

08/22/22

## Major themes:

- Sanity v.s. Insanity

History transformed from black + white categorization to a spectrum

- The Rise of the Asylum
- Psychiatrists as experts
- Insanity in the courtroom
- Gender + Mental Illness
- Sexuality and Mental Illness
- Race and Mental Illness
- War and Mental Illness
- Intelligence + Mental Illness
- Ethics of Mental Treatment
- Backlash against Institutions
- The decline of the asylum
- Rising frequency of depression + anxiety

# lecture

08/24/22

- Do readings prior to lecture

## What is the history of Madness History of?

David Rosenhan: "If sanity and insanity exist, how shall we know them?"  
Science Journal (1973)

If sanity & insanity exist, we must have different methods of approach

Asylum patients used to have only one underlying factor:  
Auditory Hallucinations

Rosenhan was admitted as an asylum patient wrongfully

- Asylums lacked to communicate with patients
- It was dehumanizing

Rosenhan was not the first researcher

to be an expose.

# Lecture

09/20/23

## 19<sup>th</sup> Century:

Biology and Herdstry became more important to understanding mental illness

Beginning of 19<sup>th</sup> century - lots of hope

~~End of 19<sup>th</sup> century~~

Late 19<sup>th</sup> - Charles Darwin was learned on

## Characteristics of people (Charles Darwin)

### Women

• Selfless

• Intuitive

• Moral

### Men

• Energetic

• Courageous

• Intelligent

~~Charles Darwin thought if women had too much mental~~

Hysteria: In 1841, 1% of Salpetriere patients were diagnosed with hysteria

In 1882, 20% of patients were diagnosed with hysteria

## Gender, Sexuality, and Politics of Mental Affliction

• "Rest Cure" - 6 to 8 weeks of bed rest without getting up

• "West Cure" - engage with nature and do more survival-like activities

What is Neurasthenia: depression, anxiety, insomnia, headaches, lethargy, etc

- George Beard believed men, specifically hard working men, were most likely to get neurasthenia.
- Neurasthenia helped disprove degeneration theory
- Psychiatrists began to diagnose monomaniacs
- Wilhelm Griesinger was the first professor of psychiatry
- Second half of 19<sup>th</sup> Century
  - Berlin becomes the focus of psychiatry
  - Individuals competed for fame
  - Race in investment for research
- Silas Weir Mitchell (Father of ~~psychiatry~~ in U.S.)
  - Researched phantom limb
  - American progress had damaging effects on individuals
  - Mitchell diagnosed treated women who were slow and small with bed rest.
  - Invented Bed rest and Western Cure
  - Bed Rest Cure required massages and even electrotherapy

notes from lotus to antelope and pt. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 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# Lecture

09/28/22

- Charlotte Perkins wrote "The Yellow Wallpaper"
  - tried to convince Dr. S Weir Mitchell that his ways were wrong.
  - written in 1890
  - She was diagnosed with the rest cure by Mitchell prescribed
  - written to describe her own experience
- S Weir Mitchell first prescribed the rest cure in
  - also created the rest cure based on his own issues. (first in 1864)
  - sedentary lifestyles inflicted mentally demanding lifestyles
  - was upper middle class
  - education at UPenn
  - Went to Paris to see the forefront of neurology
  - also identified "phantom limb syndrome"
- The rest cure did not aid women due to their lifestyles
  - he thought that women needed different treatment
    - the rest cure
    - same symptoms for men AND women,  
different treatments
- the rest cure
  - not allowed to sit up without aid
  - cannot read, write, etc.
  - cannot get up to use restroom
  - after treatment, women were told to be domestic as she can; no reading, writing, painting etc
  - most often, women underwent the rest cure voluntarily since they could afford it

REFUGEE

INTRO

- Milk for Suffragettes
  - lots of positives to digest
- Discovery of homosexuality
  - described as a pathology
  - gay men wrote to Kraft-Ebing because they finally felt seen

1. Why was homosexuality medicalized? (19<sup>th</sup> Century)
2. Why was the mental disorder view favored over criminality?
3. Was the development of psychiatric diagnoses targeting LGBTQ+ (HIV in 1987) accurate?

