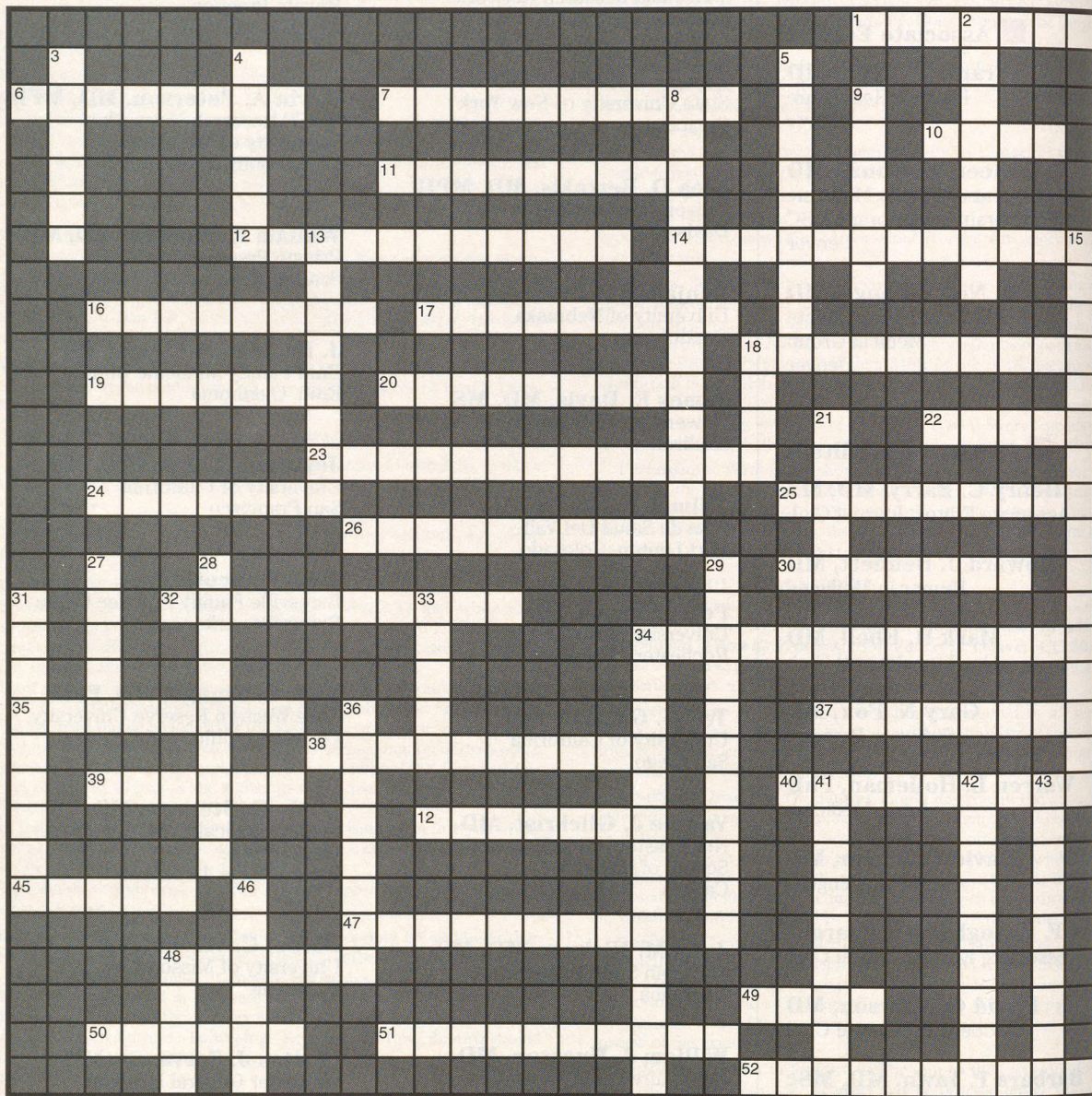


ART IN MEDICINE

What's On Your Mind?

Pamela Ann Camosy, MD
Garden Ridge, Texas

More than any other specialty, family medicine incorporates psychosocial principles into each patient encounter. The terminology of the American Psychiatric Association's *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition* (DSM-IV) enables physicians to communicate to each other the abstract contents of the patient's thoughts. This crossword puzzle tests your knowledge of some words used in psychiatric circles.



