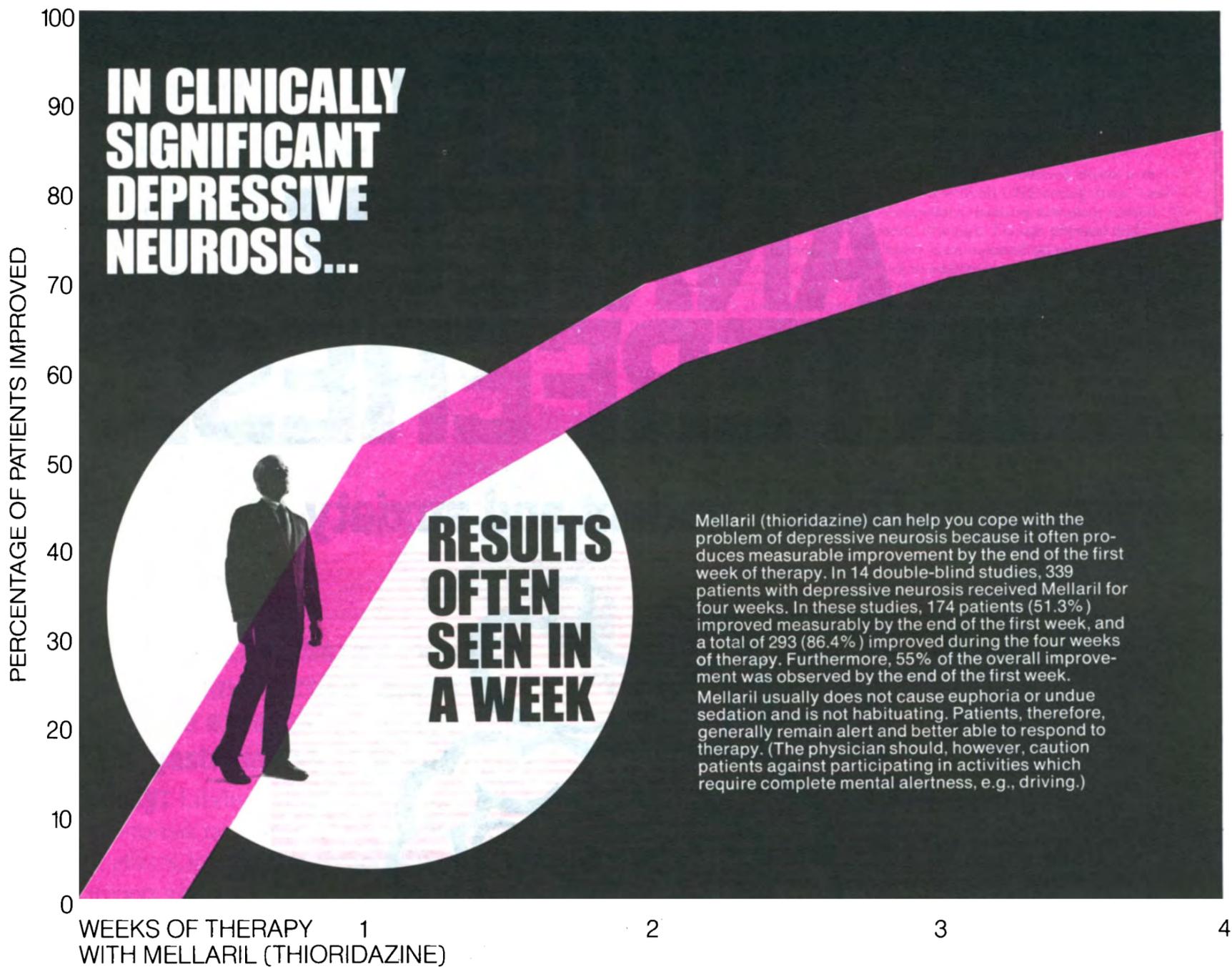
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Precautions: There have been infrequent reports of leukopenia and/or agranulocytosis and convulsive seizures. In epileptic patients, anticonvulsant medication should also be maintained. Pigmentary retinopathy, observed primarily in patients receiving larger than recommended doses, is characterized by diminution of visual acuity, brownish coloring of vision, and impairment of night vision; the possibility of its occurrence may be reduced by remaining within recommended dosage limits. Administer cautiously to patients participating in activities requiring complete mental alertness (e.g., driving), and increase dosage gradually. Orthostatic hypotension is more common in females than in males. Do not use epinephrine in treating drug-induced hypotension since phenothiazines may induce a reversed epinephrine effect on occasion. Daily doses in excess of 300 mg. should be used only in severe neuropsychiatric conditions.

Adverse Reactions: *Central Nervous System*—Drowsiness, especially with large doses, early in treatment; infrequently, pseudoparkinsonism and

other extrapyramidal symptoms; rarely, nocturnal confusion, hyperactivity, lethargy, psychotic reactions, restlessness, and headache. *Autonomic Nervous System*—Dryness of mouth, blurred vision, constipation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, nasal stuffiness, and pallor. *Endocrine System*—Galactorrhea, breast engorgement, amenorrhea, inhibition of ejaculation, and peripheral edema. *Skin*—Dermatitis and skin eruptions of the urticarial type, photosensitivity. *Cardiovascular System*—ECG changes (see *Cardiovascular Effects* below). *Other*—Rare cases described as parotid swelling.

The following reactions have occurred with phenothiazines and should be considered: *Autonomic Reactions*—Miosis, obstipation, anorexia, paralytic ileus. *Cutaneous Reactions*—Erythema, exfoliative dermatitis, contact dermatitis. *Blood Dyscrasias*—Agranulocytosis, leukopenia, eosinophilia, thrombocytopenia, anemia, aplastic anemia, pancytopenia. *Allergic Reactions*—Fever, laryngeal edema, angioneurotic edema, asthma. *Hepatotoxicity*—Jaundice, biliary stasis. *Cardiovascular Effects*—Changes in terminal portion of electrocardiogram, including prolongation of Q-T interval, lowering and inversion of T-wave, and appearance of a wave tentatively identified as a bifid T or a U wave have been observed with phenothiazines, including Mellaril (thioridazine); these appear to be reversible and due to altered repolarization, not myocardial damage. While there is no evidence of a causal relationship between these changes and significant disturbance of cardiac rhythm, several sudden and unexpected deaths apparently due to cardiac arrest have occurred in patients showing characteristic electrocardiographic changes while taking the drug. While proposed, periodic electrocardiograms are not regarded as predictive. Hypotension, rarely resulting in cardiac arrest. *Extrapyramidal Symptoms*—Akathisia, agitation, motor restlessness, dystonic reactions, trismus, torticollis, opisthotonus,

oculogyric crises, tremor, muscular rigidity, and akinesia. *Persistent Tardive Dyskinesia*—Persistent and sometimes irreversible tardive dyskinesia, characterized by rhythmical involuntary movements of the tongue, face, mouth, or jaw (e.g., protrusion of tongue, puffing of cheeks, puckering of mouth, chewing movements) and sometimes of extremities may occur on long-term therapy or after discontinuation of therapy, the risk being greater in elderly patients on high-dose therapy, especially females; if symptoms appear, discontinue all antipsychotic agents. Syndrome may be masked if treatment is reinstated, dosage is increased, or antipsychotic agent is switched. Fine vermicular movements of tongue may be an early sign, and syndrome may not develop if medication is stopped at that time. *Endocrine Disturbances*—Menstrual irregularities, altered libido, gynecomastia, lactation, weight gain, edema, false positive pregnancy tests. *Urinary Disturbances*—Retention, incontinence. *Others*—Hyperpyrexia; behavioral effects suggestive of a paradoxical reaction, including excitement, bizarre dreams, aggravation of psychoses, and toxic confusional states; following long-term treatment, a peculiar skin-eye syndrome marked by progressive pigmentation of skin or conjunctiva and/or accompanied by discoloration of exposed sclera and cornea; stellate or irregular opacities of anterior lens and cornea; systemic lupus erythematosus-like syndrome.

Dosage: Dosage must be individualized according to the degree of mental and emotional disturbance, and the smallest effective dosage should be determined for each patient. In adults with depressive neurosis the usual starting dosage is 25 mg t.i.d. and the dosage ranges from 10 mg b.i.d. to q.i.d. in milder cases to 50 mg t.i.d. or q.i.d. for more severely disturbed patients; the total daily dose ranges from 20 mg to a maximum of 200 mg.

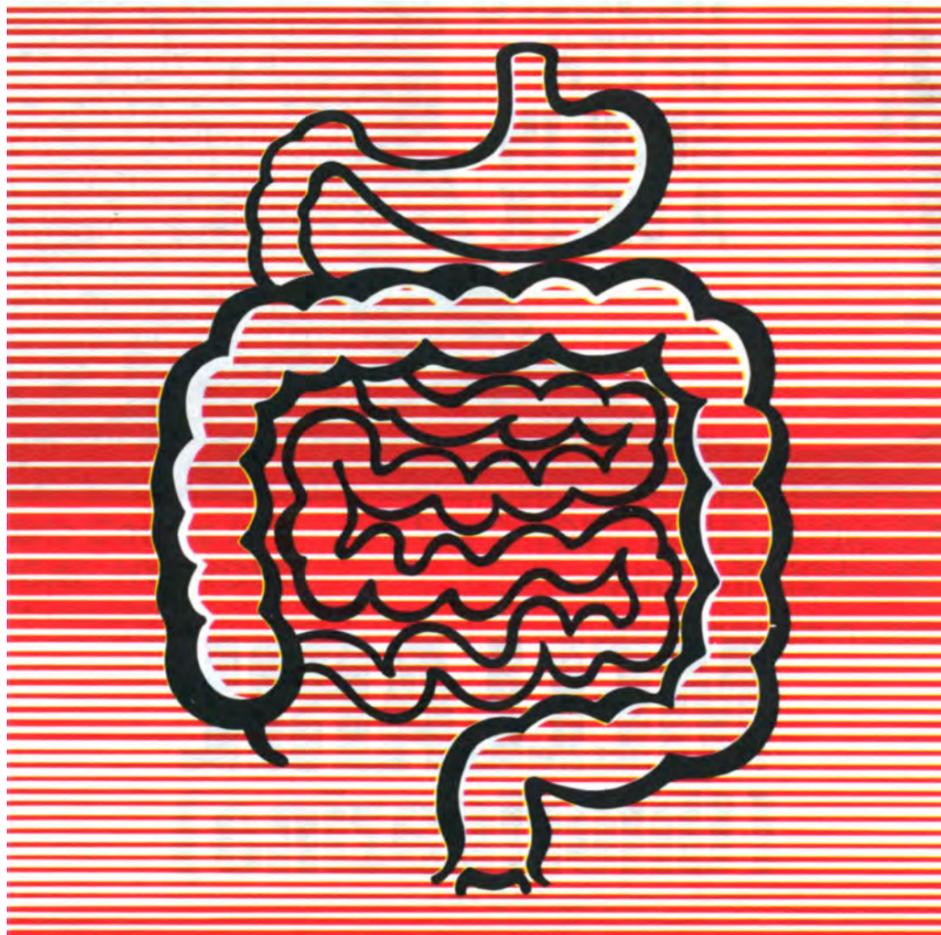
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SAN 6-597

WHEN ANXIETY INTERFERES.

The G.I. patient and anxiety.



“Most patients find the doctor’s implicit or explicit interest in their emotional state very reassuring. The doctor’s statement that the patient is demanding too much of himself can be viewed as permission or a direction to take things easier.”*

The acute attack is under control. Your ulcer patient is home. How fully he complies with your prescribed regimen (diet, medication, reduced physical and mental stress) depends on his frame of mind — for instance, whether and to what degree he is anxious.

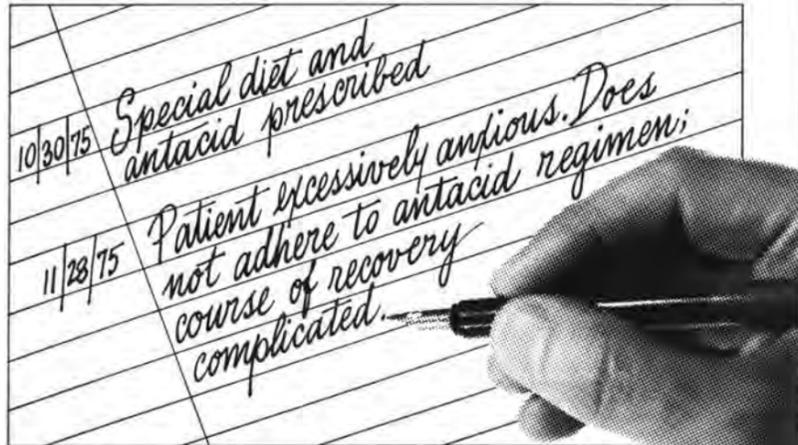
Anxiety can be a natural reaction to the stress of a gastrointestinal disorder. In fact, the G.I. patient with a realistic concern about getting better is

often more motivated to adhere to your treatment guidelines. But when anxiety becomes excessive, it can interfere with patient management.

Counseling and reassurance are often enough

When anxiety interferes with your patient’s rehabilitation, it may be helpful to intervene with supportive counseling or, possibly, to advise that

he give up "excesses" — be they physical or emotional. Sometimes, however, the G.I. patient may remain anxious and noncompliant despite all the reassurance you can give. At such times you may wish to consider the adjunctive use of an antianxiety agent — to reduce the excessive anxiety that interferes with the management of the G.I. patient.



**Librium (chlordiazepoxide HCl)
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Performance: Hundreds of clinical trials, thousands of published papers and millions of successfully treated patients validate the performance record of Librium.

Concomitant use: Of special significance in treating the G.I. patient is the fact that Librium is used concomitantly with such primary gastrointestinal medications as anticholinergics and antacids.

*Flynn WE: *Postgrad Med* 47:119-122, May 1970

Before prescribing, please consult complete product information, a summary of which follows:

Indications: Relief of anxiety and tension occurring alone or accompanying various disease states.

Contraindications: Patients with known hypersensitivity to the drug.

Warnings: Caution patients about possible combined effects with alcohol and other CNS depressants. As with all CNS-acting drugs, caution patients against hazardous occupations requiring complete mental alertness (e.g., operating machinery, driving). Though physical and psychological dependence have rarely been reported on recommended doses, use caution in administering to addiction-prone individuals or those who might increase dosage; withdrawal symptoms (including convulsions), following discontinuation of the drug and similar to those seen with barbiturates, have been reported.

Usage in Pregnancy: Use of minor tranquilizers during first trimester should almost always be avoided because of increased risk of congenital malformations as suggested in several studies. Consider possibility of pregnancy when instituting therapy; advise patients to discuss therapy if they intend to or do become pregnant.

Precautions: In the elderly and debilitated, and in children over six, limit to smallest effective dosage (initially 10 mg or less per day) to preclude ataxia or oversedation, increasing gradually as needed and tolerated. Not recommended in children under six. Though generally not recommended, if combination therapy with other psychotropics seems indicated, carefully consider individual pharmacologic effects, particularly in use of potentiating drugs such as MAO inhibitors and phenothiazines. Observe usual precautions in presence of impaired renal or hepatic function. Paradoxical reactions (e.g., excitement, stimulation and acute rage) have been reported in psychiatric patients and hyperactive aggressive children. Employ usual precautions in treatment of anxiety states with evidence of impending depression; suicidal tendencies may be present and protective measures necessary. Variable effects on blood coagulation have been reported very rarely in patients receiving the drug and oral anticoagulants; causal relationship has not been established clinically.

Adverse Reactions: Drowsiness, ataxia and confusion may occur, especially in the elderly and debilitated. These are reversible in most instances by proper dosage adjustment, but are also occasionally observed at the lower dosage ranges. In a few instances syncope has been reported. Also encountered are isolated instances of skin eruptions, edema, minor menstrual irregularities, nausea and constipation, extrapyramidal symptoms, increased and decreased libido—all infrequent and generally controlled with dosage reduction; changes in EEG patterns (low-voltage fast activity) may appear during and after treatment; blood dyscrasias (including agranulocytosis), jaundice and hepatic dysfunction have been reported occasionally, making periodic blood counts and liver function tests advisable during protracted therapy.

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THE ANXIETY-SPECIFIC

Vasconcellos

Continued from page 1

ECT, as well as on its side effects and after effects. Doctors do agree that the use of ECT has been abused. These abuses were revealed continually in committee hearings on the bill. Ex-patients gave personal accounts of permanent memory loss, impaired learning ability, and a profound sense of alienation. . . . The question is: Should patients have a right to be fully informed about the treatment in advance? Should patients have the right to consent to, or to refuse, the treatment? The FCL feels that patients should have these rights. Although patients who are found incapable of consent may continue to be treated against their will under AB 1032, the bill offers substantial protections hitherto absent from the law."

Explaining further, a spokesperson from FCL wrote to *Psychiatric News*, "Quakers believe that there is that of God in each of us. If that is so then no class of people (e.g., mental patients) should be denied rights as human beings. So many ex-mental patients testified about their experiences undergoing ECT as a violent, hostile assault. One or two people have said it saved their lives. With this kind of disagreement—and by far the majority of ex-patients opposed, and only doctors supported—we came down in favor of informed consent. Freedom of information seems only fair when dealing with a treatment that does permanent harm and may produce lasting hostilities."

'Abuse in Itself'

The Church of Scientology's Citizens Commission on Human Rights, in a publication entitled "Electro-Convulsive Treatment and Psychosurgery: A Submission," put forth three premises: a) electro-convulsive treatment is an abuse in itself, b) the use of electro-convulsive treatment has become an expediency, and c) ECT causes permanent brain damage.

In public hearings on AB 4481, reported in the *San Francisco Examiner*, John Friedberg, M.D., an emergency room physician at Alta Bates Hospital in Berkeley, who said he was fired from a neurology residency at Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute for protesting shock treatment, said, "Shock treatment . . . is a stupid, harmful thing to do to people and should sink into the oblivion of history like leeching, dunking, and the iron maiden." In the same *Examiner* article, Wade Hudson, from the Network Against Psychiatric Assault, is quoted as saying, "We are concerned about fraud, and we are concerned about force. We are concerned about deception, misinformation, and outright lies, and we are concerned about coercion, intimidation, and high pressure tactics, especially behind closed doors at Langley Porter." He said the burden of proof of the treatment's efficacy lies with its proponents and that no studies have ever conclusively proven its safety and effectiveness. Psychiatrist Lee Coleman, M.D., agreed with Hudson's testimony, saying, "If you can't say what the risk-benefit ratio is then it is still an experimental procedure."

Other testimony reported in the *Examiner* came from Ollie Bozarth, co-chairperson of the California mental health task force of the National Organization of Women, who said NOW protested the use of ECT because "it is used predominantly on women," and that a study had shown that over 70 percent of ECT was performed on women "whose only ill-

ness is nonconformity to the role of women demanded by society." An ECT "veteran," Bozarth described the treatment as being "like a tornado, leaving some areas undamaged while destroying adjacent areas." She wrote to *Psychiatric News*, "I guarantee you that if a doctor had to receive a shock treatment for each one he prescribed, he'd quickly think of another 'treatment.' Also, if you removed the huge monetary rewards to doctors and hospitals which give shock, that would stop them. That's a challenge."

Another tack is taken by Brent A. Barnhart, an ACLU legislative representative, and his two co-authors, Michael Lee Pinkerton and Robert T. Roth, in an article entitled "Informed Consent to Organic Behavior Control: An Analysis of the Element of Competency," soon to appear in the *Santa Clara Law Review*. In the article, the authors outline the three elements of informed consent (knowledge, volition, and competency) and argue that consent should be redefined "entirely in terms of knowledge and volition; competency should be eliminated as an additional element. We are

persuaded that this third element is a value-laden concept which permits the negation of an individual's informed and voluntary choice on the basis of criteria not subject to factual analysis." They feel that elements of informed consent beyond knowledge and volition "add nothing by way of protection. On the contrary, they serve to negate the person's ability to make his or her own informed and voluntary decision. . . . The addition of the competency element gives authorities the power to negate, based upon personal opinions regarding the advisability of the decision or medical diagnoses concerning 'mental illness,' a voluntary and knowledgeable decision. . . . Since there is wide disagreement within these disciplines as to the appropriateness of a positivistic medical model, and hence the legitimacy of labeling individuals as 'mentally ill,' 'mentally disordered,' 'incompetent,' and 'incapacitated,' it is inappropriate for the law, on the basis of such conceptions, to countenance treatments which affect the very core of the individual." Referring to AB 1032's provision for transfer of ability

to give informed consent to a relative or other appropriate third party if the patient is deemed incapable, the authors state, "It is our view that consent given by a third party for the purpose of altering mentation is not legitimate consent—that an individual's consent to such treatment cannot be transferred or substituted."

Opposition to AB 1032 was not nearly as broadly based as support; rather it came almost entirely from the medical community. In a memorandum on legislation, the Northern California Psychiatric Society stated its position that "all of these moves toward legislative regulation represent unwise and potentially harmful actions which jeopardize the effective practice of medicine."

"No treatment in medicine is perfect, no doctor is immune to making mistakes. Undoubtedly, instances can be found where bad judgment or self-interest has dominated treatment. Similar imperfections can be found in any business, or profession, or in public service. It is the position of the society that such instances are rare in

Continued on facing page



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a transcultural look at masks as symbols

Eskimo Finger Mask, Koskokwin River, Alaska.
Used by shaman as wand to drive out evil spirits.
Also used by women in ceremonial dances.
From the collection of the University Museum,
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Continued from facing page psychiatric practice, and that when they occur they are best handled by panels of physicians from the same specialty to review the problems and take appropriate action.

"Such peer judgment as a means of establishing and enforcing standards of medical and psychiatric practice is being extended widely in California. This is the trend which the society believes to be in the public interest, rather than a multiplication of legislative restrictions and interdictions."

A spokesman for the California Mental Health Association outlined for *Psychiatric News* that group's three-point opposition. First, he said, the association feels that strong informed consent criteria are vital and that if good criteria exist they are all that is needed before treatment is performed; otherwise there is intrusion into the physician-patient relationship which should not exist. If the patient is incompetent to give informed consent, it should be given by the next of kin or a conservator. The group's next area of objection lies with the absolute prohibition of ECT on minors, even in

life-threatening circumstances, a position seen as being too extreme. Finally they feel that the law is too cumbersome and too costly to be practically used and pointed out that the extra cost falls on the patient and the taxpayer. The California Medical Association took a position similar to those of the California Psychiatric Association and California Mental Health Association.

'Asinine'

In a telephone interview with *Psychiatric News*, Gary Aden, M.D., speaking for the International Psychiatric Association for the Advancement of Electrotherapy (the group prefers not to use the terms "shock" or "convulsive"), said that group objects to AB 1032 as being an "asinine" and "self-defeating" piece of legislation. He said the group does not feel that guidelines can be laid by legislative fiat for medical practices and that such laws are dangerous not just for electrotherapy but for other medical practices. He said public policy should be formulated on the basis of accomplishment rather than on the

theoretical potential for abuse, noting that any medical procedure can be abused. He cited the following as potential operational hazards to the law:

- Voluntary patients' access to treatment may be compromised.

- He predicted that increasingly psychiatrists will avoid becoming involved with involuntary patients.

- The bill has a deterrent effect on the administration of ECT, causes undue delay for the patient to receive treatment, and may result in a suicide in the meanwhile.

- He said that the spectre of seeing involuntary patients who are homicidal or a danger to themselves being taken miles from the hospital to the courtroom to determine that they may or may not receive ECT "is in my mind tragic." (He said judges in San Diego, and he does not know the policy in other locations, will not go to the hospital for hearings.)

Aden further stated that there is increasing evidence that ECT may be preferential to drugs in the treatment of depressions, and said some studies suggest that ECT resulted in less mor-

bidity and less mortality than drug treatment. Aden said a lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of AB 1032 will definitely be filed by his group.

Ed Rudin, M.D., director of the Sutter Memorial Mental Health Center, in Sacramento, spoke to *Psychiatric News* about some of the gray areas in AB 1032, perhaps the greatest of which is the question of appeal mechanisms. He said that psychiatrists are reading the wording of the law to mean that if the decision on the patient's competency to give informed consent is not unanimous the matter goes into a hearing procedure, and if agreement is lacking as to the need for the recommended treatment, the treatment would probably not be given. He said the law is unclear in cases in which the physicians are in disagreement and the patient wants the treatment; the question of whether the patient prevails must be answered in court, he said.

Rudin said the dilemma of who pays for the additional personnel required for review procedures is one reason the law is being challenged. He noted that California has a law stating that a bill mandating the expenditure of additional funds must also include an appropriation of those funds or a statement in the bill that the expenditure of extra funds will not be necessary (AB 1032 has the latter). Under AB 1032, if a patient falls in the Short-Doyle category, any additional costs, including reviewing physicians but not necessarily lawyers, would be covered under the Short-Doyle allocation; however there was no addition to the Short-Doyle allocation for these procedures.

Rudin cited as a precedent the old abortion laws calling for additional reviewing physicians, for whom the patient was obliged to pay. He speculated that the same standard would apply to AB 1032 but said this question, too, may be tested in court.

He said AB 1032 is more lenient on the need to exhaust all alternative treatments before recommending ECT than AB 4481 was, noting that the older bill required the trying and elimination of all less intrusive treatments first. AB 1032 requires the presentation of all the available choices with full explanation, he said, but the patient can then choose which treatment he/she prefers if competent to give informed consent.

Although the large bulk of opposition to AB 1032 came from medicine, there were a few patients who came forward to testify on the benefits of ECT, although there were far more who testified as to its adverse effects. One patient who said she benefited from the treatment was quoted in the same San Francisco *Examiner* article as Friedberg and Bozarth. She said, "It is by far the most effective therapy for severe depression that exists. . . . There is no pain I have been through, including severe burns, that is as horrible as severe depression."

As with most questions of freedom, dignity, and humanity, there is no easy answer, no pat formula to be applied across the board. AB 1032 is, unfortunately, no exception, and, as with *Tarasoff* and *Caesar*, the world will once again be watching California for an answer.

1B-19

Annual Meeting

THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the Eastern Association for Sex Therapy will be held March 3-5 in New York. Further information is available from Lawrence Sharp, M.D., 145 E. 35th St., New York, N.Y. 10016. 2A-101

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- Controls psychotic symptoms
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Before prescribing, see complete prescribing information in SK&F literature or PDR. The following is a brief summary.

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Based on a review of this drug by the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council and/or other information, FDA has classified the indications as follows:

Effective: For the management of the manifestations of psychotic disorders.

Possibly effective: To control excessive anxiety, tension and agitation as seen in neuroses or associated with somatic conditions.

'Stelazine' has not been shown effective in the management of behavioral complications in patients with mental retardation.

Final classification of the less-than-effective indications requires further investigation.

Contraindications: Comatose or greatly depressed states due to C.N.S. depressants; blood dyscrasias; bone marrow depression; liver damage.

Warnings: Caution patients about activities requiring alertness (e.g., operating vehicles or machinery), especially during the first few days' therapy.

Use in pregnancy only when necessary for patient's welfare.

Precautions: Use cautiously in angina.

Avoid high doses and parenteral administration when cardiovascular system is impaired. Antiemetic effect may mask signs of toxic drug overdosage or physical disorders. Additive effect is possible with other C.N.S. depressants. Prolonged administration of high doses may result in cumulative effects with severe C.N.S. or vasomotor symptoms. If retinal changes occur, discontinue drug. Agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia, pancytopenia, anemia, cholestatic jaundice, liver damage have been reported.

Adverse Reactions: Drowsiness, dizziness, skin reactions, rash, dry mouth, insomnia, amenorrhea, fatigue, muscular weakness, anorexia, lactation, blurred vision. Neuro-muscular (extrapyramidal) reactions: motor restlessness, dystonias, pseudo-parkinsonism, persistent tardive dyskinesia.

Other adverse reactions reported with Stelazine (trifluoperazine HCl, SK&F) or other phenothiazines: Some adverse effects are more frequent or intense in specific disorders (e.g., mitral insufficiency or pheochromocytoma).

Grand mal convulsions; altered cerebrospinal fluid proteins; cerebral edema; prolongation and intensification of the action of C.N.S. depressants, atropine, heat, and organophosphorus insecticides; nasal congestion, headache, nausea, constipation, obstipation, adynamic ileus, inhibition of ejaculation; reactivation of psychotic processes, catatonic-like states; hypotension (sometimes fatal); cardiac arrest; leukopenia, eosinophilia, pancytopenia,

agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenic purpura; jaundice, biliary stasis; menstrual irregularities, galactorrhea, gynecomastia, false positive pregnancy tests; photosensitivity, itching, erythema, urticaria, eczema up to exfoliative dermatitis; asthma, laryngeal edema, angioneurotic edema, anaphylactoid reactions; peripheral edema; reversed epinephrine effect; hyperpyrexia; a systemic lupus erythematosus-like syndrome; pigmentary retinopathy; with prolonged administration of substantial doses, skin pigmentation, epithelial keratopathy, and lenticular and corneal deposits. EKG changes have been reported, but relationship to myocardial damage is not confirmed. Discontinue long-term, high-dose therapy gradually. NOTE: Sudden death in patients taking phenothiazines (apparently due to cardiac arrest or asphyxia due to failure of cough reflex) has been reported, but no causal relationship has been established.

Supplied: Tablets, 1 mg., 2 mg., 5 mg., and 10 mg., in bottles of 100; in Single Unit Packages of 100 (intended for institutional use only); Injection, 2 mg./ml.; and Concentrate (intended for institutional use only) 10 mg./ml.

SK&F CO.

Manufactured and distributed by SK&F Co., Carolina, P.R. 00630 under Stelazine® trademark license from SmithKline Corporation

brand of **STELAZINE**®
TRIFLUOPERAZINE HCL

Helps schizophrenic patients become more responsive.

Rt. to Treatment

Continued from page 1

of developing criteria for adequate treatment is considerably more complex and more controversial. Minimum custodial care requires the availability of adequate staff to provide medical care, nutritious and palatable food in sufficient quantity, humane shelter in an uncrowded and pleasant setting, opportunities for recreational and vocational activities, and reasonable protection from self and others. These aspects of care should be incorporated in a total environment which is compatible with basic human comfort and dignity. Further, the caring environment should be only as restrictive of personal liberty as is necessary to protect and meet the needs of the patient and society. . . ."

In outlining measures to assure adequate treatment, the statement notes that this goal "is best achieved by assuring the availability of a medical and allied health professional staff which is adequate in numbers and training. The difficult and controversial task of establishing numbers and ratios must be accomplished by appropriate professional organizations. Treatment is defined to include active intervention of a psychological, biological, physical, chemical, educational, or social nature where the application of the individual treatment plan is felt to have a reasonable expectation of improving the patient's condition."

The position statement goes on to outline the birth of the concept of a right to treatment as advanced by Morton Birnbaum, M.D., in 1960 and legally upheld in 1966 by Judge David Bazelon in the landmark *Rouse v. Cameron* case in Washington, D.C., and says, "The American Psychiatric Association acknowledges its responsibility and that of its members—shared with many other organizations and individuals—to work for full recognition and implementation of this right for all of the mentally disabled, whether or not hospitalized. . . ."