- Sexuality became so prominent in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
  - psychiatrists wanted to classify and identify sexual desires

- Anything that wasn't reproductively orientated was considered deviant

- Paragraph 175 - Germany
  - homosexual acts were criminalized until 1992

- In Britain, homosexuality was illegal until 1967
  - Kissing
  - Holding hands

- Laws were never passed in regards to lesbian activities.
  - MEN are the independent, active individuals who engage in sex
  - the idea of women having sex wasn't conceivable

- Subcultures where gay/queer men could meet in cities
  - parks
  - public toilets
  - railways
  - bars
  - bathhouses
  - etc.

- Oscar Wilde

- his boyfriend's father called him out for sodomy
- Wilde and his boyfriend were sentenced to two years. w/ hard labor
- more deemed homosexuality as a chosen behavior
- ~~physicians~~ physicians were called into courtrooms to identify homosexuality
- Krafft-Ebing deemed homosexuality as a mental illness, not a criminal act.
  - Homosexuality was a degenerative trait
- Attention shifted from sexual acts to the person's sexual desires
- Claude-François Mauche believed gay men even had a different organ: "masculine uterus"
- Late 19<sup>th</sup> century: homosexuality and transgenderism were one of the same.

# Lecture

- Krafft-Ebing's understanding of sexuality should not be confused with contemporary understandings of sexuality
- There were more positive ways of understanding same-sex desire
  - Karl Heinrich Ulrichs
    - First openly gay man
    - Wrote to decriminalize homosexuality
    - Believed homosexuality came from birth
  - Edward Carpenter
    - Introduced "third sex"
    - Thought homosexuality was just the evolution of humans,
  - Sigmund Freud
    - Sexuality was inborn
    - People are born as bisexual, but with environment and experience, would show heterosexuality or homosexuality
- Sigmund Freud's thoughts are believed to have started a revolution
  - Freud received grant to work with Charcot
    - initially shared ideas on hysteria
    - thought hysteria was a lack of understanding anatomy
    - the memory of a trauma converted into a physical illness

- Hysterics suffer from remtn. scenes
- Freud came to believe that hysteria patient's illness came from sexual sexual roots,
- Krafft called Freud's ideas a fairytale
- Freud says part of our mind called the "ID" is a born part of the brain
- ID develops the superego, internalized rules in which we learn from society, family, etc.
- Ego balances the ID & Superego, & the external behavior
- How sexuality fits into Freud's view of the mind
  - The Oedipus Complex
- What sort of knowledge do we have about Oedipic motivation?
- Freud's view of things between Goutt & mother had no clear divide between
- Various perspectives to deal with Oedipal complex - keeping a bit below amount to promote self-well?

# Lecture

## Shell Shock

- When people refer to the great tragedy of WWI, they refer to the 2 million that die
- Shell shock is the psychological breakdown during the war

### Symptoms of Shell Shock:

- Nausea
- bodily pain
- convulsions
- tremors
- motor disabilities
- etc

} psychomatic

- Shell Shocked men were treated at Seale Military Hospital
- The decision not to fight was stigmatized
  - Punished for cowardice during Civil War
- Many physicians did not believe shell shock was a mental disorder
- Word "shell shock" was first used in 1915 in The Lancet
- Shell shock was initially seen as a problem because of the loss of manpower

- Highest Est: 80,000 Brit. Soldiers
- 72,000 U.S. Soldiers discharged with psychiatric
- Germany - 100,000 soldiers treated

### • Causes of Shell shock.

- Early on explanation: Cowardice
- Soldiers were "faking" it to be discharged
- Degeneration
- Proximity to an explosion caused microscopic damage

• Like Charles Myers others, inspired by Freud, believed this was a psychological issue

### • How was it treated?

- Patients would receive a worse shock to get "rid" of the previous
- talk therapies

### Most common background:

- witnessing friends die
- walking in trenches
- working near

• Shell shocked soldiers on the French side received pensions + therapy

### • PTSD vs Shell Shock

- Shell Shock is specific to war

- Might slum conditions cause mental illness?
- Factory Conditions?
- Sexism, homophobia, etc have effect on mental health?