Across

- 1 ___ thinking: notion that thinking something causes it to happen; common in children
- 6 ___ decision: California Supreme Court decision that compels a physician who believes that a patient may injure or kill someone to notify the potential victim or the authorities
- 7 brief uncontrollable episodes of sleep
- 10 self-rating depression scale
- 11 ___ antidepressants: drugs with a 3-ringed structure, used to treat depression and chronic pain
- 12 the study of death and issues that lead up to and follow it
- 14 abnormal fear of cats
- 16 part of the basal ganglia/limbic system, involved in memory and emotions
- 17 state of being unable to experience pleasure
- 18 abnormal fear of marriage
- 19 decreased sense of taste, sometimes seen in depression
- 20 repetition of another person's words, as seen in schizophrenia
- 22 restrictions on behavior imposed by a culture
- 23 filling gaps in memory with untrue events
- 24 lapsus ____ : slip of the tongue
- 25 ___ Test: projective test which asks for association in response to a series of inkblots
- 26 attribution to another person of one's undesirable thoughts and feelings
- 30 parens ____: power of the state to hospitalize involuntarily persons who are mentally ill
- 32 ___ amnesia: loss of memory for events preceding the onset of amnesia
- 34 persistent repetition of specific words or concepts
- 35 ___ -Binet Intelligence Scale: verbal test of intellectual function
- 37 internal or external event that

- elicits a nervous system response
- 38 partial or total return to one's earlier patterns of adaptation
- 39 ___ therapy: treatment that uses an appropriate social environment, usually a psychiatric hospital, for the benefit of the patient
- 40 mental disorder in which a person's thoughts, affect, and actions are not consistent with reality
- 44 conscious understanding of one's own psychodynamics
- 45 dissociative disorder, in which a person actually flees and begins a different life pattern
- 47 motor restlessness, often an extrapyramidal side effect
- 48 defense mechanism that disavows the existence of unpleasant realities
- 49 Swiss psychiatrist who founded the school of analytic psychology
- 50 Swiss psychologist who described the cognitive development of children
- 51 cognitive ____: incongruity in a person's beliefs or thoughts, causing tension and motivation to change
- 52 syndrome, seen in elderly persons, caused by darkness and overmedication: confusion, ataxia, falling

Down

- 2 perceptual misinterpretation of a real stimulus
- 3 Russian neurophysiologist famous for work in conditioning
- 4 subjective and immediate experience of emotion, eg, blunted, labile, appropriate
- 5 inability to perform arithmetic operations
- 8 process in which a person becomes a competent member of society and conforms to its cultural demands
- 9 therapeutic ____: range of blood levels of a drug in which optimal benefit is provided to the patient

without toxicity

- 13 therapeutic ____: conscious contractual relationship between patient and physician, in which each implicitly agrees to work together to help the patient
- 15 inability to perform rapid alternating movements (genius point!)
- 18 secondary ____: advantage that a person receives from an illness, such as attention or release from responsibility
- 21 ____'s aphasia: loss of ability to speak, leaving understanding intact
- 27 ___ waves: EEG brain waves in the relaxed waking state
- 28 new word whose meaning cannot be understood; seen in schizophrenia
- 29 tactile hallucination that insects are crawling on the skin; seen in delirium tremens
- 31 ____'s psychosis: organic mental disorder seen in long-term alcoholics, with profound memory impairment and (23 across)
- 33 Viennese psychiatrist who developed the concept of individual psychology
- 34 class of psychotropic drugs that are effective in treating psychoses; includes chlorpromazine
- 36 ___ affective disorder: depression and hypersomnia that develop in autumn or winter and improve in spring and summer
- 41 5-HT: neurotransmitter synthesized from dietary tryptophan, involved in sleep, appetite, and mood
- 42 recurrent thought that cannot be eliminated with logic or reasoning; it is involuntary and ego-dystonic
- 43 thought ____: delusion that thoughts are being implanted in one's mind by others
- 46 ____ -Gestalt Test: measures visuomotor coordination
- 48 pair of persons in an interaction; eg, husband and wife
- Solution to puzzle is on page 214.*

Academic Associations of General Practitioners/ Family Physicians.
Vancouver, BC, Canada, May 1992.