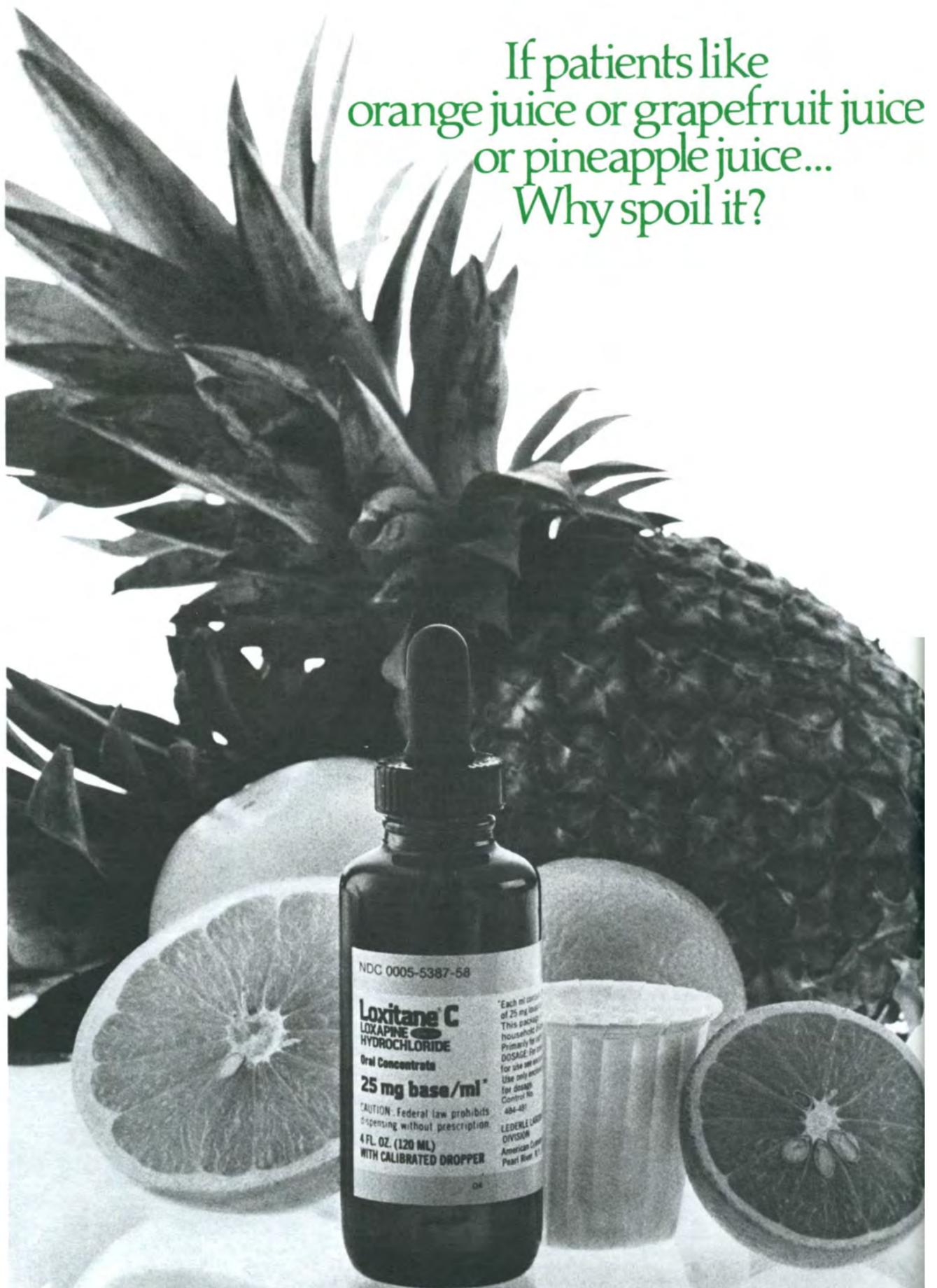
Continuing, the APA position notes, "While the courts have focused on the difference between voluntary and involuntary status in the hospital, the distinction is irrelevant in actual practice. In fact, voluntary and involuntary patients in our hospitals are mingled in every care and treatment activity, essentially without regard to their commitment status. Care and treatment decisions are based on age, diagnosis, and functional variables. Since involuntary or voluntary status has no psychiatric relevance, hospital staff should, whenever possible, not be forced to make a distinction between these groups. As physicians we should only make distinctions and judgments on the basis of individual medical need."

"Once the right to have adequate care and treatment available to the mentally disabled is recognized, and adequate financial resources are provided and utilized, the specific care and treatment plan for each individual patient is a clinical matter to be determined by the responsible psychiatrist."

The APA statement refers to the famed *Wyatt v. Stickney* (now *Wyatt v. Aderholt*) case for identification of the principal aspects of an adequate treatment program: a) an individual treatment plan for each patient, b) adequate staffing in numbers and training to provide treatment, and c) a humane physical and psychological environment, conditions all dependent upon available financing for implementa-

Continued on facing page

If patients like
orange juice or grapefruit juice
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Why spoil it?



Brief Summary

LOXITANE® C Loxapine Hydrochloride Oral Concentrate
OR

LOXITANE® Loxapine Succinate Capsules

Description: A dibenzoxazepine compound, representing a new subclass of tricyclic antipsychotic agent, chemically distinct from the thioxanthenes, butyrophenones, and phenothiazines.

Indications: For the manifestations of schizophrenia. Loxapine has not been evaluated for the management of behavioral complications in mental retardation, and therefore cannot be recommended.

Contraindications: In comatose or severe, drug-induced depressed states (alcohol, barbiturates, narcotics, etc.); and in individuals with known hypersensitivity to the drug.

Warnings: In Pregnancy: Safe use during pregnancy or lactation has not been established; in pregnancy, nursing mothers, or women of child-bearing potential, weigh potential benefits against possible hazards to mother and child. No embryotoxicity or teratology was observed in studies in rats, rabbits or dogs, although with the exception of one rabbit study, the highest dosage was only two times the maximum recommended human dose and in some studies they were below this dose. Perinatal studies have shown renal papillary abnormalities in offspring of rats treated from mid-pregnancy with doses of 0.6 and 1.8 mg/kg., doses which approximate the usual human dose but which are

considerably below the maximum recommended human dose. **In Children:** Studies have not been performed in children; therefore this drug is not for use below the age of 16.

May impair mental and/or physical abilities, especially during the first few days of therapy; warn ambulatory patients about activities requiring alertness (e.g., operating vehicles or machinery), and about concomitant use of alcohol and other CNS depressants.

Precautions: Use with extreme caution in patients with history of convulsive disorders; seizures have been reported in epileptics receiving this drug at antipsychotic dose levels, and may occur even with maintenance of routine anticonvulsant drug therapy. Has an antiemetic effect in animals; this effect in man may mask signs of overdosage of toxic drugs and obscure conditions such as intestinal obstruction and brain tumor. Use with caution in patients with cardiovascular disease. Increased pulse rates in the majority of patients receiving antipsychotic doses and transient hypotension have been reported. In hypotension requiring vasopressor therapy, preferred drugs may be norepinephrine or angiotensin. Usual doses of epinephrine may be ineffective because of inhibition of its vasopressor effect by loxapine. Possibility of ocular toxicity from loxapine cannot be excluded at this time, therefore observe carefully for pigmentary retinopathy and lenticular pigmentation (observed in some patients receiving certain other antipsychotic drugs for prolonged periods). Because of possible anticholinergic action, use with caution in patients with glaucoma or a tendency to urinary retention, particularly with concomitant administration of anticholinergic-type antiparkinson medication.

**ORAL
CONCENTRATE** **Loxitane[®] C**
LOXAPINE 
HYDROCHLORIDE
25 mg base/ml in bottles of 4 fl. oz.

**LOXITANE efficacy that is virtually tasteless
in fruit juices**

Orange juice, grapefruit juice and pineapple juice retain their pleasant and distinctive taste when used as vehicles for LOXITANE C Oral Concentrate.

and continues to provide...

LOXITANE efficacy:
BPRS clusters—thought disorder, excitement-disorientation, anergia and depression, were demonstrably reduced in 11 double-blind studies which included 221 acute and chronic schizophrenic patients.^{1-11*}

LOXITANE favorable trend in side effect profile:
In 31 studies involving 469 acute and chronic schizophrenic patients, certain favorable trends were

exhibited in the LOXITANE side effects profile; these require further tests and broader clinical experience for confirmation.

Anticholinergic, cardiovascular and extrapyramidal side effects have been reported. Manifestations of adverse effects on the central nervous system other than extrapyramidal side effects have been encountered infrequently. Like certain other antipsychotic agents, LOXITANE lowers the convulsive threshold and should be used with extreme caution in patients with a history of convulsive disorders.

LOXITANE flexible dosage schedule:
The recommended dosages for LOXITANE[®] Loxapine Succinate capsules can be readily achieved with the concentrate form since a calibrated dropper is included with each 4-ounce bottle.

Because efficacy begins with patient acceptance...

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A Division of American Cyanamid Company
Pearl River, New York 10965

¹⁻¹¹ Data on file, Clinical Research Department, Lederle Laboratories.
*As measured by Percent of Maximum Possible Improvement in Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale clusters for study periods of 3-6 weeks for acute patients and 8-12 weeks for chronic patients.

Adverse Reactions: CNS: Adverse effects other than extrapyramidal, infrequent. Drowsiness, usually mild, may occur at beginning of therapy or when dosage is increased, usually subsiding with continued therapy. Incidence of sedation is less than that of certain aliphatic phenothiazines and slightly more than piperazine phenothiazines. Dizziness, faintness, staggering gait, muscle twitching, weakness, and confusional states have been reported. Extrapyramidal reactions during use of this drug have been reported frequently often during the first few days of treatment. In most patients, these involve Parkinson-like symptoms such as tremor, rigidity, excessive salivation, masked facies, akathisia, usually not severe and controlled by dosage reduction or use of antiparkinson drugs in usual dosage. *Less frequent, but more severe:* Dystonias, including spasms of muscles of neck and face, tongue protrusion, oculogyric movement, dyskinesia in the form of choreo-athetoid movements. These sometimes require reduction or temporary withdrawal of drug dosage in addition to appropriate counteractive drugs. *Persistent Tardive Dyskinesia:* May appear in some patients on long-term therapy or after therapy has been discontinued; the risk greater in the elderly, especially females, on high dosage. These symptoms, persistent and in some patients apparently irreversible, are characterized by rhythmical involuntary movement of tongue, face, mouth or jaw (e.g., protrusion of tongue, puffing of cheeks, puckering of mouth, chewing movements, sometimes accompanied by involuntary movements of extremities). No known effective treatment; discontinue all antipsychotic agents if these symptoms appear. The necessity to reinstitute treatment or increase dosage, or switch to a different antipsychotic agent, may mask syndrome. If

medication is stopped when fine vermicular movements of the tongue occur, the syndrome may not develop. **Cardiovascular:** Tachycardia, hypotension, hypertension, lightheadedness, syncope. A few cases of EKG changes similar to those seen with phenothiazines have been reported, not known to be related to loxapine use. **Skin:** Dermatitis, edema (puffiness of face), pruritus, seborrhea. Possible photosensitivity and/or phototoxicity, skin rashes of uncertain etiology seen in a few patients during hot summer months. **Anticholinergic:** Dry mouth, nasal congestion, constipation, blurred vision—more likely to occur with concomitant use of antiparkinson agents. **Other:** Nausea, vomiting, weight gain or loss, dyspnea, ptosis, hyperpyrexia, flushed facies, headache, paresthesia, polydipsia. Rarely, galactorrhea and menstrual irregularity of uncertain etiology.

Dosage and Administration: Administered orally, usually in 2 to 4 divided doses a day. Adjust dosage to patient's need relative to severity of symptoms and history of response to antipsychotic drugs. Recommended initial dosage is 10 mg b.i.d., in severely disturbed patients up to 50 mg daily increase dosage during first 7 to 10 days until psychotic symptoms are controlled. Usual therapeutic and maintenance range is 60 mg - 100 mg daily. More than 250 mg daily is not recommended. Maintenance dosage should be at lowest level to control symptoms, many patients have been maintained on 20 mg to 60 mg daily.

LOXITANE C Oral Concentrate should be mixed with orange and grapefruit juice shortly before administration. Use only enclosed calibrated dropper.

046-7 © 1977

Rt. to Treatment

Continued from facing page

tion, particularly in public facilities. APA places the onus of provision of funds on society to be executed through its agencies. "Society has failed to provide sufficient funds to support the right to adequate care and treatment of the mentally disabled," says the statement. "The provision of such funds by state and federal sources is an essential next step along the road to implementation of the right. . . . The American Psychiatric Association stands ready to assume its role along with other professional organizations to further the implementation of the right."

APA recognizes, in the newly adopted position, the difference between providing lip service for a position and taking active measures to enforce it, and says, "Psychiatrists responsible for public and other mental health services are often assigned the duty of treating patients legally committed to their care, where the actual facilities and staff resources supplied by society are simply inadequate to the task. This has placed an unfair and unjust burden on these psychiatrists. For this reason we encourage psychiatrists to document and inform their employers, community, and professional organizations about inadequate resources for the care and treatment of their patients. Physicians are dependent upon society, through its agencies, for the provision of adequate funds and other resources necessary to meet their moral and medical responsibilities. It would be unjust and unreasonable for courts to hold psychiatrists personally and individually responsible for resource deficiencies which are actually the responsibility of society. Such decisions can only have a negative effect on the implementation and enforcement of the right to adequate care and treatment, since they will deter qualified psychiatrists from working in the very setting where they are most needed."

APA acknowledges the possibility that "the right to adequate care and treatment may be misunderstood and even be used in some cases in a coercive manner" and indicates that the Association's concern is that "adequate care and treatment be available," noting that, as in the general practice of medicine, the patient's informed consent is necessary except in emergencies. "No patient," says the statement, "should be treated against his will unless some procedural safeguards are instituted. Since a patient's refusal of necessary treatment may not be in his best interest, some means of allowing him to receive proper medical care with the least amount of time-consuming procedures must be developed." Several alternatives, depending on the circumstances, are recommended:

- court-authorized treatment at the time of commitment,
- court evaluation for competency to consent or to refuse treatment,
- in-hospital review committees (with outside representatives),
- administrative-judicial hearings,
- authorization for treatment on the basis of valid (legal) commitment certificates.

"These alternatives," warns the statement, "may represent a new departure from usual past procedures and, therefore, will require further study and trial."

In addition to APA's previous statements on the adequacy of treatment and on involuntary hospitalization of

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board opinion #32, and we believe you should be aware of the abusive practices of many state-employed psychiatrists and physicians which led to our promulgation of a more rational and equitable procedure for screening such activity."

Board opinion #32 is one result of an executive order made by Governor Carey in May 1975 requiring financial disclosure statements from state employees working for agencies whose heads are appointed by the governor and who make at least \$30,000 yearly. The order required that anyone who filed the statement had to receive clearance from the recently created board of public disclosure before continuing or initiating any outside employment. Opinion #32 was issued in order to give a guideline for how the board would handle outside employment requests for department of mental hygiene employees affected by the executive order.

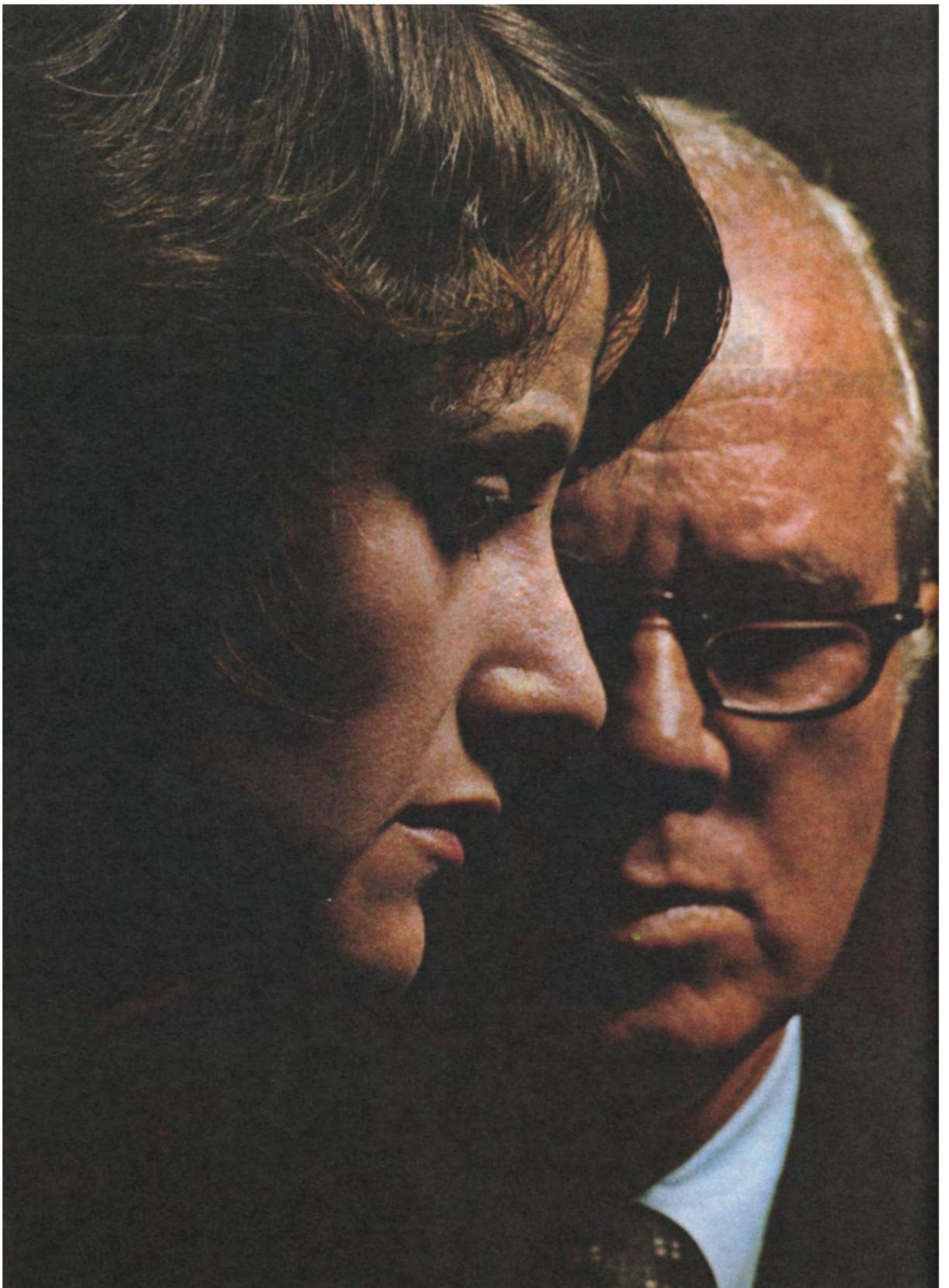
The opinion was issued after considerable scrutiny of records kept by department of mental hygiene facility directors on outside employment. Since 1973, DMH Regulation 38-90 has governed practices in the department of mental hygiene. Cabin told *Psychiatric News* that, as the result of Governor Carey's original order, the board of public disclosure asked each of the 60 facilities in the DMH system to provide records on outside employment approvals for all employees making \$30,000 or more. He said that the board found DMH Regulation 38-90 to give no clear guidelines as to the volume or type of outside work that might constitute a conflict. It had been, in Cabin's words, "applied on an informal basis. Some facilities could not even provide information because records were so informal." In fact, of 1,500 employees covered, Cabin said, only 900 cases had any documentation at all, and of these, 75 had received approval for 20-40 and another 125 for 10-20 hours per week of outside work.

Governor Carey then issued executive order 10.1, which expanded the original order to cover all those employees in managerial positions in both state facilities and public benefit corporations. No ruling has yet been made on how these will be handled. Cabin noted that "about a dozen professional organizations" similar to APA had written Governor Carey about the effects of the order.

In his reply to Gibson, Cabin observed: "Your letter speaks in generalities, and I believe if you will review all of the attached correspondence, you will realize that our ruling is based on facts and a realistic consideration of the situation in New York state. As in all cases, we also invite you to provide us with relevant data. Since you are a national organization, you might be able to provide us with comparative data on outside employment policies and procedures in other states and comparative pay and benefit scales for state-employed mental hygiene employees in other states. Such data would be most helpful. We assume that individual state employees in New York and their representative associations will follow our procedures and provide us with specific factual data germane to the consideration of their individual cases."

Cabin told *Psychiatric News* that New York commissioner of mental hygiene, Lawrence Kolb, had agreed "in principle" with the board decision but

Continued on facing page



Available:

TRIAVIL* 2-25: Each tablet contains 2 mg perphenazine and 25 mg amitriptyline HCl.

TRIAVIL* 2-10: Each tablet contains 2 mg perphenazine and 10 mg amitriptyline HCl.

TRIAVIL* 4-25: Each tablet contains 4 mg perphenazine and 25 mg amitriptyline HCl.

TRIAVIL* 4-10: Each tablet contains 4 mg perphenazine and 10 mg amitriptyline HCl.

INITIAL THERAPY FOR MANY PATIENTS

TRIAVIL* 2-25 (or TRIAVIL* 4-25) t.i.d. or q.i.d.

FOR FLEXIBILITY IN ADJUSTING MAINTENANCE THERAPY

TRIAVIL* 2-10 (or TRIAVIL* 4-10)

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Central nervous system depression from drugs (barbiturates, alcohol, narcotics, analgesics, antihistamines); bone marrow depression; known hypersensitivity to phenothiazines or amitriptyline. Do not give concomitantly with MAOI drugs because hyperpyretic crises, severe convulsions, and deaths have occurred from such combinations. Allow minimum of 14 days between therapies, then initiate therapy with TRIAVIL cautiously, with gradual increase in dosage until optimum response is achieved. Not recommended for use during acute recovery phase following myocardial infarction.

WARNINGS: TRIAVIL should not be given with guanethidine or similarly acting compounds. Use cautiously in patients with history of urinary retention, angle-closure glaucoma, increased intraocular pressure, or convulsive disorders. In patients with angle-closure glaucoma, even average doses may precipitate an attack. Patients with cardiovascular disorders should be watched closely. Tricyclic antidepressants, including amitriptyline HCl, particularly in high doses, have been reported to produce arrhythmias, sinus tachycardia, and prolongation of conduction time. Myocardial infarction and stroke have been reported with tricyclic antidepressant drugs. Close supervision is required for hyperthyroid patients or those receiving thyroid medication. Caution patients performing hazardous tasks, such as operating machinery or driving motor vehicles, that drug may impair mental and/or physical abilities. Not recommended in children or during pregnancy.

PRECAUTIONS: Suicide is a possibility in depressed patients and

may remain until significant remission occurs. Such patients should not have access to large quantities of this drug.

Perphenazine: Should not be used indiscriminately. Use with caution in patients who have previously exhibited severe adverse reactions to other phenothiazines. Likelihood of untoward actions is greater with high doses. Closely supervise with any dosage. The antiemetic effect of perphenazine may obscure signs of toxicity due to overdosage of other drugs or make more difficult the diagnosis of disorders such as brain tumor or intestinal obstruction. A significant, not otherwise explained, rise in body temperature may suggest individual intolerance to perphenazine, in which case discontinue.

If hypotension develops, epinephrine should not be employed, as its action is blocked and partially reversed by perphenazine. Phenothiazines may potentiate the action of central nervous system depressants (opiates, analgesics, antihistamines, barbiturates, alcohol) and atropine. In concurrent therapy with any of these, TRIAVIL should be given in reduced dosage. May also potentiate the action of heat and phosphorous insecticides.

Amitriptyline: In manic-depressive psychosis, depressed patient may experience a shift toward the manic phase if they are treated with an antidepressant. Patients with paranoid symptomatology may have an exaggeration of such symptoms. The tranquilizing effect of TRIAVIL seems to reduce the likelihood of this effect. When amitriptyline HCl is given with anticholinergic agents or sympathomimetic drugs, including epinephrine combined with local anesthetics, close supervision and careful adjustment of dosages are required. Paralytic ileus may occur in patients taking tricyclic antidepressants in combination with anticholinergic-type drugs.

Caution is advised if patients receive large doses of ethchlorvynol concurrently. Transient delirium has been reported in patients who were treated with 1 g of ethchlorvynol and 75-150 mg of amitriptyline HCl.

Amitriptyline HCl may enhance the response to alcohol and the effects of barbiturates and other CNS depressants.

Concurrent administration of amitriptyline HCl and electroshock therapy may increase the hazards associated with such therapy. Such treatment should be limited to patients for whom it is essential. Discontinue several days before elective surgery if possible. Elevation and lowering of blood sugar levels have both been reported. Use with caution in patients with impaired liver function.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: Similar to those reported with either constituent alone.

Perphenazine: Side effects may be any of those reported with

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The therapist is the primary catalyst for change in the psychotherapeutic relationship. However, when patients suffer from moderate to severe anxiety with depression, there are situations when TRIAVIL can often be a useful adjunct.

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There are three important benefits you may expect when TRIAVIL is part of the treatment program: (1) When symptoms of moderate to severe anxiety or agitation with depression are relieved, the patient may become more accessible and cooperative. (2) As somatic manifestations are controlled, attention may be focused on underlying causative factors. (3) Symptomatic relief may enable the patient to function more effectively in his daily life while your work with the patient progresses.

Tablets TRIAVIL are available in four different combinations affording flexibility and individualized dosage adjustment. Since it is simpler to remember to take one tablet rather

than several (particularly in multiple daily doses), your patients on TRIAVIL will be more likely to take proper doses of the medication.

TRIAVIL is contraindicated in CNS depression from drugs; in the presence of evidence of bone marrow depression; and in patients hypersensitive to phenothiazines or amitriptyline. It should not be used during the acute recovery phase following myocardial infarction or in patients who have received an MAOI within two weeks. Patients with cardiovascular disorders should be watched closely. Not recommended in children or during pregnancy. The drug may impair mental or physical abilities required in the performance of hazardous tasks and may enhance the response to alcohol. Antiemetic effect may obscure toxicity due to other drugs or mask other disorders. Since suicide is a possibility in any depressive illness, patients should not have access to large quantities of the drug. Hospitalize as soon as possible any patient suspected of having taken an overdose.

when patients exhibit moderate to marked anxiety
or agitation with symptoms of depression

TRIAVIL® containing perphenazine
and amitriptyline HCl
a tranquilizer-antidepressant

phenothiazine drugs: extrapyramidal symptoms (opisthotonus, oculogyric crisis, hyperreflexia, dystonia, akathisia, acute dyskinesia, ataxia, parkinsonism) can usually be controlled by the concomitant use of effective antiparkinsonian drugs and/or by reduction in dosage, but sometimes persist after discontinuation of the phenothiazine.

Tardive dyskinesia may appear in some patients on long-term therapy or may occur after drug therapy with phenothiazines and related agents has been discontinued. The risk appears to be greater in elderly patients on high-dose therapy, especially females. Symptoms are persistent and in some patients appear to be irreversible. The syndrome is characterized by rhythmical involuntary movements of the tongue, face, mouth, or jaw (e.g., protrusion of tongue, puffing of cheeks, puckering of mouth, chewing movements). Involuntary movements of the extremities sometimes occur. There is no known treatment for tardive dyskinesia; antiparkinsonism agents usually do not alleviate the symptoms. It is advised that all antipsychotic agents be discontinued if the above symptoms appear. If treatment is reinstated, or dosage of the particular drug increased, or another drug substituted, the syndrome may be masked. It has been suggested that fine vermicular movements of the tongue may be an early sign of the syndrome, and that the full-blown syndrome may not develop if medication is stopped when lingual vermiculation appears.

Other side effects are skin disorders (photosensitivity, itching, erythema, urticaria, eczema, up to exfoliative dermatitis); other allergic reactions (asthma, laryngeal edema, angioneurotic edema, anaphylactoid reactions); peripheral edema; reversed epinephrine effect; hyperglycemia; endocrine disturbances (lactation, galactorrhea, gynecomastia, disturbances of menstrual cycle); altered cerebrospinal fluid proteins; paradoxical excitement; hypertension, hypotension, tachycardia, and ECG abnormalities (quinidine-like effect); reactivation of psychotic processes; catatonic-like states; autonomic reactions, such as dry mouth or salivation, headache, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, constipation, obstipation, urinary frequency or incontinence, blurred vision, nasal congestion, and a change in pulse rate; hypnotic effects; pigmentary retinopathy; corneal and lenticular pigmentation; occasional lassitude, muscle weakness, mild insomnia. Other adverse reactions reported with various phenothiazine compounds include blood dyscrasias (pancytopenia, thrombocytopenic purpura, leukopenia, agranulocytosis, eosinophilia); liver damage (jaundice, biliary stasis); grand mal convulsions; cerebral edema; polyphagia; photophobia; skin pigmentation; and failure of ejaculation.

Amitriptyline: Note: Listing includes a few reactions not reported for

this drug, but which have occurred with other pharmacologically similar tricyclic antidepressant drugs. **Cardiovascular:** Hypotension; hypertension; tachycardia; palpitation; myocardial infarction; arrhythmias; heart block; stroke. **CNS and Neuromuscular:** Confusional states; disturbed concentration; disorientation; delusions; hallucinations; excitement; anxiety; restlessness; insomnia; nightmares; numbness, tingling, and paresthesias of the extremities; peripheral neuropathy; incoordination; ataxia; tremors; seizures; alteration in EEG patterns; extrapyramidal symptoms; tinnitus; syndrome of inappropriate ADH (antidiuretic hormone) secretion. **Anticholinergic:** Dry mouth; blurred vision; disturbance of accommodation; increased intraocular pressure; constipation; paralytic ileus; urinary retention; dilatation of urinary tract. **Allergic:** Skin rash; urticaria; photosensitization; edema of face and tongue. **Hematologic:** Bone marrow depression including agranulocytosis; leukopenia; eosinophilia; purpura; thrombocytopenia. **Gastrointestinal:** Nausea; epigastric distress; vomiting; anorexia; stomatitis; peculiar taste; diarrhea; parotid swelling; black tongue. Rarely hepatitis (including altered liver function and jaundice). **Endocrine:** Testicular swelling and gynecomastia in the male; breast enlargement and galactorrhea in the female; increased or decreased libido; elevated or lowered blood sugar levels. **Other:** Dizziness, weakness; fatigue; headache; weight gain or loss; increased perspiration; urinary frequency; mydriasis; drowsiness; alopecia. **Withdrawal Symptoms:** Abrupt cessation after prolonged administration may produce nausea, headache, and malaise. These are not indicative of addiction.

OVERDOSAGE: All patients suspected of having taken an overdose should be admitted to a hospital as soon as possible. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive. However, the intravenous administration of 1-3 mg of physostigmine salicylate is reported to reverse the symptoms of tricyclic antidepressant poisoning. Because physostigmine is rapidly metabolized, the dosage of physostigmine should be repeated as required particularly if life-threatening signs such as arrhythmias, convulsions, and deep coma recur or persist after the initial dosage of physostigmine. On this basis, in severe overdose with perphenazine-amitriptyline combinations, symptomatic treatment of central anticholinergic effects with physostigmine salicylate should be considered.