# Lecture

## Intelligence Tests:

### Alpha and Beta's

- Average mental age of white American adults was 13
- Avg. European immigrant was a "moron" - age 8 and 12
- Avg. African American mental age 10.41

### Immigration Restriction Act 1924

- Restricted many more immigrants from entering U.S.
- Reasoning: low intelligence was dangerous

• Henry H. Goddard imported Binet-Simon test in 1908

- "intelligence controls the emotions"
- "intelligent men rule in comfort and by right."

• William Bateson is the first person to coin the term genetics

A 1908 "better baby" contest in Louisiana

- judge babies like livestock

• Sterilization laws are typically associated with Nazi era Germany

- Between 1920-1970s, 65 people sterilized

# Lecture

## Insulin Coma, Electroshock Therapy, and Lobotomy

Sterilization laws are associated with Nazi era Germany

-these treatments were for those who were "genetically inferior" or not "intelligent"

- Nazi Germany was influenced by sterilization laws in the U.S.

- Sterilization rates rose during the economic depression in 1929

- Argument for sterilization shifts from hereditary in the 1920's to economics in the 70s

- insulin coma therapy, convulsive shock therapy, electroconvulsive therapy, lobotomy became popular in 1930s

- Psychiatry had little to offer to most patients in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century

- Psychoanalysis became popular to help offer treatment to patients of all wealth classes

- Julius Wagner-Jauregg: won Nobel Peace Prize for medicine.

- Would infect patients with malaria to induce a fever and cure syphilis

- Insulin was discovered in 1921 and used to treat diabetes and treat mental illness
- Manfred Sakel accidentally overdosed a female patient with schizophrenia using insulin. Patient went into coma but woke back up with an appetite and better mental state.

- Insulin Coma Therapy became widely popular for schizophrenia

Sakel claimed 70% of his schizophrenia patients went into remission

# Lecture

Why use these "heroic" treatments

- Hospital populations grew
- Not enough hospitals being built
- Lots of internal criticism

LIFE Magazine "U.S. hospitals are a disgrace" - 1946

Lobotomy - originated in Portugal - originated by Egas Moniz

- Walter Freeman brought it to the U.S. because of a conference in London

1950s - medications

- Thorazine
- Opium
- Cannabis
- CocaCola - cocaine

Major Tranquillizer - Chlorpromazine

- Developed in 40s
- Not intended for psychiatry
  - In 1952, Pierre Deniker gave chlorpromazine to his male patients
  - Patients would be completely aware of surroundings and react quickly
- Deniker + his supervisor decided to publish a report quickly
- One of the first mainstream drugs

scutellum.

- received lots of criticism
  - Dexamyl
  - Thorazine finally became launched in U.S. in 1955
  - Miltown

~~Approved~~

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# Lecture

## Gender + Psychiatry

- Did the ends justify the means for "heroic" treatments?
- The first ad for Thorazine aimed at psychiatrists ran in 1955 stating "Thorazine reduces need for electroshock therapy"
- Miltown was also promoted in 1955
- Women were disproportionately lobotomized, especially black women
- Schizophrenia has been the most common diagnosis from 1920s onward
- Schizophrenia was a diagnosis overwhelmingly attributed to white Americans
- Women with schizophrenia was attributed to the pressures and duties of a mother
- 20s-50s - schizophrenia is a "harmless, white mental illness"
- Women have always been seen to have anxiety and depression
  - more cases of

# Lecture

Nov 7

Anti-psychiatry - a movement 60s-70s from practitioners, formed to expose mainstream psychiatry. used to expose the abuses in mainstream psychiatry that upheld

- Schizophrenia diagnosis moved from harmless diagnosis to delirious in 1968, when disproportionalized African American men.

- In 2005, researchers found that African Americans were diagnosed with schizophrenia 4x more often than non-black patients

- Patients with schizophrenia tend to reside in jails/prisons more often than mental institutions

• Mainstream Psychiatry helped sustain the status quo of the "mad", homosexuals, etc

"If you were walking down the street and a man had a gun..." - Stokely Carmichael 1967

- Ronald D. Laing wrote The Divided Self and targeted a younger audience rather than psychiatrists

• Cooper's first "therapeutic community" was based

in a former insulin coma ward.