WARM STETHOSCOPE

To the Editor:

In the September issue of *The Journal of Family Practice*, I read the article by Woo and Danziger on the stethoscope with unusual interest ('Woo Y, Danziger RS. Some also rans' in the evolution of the modern stethoscope. *J Fam Pract* 1996;43:218-20). I, too, have a patent relating to the modern stethoscope. Like the Swinyar patent, it warms the stethoscope's diaphragm, and since it utilizes a warm pack, it is portable. It's great for morning hospital rounds, all day in the office, and it is still warm for evening visits in the nursing home. For 12 hours it maintains a temperature of 104°. Patients love it, and they love their physicians who care

enough to warm cold steel and plastic before placing it on their chest, back, and abdomen.

Raymond O. West, MD, MPH
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CORRECTION

In Tips From Practice, the contribution by David Govaker, MD, entitled "Low MCV Anemia" (*J Fam Pract* 1996; 43:307) contained errors in the representation of Mentzer's formula and the discriminant function. These should have appeared as shown below:

Mentzer's formula:

$$\frac{\text{MCV}}{\text{RBC}} = \begin{cases} >14 = \text{iron deficiency} \\ <12 = \text{thalassemia} \\ 12-14 = \text{indeterminate} \end{cases}$$

Discriminant function:

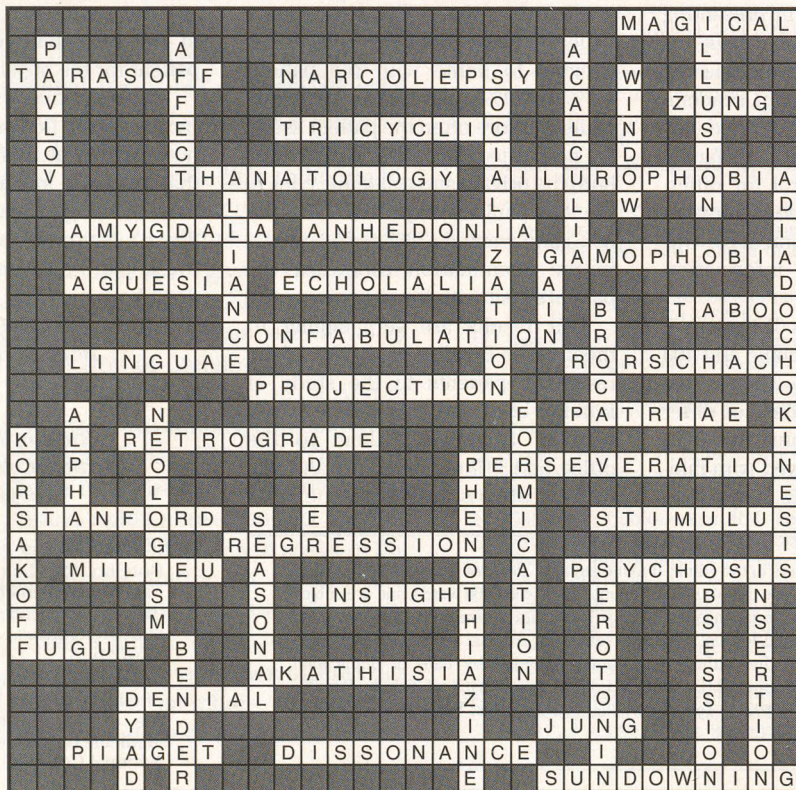
$$(5 \times \text{Hb}) - \text{MCV} - \text{RBC} - 2 = \begin{cases} >0 = \text{iron deficiency} \\ <0 = \text{thalassemia} \end{cases}$$

CORRECTION

In the September issue of the Journal, there were some errors in Paula L. Roussel's article, "Impact of CLIA on Physician Office Laboratories in Rural Washington State" (*J Fam Pract* 1996; 43:249-54). In Figures 1 and 2, the black bars should have indicated "waived status" and the gray bars should have indicated "moderate complexity." These were reversed in the two figures. The text, however, is correct.

Also, in the affiliation line, the date the article was presented to the faculty and residents of Tacoma Family Medicine was June 1995, not 1993.

The author has returned to the United States and can be reached at the following address: Paula L. Roussel, MD, 219 Tacoma Ave North, Apt 401, Tacoma, WA 98403.



Solution to crossword puzzle on pages 122-123.