J 4001 R7 V2 (XL) (DC 6613210)

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Actors Used for Psychiatric Diagnosis

SANE ACTORS are being used by three members of the faculty of the University of Southern California School of Medicine in producing videotapes to teach medical students and other interested groups how to recognize and deal with various forms of mental illness. The tapes, produced by C. Warner Johnson, John Snibbe, and Leonard Evans (M.D.s), are used to illustrate chapters in their textbook, *Basic Psychopathology*. According to Snibbe, the scripts for the tapes are drawn from actual interviews with psychiatric patients, first altering any clues that might identify individual patients. Tapes of actual interviews cannot be used because of the need to protect the confidentiality of the doctor-patient relationship.

"Another problem with real tapes," according to Snibbe, "is that they are either too long or too short and that the diagnosis is seldom clear-cut. So we hit on the idea of using actors. We found that simulated interviews are almost more believable than the real ones and much better from the technical standpoints of photography and voice reproduction. Our students seldom realize that they are watching simulations, although we do not try to keep it a secret." To date the authors have produced six tapes. They portray a woman with manic-depressive illness, a man with depression that might lead to suicide, a woman with a personality disorder that makes it difficult for her to make small decisions, a man with an organic brain disorder caused by alcohol and drug abuse, and a woman with schizophrenia.

1A-47E

Rt. to Treatment

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the mentally ill plus the new one on right to treatment, the Association also includes as part of its 1974 standards for psychiatric facilities the American Hospital Association's patient's bill of rights, which very specifically mandates what the patient should expect and be entitled to receive from the treatment facility and also gives him the right to refuse treatment to the extent permitted by law and to be informed of the medical consequences of such action.

Members of the task force formulating the position statement on right to treatment were Jonas R. Rapoport (chair), Harold M. Ginzberg, Bertram Pepper, Richard T. Rada, and Robert L. Sadoff (M.D.s). Consultants were Morton Birnbaum, Robert Chabon, and Park Elliott Dietz (M.D.s).

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Continued from facing page

believes that the guidelines should be different in substance. A spokesman for Kolb, Bob Spoor, DMH director of communications, confirmed this and said that Kolb will propose alternative guidelines removing restrictions on the activities of regional and facility directors and increasing the amount of approved outside activity for other employees beyond the five-hour limit set by the board. Spoor said that the alternative "will allow our psychiatrists to see patients other than those who are in state facilities and thus keep their expertise sharpened." Kolb is said to feel that the issue is "critical in the recruitment and retention of manpower."

2A-6

APA and Continuing Education

By Corky Hart

BY NOW YOU HAVE RECEIVED a brochure explaining the continuing medical education requirements for membership adopted by APA. The most frequent question from members deals with the three-year reporting period.

APA's CME program was initiated July 1, 1976. Since the requirements cover a three-year period, most members would presumably make their first activity report in July 1979.

The report would be received and processed, and if complete and accurate, the member would receive a certificate valid for the following three years—until 1982. She/he would then report activities in which she/he participated during 1979–1982. Then, another certificate, valid until 1985, would be issued, and so on, for consecutive three-year periods.

A member may want to send his/her CME activity report to APA before 1979 for a number of reasons. His/her state legislature or medical society may have initiated CME requirements prior to 1976. The state may have similar requirements but a different time frame. To deal with various reporting methods, the members may want to send a CME activity report to APA at the time he/she completes a report for his/her state organization. Or, the physician may have voluntarily obtained the AMA Physician Recognition Award for continuing education for a number of years prior to the APA CME program. Since APA accepts the Physician Recognition Award in lieu of the APA Report, a physician may prefer to send a copy of the award, even though it expires prior to 1979, and may wish to continue forwarding copies of the award for each consecutive three-year period. For most APA members, however, there is no great advantage to reporting CME activities prior to 1979.

The second most frequent question asked is, "Am I exempt from the CME requirements for the following reasons?" The APA Board of Trustees has considered the fact that some members are facing extenuating circumstances, such as a disability, and methods of reviewing individual situations are under consideration by the Assembly. The Board has also passed the following policies regarding the CE requirements:

- General members and Fellows in active psychiatric medical practice administration, education, and research must comply with the CME requirements as part of APA's continuing thrust toward highest quality patient care;

- Inactive members, Distinguished Fellows, and Honorary Members are to be exempt;

- Canadian members and APA members from other nations will be held to the requirements of documentation of 150 hours of CME participation within a three-year time period, but will be exempt, at the present time, from adherence to the categorical distinctions for these activities.

The Board of Trustees also has considered exemptions for Life Fellows and life members. This particular issue needs clarification, and as soon as a definite policy has been determined, information will be distributed to APA members.

2A-26

One less concern for your patient with ~~insomnia~~



Effective for insomnia encountered in psychiatric practice...

Dalmane® (flurazepam HCl)

- objectively effective in the sleep research laboratory
- clearly effective in hospitalized psychiatric patients with insomnia
- subjectively effective, with high patient acceptance and little morning "hang-over"

Before prescribing Dalmane (flurazepam HCl), please consult complete product information, a summary of which follows:

Indications: Effective in all types of insomnia characterized by difficulty in falling asleep, frequent nocturnal awakenings and/or early morning awakening; in patients with recurring insomnia or poor sleeping habits; in acute or chronic medical situations requiring restful sleep. Since insomnia is often transient and intermittent, prolonged administration is generally not necessary or recommended.

Contraindications: Known hypersensitivity to flurazepam HCl.

Warnings: Caution patients about possible combined effects with alcohol and other CNS depressants. Caution against hazardous occupations requiring complete mental alertness (e.g., operating machinery, driving).

Usage in Pregnancy: Several studies of minor tranquilizers (chlordiazepoxide, diazepam, and meprobamate) suggest increased risk of congenital

malformations during the first trimester of pregnancy. Dalmane (flurazepam HCl), a benzodiazepine, has not been studied adequately to determine whether it may be associated with such an increased risk. Because use of these drugs is rarely a matter of urgency, their use during this period should almost always be avoided. Consider possibility of pregnancy when instituting therapy; advise patients to discuss therapy if they intend to or do become pregnant.

Not recommended for use in persons under 15 years of age. Though physical and psychological dependence have not been reported on recommended doses, use caution in administering to addiction-prone individuals or those who might increase dosage.

Precautions: In elderly and debilitated, limit

Residents' Forum

Continued from page 5

on behalf of his patient to do something about it.

Confronting the board members collectively is likely to produce a stern rebuke, so the first step is to discuss the matter with them individually. If any mental health professionals sit on the board, they may be of considerable help in improving the behavior of their errant brethren. If all else fails, the matter might be brought to the attention of the supervising judge, as most commitment boards are answerable to local municipal or county courts. The resident's supervising staff should also be made aware of the problem, as they may lend considerable weight to his arguments as may the local APA district branch.

Before appearing at a commitment hearing we think it imperative that the resident speak to his patient and let him know the general nature of what he is going to say. If the resident is going to recommend commitment, the patient has a right to know why from his therapist directly. The reverse is true as well. This is the only way to minimize the disruption of the therapist-patient relationship that inevitably occurs when the therapist engages in an adversary process involving his patient. Of course, every effort should be made to persuade the patient to remain voluntarily under treatment if treatment is appropriate, and the majority of patients can be so persuaded if they are convinced of their therapist's sincere interest in them.

Some psychiatrists feel so strongly about the disruption of the therapeutic relationship that they refuse to participate in commitment proceedings or accept committed patients. This position has its own risks as commitment boards often have subpoena power, and refusal to testify could lead to a contempt citation. Prominent psychiatrists in the community might get by with refusal to testify as some boards are reluctant to hassle them because of their influence, but the resident is not so privileged. If he assumes this position, he also assumes the consequences of it. Nor does he have the privilege of refusing committed patients as he is usually the employee of a hospital, which will have made that decision for him.

It behooves the resident to familiarize himself with any new commitment statutes in his area and meet informally the local board members that he will inevitably encounter officially. Rarely are they malevolent and usually they are anxious to be of help to the mentally ill, sharing the resident's confusion over the statutory and philosophical difficulties of the commitment controversy.

Orient Tour

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF Social Psychiatry is sponsoring a tour of the Orient with conjoint professional meetings in Hong Kong, Kyoto, and Tokyo from August 12-26. Economical arrangements are available for participants to return via the VI World Congress of Psychiatry August 28-September 3 in Honolulu, the World Federation for Mental Health meeting in Vancouver, and a regional meeting of IASP September 6-9 in Santa Barbara. Papers of international interest are invited. Further information is available from Jules Masserman, M.D., 8 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60603, or John Schwab, M.D., Department of Psychiatry, University of Louisville, Ky. 40201. 2A-10F

The psychologically disturbed patient may be especially vulnerable to insomnia—and excessively preoccupied with it when it occurs. For the patient who would benefit from a hypnotic, consider the adjunctive use of Dalmane (flurazepam HCl), a benzodiazepine proved to provide specific relief of insomnia in sleep laboratory subjects and in psychiatric patients.

Proved in the sleep research laboratory in chronic insomniacs: 28 nights of insomnia relief without increasing dosage^{1,2}

Dalmane is the only available hypnotic agent proved in sleep laboratory studies to be effective beyond the first two weeks, and still effective after 28 nights of administration. This continued effectiveness was demonstrated in an original 47-night study¹ and confirmed by another.² Insomnia is usually transient in most patients, and Dalmane is generally not necessary or recommended for longer than a few nights. However, in patients undergoing psychotherapy, adjunctive use of a hypnotic may enhance progress by reducing preoccupation with insomniac symptoms related to the psychological disturbance.³

Proved clinically on the psychiatric service: Prompt sleep, fewer nighttime awakenings and longer sleep for patients with insomnia^{4,5}

Dalmane 30 mg administered *h.s.* for 7 nights improved sleep induction, reduced nighttime awakenings and increased total sleep time, in a controlled clinical study among 49 psychiatric patients.

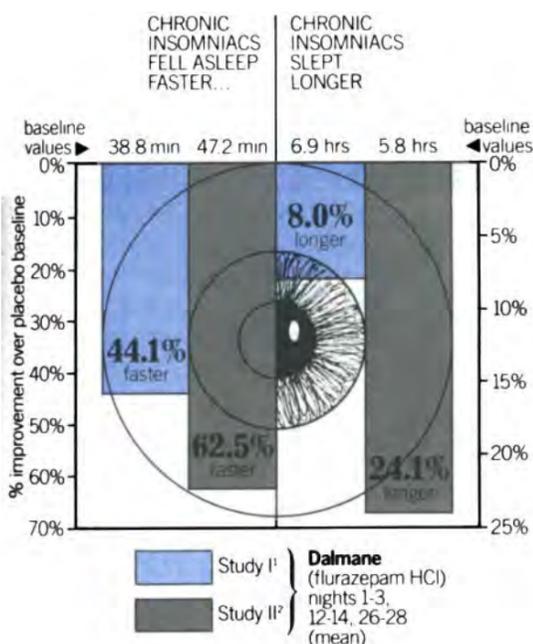
Proved over time: the relative safety of Dalmane (flurazepam HCl)

Dalmane has an excellent safety record;⁵ patients generally tolerate it well, and seldom experience morning "hang-over." The usual adult dose (30 mg *h.s.*) remains effective from night to night without increasing dosage. To help preclude oversedation, dizziness or ataxia in the elderly or debilitated, prescribe 15 mg *h.s.* initially—a dosage proved effective⁶ in elderly patients with insomnia.

because patient safety is of equal concern

Dalmane[®] (flurazepam HCl) [®]IV

One 30-mg capsule *h.s.*— usual adult dosage (15 mg may suffice in some patients).
One 15-mg capsule *h.s.*— initial dosage for elderly or debilitated patients.



initial dosage to 15 mg to preclude oversedation, dizziness and/or ataxia. Consider potential additive effects with other hypnotics or CNS depressants. Employ usual precautions in patients who are severely depressed, or with latent depression or suicidal tendencies. Periodic blood counts and liver and kidney function tests are advised during repeated therapy. Observe usual precautions in presence of impaired renal or hepatic function.

Adverse Reactions: Dizziness, drowsiness, lightheadedness, staggering, ataxia and falling have occurred, particularly in elderly or debilitated patients. Severe sedation, lethargy, disorientation and coma, probably indicative of drug intolerance or overdosage, have been reported. Also reported: headache, heartburn, upset stomach, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, GI pain, nervousness, talkativeness, apprehension,

irritability, weakness, palpitations, chest pains, body and joint pains and GU complaints. There have also been rare occurrences of leukopenia, granulocytopenia, sweating, flushes, difficulty in focusing, blurred vision, burning eyes, faintness, hypotension, shortness of breath, pruritus, skin rash, dry mouth, bitter taste, excessive salivation, anorexia, euphoria, depression, slurred speech, confusion, restlessness, hallucinations, paradoxical reactions, *e.g.*, excitement, stimulation and hyperactivity, and elevated SGOT, SGPT, total and direct bilirubins and alkaline phosphatase.

Dosage: Individualize for maximum beneficial effect. *Adults:* 30 mg usual dosage; 15 mg may suffice in some patients. *Elderly or debilitated patients:* 15 mg initially until response is determined.

Supplied: Capsules containing 15 mg or 30 mg flurazepam HCl.

REFERENCES:

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MD Asked to Hypnotize Athletes to Improve Skills

A BALTIMORE PSYCHIATRIST has reported that he is repeatedly asked "to hypnotize professional athletes and high school and college actual or would-be athletes to improve athletic performance." The psychiatrist, Harold Rosen, M.D., Ph.D., said that he has never yet given an appointment to such inquirers unless they are "in advance given to understand that, if they wish me to, I will attempt during psychiatric consultation to determine what blocks them from performing the way they feel they can and should. . . . They may, or may not, be hypnotized."

Rosen originally presented his paper, "Hypnosis in Sports: Quackery and Use with Athletes and in Drug Abuse," which is soon to be published by AMA, at a panel held last year on "The Mental Health Aspects of Sports, Exercise, and Recreation," co-sponsored by the committee on the medical aspects of sports and the council on mental health of the American Medical Association.

He noted that since 1956 he has repeatedly been asked to apply hypnosis to increase athletic performance; remove athletes' severe fear of flying, cure high school and college athletes, and, occasionally, professional athletes, of alcoholism, cigarette addiction, and drug addiction; cure athletes of homosexuality; block potential transvestism or transsexuality; and enable teenage and preteenage girls to compete with and beat boys and men. Yet, he observed, Martin Orne, M.D., in experiments done 15 years ago, discovered that "when hypnotized subjects apparently transcend their more usual nonhypnotic physical abilities, this means only that their motivation for such performance has increased. His experiments proved that motivation can be equally increased by nonhypnotic means; some of his subjects, while not hypnotized, after their motivation had been still further enhanced, outperformed their previous hypnotic efforts." Recalling the novel by Du Maurier in which Svengali hypnotized Trilby to make a celebrated singer of her, he said, "Trilby had a golden voice before she was hypnotized. She needed voice training. . . . It seems self-evident that Trilby, with or without voice training, could not have enthralled audiences with her voice if, to begin with, she had had no voice. And would-be athletes cannot excel in any sport if they do not possess the necessary physical equipment for that sport. This, likewise, should be self-evident. It unfortunately is not."

Legitimately, he said, "Athletes . . . are hypnotized for the same reasons, under the same general circumstances, for the same diagnostic, evaluative, and treatment goals, and with the same consideration and respect for professional ethics as are non-athletes. . . . General practitioners, dermatologists, and other nonsurgeons ligate and suture as a matter of course, but suturing is nevertheless a surgical technique. There can be no nonsurgical use of the suture. Likewise, there are no nonpsychiatric clinical uses of hypnosis even though physicians in general practice, in obstetrics, in physical medicine, and in the various other nonpsychiatric medical specialties may and do hypnotize patients for medical purposes." Rosen made reference to the February 1961 APA policy statement on hypno-

sis, which sets out the necessary qualifications of the hypnotist, stating that this policy is also emphatically stressed by AMA.

Rosen gave several vignettes to illustrate the kind of cases the practitioner encounters:

- A teenage girl, "whose father insisted on having her hypnotized so she could get on her high school ball team, had a clubfoot from birth. He was himself a washed-out former second-rate ball player. He had wanted a son, not a daughter. His pressure was traumatizing this girl emotionally. It was necessary under the guise of discussing her with him, to force him—this is the only way I can characterize it—to relax his pressure on her. Luckily for her, this far from minor treatment goal could be attained."

- A college athlete became depressed and apathetic, "in a fantasy world of his own, . . . [the] indirect

expression of an early schizophrenic reaction for which it was possible to refer him for treatment on an outpatient basis and [without] hypnosis to his college health service."

- "Other athletes, amateur and professional, wish to be able to transcend their usual ability and to attain by or through hypnosis and post-hypnotic suggestion, 'superskill' in their sport. One was a football player. 'What keeps you from showing this superskill—a strange word, it seemed to me, for him to use—during practice now?' he was asked. 'Jim,' he answered. 'He hypnotized me at a frat party. He's a fairy.' And all he could think of, when hunched over during football practice, was 'how,' to quote, 'I want to seize and squeeze his balls' as revenge because Jim, according to this patient, had hypnotized him into wanting a homosexual relationship. I, therefore, he insisted, had to hypnotize him to terminate Jim's hypnosis. Next, I had to hypnotize him into being able post-hypnotically to exert the superskill he was convinced he physically was capable of. The diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia was

made. He later required treatment in a psychiatric hospital."

- A champion swimmer who wished to be hypnotized to swim better and who was showing pronounced anxiety was actually anxious over fear of trouble with the Internal Revenue Service. "For some years," Rosen said, "he had unsuccessfully tried to prepare and file his income tax forms, had not been able to, kept procrastinating still more, and was now afraid that the IRS was about to catch up with him. . . . This athlete was treated psychiatrically, at times while he was hypnotized, and was able to file before his non-filing did catch up with him. His relief was so great that, although during treatment sessions he no longer requested hypnosis for super performance, he felt that he was now outperforming himself athletically over his previous best."

Rosen stated, "It is to be regretted that hypnotists who hypnotize professional athletes for [plane phobias] and for other reasons so frequently rush to have their successes—or apparent successes—dramatized by the press.

Continued on facing page

Now... once-a-day antidepressant dosage with an a.m. or h.s. option

Norpramin® (desipramine hydrochloride tablets NF)

Brief Summary: Norpramin (desipramine hydrochloride tablets NF) is indicated for the relief of depressive symptoms. Endogenous depressions are more likely to be alleviated than others.
Contraindications: Desipramine hydrochloride should not be given within two weeks of treatment with a monoamine oxidase inhibitor. Contraindications include the acute recovery period following myocardial infarction and hypersensitivity to the drug. Cross sensitivity with other dibenzazepines is a possibility.
Warnings: 1. Extreme caution should be used in patients: (a) with cardiovascular disease, (b) with a history of urinary retention or glaucoma, (c) with thyroid

disease or those on thyroid medication, (d) with a history of seizure disorder. 2. This drug is capable of blocking the antihypertensive effect of guanethidine and similarly acting compounds. 3. **Use in Pregnancy:** Safe use during pregnancy and lactation has not been established. 4. **Use in Children:** Norpramin is not recommended for use in children. 5. This drug may impair the mental and/or physical abilities required for the performance of potentially hazardous tasks such as driving a car or operating machinery. Therefore, the patient should be cautioned accordingly.
Precautions: This drug should be dispensed in the least possible quantities to depressed outpatients, since suicide has been accomplished with drugs of this class. If possible, dispense in child-resistant containers. It should be kept out of reach of children. Reduce dosage, or alter treatment, if serious adverse

effects occur. Norpramin therapy in patients with manic-depressive illness may induce a hypomanic state after the depressive phase terminates and may cause exacerbation of psychosis in schizophrenic patients. Use cautiously with anticholinergic or sympathomimetic drugs. Response to alcoholic beverages may be exaggerated. In the concurrent administration of ECT and antidepressant drugs one should consider the possibility of increased risk relative to benefits. Discontinue as soon as possible prior to elective surgery because of possible cardiovascular effects. Hypertensive episodes have been observed during surgery in patients on desipramine hydrochloride. Leukocyte and differential counts should be performed in any patient who develops fever and sore throat during therapy; the drug should be discontinued if there is neutropenia.

Continued from facing page

Some athletes have been worse, not better, after such hypnoses. One, a professional ball player, hypnotized for his plane phobia some years ago by a nightclub entertainer nevertheless, despite claims of success, was not only unable to fly, but ultimately, if I remember correctly, ceased playing."

Rosen also discussed athletes referred to him for drug taking and noted that "[T]hese actual and potential athletes presented exactly the same problems as non-athletes referred for the same reason." He mentioned prevention as perhaps more important than treatment and observed: "If our anti-drug laws are repealed, astronomical financial gain will no longer accrue from illegal drug sale, and the criminal drug distributor and drug pusher will disappear. And this is something devoutly to be desired. We cannot legislate morals, and force our own moral, ethical, religious, and other standards down the throats of our fellow citizens. Yet we throw millions of dollars down the drain unsuccessfully trying to do just that. I wonder

Placement Bureau

THE ASSOCIATION for Advancement of Behavior Therapy has established a central directory for employment openings for behavioral mental health workers. Persons interested in listing a position or availability for employment should write AABT Placement Service, Suite 2547, 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. 2A-10A

Novick Named

RUDOLPH G. NOVICK has been appointed director of continuing medical education in the department of psychiatry, University Health Sciences/The Chicago Medical School.

when our various law-making and law enforcement agencies, from Congress and the FBI on down, will learn, and cease trying to do so."

Rosen is associate professor of psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and past chairman, committee on hypnosis, council on mental health, of the American Medical Association.

8A-7

Family-Oriented Treatment of Asthma Found Effective

A RELATIVELY new treatment of intractable asthma in children, one that focuses on the family system and its organization and functioning, has proven effective over a post-therapy follow-up period of from one to five years. The method was described at the tenth annual symposium of the Texas Research Institute of Mental Sciences, held in late September in Houston, by Ronald Liebman, M.D. Liebman and his colleagues, Salvador Minuchin, Lester Baker (M.D.s), and Bernice Rosman (Ph.D.) call their approach structural family therapy.

Noting that parentectomy is often the suggested solution to intractable severe asthma, the authors identified patterns of family organization and functioning associated with psychosomatic illness in children and developed a therapeutic approach to change them and to eliminate the factors in the family that reinforce the

symptoms and perpetuate the illness.

"The weekly outpatient family therapy sessions were organized into three phases," Leibman explained. "Phase 1 is concerned with the alleviation of the symptoms of asthma to prevent the use of the patient as a means of detouring family conflicts. Once the symptoms are reduced, there is more freedom and flexibility available to promote change within the family. Phase 2 consists of identifying and changing those patterns in the family and extrafamilial environment that tend to exacerbate and perpetuate the severe symptoms. Phase 3 consists of interventions to change the structure and functioning of the family system to promote lasting disengagement of the patient in order to prevent a recurrence of the symptoms or the development of a new symptoms bearer."

The first step is accomplished by teaching the patient a series of deep breathing exercises to be used at the first sign of bronchoconstriction. While the kind of control over symptoms achieved by the patient using these exercises is important in itself, more far-reaching effects are obtained by using that parent (usually the father) who forms with the patient what the authors call a dysfunctional set to practice the breathing exercises with the patient. This is said to "decrease the coalition between the mother and the patient; modify the dysfunctional set between father and patient and between the parents; change the role of the father in the family by increasing his involvement in a constructive manner; and shift the relationship between the parents onto a more mutually supportive, goal-directed level. . . . The changes in the family relationships increase the emotional distance between the patient and his parents, facilitating the disengagement of the patient from spouse conflicts. It also expedites the return of the patient to the child subsystem of the family, which prepares the patient for increased peer group activities."

An operant reinforcement paradigm "in which increased accessibility to age-appropriate group activities is made contingent on progressive symptom reduction" "enables the patient to achieve an increased feeling of mastery and increased autonomy, Liebman asserted. In addition, the parents are instructed in the emergency treatment of an asthmatic attack and are provided with adrenalin and syringes. The more peripheral parent is given the task of calling the pediatrician for instructions about dose levels. Parents who before would leave bedroom doors open in order to hear the nighttime calls of distress and wheezing are encouraged to secure privacy for themselves by keeping their door closed. There is, as Liebman described it, "a constant redefinition of the problems [of the family] away from the scapegoating, conflict-detouring process that previously centralized and reinforced the patient's asthmatic symptoms. . . . As the symptoms of the patient decrease, there is a gradual increase in the stress between the parents associated with long-submerged marital conflicts. At this point, the therapist must shift his emphasis to the spouse dyad. . . . By working to resolve or alleviate the problems of the spouse dyad, [the therapist] is sowing the seeds for the prevention of a recurrence of symptoms in the patient."

Continued on page 30

Day or night flexibility—enhances patient compliance

Clinical studies show that a single daily administration of Norpramin is as effective and well tolerated as the same quantity given as a divided dosage. This means that Norpramin may be given once daily, morning or bedtime, whichever is most appropriate to the patient's therapeutic need, drug response and activity patterns. A.M. dosage of Norpramin can be especially useful when your depressed patient feels more depressed in the early morning. Morning administration may also help reduce the potential for confusion when other agents are prescribed concomitantly at bedtime.

For those patients who experience a sedative response to Norpramin, a bedtime dose is most appropriate. Evening administration of Norpramin rarely produces morning hangover.

Minimal daytime drowsiness—permits an active schedule

With Norpramin, problems of daytime drowsiness and morning hangover are largely avoided. Minimal daytime drowsiness can be especially important for patients who must perform daytime activities at home or at work.

Early therapeutic response—builds hope and provides encouragement

While full therapeutic effect may require two to three weeks, onset of action has often been observed in two to five days. Although results have been variable, the weight of scientific reports suggests a faster onset of action with desipramine than with either imipramine or amitriptyline.



Norpramin® (desipramine hydrochloride tablets NF) 25 mg., 50 mg. tablets

lightens and brightens the days of your depressed patients— more conveniently

Adverse Reactions: *Cardiovascular:* hypotension, hypertension, tachycardia, palpitation, arrhythmias, heart block, myocardial infarction, stroke. *Psychiatric:* confusional states (especially in the elderly), hallucinations, disorientation, delusions; anxiety, restlessness, agitation; insomnia and nightmares; hypomania; exacerbation of psychosis. *Neurological:* numbness, tingling, paresthesias of extremities; incoordination, ataxia, tremors; peripheral neuropathy; extrapyramidal symptoms; seizures; alteration in EEG patterns; tinnitus. *Anticholinergic:* dry mouth, and rarely associated sublingual adenitis; blurred vision, disturbance of accommodation; mydriasis; constipation, paralytic ileus; urinary retention, delayed micturition, hypotonic bladder. *Allergic:* skin rash, petechiae, urticaria, itching, photosensitization, edema (of face and tongue or general), drug fever, cross sensitivity with other

tricyclic drugs. *Hematologic:* bone marrow depressions including agranulocytosis, eosinophilia, purpura, thrombocytopenia. *Gastrointestinal:* anorexia, nausea and vomiting, epigastric distress, peculiar taste, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, stomatitis, black tongue. *Endocrine:* gynecomastia, breast enlargement and galactorrhea in the female; increased or decreased libido, impotence, testicular swelling; elevation or depression of blood sugar levels. *Other:* jaundice (simulating obstructive), altered liver function; weight gain or loss, perspiration, flushing; urinary frequency, nocturia; parotid swelling; drowsiness, dizziness, weakness and fatigue, headache, alopecia. *Withdrawal Symptoms:* Though not indicative of addiction, abrupt cessation after prolonged therapy may produce nausea, headache and malaise.

Dosage and Administration: Usual adult dose:

100 mg. to 200 mg. per day. Dosages above 200 mg. per day are not recommended. *Initial therapy:* Should be administered at a low level and increased according to tolerance and response. It may be administered in divided doses or a single daily dose. *Maintenance:* Lower adequate dose once daily to maintain remission. *Adolescent and geriatric patient dose:* 25 mg. to 100 mg. per day, in single or divided doses. Dosages above 100 mg. are not recommended.

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Appointments and Awards

RICHARD SHADER, M.D., has been elected to serve as director of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. He was elected to a four-year term beginning in January.

F. PAUL KOSBAB, M.D., formerly professor of psychiatry at the Medical College of Virginia, has been named professor in the department of psychiatry and behavioral sciences at Eastern Virginia Medical School and chief of psychiatry at the VA Center in Hampton, Virginia.

LEO MADOW, M.D., professor and chairman of the department of psychiatry of the Medical College of Pennsylvania, has been elected to the execu-

tive council of the American Association of Chairmen of Departments of Psychiatry.

W. DOUGLAS SKELTON, M.D., formerly director of mental health and mental retardation programs for the state of Georgia, has been appointed medical director of the new Ridgeview Institute in Smyrna, Georgia. The institute, which serves the Atlanta metropolitan area and neighboring counties, offers comprehensive inpatient and outpatient services to children and adolescents, adults, and persons with alcohol and/or drug abuse problems.

PROFESSOR W. LINFORD REES, Presi-

dent of The Royal College of Psychiatrists of Great Britain, recently conferred upon H. P. LAUGHLIN, M.D., psychiatrist and psychoanalyst, the status of honorary fellowship in the college, the highest honor the college bestows.

EMANUEL TANAY, M.D., clinical associate professor of psychiatry at Wayne State University, was granted by the editors of *Medical Economics* the 1976 award for "authorship of an article constituting an original and useful contribution to the socio-economic knowledge of the medical profession." The certificate of award was presented for Tanay's article on "Society Is Getting the Doctors It Deserves."

DRS. FLOYD E. BLOOM and WILBERT J. McKEACHIE, and CHARLES SCHLAIFER were recently appointed to serve

on the National Advisory Mental Health Council for terms ending in September 1980. SYLVESTER JONES has been elected to serve on the council for one year. Bloom is director of the Arthur V. Davis Center for Behavioral Neurobiology, Salk Institute, in San Diego, California. McKeachie is director of the Center for Research on Learning and Teaching in the Department of Psychology, College of Literature, Science, and the Arts at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Schlaifer, an APA Honorary Fellow, is chairman of the board of directors of the New York State Facilities Development Corporation. Jones is a law student at the University of Alabama in Birmingham.