- Egalitarianism

- Psychiatrists and patients were equals

- Patients were encouraged to explore  
their past with psychiatrists in group

At Kingsley Hall, patients weren't treated, but instead  
the illnesses were allowed to roam free.

\* One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest - jack nicholson

book was published in 1961 -  
not to win an award but to tell the truth



the character "Rim" left to



but now he has started to fly it  
TOP (terminal) phalange - "... up a

terrible and the bird left alone and I think -

plenty of work with other birds up a

## Asylum Film

Analysis: Seems to be a group of people, both ~~professor~~ researchers and patients, who may stray from social norms who all live together in a facility where responsibilities are absent.

Perhaps this environment protects these "socially undesired" individuals from ~~society's~~ society's utilitarian ideals.

Patients: • The patients seem to enjoy the environment in which they live.

- The patients are expressive of their feelings and may "alter" their life or to better put it, "alter" how they perceive their lives.
- When the patients experience strong emotions, they tend to speak nonsense or gibberish

# Lecture

DSM - III was a huge success, sold out immediately when it was published in 1980 by American Psychiatric Diagnostic Association

+ statistical

Manual of Mental Disorders  
Why did anxiety and depression diagnosis increase in the 90s?

What is going on in American culture that caused people to diagnose themselves with anxiety + depression?

The DSM did not care where the condition came from, but instead label and identify disorders based on symptoms

Paxil Since 1962, the FDA required manufacturers to market drugs only for relief of specific diseases, no general purpose.

Lexapro

Zoloft

Prozac

etc

In the 1980s, research on SSRI's began (Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors)

SSRIs do not target one specific disease. They act on general neurochemical system

SSRIs skyrocket in the 90s

Peter Kramer claims that SSRIs make life better than well since it does not necessarily tranquilize people

# Lecture

## Social Media + Mental Health

- Cohn + Wolfe

- Problems with their marketing:

- 1. Didn't ~~acknowledge~~ acknowledge it was them advertising
  - 2. Bias in advertising since there was financial gain

- Lots of evidence shows SSRIs do help people

- DSM changed requirement of the duration of depressive symptoms from 2 months to 2 weeks

## Social Media:

- 87.73% of women compare themselves to others

- 65.37% of men compare themselves to others

- According to NAMI, 1 in 5 adults live with mental illness

SS/FB/80

## notable

- Nellie Bly was admitted to an insane asylum for 10 days and was "undercover".
  - Fed old bread & unclean water

- Rosenhan's published work was one of the first works deemed scientific because it was methodized

- Rosenhan's work 50 years later is still deemed essential to psychiatry

Hard to tell patients are ~~lying~~ ~~mentally ill~~ ~~normal~~ ~~well~~

- Allen Frances: "psychiatrists looked like unreliable and unqualified"

- Anthropologists noticed that concepts of normality and abnormality were not universal because of culture

- Madness is subjective based on individual based on societal influence

- "Modern" in this course is based around industrialization, urbanization, bureaucracy, democracy, etc.

- Madness is curable in modern society

- Rise of therapeutic asylums

- Class begins with the rise of asylums

- Sainte-Anne Asylum was built for 490 patients in 1867, but in 1911, it housed 1100

- "the madman in confinement was treated no better than a beast; for that was precisely what according to the prevailing

- How does mania/madness go from dehumanizing ~~to~~ to humanizing in 10 years?

# Readings

08/25/22

David L. Rosenhan, "Being Sane in Insane Places,"  
Science (19 January 1973)

If sanity and insanity exist, how shall we know them?

• Brings Sparks the question of the accuracy of previous findings in the field, and how the concept of abnormality is not so universal across cultures.

- Example?

• States how disorders ~~may~~ exist consistently, but whether these people are deemed sane or insane

• Find how pseudopatients are determined as sane or insane

• If asylums correctly did their jobs and did not detect sanity in the pseudopatients, the pseudopatients shall be released.

• On the other hand, if sanity was discovered in the pseudopatients, the entire system in which asylums are built onward therefore be proven ineffective.

• Rosenhan's experiment consisted of eight sane individuals/researchers who would be placed in twelve institutions to determine the efficiency of the asylums

55/78180

epidemiology

• The institutions were varied:

- East & West Coast

• Small ~~and~~ <sup>5 States</sup> "private", numbered 1-6 and

- Old vs New (EPP) patient population

- Research Orientated or not

• Staff were trained in various methods <sup>II</sup>

• The team did not use any pathological methods to influence staff

• ~~the~~ <sup>team</sup> was not to interfere with staff patients.

• Pseudopatients immediately ceased abnormality upon entry or took ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~time~~ <sup>months</sup> to ~~time~~ <sup>months</sup>

• Pseudopatients felt nervous/anxious while residing in the asylum

• ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~team~~ <sup>team</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~noticed~~ <sup>noticed</sup>

• Notes were taken by pseudopatients openly, but staff did not notice or believed it was "normal" abnormal behavior

• ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~team~~ <sup>team</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~noticed~~ <sup>noticed</sup>

• The pseudopatients were never detected

• Discharged on the account that they were

Schizophrenic in remission ~~but~~ <sup>but</sup> for

• ~~but~~ <sup>but</sup> ~~but~~ <sup>but</sup>

• "Physicians are more inclined to diagnose a healthy person as sick than a sick person healthy. Simply due to the fact that they, do not, want to ~~do~~ <sup>do</sup> misdiagnose a potentially dangerous individual as healthy"

• ~~but~~ <sup>but</sup> ~~but~~ <sup>but</sup> ~~but~~ <sup>but</sup>

• ~~but~~ <sup>but</sup> ~~but~~ <sup>but</sup> ~~but~~ <sup>but</sup> ~~but~~ <sup>but</sup>

Petteri Pietikainen

Madness, A History (London: Routledge, 2015)

- C.G. Jung proposes that the difference between sane + insane is a matter of scale

- The only difference ~~was~~ <sup>is</sup> that how distinguishable these traits are.

Feyman, a nobel peace prize winner was studied by a psychiatrist.

- In the interview, the psychiatrist used methods of communication to anger Feyman.

- Feyman openly expressed his anger verbally without profanity

- The psychiatrist deemed Feyman as obstinate and admitted him into a ward.

• Those who have been deemed mad have simply deviated from normality to some degree

• Possession - religious connotation

• Lunatic - phases of the moon

• Culture shapes Madness

~~Humanity is not~~  
Humans are built both on environment  
and biology not environmental determinism or  
a blank slate (tabula rasa)

~~Social scientists have often seen deviance  
as breaking~~

~~Social scientists have often seen madness  
as deviance~~

~~Mental illness is not a social construction~~

What  
about  
gas lighting

~~terminally ill people not  
willing to acknowledge the truth  
many~~

~~an example of how technology can be used  
to control and manipulate the individual~~

~~isolated and born beneath metal and other growth  
as a result of isolation and control~~

~~not however enough - resilience~~

~~need to be aware - others~~

~~resilience despite nothing~~

# Lecture

08/29/22

## The Age of the Asylum

- 1790 - A young Quaker widow died at the York Lunatic Asylum
- Admitted with ~~melancholia~~ melancholia

~~analytisch~~ ~~sozial~~ ~~therapeutisch~~

- William Tuke presented an idea to create ~~patients~~ ~~patients with~~ an asylum where Quakers with madness could be cured

~~suche~~ ~~neue~~ ~~Methoden~~

- Tuke wanted to create a therapeutic asylum
  - Rooms & hallways must be open and ~~obliged~~ ~~with windows~~ ~~and sweeping~~ ~~pathways~~
  - No iron bars
  - No restraints

~~Quakers~~ ~~Quakers~~ ~~Quakers~~

- Wanted a pleasant domestic environment for only Quakers

Would  
He Retire  
Vidate the  
first amad?

- Patients would receive warm baths, meals, taken outside, and overall a welcoming environment.

- William & Samuel Tuke understood, if as "the desire for esteem"

- one's innate desire for self-respect and respected by others

- Worked more effectively restoring an "insane" person

- Why reward someone with no medical background help provide a cure to insanity?