PROF. DR. MAURICE KNOBEL, an APA Corresponding Fellow, has been

Continued on facing page

Contraindications: Known hypersensitivity. Should not be given concomitantly with a monoamine oxidase inhibitor since hyperpyretic crises, severe convulsions, and deaths have occurred. When used to replace a monoamine oxidase inhibitor, allow a minimum of 14 days to elapse before initiating therapy with amitriptyline HCl. Initiate dosage of amitriptyline HCl cautiously with gradual increase in dosage until optimum response is achieved. Not recommended during the acute recovery phase following myocardial infarction. **Warnings:** May block the antihypertensive action of guanethidine or similarly acting compounds. Should be used with caution in patients with a history of seizures or urinary retention, or with angle-closure glaucoma or increased intraocular pressure; in patients with angle-closure glaucoma, even average doses may precipitate an attack. Patients with cardiovascular disorders should be watched closely; arrhythmias, sinus tachycardia and prolongation of the conduction time have been reported, particularly with high doses; myocardial infarction and stroke have been reported with drugs of this class. Close supervision is required for hyperthyroid patients or those receiving thyroid medication. May impair mental and/or physical abilities required for performance of hazardous tasks, such as operating machinery or driving a motor vehicle. Safe use during pregnancy and lactation has not been established; in pregnant patients, nursing mothers, or women who may become pregnant, weigh possible benefits against possible hazards to mother and child. Not recommended for patients under 12 years of age.

Precautions: Schizophrenic patients may develop increased symptoms of psychosis; patients with paranoid symptomatology may have an exaggeration of such symptoms; manic depressive patients may experience a shift to the manic phase. In these circumstances, the dose of amitriptyline HCl may be reduced or a major tranquilizer, such as perphenazine, may be administered concurrently.

When given with anticholinergic agents or sympathomimetic drugs, including epinephrine combined with local anesthetics, close supervision and careful adjustment of dosages are required; paralytic ileus may occur in patients taking tricyclic antidepressants in combination with anticholinergic-type drugs. Use cautiously in patients receiving large doses of ethchlorvynol, since transient delirium has been reported on concurrent administration. May enhance the response to alcohol and the effects of barbiturates and other CNS depressants. The possibility of suicide in depressed patients remains until significant remission occurs. Potentially suicidal patients should not have access to large quantities of this drug. Prescriptions should be written for the smallest amount feasible. Concurrent electroshock therapy may increase the hazards associated with such therapy; such treatment should be limited to patients for whom it is essential. When possible, discontinue the drug several days before elective surgery. Both elevation and lowering of blood sugar levels have been reported. Use with caution in patients with impaired liver function.

Adverse Reactions: *Note:* Included in this listing are a few adverse reactions not reported with this specific drug. However, pharmacological similarities among the tricyclic antidepressant drugs require that each reaction be considered when amitriptyline is administered. **Cardiovascular:** Hypotension, hypertension, tachycardia, palpitation, myocardial infarction, arrhythmias, heart block, stroke. **CNS and Neuromuscular:** Confusional states; disturbed concentration; disorientation; delusions; hallucinations; excitement; anxiety; restlessness; insomnia; nightmares; numbness, tingling, and paresthesias of the extremities; peripheral neuropathy; incoordination; ataxia; tremors; seizures; alteration in EEG patterns; extrapyramidal symptoms; tinnitus; syndrome of inappropriate ADH (antidiuretic hormone) secretion. **Anticholinergic:** Dry mouth, blurred vision, disturbance of accommodation, increased intraocular pressure, constipation, paralytic ileus, urinary retention, dilatation of urinary tract. **Allergic:** Skin rash, urticaria, photosensitization, edema of face and tongue. **Hematologic:** Bone marrow depression including agranulocytosis, leukopenia, eosinophilia, purpura, thrombocytopenia. **Gastrointestinal:** Nausea, epigastric distress, vomiting, anorexia, stomatitis, peculiar taste, diarrhea, parotid swelling, black tongue, rarely hepatitis (including altered liver function and jaundice). **Endocrine:** Testicular swelling and gynecomastia in the male, breast enlargement and galactorrhea in the female, increased or decreased libido, elevation and lowering of blood sugar levels.

Other: Dizziness, weakness, fatigue, headache, weight gain or loss, increased perspiration, urinary frequency, mydriasis, drowsiness, alopecia. **Withdrawal Symptoms:** Abrupt cessation of treatment after prolonged administration may produce nausea, headache, and malaise; these are not indicative of addiction. **Overdosage:** Hospitalize as soon as possible all patients suspected of having taken an overdose. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive. In addition, the intravenous administration of 1 to 3 mg physostigmine salicylate is reported to reverse the symptoms of tricyclic antidepressant poisoning. Because physostigmine is rapidly metabolized, the dosage should be repeated as required, particularly if life-threatening signs such as arrhythmias, convulsions, and deep coma recur or persist after the initial dosage of physostigmine.

How Supplied: Tablets containing 10 mg and 25 mg amitriptyline HCl, in single-unit packages of 100 and bottles of 100, 1000, and 5000; tablets containing 50 mg amitriptyline HCl, in single-unit packages of 100 and bottles of 100 and 1000; tablets containing 75 mg and 100 mg amitriptyline HCl, in single-unit packages of 100 and bottles of 100; tablets containing 150 mg amitriptyline HCl, in single-unit packages of 100 and bottles of 30 and 100; for intramuscular use, in 10-ml vials containing per ml: 10 mg amitriptyline HCl, 44 mg dextrose, 1.5 mg methylparaben and 0.2 mg propylparaben as preservatives, and water for injection q.s. 1 ml.

For more detailed information, consult your MSD representative or see full prescribing information. Merck Sharp & Dohme, Division of Merck & Co., Inc., West Point, Pa. 19486

JGEL12(114)

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provides the convenience of
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when control of
symptoms requires
adjustment to the
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outpatient dosage

Continued from facing page
 appointed full professor and chairman of the department of medical psychology and psychiatry at the school of medicine of the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP), in São Paulo, Brazil. Knobel requests that APA members send him reprints, pamphlets, books, and all related material as well as meeting notices since a journal with world-wide distribution is being planned. They should be sent to Prof. Dr. Mauricio Knobel, Departamento de Psicologia Médica e Psiquiatria da Faculdade de C. Médicas da UNICAMP, Rua Dr. Quirino 1838; Campinas 13100, São Paulo, Brazil.

* * *

WALTER MENNINGER, M.D., clinical director of the Topeka State Hospital, has been reappointed to the advisory board of the National Institute of Cor-

rections, a part of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in the U.S. Department of Justice.

* * *

CORNELIS BOELHOUWER, M.D., director of the EEG Laboratory at the Institute of Living and in private practice of psychiatry, has been appointed director of psychiatry at Hartford Hospital. He succeeds DONALD BROWN, M.D., who was recently appointed director of education at the hospital.

* * *

RICHARD I. SHADER, M.D., director of training and education at the Massachusetts Mental Health Center and associate professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, has been elected as a Council of Medical Specialty Societies representative to the American Board of Medical Specialties for a one-year term. Shader is a representa-

tive to the council from the American Psychiatric Association.

* * *

JAMES CANON FOLSOM, M.D., clinical professor of psychiatry and behavioral sciences at the George Washington University School of Medicine in Washington, D.C., and director of rehabilitation medicine service for the U.S. Veterans Administration's nationwide system of hospitals and outpatient rehabilitation facilities, has been named director of the ICD Rehabilitation and Research Center in New York City, one of the nation's largest rehabilitation research and treatment centers.

* * *

FRANK J. MENOLASCINO, M.D., vice-chairman of the department of psychiatry and professor of psychiatry at the University of Nebraska, was the recipient of the 13th annual Institute of Pennsylvania Hospital Award. The

award is named in memory of Edward A. Strecker, M.D. After accepting the award, Menolascino lectured on "Psychiatry and Mental Retardation."

* * *

FREDERICK TOWNE MELGES, M.D., has been appointed professor of psychiatry in the department of psychiatry of the Duke University School of Medicine and director of psychiatry services at Durham County (N.C.) General Hospital.

* * *

ROGER E. MEYER, formerly associate professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School and associate director of the McLean Hospital Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Center in Belmont, has been named head of psychiatry at the University of Connecticut School of Medicine. He succeeds BENJAMIN WIESEL, M.D., who recently retired.

Now the 150-mg tablet... another good reason to prescribe ELAVIL® (Amitriptyline HCl | MSD) for clinically significant depression

The other reasons:

- **Efficacy**—ELAVIL is highly effective in the management of clinically significant depression.
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- **Tablets are color coded** to help make administration more convenient and accurate.

ELAVIL should not be used during the acute recovery phase following myocardial infarction; in patients hypersensitive to it; in those who have received an MAOI within two weeks; or in children under 12. Patients with cardiovascular disorders should be watched closely. Safe use during pregnancy and lactation has not been established. The drug may impair mental or physical abilities required in the performance of hazardous tasks and may enhance the response to alcohol. The possibility of suicide in depressed patients remains until significant remission occurs. Potentially suicidal patients should not have access to large quantities of this drug. Prescriptions should be written for the smallest amount feasible. Hospitalize as soon as possible any patient suspected of having taken an overdose.

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 —an appropriate way to prescribe for many depressed adult outpatients. Because of its simplicity, this regimen helps improve patient compliance. Of course, ELAVIL may also be prescribed in divided daily doses.

ONCE-DAILY DOSAGE SCHEDULE FOR ADULT OUTPATIENTS:

- A single 75-mg tablet Usual starting dosage
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- A single 50-mg tablet Minimum starting dosage
- Dosage may be increased by 25 or 50 mg as necessary until a total of 150 mg per day is reached.
- A single 150-mg tablet Maximum daily dosage

ELAVIL MAY ALSO BE PRESCRIBED IN DIVIDED DAILY DOSES

The 25-mg tablet
 This strength may prove useful when therapy is initiated with divided daily doses in adult outpatients. Starting dosage is usually 75 mg daily. If necessary, this dosage may be increased gradually to a total of 150 mg a day. Increases are made preferably in the late afternoon or bedtime dose.

The 10-mg tablet
 This strength may prove useful for patients who require lower doses, e.g., adolescent and elderly patients. For these patients who can not tolerate higher doses, 10 mg three times a day with 20 mg at bedtime may be satisfactory.

A sedative effect may be apparent before the antidepressant effect of ELAVIL is noted. An adequate therapeutic effect may take as long as 30 days to develop.

NOTE: The usual maintenance dosage of ELAVIL is 50 to 100 mg per day which may be given in a single dose preferably at bedtime. In some patients 40 mg per day is sufficient. This drug is not recommended for patients under 12 years of age.

addendum
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Family Therapy

Continued from page 27

The data Liebman described came from fourteen patients ranging in age from six to 15 and having an age of onset from 15 months to 11 years. All but two of them were steroid dependent, and all but one suffered prolonged and severe attacks. The length of the family therapy was from five to 22 months, after which four of the patients were rated grade two and ten of the patients grade one on the Pinkerton Scale for Evaluation of Clinical Severity of Asthma. A grade one rating indicates no loss of school days, mild attacks, and an occasional need for bronchodilation. A grade two rating indicates the loss of days rather than weeks of school, mild to moderate attacks, and regular need for bronchodilation. The status was maintained during a follow-up period that lasted from one to five years.

Liebman, Minuchin, and Baker are with the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. Liebman is assistant professor of child psychiatry and pediatrics and psychiatrist-in-chief of the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. Minuchin is professor of child psychiatry and pediatrics. Baker is professor of pediatrics and director of the clinical research center of Children's Hospital. In addition, Liebman, Minuchin, and Rosman are with the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic; Rosman is director of research, Minuchin is director of the family therapy training center, and Liebman is acting medical director. The full proceedings of the tenth annual Texas Research Institute of Mental Sciences symposium will be published by Brunner/Mazel.

11B-9

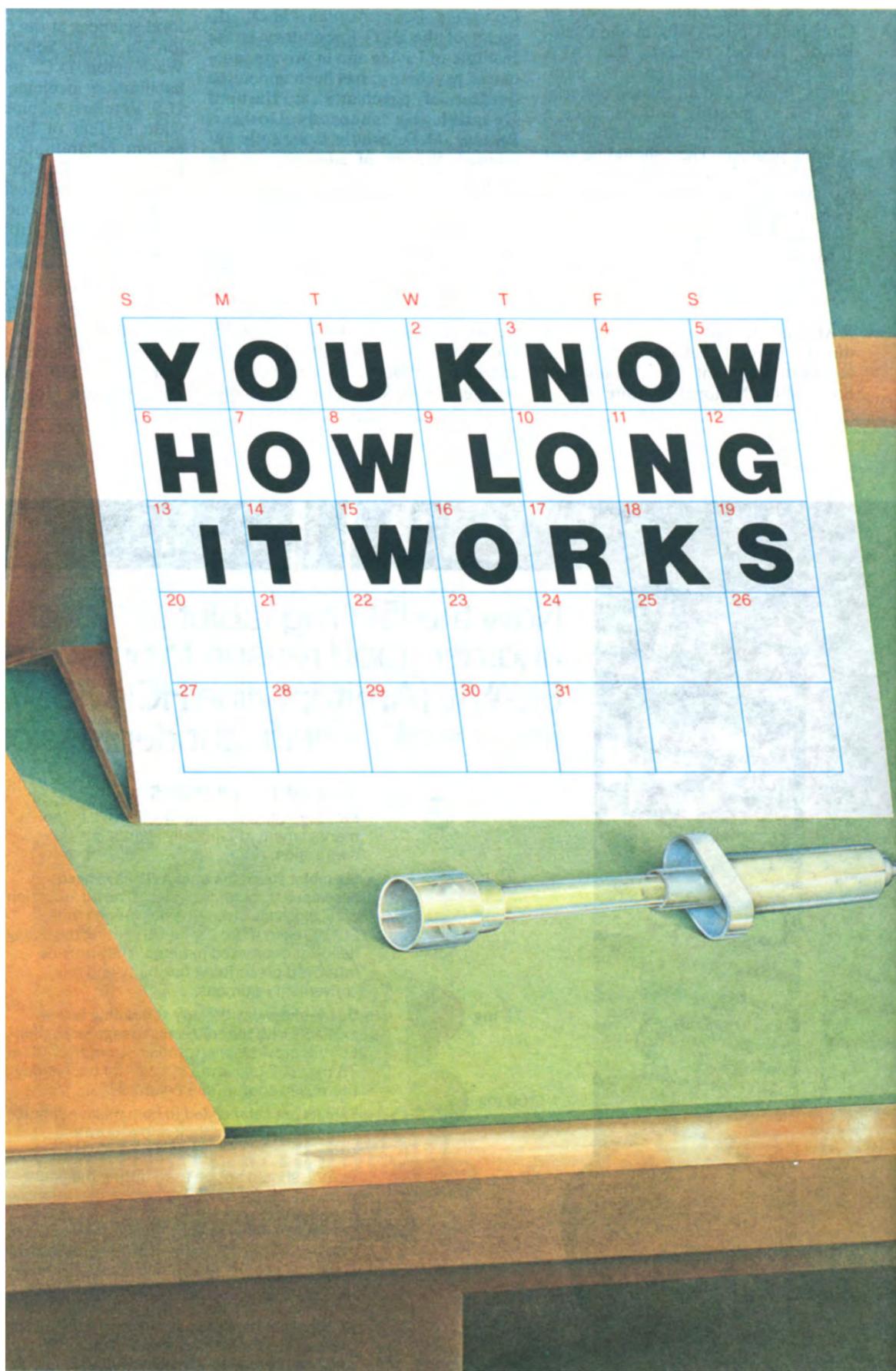
Accreditation Denied

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL in Washington, D.C., recently announced that the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals had denied the hospital's final appeal to reverse the commission's disaccreditation decision dating back to a September 1975 survey. An analysis of the deficiencies, according to a press release, "reveals that accreditation was denied primarily because the poor condition of the buildings did not meet the increasingly stringent structural and safety requirements."

The hospital has also been notified from JCAH that the medical and surgical support programs were also disaccredited. "The JCAH's disaccreditation action spoke to 14 major deficiencies, 11 of which were related to deficiencies in the safety of the buildings in which the patients are housed."

Continuing, the press release states, "We feel confident that Saint Elizabeths' programs and staff compare favorably with many accredited programs around the country because all 14 of our professional training programs are accredited; 51 of the 185 physicians who are employed at the hospital are board certified (the mark of excellence in their field); we have the largest complement of Ph.D. psychologists of any one institution in the country; over a third of the approximately 300 registered nurses have a bachelors degree or higher; and the hospital has one of the highest percentages of professional social workers of any public institution in the United States."

2A-10D



Prolixin Decanoate (Fluphenazine Decanoate Injection) provides 25 mg. fluphenazine decanoate per ml. in a sesame oil vehicle with 1.2% (w/v) benzyl alcohol as a preservative.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: In presence of suspected or established subcortical brain damage. In patients who have a blood dyscrasia or liver damage, or who are receiving large doses of hypnotics, or who are comatose or severely depressed. In patients who have shown hypersensitivity to fluphenazine, cross-sensitivity to phenothiazine derivatives may occur.

Not intended for use in children under 12.

WARNINGS: Mental and physical abilities required for driving a car or operating heavy machinery may be impaired by use of this drug. Physicians should be alert to the possibility that severe adverse reactions may occur which require immediate medical attention. Potentiation of effects of alcohol may occur. Safety and efficacy in children have not been established because of inadequate experience in use in children.

Usage in Pregnancy: Safety for use during pregnancy has not been established. Weigh possible hazards against potential benefits if administering this drug to pregnant patients.

PRECAUTIONS: Caution must be exercised if another phenothiazine compound caused cholestatic jaundice, dermatoses or other allergic reactions because of the possibility of cross-sensitivity. When psychotic patients on large doses of a phenothiazine drug are to undergo surgery, hypotensive phenomena should be watched for; less anesthetics or central nervous system depressants may be required. Because of added anticholinergic effects, fluphenazine may potentiate the effects of atropine.

Use fluphenazine decanoate cautiously in patients exposed to extreme heat or phosphorus insecticides; in patients with a history of convulsive disorders since grand mal convulsions have occurred; and in patients with special medical disorders such as mitral insufficiency or other cardiovascular diseases, and pheochromocytoma. Bear in mind that with prolonged therapy

there is the possibility of liver damage, pigmentary retinopathy, lenticula and corneal deposits, and development of irreversible dyskinesia.

Fluphenazine decanoate should be administered under the direction of a physician experienced in the clinical use of psychotropic drugs. Periodic checking of hepatic and renal functions and blood picture should be done. Renal function of patients on long-term therapy should be monitored; if BUN becomes abnormal, treatment should be discontinued. Silent pneumonias are possible.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: *Central Nervous System*—Extrapyramidal symptoms are most frequently reported. These include pseudoparkinsonism, dystonia, dyskinesia, akathisia, oculogyric crises, opisthotonos, and hyperreflexia. Most often these are reversible, but they may be persistent. One can expect a higher incidence of such reactions with fluphenazine decanoate than with less potent piperazine derivatives or straight-chain phenothiazines. The incidence and severity will depend more on individual patient sensitivity, dosage level and patient age are also determinants. As these reactions may be alarming, the patient should be forewarned and reassured. These reactions can usually be controlled by administration of antiparkinsonian drugs such as benztropine mesylate or intravenous Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Injection U.S.P., and by subsequent reduction in dosage.

Persistent Tardive Dyskinesia: As with all antipsychotic agents, persistent and sometimes irreversible tardive dyskinesia may appear in some patients on long-term therapy or may occur after discontinuation of drug. The risk seems greater in elderly patients, especially females, on high dosages. The syndrome is characterized by rhythmical involuntary movements of tongue, face, mouth, or jaw (e.g., protrusion of tongue, puffing of cheeks, puckering of mouth, chewing movements) and may be accompanied by involuntary movements of extremities. There is no known effective therapy for tardive dyskinesia; usually the symptoms are not alleviated by antiparkinsonian agents. If the symptoms appear, discontinuation of all antipsychotic agents is suggested. The syndrome may be masked if treatment is reinstated, and

HERE'S HOW WELL IT WORKS

Rapidly effective in acute schizophrenia¹

Average length of hospitalization was 6.1 days (range 1 to 8) for 13 acutely psychotic schizophrenic patients treated with Prolixin Decanoate using the rapid neuroleptization technique. Dosage the first 72 hours averaged 73.2 mg.

Psychotic symptoms diminished rapidly during the first week and continued to abate throughout the 2-month study.

Statistically significant improvement in 13 target symptoms of the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale, including disorientation, hostility and uncooperativeness, occurred between pretreatment and final evaluation.

Often works where others fail...²

Of 52 chronic schizophrenic patients, hospitalized an average 17.5 years, 71% showed clinical improvement after Prolixin Decanoate therapy (25 mg every 7 to 14 days). 32 patients were refractory to prior therapy, including haloperidol combined with chlorpromazine or thioridazine.

General mobilization of the patients was the most significant effect. 7 patients could be discharged from the hospital. In 30 patients refractory to other medication, Prolixin Decanoate tended to inhibit withdrawal symptoms.

...at a fraction of the cost

Prolixin Decanoate therapy at a maintenance dose of 25 mg every 28 days can cost from 53% to 69% less than the lowest maintenance dosages of several oral medications (see table below).

Comparison of estimated annual hospital costs for oral and injectable therapy, given the following examples:

Drug	Assumed adult dosage*	Form and potency	Cost per unit	Annual cost
Prolixin Decanoate®	12.5-100 mg every 28 days	5 ml vials 25 mg/ml	8¢† per mg	\$ 13.00-104.00
Thorazine® (SKF brand of chlorpromazine)	300-600 mg per day	100 mg tablets bottles of 1000	5.1¢ per tab**	55.84-111.69
Mellari® (Sandoz brand of thioridazine)	200-800 mg per day	100 mg tablets bottles of 1000	11.6¢ per tab**	84.68-338.72
Haldol® (McNeil brand of haloperidol)	5-50 mg per day	5 mg tablets bottles of 1000	20.1¢ per tab**	73.37-733.65
Navane® (Roerig brand of thiothixene)	20-60 mg per day	20 mg tablets bottles of 500	21.5¢ per tab**	78.48-235.43

*Dosage level and interval should be determined on an individual basis, in accordance with patient's response to the particular drug as well as the manufacturer's specific recommendations for the use of the product. **Based on prices listed in 1976 Red Book. †Based on Squibb list price of \$9.95 per 5 ml vial.

1. Donlon PT, Axelrad AD, Tupin JP and Chien C-p. *Comp Psychiat* 17:369-376, 1976.
2. Christodoulidis H and Frangos H: *Curr Ther Res* 18:193-198, 1975.

PROLIXIN DECANOATE® Fluphenazine Decanoate Injection

SQUIBB®

drug dosage increased, or a different antipsychotic agent used. Reports are that fine vermicular movements of the tongue may be an early sign of the syndrome which may not develop if medication is stopped at that time.

Phenothiazine derivatives have been known to cause restlessness, excitement, or bizarre dreams; reactivation or aggravation of psychotic processes may be encountered. If drowsiness or lethargy occur, the dosage may have to be reduced. Dosages, far in excess of the recommended amounts, may induce a catatonic-like state.

Autonomic Nervous System—Hypertension and fluctuations in blood pressure have been reported. Although hypotension is rarely a problem, patients with pheochromocytoma, cerebral vascular or renal insufficiency or severe cardiac reserve deficiency such as mitral insufficiency appear to be particularly prone to this reaction and should be observed carefully. Supportive measures including intravenous vasopressor drugs should be instituted immediately should severe hypotension occur; Levaterenol Bitartrate Injection U.S.P. is the most suitable drug; *epinephrine should not be used* since phenothiazine derivatives have been found to reverse its action. Nausea, loss of appetite, salivation, polyuria, perspiration, dry mouth, headache and constipation may occur. Reducing or temporarily discontinuing the dosage will usually control these effects. Blurred vision, glaucoma, bladder paralysis, fecal impaction, paralytic ileus, tachycardia, or nasal congestion have occurred in some patients on phenothiazine derivatives.

Metabolic and Endocrine—Weight change, peripheral edema, abnormal lactation, gynecomastia, menstrual irregularities, false results on pregnancy tests, impotency in men and increased libido in women have occurred in some patients on phenothiazine therapy.

Allergic Reactions—Itching, erythema, urticaria, seborrhea, photosensitivity, eczema and exfoliative dermatitis have been reported with phenothiazines. The possibility of anaphylactoid reactions should be borne in mind.

Hematologic—Blood dyscrasias including leukopenia, agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenic or nonthrombocytopenic purpura, eosinophilia, and pan-

cytopenia have been observed with phenothiazines. If soreness of the mouth, gums or throat or any symptoms of upper respiratory infection occur and confirmatory leukocyte count indicates cellular depression, therapy should be discontinued and other appropriate measures instituted immediately.

Hepatic—Liver damage manifested by cholestatic jaundice, particularly during the first months of therapy, may occur; treatment should be discontinued. A cephalin flocculation increase, sometimes accompanied by alterations in other liver function tests, has been reported in patients who have had no clinical evidence of liver damage.

Others—Sudden deaths have been reported in hospitalized patients on phenothiazines. Previous brain damage or seizures may be predisposing factors. High doses should be avoided in known seizure patients. Shortly before death, several patients showed flare-ups of psychotic behavior patterns. Autopsy findings have usually revealed acute fulminating pneumonia or pneumonitis, aspiration of gastric contents, or intramyocardial lesions. Although not a general feature of fluphenazine, potentiation of central nervous system depressants such as opiates, analgesics, antihistamines, barbiturates, and alcohol may occur.

Systemic lupus erythematosus-like syndrome, hypotension severe enough to cause fatal cardiac arrest, altered electrocardiographic and electroencephalographic tracings, altered cerebrospinal fluid proteins, cerebral edema, asthma, laryngeal edema, and angioneurotic edema, with long-term use, skin pigmentation and lenticular and corneal opacities have occurred with phenothiazines. Local tissue reactions occur only rarely with injections of fluphenazine decanoate.

For full prescribing information, consult package insert.

HOW SUPPLIED: 1 ml. Unimatic® single dose preassembled syringes and cartridge-needle units, and 5 ml. vials.

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Voting Rights Of Mentally Ill Found Abridged

"NOT ALL STATES prevent mentally retarded or mentally ill persons from voting, and in fact, in some, legislation specifically preserves their voting rights. But still they do not vote. Sadly, treatment and habilitation professionals, institutional staff, parents, and guardians make little effort to help clients and relatives register. Throughout the country there are institutions and community centers full of legally eligible voters where not one is registered because no one has pointed out their rights or initiated a registration drive. Well-meaning parents, otherwise zealous advocates for their offspring, cannot imagine 'little' 30-year-old Johnny voting for a President."

The above paragraph is from "Too 'Crazy' to Vote?" the lead article in the fall 1976 issue of the Mental Health Law Project's *Summary of Activities*, which suggests ways in which concerned health care professionals, parents, and advocates can encourage registration by residents of institutions in states where they are eligible to vote. Also contained in the newsletter is a chart summarizing eligibility of institutionalized persons to vote in the last November election prepared by the Mental Health Law Project, a Washington, D.C.-based nonprofit, public interest organization. The chart, titled "Voting Rights of Institutionalized Persons in Retardation Facilities, Psychiatric Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Etc.," also lists registration requirements and whether absentee voting is allowed.

In the following states institutionalized persons are eligible to register: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Vermont. In Alaska, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Wisconsin, they are eligible unless adjudicated incompetent. Persons in Kentucky, Missouri, and Oklahoma are ineligible if confined to an institution. In Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, institutionalized persons are ineligible to vote if they are "insane," "non compos mentis," etc.

The chart points out that all states except Louisiana allow absentee voting by disabled persons.

11B-7

Package Insert

PUBLISHED proceedings of the Joint DIA/AMA/FDA/PMA Symposium on "Drug Information for Patient—The Patient Package Insert," held at the Shoreham Americana Hotel, Washington, D.C., November 10-12, are now available for \$15 each. Send requests to Joint Symposium, Office of Professional and Consumer Programs, FDA, HFG-1, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857.

1B-20

Men, Women Said to Share Common Stances on Sex

THE AUDIENCE visibly sat up and took notice when Letitia A. Peplau came to the microphone and announced, "This is the talk on sex." The researcher, from the University of California, Los Angeles, described findings in the area of sexual behavior from a study, in which she collaborated, of 231 college-aged dating couples in the Boston area.

Peplau, speaking at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, described how she began her data analysis by defining four components of the traditional double standard of sexual behavior and examining to what extent it still occurred among the couples in the study.

Her first component was a moral one: "As you may remember from high school, . . . sexual experimentation before marriage was viewed as more acceptable for men than for women. In fact, in many cases it was probably tacitly encouraged for men. On the other hand, women were expected to remain chaste until marriage." She found participants in the study to have far more permissive attitudes, with 80 percent feeling that intercourse was completely acceptable for a man and woman who were in love and with very little evidence of a double standard in students' attitudes about sex. "That is," she explained, "in the context of a love relationship 95 percent of the men and women had identical standards for men and for women. When it came to sex with a casual partner 80 percent had identical standards of behavior as their ideals for men and for women. We should note, of course, that when they didn't have identical standards for men and for women they tended to adhere to the traditional pattern—that casual sex was more acceptable for men than it is for women."

The second component of the traditional view studied had to do with assumed differences between men and women in sexuality, a view in which men were seen as being more interested in sex than women, more easily aroused, and more sexually experienced. Peplau found that, once again, there was considerable overlap in the responses of men and women, but "when differences occurred, they were typically in the traditional direction." She presented some illustrations: "For instance, the men in our sample were indeed more sexually experienced than their girlfriends. When our study began, something like a third of the women were virgins compared to about a quarter of the men. Among those couples who had had previous sexual experience, men were likely to report having had a greater number of prior sexual partners than women did." Peplau also found that men rated the desire for sexual activity as a more important dating goal than did women, and a higher proportion of men selected sex as the most important reason for entering a dating relationship."

The third component of the traditional patterning of sexual behavior considered by Peplau was the issue of sex type roles, which she described as involving the concept of the man as the initiator of sexual activity and the aggressor. "The language when I was in high school," she said, "was that the man tried to get as far as he could, and the woman's role was quite different. That is, her role was the limit set-

ter, the person who restricted the extent of sexual activity for the couple." On both the issue of which partner was controlling the level (whether the couple had intercourse) and which controlled the timing (how soon in the relationship the couple had intercourse), Peplau reported what she called "unusually clear" data, that women, in fact, maintained control in both areas. "That doesn't necessarily mean that the woman does it consciously or directly. Rather it means that the woman in a whole variety of ways seems to have more impact on those decisions. . . . When a couple does not have intercourse, the woman's attitudes are usually the major restraining force. It's clear that in the couples not having intercourse the man is often highly desirous of having intercourse; the woman is not."

She also found the woman's personality characteristics to be much better

predictors of whether or not the couple would have intercourse than the man's characteristics. "For instance, women in couples who have intercourse are significantly more liberal in their sexual attitudes than are women in couples who abstain. For men there is no difference in sexual attitude between those two kinds of couples. The same is true for the particular religion that the woman was raised in and so on, the kind of career she wants, and so on."