Could Tuke's  
Retreat be  
built from  
a business  
aspect

- Mad patients used to just stay home with families

- Religious foundations began to open

- A "trade" in lunacy emerged in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (especially in Britain)

- Uxbridge House Asylum

- Started as a private institution  
that became an institution for the wealthy

- There was no regulation on what actually happened

- Anyone was free to enter the "Trade in Lunacy" in the 18<sup>th</sup> century

- Many families reluctant to send families away

• Michel Foucault - "Great Confinement"

• People more freely express themselves during fits than ever before. Did people simply just become current characters? - idle people, morally disreputable, LGBTQ, etc.

IS Tuke helping OR is he aiding in the desire to incarcerate socially undesirable?

# Readings

08/30/22

## The First Description of the Retreat, 1813, by Samuel Tuke

- Believed that The Retreat was a revolutionary concept
  - Thought patients would be given better care and more humanity

## The Age of the Asylum

"Asylum" was a common term for mental hospitals and was suggested as a refuge from the maddening world.

• Mid 17<sup>th</sup> Century - 1800s is "the great confinement"

• In Europe, those deemed as unfit for society were confined in asylums:

- insane
- beggars
- criminals
- paupers

• Later into the 17<sup>th</sup> Century, others began to be confined:

- venereal
- debauched
- homosexuals
- etc.

• The main reason for persecution was that the gov. thought these ind. would not work.

• Because people deemed insane animal-like, ~~they~~ these institutions would not feel moral guilt for treating them wrongly

↳ Was it because history was wrong and the great confinement wasn't actually until the 19th century. If so, couldn't it just be a matter of relativity? % of population?

Confinement  
was not  
great.

- What about asylums in Africa, Asia, and South America. Or are asylums only an idea within Western continents/countries?

most asylums are located now in developing countries

Global problem still

↳ 2001 - produced 6M+

immigrants

problem of finding a place to go to  
involve in Germany now

where -

deppel -

blanking -

foreign -

of mixed events, numbers still not clear yet.  
Germany

lawyer -

foreigner -

immigrant -

etc -

that's how membership not regular where M.  
now for those G. is much important. Now with

more strict - immigrating becomes more difficult.

not living law and the G. is not allowing us  
to live there much without

immigration being like this now even harder to solve it.

+, therefore, as it goes on and more problems + more  
immigration to G. immigration to within a few years

# Lecture

08/31/22

- Why did the Tukes view the "insane" as fully rational human beings who had only temporarily lost their way.

- Religious beliefs don't go away

- Idea that individuals should have

equal rights and the right to reason

- Enlightenment values:

- Progress

- Reason

- Science

- human equality

- Enlightenment did not embrace everyone in the 17<sup>th</sup> + 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries

- Enlightenment thinkers believed better times were on the way

- Enlightenment rested on appeals to reason

- Samuel Tuke believed that the insane still had reason because of their desire for esteem

## Moral Treatment

- Reject iron chains & corporal punishment

- View that most medical remedies were useless

- The mad could collaborate together

- Belief that supposed danger from the mad was a consequence of inhumane methods of restraint.

- SE 10/18/2019
- Most madhouses in England did not treat inhabitants like they had the ability to reason
  - In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, there was an invention created called the spinning chair which spun or shook the patient sporadically. The reason for this was because it was believed that it would shake them out of their state of mind.
  - Nowhere in the world was optimism more present than in the U.S.

Why was the asylum chosen to be the solution to mental illness?

- Transformed view of states' responsibility
- Government investment in public health & safety
- Highly publicized exposure of asylum abuses
- Lobbyists worked to convince governments to invest in asylums

Transforming long-term & chronic care facilities.

Other new entities took over these facilities.

Intended to provide better care.

Organized a few years and most regions organized their districts.

Intended to coordinate administration.

# Lecture

09/07/22

## The Medicalization of the Asylum

1. Why was the asylum so widely taken up in Western Europe, NA, and beyond as the chosen solution to "madness"?

2. Why did the asylum become the preeminent space for medically treating "madness" when the origins of moral treatment were not exclusively (or even predominantly) medical? How did moral treatment come to be viewed as a medical intervention?

- Asylum Explosion in the 19th Century
  - Came with the promotion of moral treatment + its promise of reason and rationality
- Samuel Tuke's description of the retreat was published in 1813 and read ~~but~~ in Western Europe and NA

No Government invested in:

- Police
- Water
- Health
- etc.

- Abuses in asylums was widely publicized
- Lobbyists convinced gov. to invest in asylums

- Oldest asylum in England
- 55/50/PO | 50/59 |
- At Bethlem, reformers exposed
    - patients chained naked to the wall
    - female patients sexually violated
    - cells full of human excrement
    - James Norris was confined in an iron cage
    - Frostbite
  - Edward Wakefield visited Bethlem and noticed the abuse in the asylum. He noticed James Norris - a U.S. Marine confined for 12 years in an iron cage.
  - James Norris is the icon of vulnerable asylum patients
  - 1860: Asylum Revolution in Great Britain
    - New asylums were built over time



Jean-Etienne Dominique Esquirol - toured France to study existing asylums in France. He was an asylum holder.

basis/100% what was analyzed in Canada.  
employed in towns off top countries etc.

# Lecture

09/12/22

## Legislation to support moral treatments in asylums

- France 1838 Loi
- Britain 1845 - lots of asylums added in the 1840s & 1850s
- U.S. - the mentally ill were known as 'idiots' & 'lunatics' - poor asylums
- Ilmenau asylum in Germany was built in 1842.
- Italy's Asylum care was heterogeneous
- U.S. has lots of influence from the Tukes
  - Dorothea Dix - visited England and returned to the U.S. to advocate for moral treatment
- Reformers convince
  - Moral treatment is wrong
  - Gov should take action
  - patients can be cured

# Lecture

09/12/22

## The Insanity Defense

- The rapid spread of asylums aided in the use of the insanity defense because medical experts took over asylums
- In the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, subtler forms of mental disorders would identified
- What is the evidence being presented in cases to prove sanity or insanity
- Until 1800 it was only complete and utter delirium

1800: Thomas Erskine introduced the first change in legal standard of "total lunacy"

1800-1843: Experts created a greater range of diagnoses

"moral insanity" - abnormal emotions + behaviors that disrupts mental states

Monomania - obsession or preoccupation at a single thing.

Challenge

Baott with moral insanity:

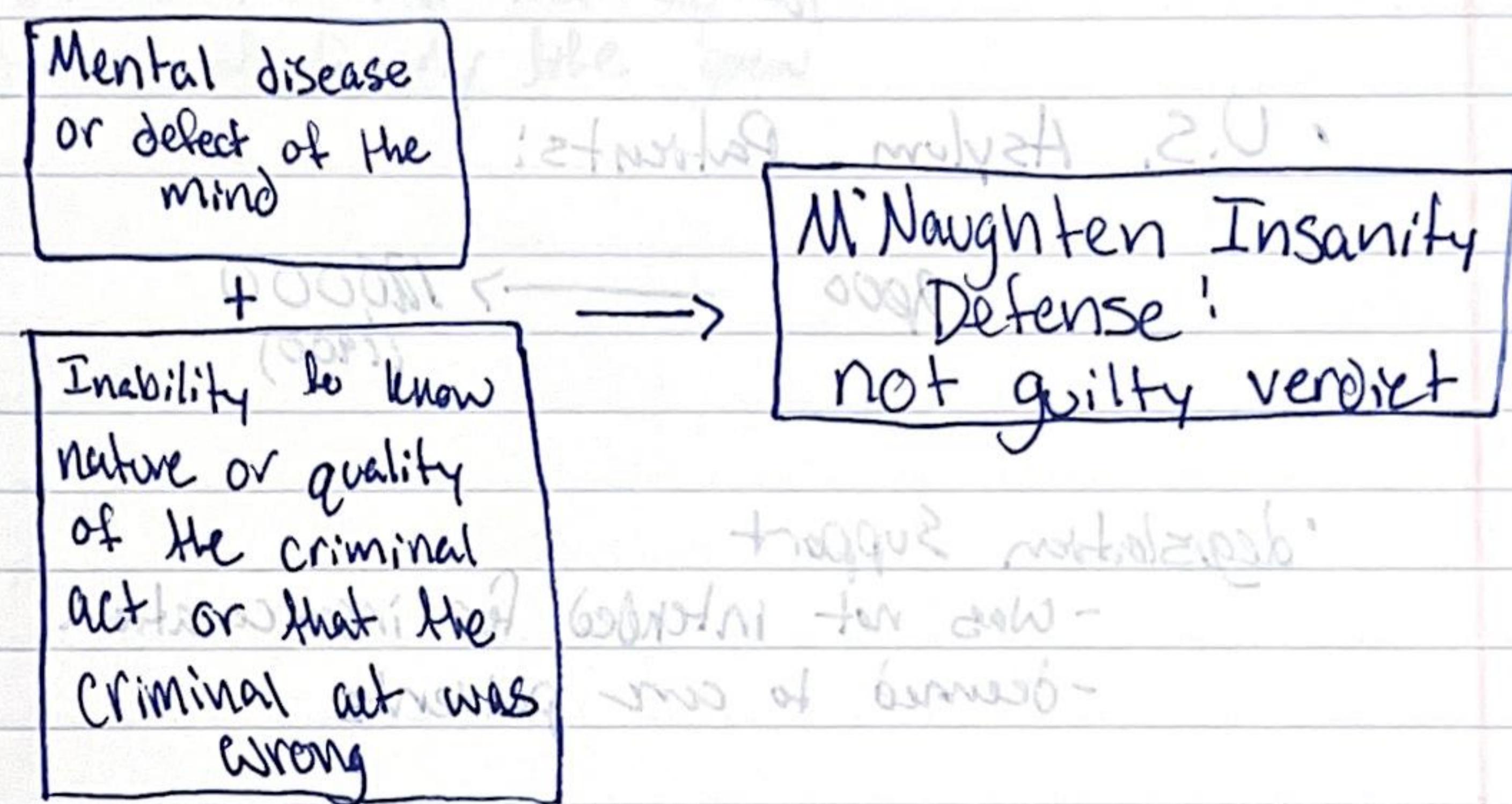
If law is used to restrain people from impulsive behavior, why are people who simply cannot conform to law claim **moral insanity**?