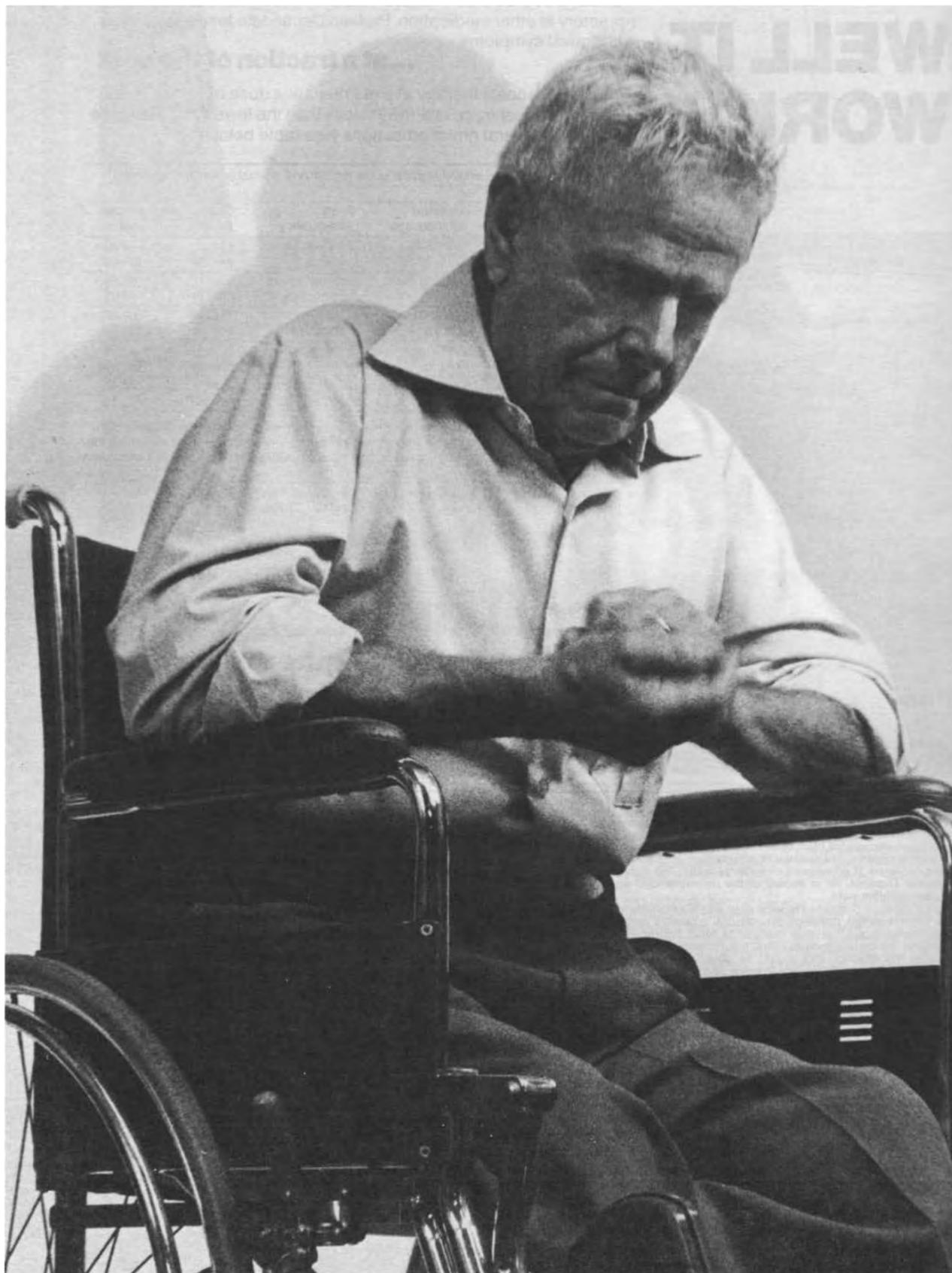
Influence of Prior Experience

Citing another illustration, Peplau gave some statistics on the impact of prior sexual experience on sexual activities within the current relationship. She found that when both partners had had previous experience, virtually all of the couples (94 percent) had intercourse, while at the other extreme—when both partners were virgins when the relationship began—about half eventually had intercourse. "We were interested," she said, "in what would happen in those couples where there was a discrepancy—where one was a virgin and the other

was experienced. It was very clear to us that virginal men do not care to resist the sexual opportunities provided by sexually experienced women. Every single case where a male virgin dated an experienced woman the couple had intercourse. In the reverse case, where he was experienced and she was virginal, a significant proportion of the couples did not have intercourse."

The timing of intercourse, likewise, depended on the degree of experience, particularly the woman's. Peplau noted that "while many couples in the past may have gone through considerable soul-searching to decide whether or not to have intercourse or not, this soul-searching appears not to occur today or at least to be compressed into a shorter time period. Something like half of our couples who had intercourse had it within a month of their first date." The other half took from a little over a month to several years, with the characteristics of the woman, once again, being a stronger predictor of when it would occur. "For instance," said Peplau,

Continued on facing page



Continued from facing page

"if she was sexually experienced before the relationship began, the couple had sex on the average in about two months regardless of the man's experience. If she was a virgin it took them more than six months to have intercourse, and depending on whether he was experienced or not it took an average of six months if he was experienced and about 11 if he was a virgin himself."

The fourth component considered involved the link between sex and love, with the traditional image being one of the idea of love and sex being very closely interwoven for women and more separate for men. When the data were compared, women associated intercourse with greater love for the boyfriend; no such relationship held for men. "Men," said Peplau, "loved their girlfriends to the same extent regardless of whether or not they were having intercourse. . . ."

"But," she qualified, "to say that the links between love and sex are stronger for women than for men is in some ways misleading, because in

fact it seems to us that the best way to characterize our data is to say that we found three rather different patterns of the links between love and sex." She found about ten percent who could be described as traditional, for whom "love alone is insufficient justification for sexual intercourse. The more permanent commitment of marriage is a necessary prerequisite. . . . For these traditional couples, not having sex is a sign of love and respect; it's really an indication that the basis of the relationship goes beyond mere physical attraction."

More couples were found to fall into a moderate category in which sex is permissible, but only when the man and woman are in love with each other. Peplau explained that it takes time for love to grow, so sexual intimacy within this group is gradual; "instant sex would be inconsistent with this orientation."

The third pattern was defined as a more liberal one in which there was approval of casual sex. "It would be a mistake to view these couples as promiscuous. In fact, we found very little evidence that couples in our sample

had several sexual partners at one time. Rather, these students seemed to have a more permissive attitude about the conditions under which sexual intercourse is acceptable with a dating partner." Peplau described one of the liberal couples in the study: "They had sex very early in the relationship, but they're important as an illustration because they then went on to fall in love with each other, to stay together for several years. So what's different is not that sex and love were not ultimately tied but rather that the sequencing was different. In moderate couples love preceded sex; in liberal couples sex may be a way of getting acquainted."

Summing up, Peplau noted that while there may once have been one particular pattern of sexual behavior that was widely accepted and had clear-cut rules, that situation does not prevail today. Rather there is what she called a "smorgasbord" of acceptable patterns from which students can accept the pattern most comfortable to them.

—M.C.M.

11A-19

Assembly Amends Legislative Guide OK'd By Trustees

THE APA Joint Commission on Government Relations reported to the Board of Trustees at its December meeting that the Assembly of District Branches had accepted the ten legislative guidelines submitted to it by the commission. The Assembly stressed that they were guidelines and not policy statements, and therefore more easily amendable to rapid change.

In his report to the Board, Robert J. Campbell, M.D., chairman of the joint commission, reported that the Assembly amended legislative guideline number seven which previously read, "The APA espouses a pluralistic health care delivery system, as being a) the most likely to encourage growth, progress, and continuing evaluation with the field of clinical medicine, and b) the best able to provide the patient freedom of choice and as to locus and modality of care. The APA therefore shuns any plan that would favor one health care delivery system over any other." The amended version adds the following at the end of the last sentence: "except in those instances where one can be shown to be dependably superior to another in providing patients with care of high quality."

The commission also reported that it has set up a legislative review group whose purpose is to review legislation "preparatory to sending out information to the network and in advance of asking feedback from the legislative representatives or action from them at the local level."

Other activities of the commission include the following, which were assigned by the Board of Trustees:

- investigation of the advisability and feasibility of establishing a political action arm;
- looking into the advisability of establishing citizens' action committees to APA; and
- consideration of the question of Medicaid abuses. "The Joint Commission on Government Relations considers this to be a matter of enormous significance and should be of ongoing concern to the entire organization in that the question sweeps broadly across the full range of organized psychiatry's functioning. . . ."

Finally, the commission reported on its ongoing activities, which include publications "which are designed especially to provide more detailed information to the legislative representatives." They include the "Legislative Newsletter," "Washington Update," "State Update," and "Psychiatry Reports," which is scheduled for release in early spring. The purpose of this quarterly publication for members of Congress is to keep them informed of the "pressing mental health issues within the nation that affect their constituencies."

Another ongoing and major activity of the joint commission has been in the area of strengthening working relationships with APA components and with other organizations whose primary focus is mental health.

Kenney Named

EMMET M. KENNEY, M.D., associate professor of psychiatry at the Creighton University Medical School, has been appointed acting chairman of the department of psychiatry at the school of medicine and Saint Joseph Hospital in Omaha, Nebraska.

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*See following important information.
†See package circular for full prescribing information.

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An increased risk of congenital malformations associated with the use of minor tranquilizers (chloridiazepoxide, diazepam, and meprobamate) during the first trimester of pregnancy has been suggested in several studies. Serax, a benzodiazepine derivative, has not been studied adequately to determine whether it, too, may be associated with an increased risk of fetal abnormality. Because use of these drugs is rarely a matter of urgency, their use during this period should almost always be avoided. The possibility that a woman of childbearing potential may be pregnant at the time of institution of therapy should be considered. Patients should be advised that if they become pregnant during therapy or intend to become pregnant they should communicate with their physician about the desirability of discontinuing the drug.

Precautions: Hypotensive reactions are rare, but use with caution where cardiac complications could ensue from a fall in blood pressure, especially in the elderly. Withdrawal symptoms upon discontinuation have been noted in some

patients exhibiting drug dependence through chronic overdose. Carefully supervise dose and amounts prescribed, especially for patients prone to self-overdose; excessive, prolonged use in susceptible patients (alcoholics, ex-addicts, etc.) may result in dependence or habituation. Reduce dosage gradually after prolonged excessive dosage to avoid possible epileptiform seizures. Withdrawal symptoms following abrupt discontinuance are similar to those seen with barbiturates. Caution patients against driving or operating machinery until absence of drowsiness or dizziness is ascertained. Warn patients of possible reduction in alcohol tolerance. Not indicated in children under 6 years; absolute dosage for 6- to 12-year-olds not established.

Adverse Reactions: Therapy-interrupting side effects are rare. Transient mild drowsiness is common initially; if persistent, reduce dosage. Dizziness, vertigo and headache have also occurred infrequently; syncope, rarely. Mild paradoxical reactions (excitement, stimulation of affect) are reported in psychiatric patients. Minor diffuse rashes (morbilliform, urticarial and maculopapular) are rare. Nausea, lethargy, edema, slurred speech, tremor and altered libido are rare and generally controllable by dosage reduction. Although rare, leukopenia and hepatic dysfunction including jaundice have been reported during therapy. Periodic blood counts and liver function tests are advised. Ataxia, reported rarely, does not appear related to dose or age. These side reactions, noted with related compounds, are not yet reported: paradoxical excitation with severe rage reactions, hallucinations, menstrual irregularities, change in EEG pattern, blood dyscrasias (including agranulocytosis), blurred vision, diplopia, incontinence, stupor, disorientation, fever and euphoria.

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Reference

1. Kaplitz SE: Withdrawn, apathetic geriatric patients responsive to methylphenidate. *J Am Geriatr Soc* 23:271-276, 1975.

*This drug has been evaluated as possibly effective for these indications. See brief prescribing information.



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CONTRAINDICATIONS

Marked anxiety, tension, and agitation, since Ritalin may aggravate these symptoms. Also contraindicated in patients known to be hypersensitive to the drug and in patients with glaucoma.

WARNINGS

Ritalin should not be used in children under six years, since safety and efficacy in this age group have not been established. Sufficient data on safety and efficacy of long-term use of Ritalin in children with minimal brain dysfunction are not yet available. Although a causal relationship has not been established, suppression of growth (i.e. weight gain and/or height) has been reported with long-term use of stimulants in children. Therefore, children requiring long-term therapy should be carefully monitored. Ritalin should not be used for severe depression of either exogenous or endogenous origin or for the prevention of normal fatigue states. Ritalin may lower the convulsive threshold in patients with or without prior seizures; with or without prior EEG abnormalities, even in absence of seizures. Safe concomitant use of anticonvulsants and Ritalin has not been established. If seizures occur, Ritalin should be discontinued. Use cautiously in patients with hypertension. Blood pressure should be monitored at appropriate intervals in all patients taking Ritalin, especially those with hypertension. Symptoms of visual disturbances have been encountered in rare cases. Difficulties with accommodation and blurring of vision have been reported.

Drug Interactions

Ritalin may decrease the hypotensive effect of guanethidine. Use cautiously with pressor agents and MAO inhibitors. Ritalin may inhibit the metabolism of coumarin anticoagulants, anticonvulsants (phenobarbital, diphenylhydantoin, primidone), phenylbutazone, and tricyclic antidepressants (imipramine, desipramine). Downward dosage adjustments of these drugs may be required when given concomitantly with Ritalin.

Usage in Pregnancy

Adequate animal reproduction studies to establish safe use of Ritalin during pregnancy have not been conducted. Therefore, until more information is available, Ritalin should not be prescribed for women of childbearing age unless, in the opinion of the physician, the potential benefits outweigh the possible risks.

Drug Dependence

Ritalin should be given cautiously to emotionally unstable patients, such as those with a history of drug dependence or alcoholism, because such patients may increase dosage on their own initiative. Chronically abusive use can lead to marked tolerance and psychic dependence with varying degrees of abnormal behavior. Frank psychotic episodes can occur, especially with parenteral abuse. Careful supervision is required during drug withdrawal, since severe depression as well as the effects of chronic overactivity can be unmasked. Long-term follow-up may be required because of the patient's basic personality disturbances.

PRECAUTIONS

Patients with an element of agitation may react adversely; discontinue therapy if necessary. Periodic CBC, differential, and platelet counts are advised during prolonged therapy.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Nervousness and insomnia are the most common adverse reactions but are usually controlled by reducing dosage and omitting the drug in the afternoon or evening. Other reactions include: hypersensitivity (including skin rash, urticaria, fever, arthralgia, exfoliative dermatitis, erythema multiforme with histopathological findings of necrotizing vasculitis, and thrombocytopenic purpura); anorexia; nausea; dizziness; palpitations; headache; dyskinesia; drowsiness; blood pressure and pulse changes, both up and down; tachycardia; angina; cardiac arrhythmia; abdominal pain; weight loss during prolonged therapy. Toxic psychosis has been reported. Although a definite causal relationship has not been established, the following have been reported in patients taking this drug: leukopenia and/or anemia; a few instances of scalp hair loss. In children, loss of appetite, abdominal pain, weight loss during prolonged therapy, insomnia, and tachycardia may occur more frequently; however, any of the other adverse reactions listed above may also occur.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Adults: Administer orally in divided doses 2 or 3 times daily, preferably 30 to 45 minutes before meals. Dosage will depend upon indication and individual response.

Average dosage is 20 to 30 mg daily. Some patients may require 40 to 60 mg daily. In others, 10 to 15 mg daily will be adequate. The few patients who are unable to sleep if medication is taken late in the day should take the last dose before 6 p.m.

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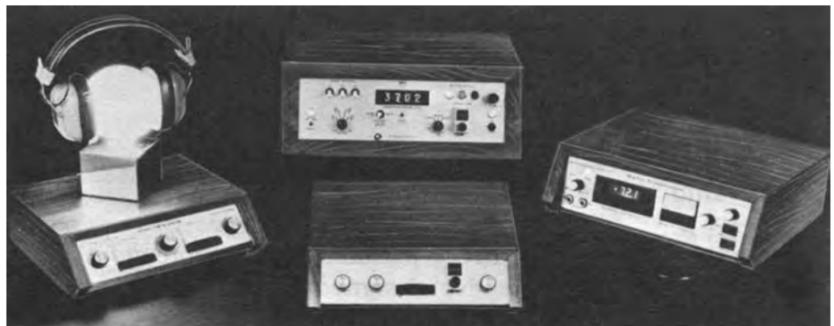
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Courses

Continued from page 13

Thursday, May 5, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 40.

Course #52 Geriatric Psychiatry: Diagnosis and Treatment. Dir: Alvin I. Goldfarb, M.D.; Faculty: Arthur Gabriel, M.D., William Gershell, M.D., Jeffrey Foster, M.D. This course will consist of discussions led by clinicians to encourage a holistic therapeutic approach to the various problems of geropsychiatry. The focus will be on the practical management of specific problems and diagnostic groupings. Thursday, May 5, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 90.

Course #53 Anomalous Erotic Preferences. Dir: Kurt Freund, M.D.; Faculty: J. W. Mohr, Ph.D., J. Hoenig, M.D., Ron Langevin, Ph.D. This course will provide a short overview of anomalies in erotic object preference and preferred kinds of erotic interactions. Diagnostic procedures will be presented, particularly the psychophysiological ones. The Clarke Institute's phallogometric laboratory will be shown. Thursday and Friday, May 5-6, 9-5 PM, Fee \$80, Spaces Available 40.

Course #54 New Concepts in Psychosomatics and Liaison Psychiatry. Co-Dirs: James L. Strain, M.D., Herbert Weiner, M.D.; Faculty for Thursday: Howard Roffwarg, M.D., Myron Hofer, M.D., Jack L. Katz, M.D., Sigurd H. Ackerman, M.D., Jimmie C. B. Holland, M.D.; Faculty for Friday: Stanley Grossman, M.D., John W. Jacobs, M.D., James L. Spikes, M.D., Carol J. Eagle, M.D., Norman W. Altman, M.D., Alfred Weiner, M.D. This two day course will present current concepts of the psychological basis of specific illnesses and behavior. Liaison teaching concepts and models on psychological reactions to medical illness and hospitalization, the organic mental syndrome, the dying patient, hypochondriasis, pediatric-adolescent liaison psychiatry, and psycho-pharmacology will be presented to the first day. Bereavement, anorexia nervosa, peptic ulcer, psychobiological factors in cancer, and interaction of sleep physiology with disease processes will be presented the second day. Thursday and Friday, May 5-6, 9-5 PM, Fee \$80, Spaces Available 50.

Visiting Scholar

PHILIP B. HALLEN, President of the Maurice Falk Medical Fund, has been appointed a Visiting Scholar for 1976-77 at the Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D.C. Hallen's interests will be in developing an institute program in mental health using the preliminary planning material developed by the Public Corporation for Mental Health, a privately sponsored mental health policy study group chartered in 1974. The institute's program of studies is in six categories that cover the following range of health policy concerns: scientific research methods and support, education and manpower supply, quality of care, organization and financing of care, prevention of disease, and ethical and legal considerations.

2A-10U

Joint Congress

THE FOURTH National Congress of Biological Psychiatry and the First Regional Workshop of the World Federation of Biological Psychiatry will be held June 20-24 in Cancun, Mexico. Further information is available from Sociedad Mexicana de Psiquiatria Biologica, Benito Perez Galdos 214, Mexico 10, D.F.

2A-10B

Conference

A CONFERENCE on "Madness and Social Policy" of the NIMH Center for Studies of Schizophrenia will be held June 17-19 in Palo Alto, California. Further information is available from Ms. Laura Sheffet-Keys, Mental Research Institute, 555 Middlefield Rd., Palo Alto, Calif. 94301 (415) 321-3055.

2A-10T

Course #55 Drug and Alcohol Abuse in Clinical Practice. Dir: Marc Galanter, M.D.; Faculty: John C. Chappel, M.D., Donald Davis, M.D., William E. Flynn, M.D., John Fryer, M.D., John Griffin, M.D., James Halikas, M.D., Kim Keeley, M.D., Karin Mack, M.D., Robert Millman, M.D., John Morgan, M.D., Jack Rogers, M.D., John Severinghaus, M.D., Joel Solomon, M.D., Claudio Toro, M.D., Joseph Westermeyer, M.D., Kenneth Williams, M.D. This course will offer the practicing psychiatrist more effective means for working in long-term treatment with alcohol and drug abuse patients and for bridging the gap between recent scientific developments in the field and the practical issues of clinical practice. Principal topics will include diagnostic issues, detoxification, and long-term therapy techniques. Friday, May 6, 9-12, Fee \$25, Spaces Available 60, Registration Guidelines.

Course #56 Diagnosis and Treatment of Minimal Brain Dysfunction. Dir: Richard A. Gardner, M.D.; Faculty: Paul H. Wender, M.D., Dennis P. Cantwell, M.D. This course will cover prevalence, etiology, biochemical and neurophysiological research, epidemiology, psychotherapy of the secondary psychogenic symptoms; and will deal with genetic research, chemotherapy, parental guidance, natural history, followup studies, adults with MBD, prognosis. Friday, May 6, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 90.

Course #57 Behavioral Programs in Adolescent Psychiatry. Dir: Gene Richard Moss, M.D.; Faculty: Richard A. Brown, Ph.D. This course

will present basic principles of behavior techniques and their direct application to adolescent psychiatry; the behavioral methodology required to establish an effective adolescent psychiatric unit as well as the limitations inherent in such a system; and the techniques of family contracting with adolescents in inpatient and outpatient psychotherapy. Friday, May 6, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 45.

Course #58 Biofeedback. Co-Dirs: Elmer E. Green, Ph.D., Alyce M. Green, B.A. This course will present biofeedback research and training in specific biofeedback techniques. Friday, May 6, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 50.

Course #59 Time-Limited Psychotherapy. Dir: James Mann, M.D.; Faculty: Robert Goldman, M.D. This course will include a discussion of the role and meaning of time in psychotherapy, techniques for pinpointing the central issue, the effects of time in creating guidelines for the therapist as treatment unfolds, the crucial termination phase, and indications and contraindications for time-limited psychotherapy. Friday, May 6, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 35.

Course #60 Electroconvulsive Therapy. Dir: Paul H. Blachly, M.D.; Faculty: Richard S. Abrams, M.D., Max Fink, M.D., Fred H. Frankel, M.D., Lothar Kalinowsky, M.D., Iver F. Small, M.D., James J. Strain, M.D. This course will cover the following areas regarding electroconvulsive therapy: indications, limita-

tions, coordination of ECT with pharmacotherapy, nursing considerations, legal considerations, political considerations, and research frontiers. Friday, May 6, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 125.

Course #61 Community Treatment of the Chronic Patient. Dir: Leonard I. Stein, M.D.; Faculty: Mary Ann Test, Ph.D., William H. Knoedler, M.D. This course will focus on the principles and practices of treating the chronic psychiatric patient in the community. Models which cover a continuum of living arrangements from highly supervised settings to independent settings, problems of employment, patient socialization and daily living skills and work with families will be discussed. Materials will be relevant to after-care programs and programs designed to limit the need for inpatient treatment. Friday, May 6, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 50.

Course #62 Psychiatric Emergencies Modern Management. Dir: George Voineskos, M.D.; Faculty: S. K. Littmann, M.D., R. Eastwood, M.D., M. Menuck, M.D., F. Cashman, M.D. The impact of the emergency on individuals and their ecological group will be presented in the context of crisis theory. Crisis intervention techniques and crisis intervention sented in the context of crisis theory. Crisis intervention techniques and crisis intervention service delivery strategies will be described. Friday, May 6, 9-5 PM, Fee \$45, Spaces Available 40, Registration Guidelines: A minimum of two years of psychiatric training or family practice.

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Improper Treatment Seen In Depressive Illnesses

WHILE ADVANCES IN TECHNOLOGY and science have improved the ability to treat the depressed patient, from ten to 15 percent of patients still prove nonresponsive to a host of drugs. An attempt to develop a framework for treating these "treatment failures" by "incorporating recent findings in clinical, pharmacological, and biologic research on depressive disorders," is discussed in "Drug Management of Treatment-Resistant Depression," by Alan F. Schatzberg, M.D., of McLean Hospital in Belmont, Massachusetts, in an issue of *McLean Hospital Journal*.

Schatzberg groups the reasons for the failure of depressed patients to respond to medication into the following four groups: undertreatment, overtreatment, differential response to drugs, and use of non-antidepressants, and discusses methods for "overcoming stumbling blocks."

According to Schatzberg, "There is often a tendency to undertreat the depressed patient with tricyclics and MAOIs." He said that in a review of a series of patients referred to NIMH for follow-up treatment, Kotin noted that 80 percent had been inadequately treated prior to referral and that fewer than 40 percent of patients receiving tricyclics met the minimum criterion of 150 mgs per day. "This is particularly striking as even 150 mgs per day may prove to be an inadequate dosage in many instances," Schatzberg said.

With regard to prescribing practices of monoamine oxidase inhibitors, he said that "studies on endogenous depressions have indicated that MAO inhibitors may be less effective than other somatic therapies; however, in some of these studies, MAO regimens were apparently inadequate. Recent work by Robinson has indicated that treatment response requires as much as 80 percent inhibition of platelet MAO activity. Response to small dosages of phenelzine, which do not yield adequate inhibition of MAO activity, often reflect only placebo effect. Such findings and advances in the ability to measure platelet MAO activity are providing ways for assessing the adequacy of therapeutic trials and for ultimately helping to determine the upper limits of MAOI dosages."

Schatzberg also observed that interpatient variability in blood levels may explain interpatient variability in response, "as there is some evidence for a correlation between blood level and clinical effect, particularly in regard to minimum blood level required for a therapeutic response." He suggested that the monitoring of blood levels may provide the clinician with information as to whether or not the patient is developing an adequate or any blood level and is showing an increase in level with an increase in dosage. He also noted that iatrogenic factors may also play major roles in tricyclic level concentrations. He added that while methylphenidate has been shown to raise the tricyclic blood level and has therefore been recommended as a useful adjunct to a tricyclic regimen, barbiturates often lower the

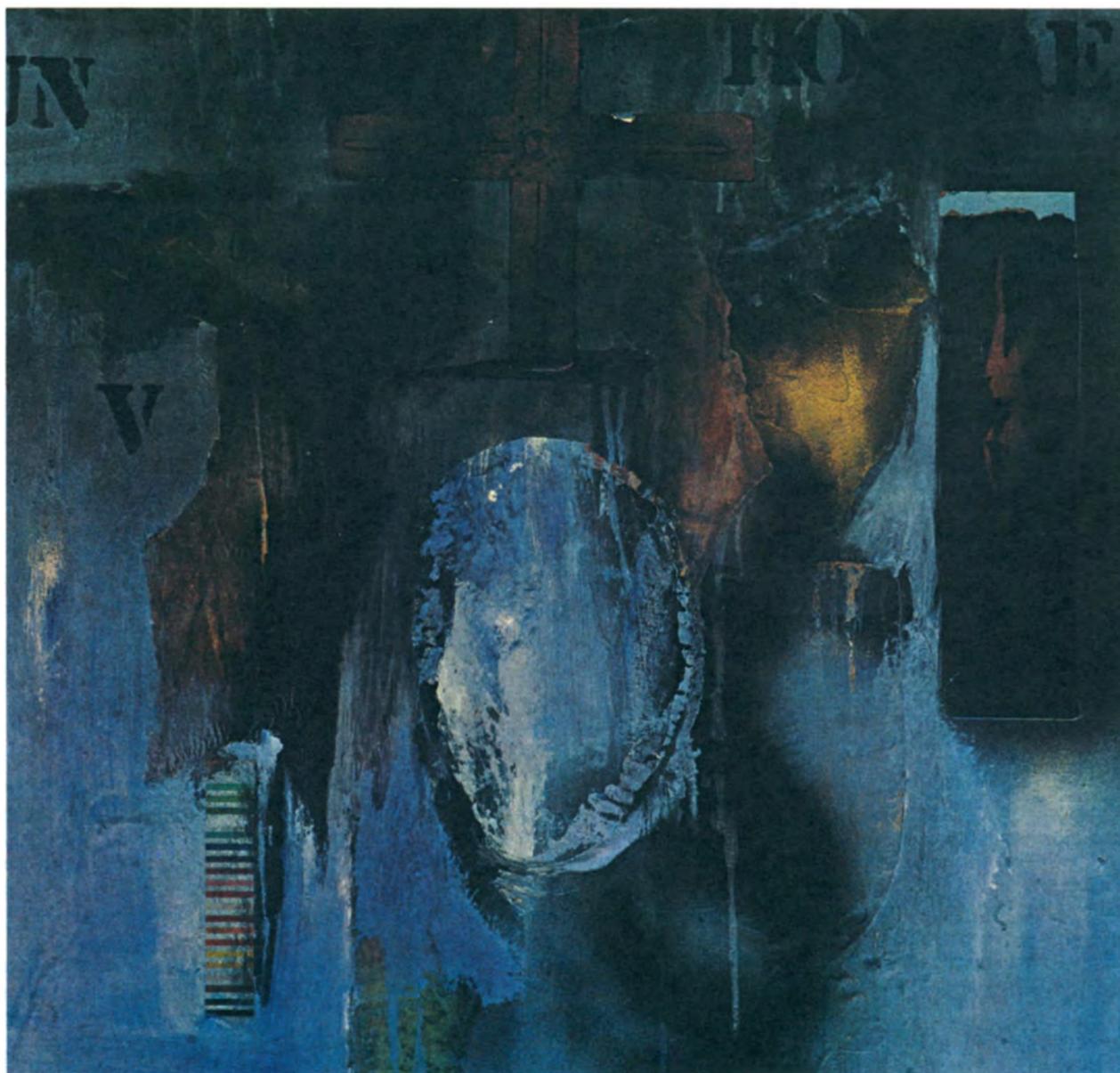
blood level by increasing enzymatic activity. "This is extremely important," he said, "as concomitant prescription of barbiturates, as used particularly for sedation, can lower blood levels in some patients and limit the efficacy of the tricyclic. In addition, cigarette smoking can also lower tricyclic blood level. While blood levels may be difficult to obtain routinely, it has been suggested that the presence of side effects (e.g., dry mouth, hypotension, etc.) may augur antidepressant response."

Turning to overtreatment, Schatzberg said that patients who are treated with nortriptyline may demonstrate high blood levels and poor treatment responses. "Although low levels of nortriptyline reflect inadequate treatment," he said, "the reasons for poor responses at higher levels are still unclear." He said that a relationship between high blood levels and poor clinical response has not been demonstrated for imipramine. Glassman recently showed that "patients with blood levels below a minimum of 180 ngs per ml of imipramine plus desmethylimipramine tended not to re-

spond. Patients with blood levels above 180 ngs per ml tended to respond."