# Lecture

09/14/22

## Insanity on the Increase

- Queen Victoria informed the courts that it was time to decide on hard and fast rules for what did and, more importantly, DID NOT.
- M'Naughten Rules:



- Andrea Yates, drowned her five children in 2001
  - reported herself to police
  - waited for husband to leave
  - claimed possession
  - attempted suicide
  - starved herself
  - suffered from post partum depression
  - Was given life in prison

- By the end in the 19th century, asylums became large, vast institutions for incarceration of insane people
    - Staff lacked hope for patients

- British Asylum Patients:

2000 → 100000  
(1800) (1900)  
year

- ## • U.S. Asylum Patients:

2000 → 120,000  
(1900)

- legislation Support

- Was not intended for incarceration
  - Deemed to cure patients

- ## • Patients' rights in the 19<sup>th</sup> century

# Alleged Lunatic's Friend Society

- a) advocated for asylum transparency
  - b) helped wrongfully confined patients

# Pressure from Numbers

- Willard State Hospital (1869) began to incarcerate only chronic patients

- Worcester only had 5 physicians on staff for 1200 patients

• Why?

- Did the increase of asylums increase the number of patients (supply + demand)

- Was deviance becoming more intolerable

• Redistribution in the mentally ill

• Expectations of family life grew

## Readings

- Could murder just be a cry for attention in public cases

- Insanity Defense

- There was a "general shift from retributive to utilitarian approaches to social order."

- M'Naghten Rules

- Could Weller have been triggered to do the crime

- quarrel with husband
  - 1) Rage?
  - 2) Depression?
  - 3) Mania?

## Mausley

- Asylums are increasing but so is demand

- Railroads were ~~as a~~ a potential explanation to mental illness - not true though ofc

- Could ~~also~~ the increase of insanity be caused by more information processing and communication

- Do a relativity comparison?

## Discussion

09/

- Growth of the asylum was accompanied with the rise of diagnosed insane
- Maudsley believed that the decrease in mortality relates to higher asylum population
- Scull believed that insanity increased because the boundaries have as well
- Degeneration Theory?

### Mary Ann Brough

- Lack of impulse control
- Homicidal & Suicidal Tendencies
- Querrel with husband - trigger
- She committed adultery
- Mary caused her own insanity
  - Committed adultery
  - caused her to drink
  - depressed
  - etc