Schatzberg also noted that tricyclics may also have adverse psychiatric effects that often nullify antidepressant responses, effects which are often seen with higher dosages prescribed over long periods of time. "In their brief review, Baldessarini and Willmuth noted four types of adverse reaction: hypomania, depersonalization, organic brain syndrome, and exacerbation of schizophrenic symptomatology." Elaborating, Schatzberg said that "hypomania may be seen more frequently in those patients who have a bipolar illness. Organic brain syndromes often represent the toxic anticholinergic effects of tricyclics and such patients tend to respond to physostigmine. The etiology of symptoms of depersonalization and schizophrenia is far less clear. In general, it has been felt that antidepressants exacerbate psychotic symptomatology in patients with underlying schizophrenic illness. . . . Recent preliminary work by Schildkraut et al sug-

Continued on facing page



World Congress To Hold Open Session

THE APA BOARD OF TRUSTEES reported at its December meeting that the executive committee of the World Psychiatric Association had agreed to grant a request by APA to hold an "open session" during the VI World Congress in Hawaii to discuss the "misuse of psychiatric facilities or the psychiatric profession, in whatever country it may be occurring." The APA executive committee approved a "Proposal . . . to the World Psychiatric Association Regarding Abuse of Psychiatric Procedures" at its September 1976 meeting, and APA President Robert Gibson then wrote WPA President Howard Rome to transmit APA's formal request to schedule the open session. Copies of the formal letter of request were then mailed to every member organization of WPA and to the president-elect (Jules Masserman, M.D.) of the International Association for Social Psychiatry expressing the hope that "other member societies of the World Psychiatric Association, including your own, will wish to adopt a similar position. . . ." The Board reported enthusiastic support to the request.

2A-100

ART IN PRACTICE

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gests that depressed patients who become psychotically disorganized on tricyclics may excrete relatively low MHPG (30methoxy-4-hydroxyphenylglycol), the major metabolite of brain norepinephrine, in the urine while demonstrating relatively high platelet MAO activity. These patients had histories of chronic asocial, bizarre, or eccentric behavior and thus were often diagnosed in the study as 'schizoid affective,' applying a research classification described elsewhere. Because these patients may have adverse reactions to tricyclics, their treatment is often difficult. Biochemical markers or tests may ultimately provide a method for diagnosing these patients and for limiting risks in treatment."

Turning to a discussion of differential responses, Schatzberg noted that while at one time it was felt that the tricyclics imipramine and amitriptyline had similar modes of action and were probably of comparable efficacy, "evidence has been increasing . . . that some patients may respond to one tricyclic rather than another and that responses can be correlated with levels of MHPG excretion in the urine." Continuing, he said that "Maas et al have shown that patients who responded to imipramine tended to exhibit low urinary MHPG excretion, whereas Schildkraut found that patients who responded to amitriptyline showed higher MHPG excretion. Both sets of findings were confirmed recently by Beckmann and Goodwin. Clinically, Schildkraut has felt that some endogenously depressed patients would respond to both agents, some would respond to one and not the other, and some to neither." Said Schatzberg: "The clinical relevance of these findings is clear: failure on one tricyclic does not preclude responsivity to another. This is important since patients failing on one are often called 'treatment resistant' and are not tried on another drug of this class."

With regard to classes and combinations of drugs, he had this to say: "[I]t is important to remember that failure on one class does not preclude response to another, and patients who are resistant to one class should be given an adequate trial on another." He went on to say that combining antidepressants from different classes in some cases proves more effective than treating the patient with one particular agent alone. "Although there is a relative contraindication to combining MAOIs with tricyclics, they can be used jointly in resistant cases. However, careful monitoring of such patients by practitioners experienced in psychopharmacology is essential." He said that response to antidepressants "may be potentiated when they are combined with other agents."

Finally, in his discussion of the use of non-antidepressants, Schatzberg said that phenothiazines may be of benefit in treating some involuntal and psychotic depressions, but they are not currently recommended as primary agents in depression. "Phenothiazines may exacerbate depressive symptoms, and package insert literature often advises against their prescription in depression. In addition, they may induce akathisia and dysphoria, which may be mistaken for a worsening of depressive symptomatology, particularly agitation." Further, he said, phenothiazines may be mistakenly increased to deal with agitation, resulting in an "unfortunate further exacerbation of the patient's discomfort."

8A-20

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Colorado Springs—PSYCHIATRIST(S). Bd. Cert. or elig., for full or part-time posns. In large non-profit, CMHC. OP, short-term inpt., crisis care and consul., and/or alcohol trtmt. Pleasant environment; close to Denver and mountain rec. Vita to Pikes Peak Mental

Health, 1353 S. 8th St., Colorado Springs, CO 80906, and/or call Ron Langer, M.A. or Cynthia Rose, M.D., at (303) 471-8300 for further info. EOE/AEE.

Fort Lyon—PSYCHIATRISTS. Welcome to Colorado. Bd. cert./elig. psychiats. enjoy mild, dry, clean, Colorado climate. Exc. oppty. to work in a pgsv. neuropsychiat. and Gen. Med. Hosp. where you can make contributions in pgms. such as Behavior Modification, Substance Abuse, Resident, Admissions/Acute Care, and Rehab./Exit. Sal. comm. with exper. and trng. plus incentive bonus. Malpractice protection. Lbrl. fringe bnfts. Quarters avlb. Tennis courts, movies, swimming pool, bowling, and horse stables all avlb. without charge. Contact: Chief of Staff, VA Hospital, Fort Lyon, Colorado 81038, (303) 456-1260, EXT. 333. EOE.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven—Yale Psychiatric Institute ASSISTANT DIRECTOR to participate in clinical admin. and educ. pgm. of intensive trtmt. hosp. Quals: Bd. Elig., exper. in clinical and educ. admin., psychotherapy, and research. Int. in family therapies. Sal. and rank comm. with exper. and quals. Send resume and names of 3 ref. to: Gary L. Tischler, M.D., Chairman, Search Committee, Yale University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, 25 Park Street, New Haven, Conn. 06519. EOE, Affirm. Action Employer.

Newtown—CONNECTICUT PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCIES. 3-yr. accrdtd. rsdncs. now avlbl. Active, varied tchn. pgm. affil. with Yale Univ. & 1 yr. trng. avlb. in New Haven for qual. rsdnts. Trng. pgm. also incl.; extensive didactic tchn. schedule; instruction in basic & clin. neurol.; supvd. inpt. & OP exper. with adults & adols.; & child psychiat. rotation. Spacious 3-bedroom homes avlb. on ltd. basis with low-cost maintenance. Sal.: 1st yr. \$14,219, 2nd yr. \$14,886, and 3rd yr. \$16,667. Write: Robert B. Miller, MD, Supt., Fairfield Hills Hosp., Newtown 06470.

Norwich—PSYCHIATRISTS—Clinical and teaching posns. avlb. in 1,000 bed commty.-oriented MH facul. with many specialized, forward-looking pgms. Computerized record keeping. Fully approved 3 yr. rsdncy training pgm. Sals. starting at \$26,199-\$36,959, exc. frng. bnfts. retirement and insurance pgms. Housing avlb. Write Superintendent, Norwich Hospital P.O. Box 508 Norwich Conn. 06360, USA.

Norwich—PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCIES avlb. at Norwich Hospital, a commty. oriented MH facul. Computerized and problem oriented record-keeping. Fully approved 3 yr. pgm. Close association with Institute of Living, Hartford Hospital, St. Francis Hospital, and University of Connecticut Health Center. Beautiful surroundings close to ocean and near metropolitan centers. Sals: First yr. \$14,219; Second yr. \$14,886; Third yr. \$16,667. FREE HOUSING WHEN AVAILABLE. Exc. frng. bnfts. Now accepting applics. for July, 1978. Flexible internship or comparable accred. training req. Write Director of Training, Norwich Hospital, P.O. Box 508, Norwich, Conn. 06360, USA.

FLORIDA

Chattahoochee—Posns. avail. for PSYCHIATRIST at Florida MH Facility. Applic. accepted from applicants with 3 yrs. of approved psychiat. rsdncy. Fla. lic. not req., however, must possess a lic. in one of the United States, or hold an ECFMG certifi., or have passed the FLEX exam. State Career Service security. Exc. fringe bnfts. Hosp. facul. is loc. in beautiful rural environment just an hour and a half drive from Gulf of Mexico beaches. Sal. ranges from \$29,628.72 to \$41,279.76 annually. Sal. comm. with training and exper. Int. persons should contact: C. J. Brock, Personnel Manager, Florida State Hospital, Chattahoochee, Fla. 32324. Ph: (904) 663-4311. EOE.

Lakeland—CHILD PSYCHIATRIST wanted to join two-man gen. psychiat. grp. who will help develop referrals. Unique oppty. to oversee dvlpm. of hosp. child psychiat. unit. Exc. loc. in central Fla. Gtd. sal. for first 6 months. Contact K. E. Dykes, Administrator Lakeland Manor Hospital, 2510 N. Florida Ave., Lakeland, Fla. 33801. Ph: (813) 682-6105.

Milton—PSYCHIATRIST to work in rapidly growing commty. guidance clin. Posn. involves pvding psychiatric svcs. to all phases of existing pgms., incl. OP, after-care, alcohol rehab., drug abuse, emerg. svcs., geriatric day trtmt., and consulta. Svcs. in devel. stages incl. inpt. and partial hospitaliza. Posn. currently 1/2 time plus pvt. prac. oppty., or poss. expansion may soon make the posn. FT. Competitive fringe bnfts. with min. ann. sal. of \$16,000. Milton is 20 miles from Pensacola, and only minutes from some of the most beautiful beaches in the world. For further info., contact Richard Goldberg, Ph.D., Santa Rosa Guidance Clin, 200 Oak St., Milton, FL 32570.

Pensacola—PSYCHIATRIST-G.P. PHYSICIAN—Opngs. are anticipated from time to time in well estab. CMHC. FL lic. req. This is a CMHC with four lge. pgms.: Drug Abuse, Alcohol Counseling Center, Child Development Center and General Mental Health Program. Pensacola offers beautiful beaches and exc. rec. oppty. No state income tax. Letters of inquiry, with resume, should be forwarded to Morris L. Eaddy, Ph.D., Executive Director, CMHC of Escambia County, Inc., 1201 West Hernandez St., Pensacola, FL 32501. An EOE.

HAWAII

The Hawaii Mental Health Division has immed. openings for CHILD PSYCHIATRISTS in admin. and clinical posns. Annual sal. is \$31,368 with exc. working and living cond. and generous fringe bnfts. Addit. periodic vacancies for ADULT PSYCHIATRISTS are avail. Send CV and 3 ref. to Denis Mee-Lee, M.D., Mental Health Div., 550 Makapu Ave., Honolulu, HI 96816.

Psychiat. Dept. of a large multi-spec. grp. needs PSYCHIATRIST with training in child psych. Bd. elig. or cert. in child psych. req. Write Med. Dir. 88 S. King St. Honolulu, Hawaii 96813.

IDAHO

Blackfoot—WANTED PSYCHIATRIST seeking peace-of-mind and even hrs. away from the humdrum of city life. A progressive, innovative 100-bed hosp. with challenging pgms. seeks licensable physicians and offers them a smog-free suburban-like fam. setting accessible to 2 fairly large cities. 4-season climate. Exc. hunting, fishing, skiing. Exc. schools with accred. university within commuting distance. Frng. bnfts. incl. health and life insurance, retirement, disability insurance bnfts. professional liability insurance and paid vac. and sick lve. Sal. nego., with \$28,032 and \$38,400. Apply to John W. Harris, Ph.D., Admin. Director, State Hospital South, Blackfoot, Idaho 83221. The Idaho Department of Health is an EOE.

ILLINOIS

Decatur—PSYCHIATRIST—Affiliate with an expanding modern facil. in Central Illinois. Innovative commty. and inpt. care pgms. involving adults and adols. Exceptional environment, recreation and family setting. Major Universities nearby. PT possibilities as well as pvt. prac. potential. Send vita/or contact Dale L. Kelton, Ph.D., Regional Administrator, Adolf Meyer Mental Health Center, Decatur, Illinois 62526 Ph: (217) 877-3410.

Springfield—POSITIONS IN ACADEMIC PSYCHIATRY. Challenging oppty. in psychiat. in a new commty. based med. school. A strong interest and competence in tchn. are essential quals. There are FT acad. posns. based in various settings and involve multidisc. relationships with professionals in the commty., active tchn. roles with med. students, psychiatric residents and continuing educ. with physicians and other health care professionals. Send CV to: A. S. Norris, M.D. Chairman, Dept. of Psychiatry, Southern Illinois University School of Medicine, Box 3926, Springfield, Ill. 62708 EOE Affirm. Action Empl.

Urbana—PSYCHIATRIST bd. elig. or bd. cert. to join Dept. of Psychiatry in a large multi-spec. grp. in a university commty. Posn. involves OP, inpt., and consultative pgms. Affil. with dvlpg. med. school avlb. Competitive sal. and lbrl. frng. bnfts. pgm. Contact Medical Director, Carle Clinic, Urbana, IL 61801.

INDIANA

CHILD PSYCHIATRIST—Child-oriented gen. or trained child psychiatrist. Fully trained, IN lic. req., to join 2 other psychiatrists in an established commty. MHC with full staff and secure funding to provide clin. and pgm. leadership. Good frng. bnft. pgm. Write Box P 702, Psychiatry News. An EOE M/F.

Marion—CHILD PSYCHIATRIST—Accept bd. elig; prefer bd. cert. Clin. posn. on newly-formed child and adols. trtmt. team. Exciting oppty. to get in on the ground floor of a new CMHC with a newly forming child adols. pgm. with a 8-bed inpt. unit. Young, innovative staff; progressive programming, eclectic philosophy. Sal. nego: Lbrl. frng. pkg. Call or Write: John Brubaker, ACSW, Executive Director, Grant Blackford Mental Health, Inc., Box 1387, Marion, Indiana 46952. (317-662-3971.)

Marion—PSYCHIATRIST—Bd. elig. Ability to work on 24 bed patient unit or in OP svcs. Posn. is in a new compre. CMHC. The staff is young, innovative and eclectic in philosophy. Progressive programming: Lbrl. frng. bnfts. pkg.; Sal. nego. Call or write: John Brubaker, ACSW, Executive Director, Grant-Blackford Mental Health, Inc., Box 1387, Marion, IN 46952 (317-662-3971.)

IOWA

Clarinda—WANTED: PSYCHIATRISTS with or without subspecialty int. Sal. nego. from \$34,632 to \$44,304. Frng. bnfts. and deferred compensation avlb. Info. concerning institution and commty. avlb. on request. T. E. Shonka, M.D., Supt. Mental Health Institute, Box 338, Clarinda, Iowa 51632.

KANSAS

Manhattan—MENTAL HEALTH CLINIC. Posn. as PSYCHIATRIST AND MEDICAL DIRECTOR avail. 7-1-77 in loc. operated OP commty. MHC that is in transition to a compre. pgm. Clin. work will be gen. but a spec. int. could be pursued. Responsibilities incl. planning and directing all med. svcs. as well as providing evaluation, diagnostic and psychotherapy svcs. Clin. loc. in a pleasant university commty. of 45,000 near a large reservoir popular for sailing and fishing. Sal. competitive. Please call or write: Allen W. Davis, Dir. North Central Ks. Guidance Center, 320 Sunset, Manhattan, KS 66502. Telephone 913-539-5337.

Osawatomie—PSYCHIATRISTS: Bd. cert. or Elig. for 400-bed. state mental hospital accred. by JCAH, loc. 40 mins. south of Kansas City. Active pgms. in Adols. Alcoholism Senior Citizen and Adult; possible med. school fac. appointment; housing and other lbrl. frng. bnfts. sal. \$30,000 to \$42,000 based upon training, examinations and boards, exper., function and responsibility. Apply to: Clinical Director, Osawatomie State Hospital, Osawatomie, KS, 66065. Tel. 913-755-3151.

KENTUCKY

Tired of high costs of living, meager income, crowded schools, city crime and traffic? Willing in exchange to tackle challenge of naive population unused psychiat. svcs. in rural Kentucky (but convenient to Cincinnati and Lexington)? CHIEF PSYCHIATRIST-MEDICAL DIRECTOR needed to work in commty. Mntl. Hlth. Cntr. w/psychol., soc. wkrs., etc. delivering outpt., inpt. consult. educ., day hosp. and other svcs. New Resident earns \$35,600-up to \$45,000 for exper. Bd. Elig. Psychiatrist. Exceptional frngs. incl. retir., 18 paid vac. days, sick leave, profess. mtngs., malprac. insur., exc. BC/BS. Contact William I. Ivey, 3rd, M.S. Execu-

Director, Comprehend, Inc., 16 E. 3rd St., Maysville, KY 41056.

Hopkinsville—STAFF PSYCHIATRIST immed. opngs. in 450-bed JCAH accred. psychiat. hosp. loc. in a town with exc. schools and commty. college. Near famous land between the lakes. Exc. rela. with CMHC outstdg. fringe bnfts. KY lic. req. Sal. completion of 3 yrs. apprvd. rsdncy. \$34,133, higher sal. possible according to exper. and cert. Poss. of addtl. income by P.T. employment for other agencies. Please write or call Ron Moss, Admn. Western State Hospital, Hopkinsville, KY 42240 Ph: (502) 886-4431.

Louisville—PHD CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST Compr. CMH/MR pgm. has posns. avail. for team-oriented Psychologist. Respons. incl. clin. supervision of staff, diagnostic and trmt. of clients in the areas of MR, drug abuse, alcohol abuse, and all aspects of MH. Competitive sal., generous fringe bnfts. incl. free med. and life insur., sick leave, 11-1/2 holidays, and 21 paid vac. days, and relocation expense. Send resume to incl. sal. reqs. to: Director of Personnel, River Region Mental Health, P.O. Box 388, Louisville, KY 40201. An EOE.

Louisville—MEDICAL DIRECTOR-PSYCHIATRIST, Bd. elig. or cert. Compr. CMH/MR pgm. has posns. avail. for team-oriented Psychiatrist. Respons. incl. clin. supervision of staff, diagnostic and trmt. of clients in the areas of MR, drug abuse, alcohol abuse, and all aspects of MH. Sal. competitive and nego. relative to trng. and exper. Generous fringe bnfts. incl. re-loc. expense, 11-1/2 paid holidays, and 21 days vac. first yr. Send CV to incl. sal. to reqs. to: Director of Personnel, River Region MH, P.O. Box 388, Louisville, KY 40201. An EOE.

MAINE

Bangor—PSYCHIATRIST (ADULT AND/OR CHILD)—to join 2 other psychiatrists in pvt. pract. To start after Jan. 1977. Sa. \$40,000.00 and bnfts. with partnership option. Loca. Bangor, Maine. Call (207) 947-7186 or write to E. K. Balian, M.D. 45 Hogan Rd. Bangor, Me. 04401.

Fort Fairfield—PSYCHIATRIST AMHC is a truly compre. CMHC with a staff of 100, which offers a full range of svcs. to people of all ages. Psychiat. staff presently consists of one Career Child Psychiat. and one Gen. Psychiat. We need you to share in medication review, supervision of a ten bed Inpt. Unit, and med./psychiat. consul., and we encourage you to tailor the remainder of your time to satisfy your own needs for partic. in staff dvlpmnt., commty. educ., trmt. of indivls., fams., and/or grps., dvlpmnt. of child psychiat. svcs., and consult. to other profess. staff. We would be int. in applics. from indivls. who have completed approved psychiat. rsdncys. and who have ints. in working with adults, chldn., or a combination of the two. Applics. from Career Child Psychiatrists would be most welcomed. Aroostok County has a peaceful, pollution-free, rural environment in which both summer and winter rec. opptys. abound. There are rolling hills, trout streams and lakes, small towns, two branches of the University of Maine, and a Jet Airport. Frng. bnfts. incl. reloc. costs; 4 weeks vac.; a retirement pgm.; med., life, and disability insurance; and a competitive sal. Submit resume or call: Norton Dock, M.D. Staff Psychiatrist, Aroostook, Mental Health Center, Fort Fairfield, Maine 04742, Telephone: 207 472-3511.

MARYLAND

Crownsville: Opngs. for STAFF PSYCHIATRIST with strong commty. orientation to help implement major pgms. at psychiat. hosp. with 800 patient av. pop. emphasizing close ties with commty. based agencies and resources. Conveniently loc. close to Balt.-Wash. Metro. area, yet next to Annapolis and Chesapeake Bay for water-oriented activities. Sal.—\$28,786 and up with yearly increments depending on quals. Md. Lic. FLEX or reciprocity req. Call or write Luis R. Flores, M.D., Clinical Director, Crownsville Hospital Center, Crownsville, Md. 21032—Tele. (301) 987-6200.

Jessup—PSYCHIATRIC CONSULTANT, to provide diagnostic reports on patients in a psychiat. correctional facility, located midway between Baltimore and Washington. Appt. sched. for diagnostics may be set at convenience of examiner. Applic. must have a lic. to prac. med. in Md. EOE. Contact: J. Brown Hardy, Acting Chief Administrative Officer, P.O. Box 700, Jessup, Maryland 20794.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston—HOUSE PHYSICIAN Glenside Hospital, Boston, Mass. Work 4 wks. night or 3 wk. nights and weekend. Exc. working conditions. Sal. \$26,000-\$29,000 depending on number of nights worked. For full details, call Jimm Mattingly collect at 504-837-6456 or write P.O. Box 24189, New Orleans, LA 70184.

Boston—Massachusetts General Hospital—Limited OPENINGS FOR THIRD-YEAR PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENTS with interests in OP and emer. psychiatry. Clinical, tchnlg., admin. opptys. Harvard Medical School appt. Contact: Jonathan F. Borus, M.D., Director Psychiatric Residency, Massachusetts General Hospital, Fruit Street, Boston, MA 02114 EEO (M/F).

Boston—PSYCHIATRIST—Two posns. avail. for Night Owls: Evening and night coverage of a pvt. psychiat. hosp. Sal. range approx. \$26,000-27,300. Also avail., part time posn. in afternoon as staff psychiatrist. Write Donald P. Barker, M.D., Medical Director, Glenside Hospital, 49 Robinwood Avenue, Jamaica Plain, Mass. 02130. (617) 522-4400.

Brockton—PSYCHIATRIST Bd. cert. or Bd. elig. to join a hosp. based multi-discipl. team for the care of acute and chronic patients. Faculty appointment at Harvard Medical School avail. Research and tchnlg. opptys. open. Active continuing educ. pgm. Psychiat. rsdncy. affil. with Mass. MHC started July 1976. Patient load a rich mix of behavioral and biological problems. For further info. call or write to: Harry Olin, M.D., Chief of Psychiatry, Veterans Administration Hospital, Brockton, Mass. 02401 Ph: (617) 583-4500.

Brockton—PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENTS openings at advanced lvls. for July 1, 1977, combined Harvard Training Program at Brockton V.A. Hospital and the Massachusetts Mental Health Center, Broad range of academic opptys. for qualif. applicants with time apportioned at each facility. Extensive individual supervision backed by the full resources of this joint university faculty. Individualized pgms. will be tailored to the applicant's training needs. Areas of emphasis might incl. individual psychother., psychopharmacology, research, consul. and liaison, grp., fam., commty., and social psychiat. Send CV to N. S. Mittel, M.D., Coordinator of Residency Training, Brockton V.A. Hospital, Brockton, Mass. 02401 or telephone (617) 583-4500, Ext. 367 or 497 to arrange interviews. An EOE.

Cambridge—PSYCHIATRIC FELLOWSHIP beginning July 1, 1977 for ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Mt. Auburn Hospital acute 16-bed inpt. svc. Open to 4th yr. (post-rsdncy) applic. Fellow will manage a highly structured milieu pgm. which incorp. individ., grp., family, and occupational therapy. The posn. carries a Harvard Medical School trng. appt. Contact: Lewis A. Kirshner, M.D., Mount Auburn Hospital, 330 Mount Auburn Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138 Ph: (617) 492-3500, Ext. 431. EOE. Affirm. Action Employ.

Fitchburg—PSYCHIATRIST 2, FT and half-time, to work in exciting multidisciplinary commty.-based trmt. pgm. with U. Mass. Med. School affil. Sal. competitive. Attractive area one hr. from Boston. Contact T. Jellinek, M.D., North Central Mass. Mental Health Center, Nichols Rd., Fitchburg, Mass. 01420. 617-342-8951.

Framingham—CHILD PSYCHIATRIST, half-time for temporary posn. (3-6 months) at Youth Guidance Center of the Greater Framingham Mental Health Assoc., send resumes to J. C. Coniari, M.D., 88 Lincoln St., Framingham, Mass. 01701.

Gardner—DIRECTOR OF INPATIENT SERVICES: Posn. avail. for Bd. Elig. or Bd. Cert. psychiatrist to direct new, 12-bed inpt. svcs. of CMHC. Catchment area of 75,000. Dir. Serv. to adults and families, staff sprvsn, insvc. trng. and wide range of comm. conslts. Work with multi-disc. trmt. team. Exc. working condns. Comp. frgn. bnfts. Poss. for prvt. prac. and facul. appt. Sal. nego. Contact: Mr. Paul Corcoran, Henry Heywood Memorial Hospital, 242 Green Street, Gardner, Ma. 01440.

Roxbury—FT posn. avail. as ASSOC. CLINICAL DIR. OF PT PSYCHIATRIST, Bd. Elig. or Bd. Cert. in multifaceted psychiat. court clinic loc. in minority metro. area. Posn. offers excit. challenges in fields of crim. justice syst. & Forensic Psychiat. as they interface with commty. Respon. incl. psychiat. evals. & OPD trmt. for crim. offend.; teachg. & supervision of staff, field placement students, interns & fellows. Sal. dep. on post rsdncy. Pls. write or call Don Palmer, M.D., Clinical Dir., 85 Warren St., Roxbury, MA. 02119 Ph: (617) 440-9500 x 291. Mass. lic. req. Pls. incl. CV.

Worcester—DIRECTOR OF CONSULTATIVE PSYCHIATRY—The Memorial Hospital, a 400-bed tchnlg. hosp. with a 20-bed modern, compre. psychiat. inpt. unit seeks an additional staff psychiatrist. Two thirds time to be spent in prvt. prac. of inpt. and office psychiat. One third time to be spent as Director-Consultative Psychiatry. Wide range of skills needed, incl. work with staff and patient grps. and families of patients. Hosp. is major tchnlg. affil. of U. Mass. Med. School. Posn. offers faculty appt. and tchnlg. as well as clinical prac. Income will compare favorably with FT prvt. prac. Send resume to Howard S. Berger, M.D., Chief of Psychiatry, The Memorial Hospital, 119 Belmont Street, Worcester, Mass. 01605. EOE

MICHIGAN

CHALLENGING AND INTERESTING POSITIONS IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE. Due to recent innovations, we are in a posn. to offer a number of opptys. to those seeking change. Posns. avlb. as chiefs of clinical affairs, staff psychiatrists, and psychiatric residents. Located in metro., rural, and suburban areas of this beautiful state. Choice location include among others: TRAVERSE CITY STATE HOSPITAL—one of Michigan's prime vac. areas. NORTHVILLE STATE HOSPITAL & YPSILANTI STATE HOSPITAL—both located near the Univ. of Michigan and its outstanding med. school. NEWBERRY STATE HOSPITAL—in Michigan's beautiful Upper Peninsula. Sals: CHIEFS OF CLINICAL AFFAIRS: to \$45,330; STAFF PSYCHIATRISTS: to \$37,939; PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENTS: to \$28,480. Fringe bnft. pkg. equal to more than 35% of base sal. including pd. retirement, compre. insurance and income protection plans, generous pd. vac. and sick leave, and educ. leave with pay for mandatory continuing educ. If int. in joining a Dept. that is on the move, contact: Ivan E. Estes, Box A, Personnel Director, Department of Mental Health, Lewis Cass Building, Lansing, Michigan 48926 EOE.

Allegan—PSYCHIATRIST needed for SW Michigan city. Modern, progressive 90-bed gen. hosp. with expansion planned. County pop. 72,000. Near State Forest and Lake Michigan; rural setting mins. away from major metro areas. Exc. schools; plethora of cult. and rec. opptys. in a 4-season setting. Pvt. grp. or hosp. sits. avail. Contact: W. Trent, Adm., Allegan Gen. Hosp., 555 Linn St., Allegan, MI 49010. Phone: (616) 673-8424.

Detroit—WANTED: DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH and Evaluation for a CMHC. Description of duties: a wide range of activities which encompass analyzing morbidity and mortality data, analyzing statistical methods, sampling methods, develop utilization review methods, develop and analyze epidemiological methods and techniques, such as regression data. Quals. desired: doctoral or master's degree in statistical and analytical info. Sal. range \$16,000-\$21,441. Please address inq. to: Mr. Roger B. Cuneo, Asst./Exec. Director and Clinical Director, Southwest Detroit Community Mental Health Services, Inc., 2411—14th St., Suite 210, Detroit, Michigan 48216.

Flint—PSYCHIATRIST AND CHILD PSYCHIATRIST posn. avlb. for team oriented psychiatrists. to be responsible for patient care in one or more of the pgms. of a compre. CMHC for mentally ill and mentally retarded children and adults, including inpt. OP, partial hospitalization, emerg., rehab., consul., and educ. In accordance with interest and aptitude may assume respon. for pgm. planning, dvlpmnt., and eval. and may partic. in trng. of residents. Should be Bd. elig. or Bd. cert. Sal. \$35,000-\$45,000 dep. on quals. and exper. Send vita to Irwin S. Finkelstein, M.D., Genesee County Community Mental Health Services, 420 W. Fifth Avenue, Flint, MI 48503.

Lansing—FAMILY PSYCHIATRIST, eclectic sought in assisting to prac. & dvlp. psychosynthesis. Opptys. to learn research & contribute to a gen. sys. approach to the pvt. prac. of fam. psychiat. with modern television techniques linking indivl. psychother., couch analysis, behavior ther., electrolytic ther. (ELT), in chemother, fam. ther., group ther. & comm. MH in a unified dynamic sys. Sal. exc. & negotiable, dep. on quals & exper. Min. req. of 3 yrs. appvd. psychiat. rsdncy. Send curr. vit. to MIP, H. C. Tien, MD, Dir., Med. Cir., West, 701 No. Logan, Lansing 48915.

Newberry—PSYCHIATRIST to join staff of small state hosp. loc. in the pleasant rural environ. of Michigan's beautiful Upper Peninsula. Sal. to \$40,300. Lbl. Civil Service fringe bnfts. Must be elig. for Mich. lic. Contact Steven A. Myers, M.D., Clinical Director, Newberry State Hospital, Newberry, Mich. 49868.

Owosso—STAFF PSYCHIATRIST needed for CMHC near Lansing, to work with a congenial multidisciplinary professional staff of 4 Ph.D. psychol., 3 psychiat. social workers, a chief psychiatrist, and 6-8 students in trng. Broad range of svcs. for chldn., adols. and adults. Starting sal. up to \$45,000; exc. frng. bnfts., a month paid vac. Pvt. prac. allowed. Opptys. wide open. Pleasant commty. for fam. living, much less expensive than metro. areas. Will provide interviewing and moving expenses. Send resume or call collect: David Ihlevich, Ph.D. or Robert Patterson, M.D., P.O. Box 479, Owosso, Michigan 48867—(517) 723-6791.

Petoskey—PSYCHIATRIST—To join long established multispecialty clin. in Northern Michigan resort area. Sal. and top frngs. first yr. and incentive plan thereafter. Psychiat. dept. is relatively new svc. with many opptys. for dvlpmnt. If truly int., please send CV to: John G. Lipski, M.D., 560 W. Mitchell St., Petoskey, MI 49770.

Pontiac—DIRECTOR, PSYCHIATRIC EDUCATION, approved 3 yr. rsdncy. pgm. in commty. oriented state hosp., an affil. of the Michigan state University dept. of Psychiatry. Posn. also involves university fac. appointment. Bd. cert. preferred, but bd. elig. will be considered. Sal. \$34,431.12. to \$42,616.08, depending upon quals. Part-time pvt. prac. permitted. Contact Donald W. Martin, M.D., Director Clinton Valley Center, 140 Elizabeth Lake Rd., Pontiac, Michigan 48053. An EOE.

MISSOURI

Fulton—Missouri Dept. of Mental Health is seeking a MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT for Fulton State Hospital, Fulton, Missouri, near Univ. of Missouri. Admin. and med. posn. involving trmt. of patients and hosp. operations for a large professional and hosp. support staff. Quals. incl. cert. or proof of elig. for cert. in psychiat. by the Am. Bd. of Psychiatry and Neurology or compl. of 5 yr. psychiat. career rsdncy. pgm. of the Missouri Dept. of MH, supplemented by 3 yrs. of clinical exper. in psychiat. in an approved hosp. or clinic for the mentally ill or in an institution for the mentally retarded, of which one year must have been in a super. or admin. capacity. Qual. cert. in psychiat. in other countries may be accepted on an individ. basis. Substitution for these quals. will be given to a valid cert. issued by the APA Committee on Certification of Mental Hospital Administrators or evidence of elig. for exam. Applic. must be able to secure a lic. to prac. med. in the State of Missouri. Send CV/resume to: C. Duane Hensley, Ph.D., Director, Department of Mental Health, 2002 Missouri Boulevard, Jefferson City, MO 65101.

St. Louis—POSITION FOR ACADEMIC PSYCHIATRISTS—unusual oppty. for research and teaching posns. in a University psychiat. research institute. Fac. appointments. Beds, space, and support staff avlb. for patient-related studies in clin. psychiat. and urban psychiat. Teaching avlb. in Psychiat. Rsdncy. Training Pgm. Opptys. for research collaboration in biochemistry, psychophysiology, psychopharmacology, and clin. computer applics. Send CV to Dr. Warren A. Thompson, Missouri Institute of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Missouri-Columbia, 5400 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Missouri 63139.

MONTANA

Eastern Montana Community Mental Health Center—Opening for STAFF PSYCHIATRISTS in Glendive, Montana area office. Glendive is in a rural setting which provides for a great outdoor environment. Exc. hunting and fishing is to be found in the Glendive area. Starting sal. approx. \$35,000.00. Apply: Mr. Frank Lane, Director, Eastern Montana Community Mental Health Center Executive Building, Miles City, Montana 59301.

Helena—STAFF PSYCHIATRIST: Bd. cert. or Bd. Elig. prgressive, rapidly growing CMHC w/high quality staff in beautiful scenic unspoiled area with exc. hunting, fishing, skiing, and rec. Posn. involved pvding, psych. svcs. to all phases of est. pgms. incl. OP, after-care. Alcohol rehab., in-pat., child and consul. Compt. sal. and frng. bnfts. incl. paid health ins. paid ed. leave. plus reloc. expse. Contact David Briggs, S.W. Montana Mental Health Center, 512 Logan Helena, MT 59601 Tel. 406-442-0640.

Warm Springs State Hospital—Montana has opngs. for Psychiatrists. Sal., accommodations, fringe bnfts. very competitive. Apply: Superintendent's Office, Warm Springs State Hospital, Warm Springs, Montana 59756.

NEBRASKA

Lincoln—PSYCHIATRIST—with an int. in Forensic Psychiat. wanted to prac. in the Neb. Penal and Correctional Complex. Loc. in Lincoln, Neb. a clean, progressive commty. with an exc. school system and colleges. Contact Gary Burger, Personnel Director, Department of Correctional Services, Box 94661, Lincoln, NB 68509.

Omaha—PSYCHIATRIST who is completing or has recently completed training and who is int. in OP psychother., teaching and scholarly activities for fac. appointment. We are an EOE. Send CV to: Merril T. Eaton, M.D. Professor and Chairman, Department of Psychiatry, 602 South 45th St., Omaha, NB 68106.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord—PSYCHIATRIST The New Hampshire Hospital (the State's only psychiat. hosp.) operates on the unit principle, each clin. geographic unit having close ties with the commty. MHC of its catchment area. There are spec. clin. units inclg. Neurology, Child and Adols. Care, Forensic, and Medically Infirm care. Bd. cert. or elig. physicians who have a strong int. in commty. psychiat. and a competence in leading therapeutic teams with a high degree of clin. independence are invited to consider joining the staff. Sal. up to \$34,000. NH lic. req. For further info. please contact: Superintendent M. W. Wheelock, New Hampshire Hospital, 105 Pleasant St., Concord, NH 03301.

Dover—STAFF PSYCHIATRIST—Bd. Cert. of Elig. needed for newly funded Compr. CMHC pvding. OP, Day Trmt., Inpt. Emerg. Svc. & Consul. & Educ. A County pop. of 72,000 is served by Ctr loc. in Seacoast Area of N.H. conveniently loc. to Ocean, Mtns., & Boston Sal. Compet. & nego., liberal fringe bnfts. Write or call collect Joseph Schiro, ACSW, Executive-Director, Strafford Guidance Center, 576 Central Avenue, Dover, N.H. 03820. Tel: 1-603-749-4040.

Exeter Clinic—PSYCHIATRIST to join psychiat. and clin. psychol. in 25 physician multi-spec. grp. prac. with emphasis on quality care. Close to ocean, mtns., Boston. Competitive sal. and fringe bnfts. Apply: R. Curtin, M.D., President, Exeter Clinic, Exeter, N.H. 03833.

Manchester—PSYCHIATRIST—Estab. compre. CMHC with 19 bed inpt. unit, partial hosp., OP, emerg. svcs., commty. based pgms., aftercare and couns./ed svcs. with all major svcs. housed in 3 yr. old bldg. Multi-discipl. teams sve. City of Manchester (pop. 90,000) and 7 surrounding rural towns (total pop. 30,000). New Eng. setting pvds. unhurried lvg. conditions for fams. with mtns. lakes, oceans and Boston within 50 mi. radius. Sal. compet., lib. fringe bnfts. Send resúmes or contact Jack Mulligan, M.D., Clin. Dir., Greater Manchester Mental Health Center, 401 Cypress St., Manchester, NH 03103, Phone 603-668-4111.

NEW JERSEY

Northeast New Jersey—Oppty. for CHILD PSYCHIATRIST to develop pvt. prac. in a modern med. bldg. Possibilities of eventual assoc. with est. psychiat. Loc. in area with multi-recreat. activities, yet 40 mins. from Manhattan with cult. activities and post-grad. educ. oppts. Several med. schools avlb. for affiliation. If int., please send resume to Box P-708, *Psychiatric News*.

Marlboro—STAFF PSYCHIATRIST—immed openings in 800 JCAH Psychiatric Hospital, loc. in beautiful farm lands of the State but within 20 mins. of the Jersey Coast and one hr. by public transportation to midtown Manhattan. Sal. to \$49,000 for 35 hr. work wk. pvt. prac. permitted. Lbrl. frng. bnfts. inclg. one month's vacation. Write Charles Webber, M.D., Marlboro Psychiatric Hospital Station "A", Marlboro, NJ 07746.

Princeton—PSYCHIATRIST—Half time posn. open July 1977 for Ward Psychiatrist to coordinate milieu grp. and in-svc. training prgm. on open short-stay gen. psychiat. unit. Please send CV to: Dr. S. Hamilton, Princeton House, Medical Center at Princeton, 905 Herrontown Rd., Princeton, NJ 08540.

Paramus—PSYCHIATRIST-FT PSYCHIATRIST for acute adult psychiat. unit with multidisciplinary team approach. Bd. elig. in gen. psychiat. a min. req. NJ lic. req. Large gen. hosp. 15 miles from New York City with ample educational opptys. Sal. dependent on quals. Send CV to Haikaz Grigorian, M.D. Department of Psychiatry, Bergen Pines County Hospital, Paramus, NJ 07652.

Piscataway—CHILD PSYCHIATRY FELLOWSHIP Unexpected addit. stipend support now provides another posn. in the child psychiat. trng. pgm. at CMDNJ-Rutgers Medical School. This is an eclectic medically-based pgm. within the dept. of Psychiat. which is fully integrated into other med. ctr. trng. pgms. For info., write Larry B. Silver, M.D., Department of Psychiatry, CMDNJ-Rutgers Medical School, University Heights, Piscataway, NJ 08854 or call (201) 564-4210.

South Amboy—PSYCHIATRISTS NEEDED. Vacancies avail. for directorships of different depts. in a new CMHC with lucrative sal. Must be Bd. Elig. Send resume to: Dr. Emile Chang, Medical Director, South Amboy Memorial Hospital Community Mental Health Center, 540 Bordentown Avenue, South Amboy, N.J. 08879 EOE.

NEW MEXICO

Las Vegas—PSYCHIATRISTS, Adult and Child, bd. cert. or elig., to work FT in State Hospital with developing university affil., new pgms. One hr. drive from Santa Fe, Nation's oldest State Capitol. Smog-free, sunny relaxed Southwestern atmosphere; plentiful cultural and recreational opptys. Sal. \$40,000.00 and bnfts. Send resume to Raoul Berke, M.D., Clinical Director, New Mexico State Hospital, P.O. Box 1388, Las Vegas, NM 87701.

NEW YORK CITY & AREA

FELLOWSHIPS: Immed. post-rsdncy. PT or FT. Interesting, innova. psychoanalytic trng.-clin. pgm. Trng.

also in spectrum of CMH practices incl.: exper. in gp., fam., child, comtmty. MH consul., rehab. and research pgms. FT stipend \$25,000. PT stipend \$15,000. Contact: Samuel V. Dunkell, M.D., Dir. of Psychiatry, Post-graduate Center for Mental Health, 124 E. 28th St., New York, NY 10016.

PSYCHIATRISTS wanted to see agency assigned pts. in their own offices at \$10-\$20 fees or via Medicaid. Phone Dr. Thalheimer days at (212) 245-1740

RESIDENCY APPLICATIONS being acceptd. for trng. in appvd. 3 yr. pgm. in psychiat. at Harlem Hosp. Ctr. under auspices of dept. of psychiat., College of Physicians & Surgeons, Columbia Univ. Trng. offered in diagnosis & intensive trmt. of acute & chronic psychiat. illness on inpt. & OP svcs. under supvn. of com-oriented psychoanalytically trnd. psychiatrists; in psychiat. consul. to gen. hosp. & com. soc. agencies; & child psychiat. Courses in relevant basic sciences & clin. subjects are given in addition to tchn. thru indivd. supvn. & preceptorship; emphasis placed on tchn. of compre. psychiat. care. Stipends: \$16,000-\$17,000 per yr. Write Director of Education & Training, Dept. of Psychiatry, Harlem Hosp. Ctr., Lenox Ave., & 136th St., New York, N.Y. 10037.

New York City—CHILD PSYCHIATRY FELLOWSHIP applications are now being accepted for an approved 2-yr. pgm. in the Dept. of Psychiatry of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia Univ. The pgm. will provide well-rounded clinical and research trng. for the future child psychiatrist. Sal. range approx. \$20,000 to \$22,000 dep. on number of yrs. of gen. psychiat. rsdncy. Tchn. and trng. will be carried out at the New York State Psychiatric Institute, Babies Hospital of the Presbyterian Med. Ctr., and Manhattan's Children's Ctr. Pgm. will include trng. in various inpt. and OP settings, with emphasis on learning skills in diag., psychopharm., and pediatric liaison psychiatry. Oppty. to participate in several research pgms. Please contact Mrs. Elsie Crowley at (212) 568-4000 ext. 213 or 214. Columbia Univ. is an affirmative action institution. We welcome applications from women and minority groups.

New York—DIRECTOR OF DIVISION OF CHILD PSYCHIATRY—N.Y. State Psychiatric Institute-Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center. An outstanding oppty. for an eminent scholar and scientist, who can develop exceptional clinical pgms., conduct research, and supervise the career development of scientists and clinicians. If int., please send CV to: D. F. Klein, M.D., Chairman, Search Committee, 722 West 168th Street, New York, N.Y. 10032. EOE/AEE.

Brooklyn—South Beach Psychiatric Center (comtmty. affil. of Downstate Medical Center, SUNY) an innovative, progressive, psychiat. center, organized on a CMHC model is offering PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY POSITIONS. Emphasis is on pragmatic usage of various therapeutic modalities and disciplines to effect early trmt. and return of patients to the comtmty. Training is offered to residents in acute and chronic care of a wide variety of diagnostic entities. Incl. are exper. in individual, grp., fam., E.R., consul. liaison, child, OPD, inpt., crisis intervention, psychopharmacology, and numerous electives. I.E. adol. fam. court pgm., comtmty., forensic, psychosomatic, alcoholism, etc. Please contact Joel Mollin, M.D., Director or residency training, SBPC. Send resume to: South Beach Psychiatric Center, Mapleton Mental Health Service, 1680 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11230 or telephone: (212) 645-6800.

Hempstead, L.I.—PSYCHIATRISTS, FT. For psychother. and diag. evals. of chldn. and adols. Remuneration \$18.50 per psychother. session and \$30 per diag. Write Robert L. Marcus, MD, chief Psychiatric Consultant, Hempstead Consul. Svc., 230 Hilton Ave., Hempstead, NY 11550.

Manhasset, L.I.—PSYCHIATRIST for biochem. oriented trmt. pgms. for adult or chldn. Interest in research. Previous trng. or exper. in internal medicine, general practice or pediatrics valuable but not required. FT. Diagnosis, trmt. & spvsm. Starting sal. \$32,500, bnfts. NYS Lic. req. Write: No. Nass. MH Ctr., 1691 Northern Blvd., Manhasset, N.Y. 11030. (516) MA 7-7535.

Ogdensburg—PSYCHIATRISTS required at open door, comtmty. oriented psychiat. ctr. loc. on the St. Lawrence River in Northern New York, 60 miles from Ottawa, Ontario, and 2 hrs. from Montreal, Quebec. Serves essentially rural and academic comtmty. (6 colleges within 30 mile radius), vacationland area, hunting, fishing, skiing, etc. within easy reach. Resident pop. approx. 800 incl. chldn. and adols. unit and alcoholism unit. Extensive family care pgm. Hosp. operates 34 comtmty. based OP clinics and day centers, etc. and is devel. comtmty. crisis resolution pgm. North American lic. nec. N.Y. lic. pref. Starting sal.: Psychiatrists, Bd. elig. \$33,705. Certified Canada or U.S.A. \$35,375. Write to Lee D. Hanes, M.D., Director, St. Lawrence Psychiatric Center, Ogdensburg, N.Y. 13669 or call (315) 393-3000.

Orangeburg—Immed posn. avlb. for FT and half-time PSYCHIATRISTS trained or exper. in child psychiat. Med. college affil., provides compre. svcs. provides compre. inpt. and OP svcs. to chldn. and adols. Elig. for NY State lic req. FT sal. range, \$27,942 to \$38,451 depending upon qualifications; 30 percent additional fng. bnfts. Phone collect (914) 359-7400, Director or Clinical Deputy Director. Write Rockland Children's Psychiatric Center, Convent Road, Orangeburg, New York 10962.

Queens-Brooklyn—PRIVATE PSYCHIATRIC GROUP Pvdng. broad pgm. of psychiat. care, both inpt. & OP seeks capable & motivated jr. assoc. Pgm. dynamic, growing rapidly & offers consid. potential both prof. & financially. NY state lic. & compl. of accrted. rsdncy. req. PART TIME POSNS. ALSO AVAILABLE. Write Box P-187, *Psychiatric News*.

Rockland Co.—PSYCHIATRIST wanted P.T. or FT to work in Bronx or Rockland Co. 20 Min. from Geo. Wash. Bridge. Must be exp. in family ter., grps., and with chldn. and adol. Social psychiat. type. Preferable. Span. speaking helpful. Please send CV to: Box # P 704.

NEW YORK STATE

Elmira: CHILD PSYCHIATRIST—Consultant to chldn/and Adols. teams in new progressive, comtmty. oriented, accredited Psychiatric Center. Inpt., day hosp., OP pgms.; interdisciplinary teams. THE NEW Elmira in scenic Finger Lakes Region provides exc. schools, educ. resources, cultural and rec. oppty. Training pgms. associated with several New York State and Pennsylvania colleges and universities. For more info. write to: Director, Elmira Psychiatric Center, P.O. Box 1011, Elmira, NY 14902.

Saratoga Springs—Posns. or FT Psychiatrists in CMH pgm with young, innovative multi-disciplinary staff. 4 other FT psychiat. OP work with indivl., grps. and/or fams. plus shared responsibility for 15 bed inpt. unit. Work closely with fellow professionals while retaining clin. autonomy. Approaches within center range from indivl. psycho-dynamic to interactive systems therapy. Inpt. unit is short-term intensive trmt. pgm. involving work with a vigorous skilled staff in coordinating a systems approach to trmt. Saratoga Springs, NY is loc. in the foothills of the Adirondack Mountains equidistant (3 1/2 hours) from Montreal, Boston, New York City. Summer home of the New York City Ballet, Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, City Center Acting Company. Several colleges, universities including Albany Medical School and Medical Center in immed. area. Attractive sal. Lbrl. frng. bnfts. Avlb. now. Contact Xavier Mastrianni, M.D., Director, Saratoga County Mental Health Center, 211 Church St., Saratoga Springs, NY (518) 584-9030.

Utica—PSYCHIATRIST—Compre. MH pgm. inclg. alcoholic, child, adols. active comtmty svcs., exc. oppty. for profess. growth. Sal. \$27,942 to \$38,451 depending on qualifs. Lbl. frng. bnfts. limited housing avail. Write Director, Utica/Marcy Psychiatric Center, 1213 Court St., Utica, New York 13502.

Valhalla—CHILD PSYCHIATRY FELLOWSHIPS—Bd. Approved. New York Medical College at Westchester County Medical Center. Psychiatric Division of General Hospital 25 miles from New York City in Westchester County. Comprehensive Child and Adols. inpt., OP, comtmty. and consul. pgms. Apply: Ruth La-Vietes, M.D. at Westchester County Medical Center, Valhalla, NY 10595.

Willard—Pgms. completely unutilized, open-door-hosp. offers posns. to PSYCHIATRISTS int. in hosp. & comtmty. work. Loc. in beaut. Finger Lakes Region of NY on East shore of Seneca Lake, 10 colleges, incl. Cornell Univ., within 30-mi. radius. JCAH accrd. Staff sals. dep. on quals: \$27,942-\$38,449. Fringe bnfts. incl. non-contrib pension plan, med. ins., vac., 11 pd. hols. plus 5 personal lv. days. Write: Director, Willard State Hosp., Willard, N.Y. 14588.

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville—Posn. avlb. for psychiat. in innovative, progressive 85-bed pvt. psychiat. hosp. Must be bd. cert. Philosophy of the hosp. eclectic. Sal. open. Asheville is a resort town located at 2200 ft. in Blue Ridge Mountains of Western North Carolina and is the med. center for Western North Carolina. Write or call Dr. Mark A. Griffin, Jr., M.D.-Appalachian Hall, P.O. Box 5534, Asheville, NC 28803. Phone no. 704-253-3681.

Charlotte—PSYCHIATRIST. Bd. cert. or elig. Director of 30-bed active trmt. inpt. and emerg. C.I. service in a growing dynamic CMHC serving the Charlotte, N.C. area. Competitive sal. and fringe bnfts. Pleasant living conds. with exc. social and prof. atmosphere. Contact C. H. Edwards, M.D., Director, Mecklenburg County Mental Health Service, 501 Billingsley Rd., Charlotte, N.C. 28211, or call collect (704) 374-3363.

Fayetteville—CHIEF, PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE, BD. CERT., lic. in any state, wanted FT for 35-bed svc. with Mental Hygiene Clinic at gen. hosp. with University of NC affil. training pgm. Faculty appointment will be considered. Competitive sal. Malprac. coverage provided. Pleasant climate. EOE, Write Chief of Staff, VA Hospital, Fayetteville, NC 28301.

Franklin—Posn. for FT Psychiat. as MEDICAL DIRECTOR of 24-bed inpt. unit of CMHC unit located in comm. hosp. of rural mtn. resort town located in western N.C. near highlands. New unit, still under constr. Oppty. to help dev. innovative eclectic pgm. with team approach. Oppty. for some comtmty. and OP work. N.C. lic. & completed rsdncy. req. Sal. dep. upon exper. (\$33,500-\$43,000) with lbrl. fringe bnfts. Exc. loc. for outdoorsman. Contact: Roger A. Meyer, Ph.D., Director of Inpatient Unit, Smoky Mountain Health Center, Franklin, N.C. 28734 Ph: (704) 524-4435. EOE.

Gastonia—ASSOCIATE PSYCHIATRIST for pvt. prac. of gen. psychiat. in office and 30 bed psychiat. unit in gen. hosp. D. J. Dreass, M.D., 2495 Lowell Rd., Gastonia, N.C. 28052. (704) 864-7763.

Goldboro—PSYCHIATRIST for CMHC loc. in Eastern NC within hour drive of Raleigh, 2 hrs. from coast. Direct clin. work with OP's and inpts. Consult. with staff. Exc. fac. Sal. dep. upon exper. Good fringe bnfts. Addit. comp. avail. Pvt. prac. after hrs. possible. For addit. info., Contact: Liston Edwards, Area Director, Wayne County Mental Health Center, 301 N. Herman St., Box DD, Goldsboro, N.C. 27530.

Greenville—PSYCHIATRIST, growing CMHC needs CLINICAL DIRECTOR. Loc. in eastern NC. Urban-rural pop. with good school syst. Will be integrated w/East Carolina's University's new School of Med. w/faculty apt. Respons. incl. clin. supervision of staff and residents, & trmt. of pts. in all areas of MH. Compet. sal. w/gd. bnfts. Elig. for NC lic. necy. Contact: S. K. Creech, Ph.D., Area Dir., Pitt County MHC, Rt. 8, Box 289A, Greenville, NC 27834 Ph: (919) 752-7151.

Halifax County—PSYCHIATRIST with CCMHC. CLINICAL DIRECTOR respon. for provision of all clinical svcs. and pgms. to include quality patient care and med. backup for all direct svcs. Director of the 10-bed inpt. unit in Halifax Memorial Hosp. Provides eval. and trmt. svcs.; provides training, supervision, and consult. to staff and trainees. Serves as member of the Exec. Committee to the MHC and contributes to the overall decisions regarding the operation of the ctr.

Lic. to prac. med. in N.C. Bd. Cert. or Elig. for Bd. Cert. Halifax County—North Carolina—pop. 53,884 in Northeastern North Carolina. The catchment area incl. seven incorp. towns, the largest of which is Roanoke Rapids with a pop. of 13,508. The Roanoke Rapids Lake is 8 miles long with 50 miles of shoreline, and the Gaston Lake is 34 miles in length and has 350 miles of shoreline. Res. enjoy boating, fishing, water skiing and swimming. Halifax Comtmty. Coll. provides 2 years basic coll. courses with addit. tech. and adult educ. pgms. The MHC will be moving into a new facil. in May. There are 40 FT employees and PT or consultant staff. Pgms. are divided into 4 categories—Adult, Child, MR, and Alcoholism, with a pgm. coordinator respon. for each. Active caseload averages 1,000. Sal. \$31,944 to \$42,804 dep. upon exper. and level of respon. Grad. from an accrd. school of med. with comple. of rsdncy. in psychiat. 2 yrs. exper. pref. in comtmty. psychiat. or equivalent combin. of training and exper. Posn. avail. immed. Mail resume and ref. to: Mrs. Lois Batton, Acting Area Director, Halifax County Mental Health Center, P.O. Box 577, Roanoke Rapids, N.C. 27870. An EOE.

Hendersonville—STAFF PSYCHIATRIST with comtmty. MH orientation for small (interdisciplinary staff of 35, 1 other psychiatrist), developing MHC in the beautiful mtns. (near the Smokies) and climate of western NC. Posn. vacant now, must fill by Sept. 1977. Some post-rsdncy. exper. desirable. Sal. range \$27,500-\$36,000, good fringe bnfts., incl. professional liability insur. Send resume and sal. require. to Ron Metzger, Executive Director, Trend Community Mental Health Services, 242-B Second Avenue East, Hendersonville, N.C. 28739.

Piedmont—STAFF PSYCHIATRIST—Oppty. for Psychiat. to become assoc. with growing young MH staff loc. in Piedmont, N.C. Present staff is serving pgs. 3 cnty. area of 180,000 people. Area is within hour's drive of Charlotte, Greensboro & Winston-Salem, N.C. Pgm. is rapidly expanding resulting in new staff members being added along with new pgms. No restrictions on priv. prac. after hrs. Good fringe bnfts., incl. fac., retire., insur., sick lv., etc. For addit. info. contact: Larry M. Parrish, Area Director, Tri-County Mental Health Complex, 165 Mahaley Ave., Salisbury, N.C. 28144. Tel. collect (704) 633-3616.

Washington—STAFF PSYCHIATRIST: Established comtmty. MHC in beautiful Tideland area of NC. Urban rural pop. with good school system. Professional staff with strong comtmty. support. Near University dvlpg. med. school. Sal. competitive. Must be bd. cert. or elig. Contact Philip Robbins, M.D., Clinical Director, Tideland Mental Health Center, 1308 Highland Drive, Washington, NC 27889.

Wilson—Looking for challenges—not ulcers? Looking for organiza.—not confusion? Looking for pt. care and pgm. supervision—not budget meetings? Looking for tree-lined streets and safe neighborhoods? All a dream? No! Bd. elig. psychiatrist to join our present staff of two FT physicians. Solid comtmty. support and exc. funding. For more info. please write or call collect. John M. White, Area Director, Wilson-Greene Mental Health Center, P.O. Box 3756, Wilson, NC 27893.

NORTH DAKOTA

Jamestown—CLINICAL DIRECTOR. Bd. cert. psychiatrist. wanted for posn. of Clinical Director in 600-bed dynamic, progressive state hosp. (APA Gold Award Winner 1969) to direct med. and psychiat. pgms. Hosp. closely integrated with CCMHC. Faculty appointment at Univ. of North Dakota Med. School avlb. Sal. to \$48,420 plus furnished house and exc. fringe bnfts. Contact Dr. Hubert A. Carbone, Superintendent, State Hospital, Box 476, Jamestown, North Dakota 58401.

OHIO

THERE ARE CURRENT AND EXCEPTIONAL OPPTY. FOR PSYCHIATRISTS FOR PRAC. IN CERTAIN STATE-OPERATED HOSPS. IN OHIO. SALS. CAN RANGE TO \$50,000 P.A. DEPENDING UPON QUALS. AND EXPER. FRNG. BNFTS. ARE GENEROUS AND ADJUNCT PRAC. IS POSSIBLE. APPLICS. MUST BE LICENSABLE IN OHIO. PLEASE REPLY WITH COPY OF CV TO BOX #P699, *PSYCHIATRIC NEWS*.

Chillicothe—EMERGENCY SERVICES COORDINATOR—CMHC in scenic southeastern Ohio, 40 miles south of Columbus, offers an exc. oppty. for develop. of a new 24-hour emerg. service. Service Components: Crisis hot line, walk in ctr. and outreach. Duties incl. admin. pgm. planning, assist. in staff selection, training and super. of staff and volunteers, some direct svcs. and pgm. eval. Req. special int. in crisis intervention, must be innovative and flexible. Lic. psychologist with crisis exper. accept., Ph.D. plus exper. pref. Sal. is compet., dep. on exper. and quals. Send resume and three ref. to: Personnel, Scioto Paint Valley Mental Health Center, 50 Pohlman Road, Chillicothe, Ohio 45601. EOE.

Columbus—Lg. urban compre. MHC seeking Bd. elig. or cert. PSYCHIATRIST. Desirable Cent. Ohio area incl. OSU. OP geriatric, forensic, alcoholism & drug abuse pgms. indiv. & grp. psychother., consul. & superv. of staff. Sal. nego. from \$29,000 dep. on qual. Send CV to E. Krug, M.D., Med. Dir. SW Ment. Health Ctr., 854 W. Town St., Cols. OH 43222.

Dayton—PSYCHIATRIST The Dayton Mental Health Center is seeking a Clinical Director for its 500 bed MH hosp. consisting of psychiat., psychogeriatric and drug units with a 100 bed Forensic Unit planned. Incumbent will have both clin. and teaching responsibilities. Affil. with Medical School is presently being nego. Min. quals. are bd. cert. with exper. plus elig. for Ohio Medical Board lic. Sal. to \$50,000 plus lbrl. bnfts. Submit CV to: John R. Wagner, Superintendent, Dayton Mental Health Center, 2335 Wayne Ave. Dayton, OH 45420.

Toledo—DIRECTOR OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES (MD) wanted FT for a CMHC pgm. Multi-discipl. exper. staff. Oppty. exist to provide pgm.-staff development,

and direct svcs. Appt. to Dept. of Psychiatry at local med. college poss. Comtmty. exper. and Bd. Elig. pref. Commence work July, 1977; earlier date poss. Sal. competitive and nego. EOE. Send resume to Paul Lapid, ACSW, Executive Director, Community Mental Health Center West, Suite 374, 3450 West Central Avenue, Toledo, Ohio 43606, or call collect (419) 537-8661.

OREGON

Medford—26 member MH pgm. now needs FT PSYCHIATRIST, oppty. for involvement with in and out patients, staff dvlpmnt., comtmty. consul. Broad based pgm. incl. drug pgm., MR/DD and sub-contracted alcohol pgm. Recreation area incl. fishing, skiing, Rogue River, ocean beaches, Crater Lake. Sal. range \$30,276-\$38,900. Contact Lester N. Wright, M.D., Director, Jackson County Health Department, 1313 Maple Grove Drive, Medford, Oregon, 97501.

PENNSYLVANIA

Bridgeville—PSYCHIATRISTS: Bd. Cert. or Bd. Elig. Immed. openings. Exc. oppty. to work in a state hosp. affil. with Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic. Will need to be involved in developing new pgms. or to assist in on-going pgms., such as Resocialization, Forensic, Intermediate, and Acute Psychiatric Services in a fully integrated Base Svc. Unit/State Hosp. Fac. near Pittsburgh. Sal. competitive. Exc. fringe bnfts. Penn. lic. req. If avail., call (412) 343-2700 or write Robert H. Trivus, M.D., Ph.D., Superintendent, Mayview State Hospital, Bridgeville, Pa. 15017.

Danville—PSYCHIATRIST needed in summer of '77, or earlier, with spec. int. in crisis intervention, consul., OP and satellite psychiat., with emphasis on prevention, and teaching and supervision of eager young staff, and with oppty. for research. CMHC is at multi-speciality, pvt. closed grp., clin. and hosp. with 120 senior physicians, and 125 residents. The Center is a stimulating hybrid of comtmty. and public MH, and mainstream medicine. This is a challenging clin. milieu with hard work and satisfying professional rewards. The sal. and frng. bnfts. are very competitive. The area is a rural and friendly one, with no air pollution or traffic hassle, but with streams, rivers, mountains, good fishing, hunting, skiing, camping, riding, golf, antiquing, and tennis. Phone or write, Robert L. Eisler, M.D., M.H. Chairman, Geisinger Medical Center, Danville, PA., 17821, area code 717-275-6519.

Doylestown—PHYSICIAN-PSYCHIATRISTS. Oppty. to learn psychotherapy of psychosis in small comtmty. setting. Contact: Albert M. Honig, D.O., Medical Director, Delaware Valley Mental Health Foundation, 833 East Butler Ave., Doylestown, Pa. 18901.

Philadelphia—DIRECTOR OF PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH PROGRAM—A senior researcher to administer multifacet. acad. research pgm. in a large univ. affil. psychiat. hosp. Background and exper. as a senior research with acad. cred. at the Associate Professor or Professor level. Must be a physician. For info. contact: Paul J. Fink, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Dept. of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Thomas Jefferson University, 1025 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107. EOE.

Torrance—PSYCHIATRISTS AND PHYSICIANS—Bd. Cert. or Bd. elig., PA Lic. req. Immed. opngs. Exc. oppty. to work in State hosp. in dvlpg. new pgms. Sal. Competitive. Limited housing avail. Exc. frng. bnfts. Call 412-459-8000 or write Ray Bullard, M.D., Super. or Peter Bishop, D.D., Ass't Super., Torrance State Hospital, Torrance, PA 15779.

Wilkes-Barre—PSYCHIATRIST Pa. Bd. cert. or Bd. elig. psychiat. 500-bed Gen. Hosp. located within half-hour of Pocono Mtns. and within commuting distance of Philadelphia and New York City. Hosp. planning rsdncy. pgm. in Psychiat. Faculty appointment at Hahnemann Med. College avlb. Attractive sal., 30 days vac., 9 paid holidays, cumulative sick leave, health and life ins., travel and transportation paid. Any state licensure is acceptable. Malpractice coverage is provided. Call or write: William K. Grossman, M.D., Chief Psychiatry Service, 1111 East End Blvd., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18711.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls, Veterans Administration Hospital, has an opening for a FT PSYCHIATRIC PHYSICIAN with primary int. in clin. prac. and psychiat. education. Hosp. is affil. with University of South Dakota School of Medicine. A Beautiful comtmty. of about 100,000, Sioux Falls has invigorating continental climate and a beautiful terrain. This is an exc. oppty. for good living and sound professional growth. Contact: T. H. Bhatti, Chief, Psychiatry Service, 605-336-3230, VA Center, 2501 West 22nd Street, Sioux Falls, SD 57101 or A. Dale Gulledge, Chairman, 605-339-6785, USD School of Medicine, Dept. of Psychiatry, Sioux Falls College, Glidden Hall, Sioux Falls, SD 57105.

TENNESSEE

THERE ARE CURRENT AND EXCEPTIONAL OPPTY. FOR PSYCHIATRISTS IN TWO ESTABLISHED AND PROGRESSIVE COMTMTY. PGMS. IN TENN. THE OPEN POSNS. ARE FOR THE SENIOR ROLE OF MEDICAL DIRECTOR. OPPTY. FOR PROFESSIONAL SATISFACTION AND GROWTH ARE GREAT. SALARIES ARE VERY COMPETITIVE AND ARE NEGO., WITH CONSIDERATION GIVEN TO TRNG., EXPER., AND MOTIVATION FOR COMTMTY. PRAC. THE FRINGE BNFTS. PACKAGE IS GENEROUS. AN ADJUNCT PRVT. PRAC. IS POSS. AND ACAD. AFFIL. CAN BE DISCUSSED. THE LOC. OFFER A MODERATE CLIMATE, ABUNDANT CULTURAL ADVANTAGES, A FAVORABLE COST OF LIVING AND SUPERB RECREATION. WHILE EACH ITSELF IS A CITY OF SUBSTANTIAL SIZE, MAJOR URBAN AREAS OF THE SOUTH-EAST ARE EASILY AVAILABLE BY INTER-

In the hospitalized patient...



ANTIPSYCHOTIC EFFICACY... INFREQUENT EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYMPTOMS

Antipsychotic medication should not interfere with the patient's ability to participate in your total therapeutic program. That is why Mellaril (thioridazine) is an excellent choice. It is highly effective, and although extrapyramidal symptoms are characteristic of this class of drug, with Mellaril (thioridazine) extrapyramidal stimulation—notably pseudoparkinsonism—is infrequent. Adding an antiparkinsonian agent

—which can cause its own side effects—can usually be avoided. Mellaril (thioridazine) is not habituating and usually does not cause euphoria or undue sedation. (But, warn patients about undertaking activities requiring complete mental alertness.) And Mellaril (thioridazine) is contraindicated in patients with severe hypotensive or hypertensive heart disease.

MELLARIL[®] (THIORIDAZINE)

TABLETS: 50 mg, 100 mg, 150 mg, and 200 mg thioridazine HCl, U.S.P.

Before prescribing or administering, see Sandoz literature for full product information. The following is a brief summary.

Contraindications: Severe central nervous system depression, comatose states from any cause, hypertensive or hypotensive heart disease of extreme degree.

Warnings: Administer cautiously to patients who have previously exhibited a hypersensitivity reaction (e.g., blood dyscrasias, jaundice) to phenothiazines. Phenothiazines are capable of potentiating central nervous system depressants (e.g., anesthetics, opiates, alcohol, etc.) as well as atropine and phosphorus insecticides; carefully consider benefit versus risk in less severe disorders. During pregnancy, administer only when the potential benefits exceed the possible risks to mother and fetus.

Precautions: There have been infrequent reports of leukopenia and/or agranulocytosis and convulsive seizures. In epileptic patients, anticonvulsant medication should also be maintained. Pigmentary retinopathy, observed primarily in patients receiving larger than recommended doses, is characterized by diminution of visual acuity, brownish coloring of vision, and impairment of night vision; the possibility of its occurrence may be reduced by remaining within recommended dosage limits. Administer cautiously to patients participating in activities requiring complete mental alertness (e.g., driving), and increase dosage gradually. Orthostatic hypotension is more common in females than in males. Do not use epinephrine in treating drug-induced hypotension since phenothiazines may induce a reversed epinephrine effect on occasion. Daily doses in excess of 300 mg. should be used only in severe neuropsychiatric conditions.

Adverse Reactions: *Central Nervous System*—Drowsiness, especially with large doses, early in treatment; infrequently, pseudoparkinsonism and other extrapyramidal symptoms; rarely, nocturnal confusion, hyperactivity, lethargy, psychotic reactions, restlessness, and headache. *Autonomic Nervous System*—Dryness of mouth, blurred vision, constipation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, nasal stuffiness, and pallor. *Endocrine System*—Galactorrhea, breast engorgement, amenorrhea, inhibition of ejaculation, and peripheral edema. *Skin*—Dermatitis and skin eruptions of the urticarial type, photosensitivity. *Cardiovascular System*—ECG changes (see *Cardiovascular Effects* below). *Other*—Rare cases described as parotid swelling.

The following reactions have occurred with phenothiazines and should be considered: *Autonomic Reactions*—Miosis, obstipation, anorexia, paralytic ileus. *Cutaneous Reactions*—Erythema, exfoliative dermatitis, contact dermatitis. *Blood Dyscrasias*—Agranulocytosis, leukopenia, eosinophilia, thrombocytopenia, anemia, aplastic anemia, pancytopenia. *Allergic Reactions*—Fever, laryngeal edema, angioneurotic edema, asthma. *Hepatotoxicity*—Jaundice, biliary stasis. *Cardiovascular Effects*—Changes in terminal portion of electrocardiogram, including prolongation of Q-T interval, lowering and inversion of T-wave, and appearance of a wave tentatively identified as a bifid T or a U wave have been observed with phenothiazines, including Mellaril (thioridazine); these appear to be reversible and due to altered repolarization, not myocardial damage. While there is no evidence of a causal relationship between these changes and significant disturbance of cardiac rhythm, several sudden and unexpected deaths apparently due to cardiac arrest have occurred in patients showing characteristic electrocardiographic

changes while taking the drug. While proposed, periodic electrocardiograms are not regarded as predictive. Hypotension, rarely resulting in cardiac arrest. *Extrapyramidal Symptoms*—Akathisia, agitation, motor restlessness, dystonic reactions, trismus, torticollis, opisthotonus, oculogyric crises, tremor, muscular rigidity, and akinesia. *Persistent Tardive Dyskinesia*—Persistent and sometimes irreversible tardive dyskinesia, characterized by rhythmical involuntary movements of the tongue, face, mouth, or jaw (e.g., protrusion of tongue, puffing of cheeks, puckering of mouth, chewing movements) and sometimes of extremities may occur on long-term therapy or after discontinuation of therapy, the risk being greater in elderly patients on high-dose therapy, especially females; if symptoms appear, discontinue all antipsychotic agents. Syndrome may be masked if treatment is reinstated, dosage is increased, or antipsychotic agent is switched. Fine vermicular movements of tongue may be an early sign, and syndrome may not develop if medication is stopped at that time. *Endocrine Disturbances*—Menstrual irregularities, altered libido, gynecomastia, lactation, weight gain, edema, false positive pregnancy tests. *Urinary Disturbances*—Retention, incontinence. *Others*—Hyperpyrexia; behavioral effects suggestive of a paradoxical reaction, including excitement, bizarre dreams, aggravation of psychoses, and toxic confusional states; following long-term treatment, a peculiar skin-eye syndrome marked by progressive pigmentation of skin or conjunctiva and/or accompanied by discoloration of exposed sclera and cornea; stellate or irregular opacities of anterior lens and cornea; systemic lupus erythematosus-like syndrome.

SAN 6-642 SANDOZ
SANDOZ PHARMACEUTICALS, EAST HANOVER, NEW JERSEY 07936

STATE AND AIR. PLEASE REPLY WITH A COPY OF THE CV TO: DIRECTOR, PROFESSIONAL RECRUITING, FARABEE AND ASSOCIATES, P.O. BOX 472, MURRAY, KENTUCKY 42071. WE ARE RETAINED BY THESE PROGRAMS IN THEIR SUPPORT.

Bristol—STAFF PSYCHIATRIST wanted for compr. CMHC affil. with an acute care hosp. loc. on the Tenn.-Va. border. Area abounds with cultural and rec. opplys. Duties will incl. respons. in inpt. unit, after care, consul., and OP div. City contains 3 pvt. colleges and State Univ. is nearby. Facul. apt. poss. at newly affil. med. school. Cost of living is very favorable and the living is easy. Must be lic. or elig. for lic. in TN. Sal. (\$28,000-\$32,000) dep. on quals. and exper. For further info. contact Bristol MHC, 26 Midway St., Bristol, TN 37620 incl. CV or call (615) 968-1561. An EOE.

Oak Ridge—PSYCHIATRISTS to carry trmt. and supervisory respons. in compr. CMHC. Free-standing compr. ctr. loc. in greater Knoxville-Oak Ridge area, serves varied population and offers multi. trmt. modalities. Strong commty. interest a must. Ctr. is accred. by JCAH and is undergoing major physical and serv. expansion. Loc. in TVA lake country, near major univ. in a scientific research commty. with exc. schools. Bd. Elig. or Bd. Cert. Sal. open, exc. fringes. Contact: W. Gary Walters, M.D., Regional Mental Health Center of Oak Ridge, 240 West Tyrone Road, Oak Ridge, Tenn. 37830. Phone: (615) 482-1076.

TEXAS

Austin—CHILD PSYCHIATRY RESIDENCY may be taken before or after Adult Psychiat. trng. Acad. pgm in child dvlpmt., fam. ther., genetic and metabolic disorders, behavior ther., grp. ther., psychopharmacology and ethology. Basic clin. orientation in child dvlpmt. with intensive indiv. supervision in psychoanalytic and eclectic modalities and pediatric neurology. Research opplys. in genetic and metabolic disorders, child dvlpmt, linguistic anthropology, commty. svcs. and other fields. Exc. opplys. in teach, admin. inpt. and OP clin. pgms. New 60 bed inpt. unit for childn. Liaison with grad. schools, med. school and commty. pgms. Stipends: First yr., \$15,000; second yr., \$16,000; third yr., \$17,000; fourth year, \$18,000. Contact Anthony P. Rousos, MD., 4110 Guadalupe Austin, TX 78751.

Austin—PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY in approved 3-yr. pgm. Effic. connections with univs., med. schools, pvt. clin. and commty. ctrs. Outstanding facul. and pgms. Stipend with TX lic. are \$15,000, \$16,000 and \$17,000 per yr. In addition, now offering rsdncy. in Child Psychiatry. For full info. write to: Anthony P. Rousos, M.D., Director of Residency Training, Austin State Hospital, 4110 Guadalupe St., Austin, TX 78751.

Big Spring—PSYCHIATRIST Bd. Cert. or Elig. Sal. \$36,000 to \$40,000. TX lic. req. Building a better & more dynamic pgm. in State Hosp. Ideal family living town of 30,000, good schools, recreation, mild west Texas weather. Call or write Maurice A. Watts, M.D., Clinical Dir., Big Spring State Hospital, Box 231, Big Spring, TX 79720. Ph: (915) 267-8216.

CENTRAL TEXAS MENTAL HEALTH MENTAL RETARDATION CENTER has a vacancy for a MEDICAL DIRECTOR. Must be a Psychiatrist, licensable in TX and Bd. Elig. Ann. sal. of \$42,000 plus frng. bnfts. Contact: Roy A. Cronenberg, Ex. dir., P.O. Box 250, Brownwood, TX 76801, or call (915) 646-9574 EOE/affirm. action employ.

Houston—FELLSP. CLN. PSYCHOPHARM. 1 YR. CLINICAL POSITION WITH DUTIES ON RSCH. WARE SPECIALIZING IN BIOLOGICAL PSYCHIATRY AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. RSCH. WARD HAS MANY SUPPORT LABS WITH FACILITIES FOR BLD. LEVELS, BIOGENIC AMINES, METAB. STUDIES, AND ELECTROPHYSIOL. STUDIES. OPT TO COLLABORATE RSCH. PROJECTS. PFR. APPLICTS. AT 4TH YR. LEVEL BUT WILL CONSID. INDIV. AT VARIOUS LEVELS. STIPEND: \$18,000.00-\$19,000.00 ROBERT C. SMITH, M.D., PH.D., CHIEF, SECTION OF BEHAVIORAL NEUROCHEMISTRY, TEXAS RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF MENTAL SCIENCES, TEXAS MEDICAL CENTER, 1300 MOURSUND, HOUSTON, TX 77030.

Houston—PSYCHIATRISTS—The Department of Psychiatry, Baylor College of Medicine, is expanding its Community and Social Psychiatry Programs, and is actively seeking three (3) academically-oriented psychiatrists with abilities for tchnlg., direct patient care, provision of commty. and indirect svcs., and clinical admin., to join the faculty on July 1, 1977. Applic. from psychiat. who have completed rsdncy. trng. by July 1, 1977, will be given consid. Baylor College of Med. is an EOE and encourages applic. from minority grp. members, women, and other qualified applic. Please forward inquiries together with a CV to: George L. Adams, M.D., Department of Psychiatry, Baylor College of Medicine, 1200 Moursund, Houston, Texas 77030.

Lubbock—Texas Tech. University School of Medicine—PSYCHIATRIST to fill important posn. half-time in the Department of Psychiatry partic. in teach. pgms. and dvlpg. rsdncy. pgm. Half-time in liaison activities with the Department of Family Practice having full charge of teaching psychological and physiological aspects of emotional and physical diseases to Family Practice residents and medical students on Family Practice rotation. Also assist Department of Family Practice in out-reach pgms. in clin. in Lubbock and surrounding area. Must be skilled in liaison psychiat. and knowledgeable in commty psychiat. Must have an int. in teach. whole patient approach to primary care physicians. Bd. cert. or elig. Associate or Assistant Professor rank depending on quals. Sal. commensurate with appointment EOE affirm action prog. Write to: Bruce H. Beard, M.D. Associate Chairman, Department of Psychiatry, Texas Tech. University School of Medicine, P.O. Box 4269, Lubbock, TX 79409.

VERMONT

Burlington—ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR PSYCHIATRY Administer remote site psychiat. training pgm. in conjunction with Dept. of Family Practice. Participate as a member of dept's neurosciences research unit. Must qualify for FT appointment in pharmacology. Quals: Bd. Cert. Prior acad. and admin. exper. Proven competence in neuropharm. research. Starting date July 1, 1977. Send resume to Box 24J, Waterman Bldg., Univ. of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont 05401. Affirm. Action Employ.

VIRGINIA

Fairfax County—Several FT and PT PSYCHIATRIST posns. currently avlb. with Fairfax County CMHC. Locations avlb.: Annandale and Alexandria, Virginia. Sal. range: \$26,949 to \$37,921. Reqs.: Doctor of Medicine degree, compl. of approved rsdncy. in psychiat. and possession of a lic. to prac. med. in the State of Va. Send resumes to: Fairfax County Office of Personnel, 10409 Main Street, Fairfax, VA 22030. Affirmative Action/EOE.

Norfolk—PSYCHIATRIST Large—Single-specialty, multi-discp., prof. corp. seeks gen. psychiatrist to work in semi-rural commty. adjacent to lge., metro., resort area with emphasis on psychoanalytically-oriented psychother. and consulta. in local gen. hosp. Modern psychiatric facil. for in-pt. care avail. in this area. Exc. prof. and corporate advantages. Send résumé with initial inquiry to Robert F. Scott, M.D., 103 Third St., Norfolk, VA 23510.

Petersburg—PHYSICIANS WANTED Chief of Service and Staff Physician posns. avlb. in 1200-accred. psychiat. hosp. 3 yr. psychiat. rsdncy. training pgm. affil. with Medical College of Virginia. Must have Virginia lic. Int. in Geriatrics desirable. Sal. range from \$28,000 to \$34,800. Write to Director of Training, Central State Hospital, Petersburg, Virginia 23803, Telephone (804) 861-7505.

Portsmouth—STAFF PSYCHIATRIST—Compre. MHC with 54 bed inpt. unit, located Tidewater Virginia area seeking bd. Elig. psychiat. for FT staff posn. Duties flexible. Some pvt. prac. opplys. Sal. \$37,500+. Send full resume refs. and availability to R. Ilaria, M.D., Center Director, Maryview CMHC, 3636 High St. Portsmouth, VA 23707. Tel. (804) 398-2360.

Roanoke—CONSULTING PSYCHIATRIST—(FT) to work in OP clin. with some duties in I.P. Unit. Must be bd. cert. or elig. We are a Compr. CMHC loc. in scenic Blue Ridge Mtns. of S.W. Virginia. Greater metro. area of 200,000 offers opplys. for pvt. prac. Access to major cities like Wash., New York, and Atlanta. Incls. varied client ages, rural and urban settings. Sal \$35-\$40K. Resumes to Fredric Schneider, Mental Health Services, 920 S. Jefferson St., Roanoke, VA 24016.

Virginia Beach and Chesapeake—ONE GENERAL PSYCHIATRIST AND ONE CHILD PSYCHIATRIST. bd. elig. for expand. multi. discipl. grp. prac. div. between hosp. and OP with prim. OP focus. Forward vita with sal req. to Box 343, Portsmouth, VA 23704.

Williamsburg—Eastern State Hospital: 3 yr. PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCY TRAINING PROGRAM. Re-accred. recently. Compr. approach involving many discps. In the field. Intra & extra mural rotations. (Affil. with Dept. of Psychiatry at the 3 schools of med. in VA). Weekly supervision by facul. members. All state employees fringe bnfts. Sal.: (With med. lic.) 1st yr.—\$21,400.00, 2nd yr.—\$22,400.00, 3rd yr.—\$23,400.00. (Without med. lic.) First yr.—\$18,700.00, 2nd yr.—\$19,600.00, 3rd yr.—\$20,500.00. Req. Amer. Internship, min. 4 mos.; Internal med.; fam. prac. or pediatrics. ECFMG Standard Certificate for FMG's. Write to: Director of Training & Research, Drawer A, Williamsburg, VA 23185. Phone (804) 229-4200 Ext. 281.

WASHINGTON

Kennewick, Pasco, Richland—PSYCHIATRIST, child or adult, to join Mid-Columbia MHC staff. Econ. thriving area of 100,000. Sal. \$40,000-\$50,000. Write or call Edgar Warren, M.D. or Owen P. O'Connell, at (509) 943-9104, 1175 Gribble Dr., Richland, WA 99352.

Spokane—Need 2 full-time STAFF PSYCHIATRISTS for growing CHMC inpt. & multiple OP svcs. Sept. 1 Federal Grant enables new pgms. Join 4 psychiatrists on staff. 200,000 people in beaut. NW setting, superb place to live. \$36,000-\$40,000. Call, write Mary Higgins, Executive Director Community Mental Health Center, S. 107 Division, Spokane, WA 99202 (509) 838-4651. EOE.

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston—PSYCHIATRISTS needed. Looking for more open space for yourself and your family? If the answer is yes, come to West Virginia. The "state for all seasons" needs psychiatrists for a growing MH and MR pgm. Openings avlb. throughout the state in state mental hosp. and/or commty. MH pgms. Exc. bnfts. Contact West Virginia Department of Mental Health, Office of the Director, 1800 Washington Street, E., Charleston, West Virginia 25305.

WISCONSIN

Madison—ADMINISTRATIVE/PSYCHIATRIC POSITION Wisconsin's innovative and progressive approach to solving commty. health problems req. top level professionals to develop, implement and administer effective pgms. in this field. Currently, the state's Mendota Mental Health Institute in Madison which is closely associated with the University of Wisconsin, has several key positions avlb. for qual. Psychiatrists. The Institute provides consultative and edu. svcs. to the commty. plus specialized clin. pgms. for mentally ill, deaf, autistic chln., adoles., pre-adols. and adults. 200 inpts. plus a substantial number of out and day patients receive trmt. We currently have career opplys.

for: DEPUTY DIRECTOR—Mendota Mental Health Institute . . . Sal. up to \$39,612.00 CHILD PSYCHIATRIST . . . Sal. up to \$39,612.00 PSYCHIATRISTS . . . Sal. up to \$36,012.00. These posn. req. Wisconsin lic. or elig. and offer outstanding bnfts. plus an opply. to live and work in one of the most attractive areas in the Midwest. For complete info., please contact: L. A. Ecklund, M.D., Director, Mendota Mental Health Institute, 301 Troy Drive, Madison, WI 53704 or call (608) 244-2411. We are an EOE functioning under an Affirm. Action Program.

Appleton—A progressive and innovative commty. MH system providing inpt., OP, and a wide spectrum of other commty. svcs. seeks a well qual. med. team. Positions currently open include: CLINICAL DIRECTOR-PSYCHIAT.—Bd. Cert. or Bd. elig.—sal. \$32,500 to \$50,000. STAFF PSYCHIAT.—Bd. cert. or Bd. elig.—sal. \$32,500 to \$40,000. MEDICAL DIRECTOR, M.D., sal \$27,500 to \$35,000. Located in the heart of the Fox River Valley, a pleasant combination of both urban and rural amenities. An area with a long history of exc. health care, educ. and living conditions. Contact: John R. Maurice, Outagamie County Unified Board, 410 S. Walnut St., Appleton, WI 54911. Phone: (414) 739-8821.

Eau Claire—PSYCHIATRIST to join newly established clin. Needed immed. for commty. MH work and assume large pvt. prac. Exc. facil., unusually attractive offices. Commty. exc. for a family man. For further info. contact: A. A. Lorenz, M.D., 2125 Heights Drive, Eau Claire, Wisconsin 54701 715-834-3171.

Elkhorn—PSYCHIATRIST, half time, for small county-owned fed. funded CMHC. \$30 per hr. Walter J. Gleason, Ph.D., Exec. Dir., Lakeland Counseling Center, Box 290, Elkhorn, WI 53121.

La Crosse—CHILD-ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRIST: Opply. for affil. with a 155-man multi-specialty grp. with an adjacent 430-bed hosp. New clin. bldg. recently completed. We currently have five psychiatrists and a child neurologist. Gundersen Clinic, Ltd. is in a progressive commty. With expanding university and pvt. college. Pop. 50,000. Cultural and rec. facil. Beautiful setting; good schools. Exc. pension pgm., no investment req. Svc. organization Write J. Michael Hartigan, M.D., Chairman, Personnel Committee, Gundersen Clinic, Ltd., 1836 South Avenue, La Crosse, WI 54601.

Madison—An Equal Employ. Education Institution Title IX/Title VI 2 Fac. posns. in Child Psychiat. The University of Wisconsin-Madison invites applics. from child psychiat. int. in a fac. posn. in the Dept. of Psychiat., Division of Child and Adols. Psychiat. Cands. must be bd. qual. in Child Psychiat., and must have had exper. in the dvlpmt. and conduct of teaching, research, and svc. delivery pgms. or have demonstrated int. in same during rsdncy. training. Letter of applic. or nomination should incl. a CV and refs. Correspondence should be addressed to Joseph M. Green, M.D., Director of Child & Adolescent Division, Department of Psychiatry 1300 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

Marinette—Unique opplys. for PSYCHIATRIST-MEDICAL DIRECTOR to combine professional and rec. pursuits. Established voluntary nonprofit clin. svc. interstate area. Clin. pgm. flex. with focus on commty./fam. Small twin city living bnfts. with college and in 4 season rec. area. Monetary or bnfts. remuneration can be individualized to incl. hourly/contractual/salaried with or w/o pvt. prac. Starting sal. for FT posn. \$35-45,000 depending on qual. with fully paid retirement, health/life/disability/liability ins. Tax sheltered annuity avlb. Phone collect 715-735-9034 to T. L. Ver Haagh, ACSW, CSW, Executive Director, The Counseling Center, Inc. 1718 Main St., Marinette, WI 54143.

WYOMING

Evanson—DIRECTOR OF FORENSIC SERVICES—Come help us with the foren. evals. for the courts and legal sys. wkg. under the A.L.I. model penal code. Should be bd. cert. no skeletons, and in good health. Exper. in foren. psychiatry pre. New 3 mill. dollar unit, exc. staff, consultants. JCAH appr. 360 bed hosp. Sal. approx. \$43,000 D.O.Q. per annum plus free housing, exc. fringe bnfts. with paid malprac. insur., reimbursement for travel, and only 75 miles from Salt Lake City, Utah; skiing, nightlife, and cult. opplys. Write incl. complete CV to William N. Karn, Jr., M.D., Wyoming State Hospital, Box 177 Evanson 82930; Ph. (307) 789-3464.

REGIONAL

Midwest—LIAISON PSYCHIATRIST wanted by univ. dept. of psychiat. to work with internal med. svcs. duties primarily liaison, consult., and tchnlg. Opplys. for research and limited pvt. prac. Requires Bd. Cert. or equivalent and liaison exper. and/or background in internal med. Send vitae. Box P-713 *Psychiatric News*.

Midwest—Opening for M.D. OR PH.D with background in biochemistry, pharmacology, or related discipline at assistant professor level in research division of psychiat. institute. Clin. int. desirable. Must be prepared to collaborate with clinicians. Send vitae. Box P-709, *Psychiatric News*.

Southeast—ASSOCIATE desired. Outstanding opply. for pvt. prac. with well estab. psychiatrist. Contact Box P-668, *Psychiatric News*.

POSITIONS WANTED

Bd. Cert. Psychiatrist with extensive exper. in biological psychiatric research clin. and teaching, interested in position, primarily research. Box P-707, *Psychiatric News*.

CHILD PSYCHIATRIST, 37 acad. posn. wanted. Univ. trained and employed. Bd. cert. child Psych. Publications in Basic and Clin. Research. Extensive exper. teachg., indiv. and fam. ther. and ped. liaison. Box #P 692 *Psychiatric News*.

Does your talent search specify a background in MH systems planning, grad. and undergrad. curr. devel., health management consultation, behavioral science trng., and a wide variety of clinical exper.? If so, a 53-year old Bd. qual. psychiatrist is seeking a FT or PT admin. or teaching posn. in Fla. or the Southwest. Pref. given to college or univ. setting. Reply Box P-711, *Psychiatric News*.

Psychiatrist, Bd. Cert., 40 yrs. old, married, eclectic, exper. in admin., organization commty. psychiat., gen. psychiat., and teaching of med. students and residents. Seeks new posn. and/or pvt. prac. preferably in the West or Southwest. Avlb. from early 1977 on. Write Box P 700, *Psychiatric News*.

PSYCHIATRIST bd. elig. in adult and child psychiatry, formal educ. at University of Rochester, State University of New York, Upstate Medical Center Syracuse, NY, The Menninger School of Psychiatry, wishes to reloc. in Maine, New Hampshire or Vermont. Presently in pvt. prac. with seven yrs. exper. I desire a posn. in a medical school which would incl. clin. and research work as well as teaching, pvt. prac. with a solo practitioner or grp., a commty. MHC or hosp. setting. I will be glad to send CV to respondents. Box P 693, *Psychiatric News*.

PSYCHIATRIST—Bd. Elig. Extensive exper. in CMH OP clinic, and day hosp. Can provide clin. and admin. leadership. Seeks posn. western N.Y. Can bring other staff with him. Box P-710, *Psychiatric News*.

PSYCHIATRIST completing trng. at renown univ. seeks posn. July '77. Trng. all modalities with teach., supv., and consults. Seeks clin./adm. posn. in Hosp. or MHC in east or south east. Write Box P-712, *Psychiatric News*.

MISCELLANEOUS

SECOND ANNUAL PSYCHIATRY CONFERENCE—"The Scope of Psychotherapy of the Long-Lived", Mar. 4, 1977, 9-5 pm Luncheon included. Boston University-Conference Auditorium, George Sherman Union, 775 Comm. Ave., Boston, Mass. Sponsored by the Dept. of Psychiatry, Tufts Univ. School of Medicine, in collaboration with Continuing Education in Mental Health, Tufts, New England Medical Center, the Boston Society for Gerontologic Psychiatry, Inc., and the Boston Univ. Gerontology Center. Participants: Stanley H. Cath, M.D.-Vice Pres., Boston Society for Gerontologic Psychiatry; Gene D. Cohen, M.D., Chief, NIMH; Janice L. Gibeau, RN, BA-Clinical Nursing Supervisor, McLean Hospital; Arthur McMahon, M.D.-Associate Professor of Psychiatry, Tufts Univ., School of Medicine; Paul Myerson, M.D.-Professor and Chairman of the Dept. of Psychiatry, Tufts Univ., School of Medicine; Edmond C. Payne, M.D.-Assistant Clinical Professor, Harvard Medical School. APA Continuing Education credits: application submitted. Registration fee: \$20.00 (includes lunch). Checks payable to West Broadway Unit, 62 Joyce Hayes Way, S. Boston, Mass. 02127. For further info. call Ms. Yohanna Friedman at (617) 956-6418 or 956-6419.

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PSYCHODRAMA. April 21-24, 1977, 35th Annual Meeting and Psychodrama Training Institute. American Society of Group Psychotherapy and Psychodrama, Statler Hilton Hotel, NYC. Contact: A.S.G.P.P., 39 East 20 St., NY, NY 10003. 212-260-3860 (after 1 pm).

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