

SCIENTIFIC MEETING

Discussion on early indications of psychotic tendencies.

Friday, December 13, 1946
8:15 P.M.
at 563 N. Alfred Street

Speakers: Drs. Greenson, Jaeger, Newhouse, Rahman

Introduction by Dr. Newhouse.

Idea that introverts inclined to schizophrenia is not certain. Very many outgoing people also show signs of beginnings of schizophrenia, illustrated by two cases. A very popular girl with lots of contacts but no close friends and a constant need for people, inability to be alone at all. Other example was a very active and popular girl, holding a lot of offices, with great difficulties in relations with boys. Other illustration girl who was supposed to become an artist, entertained her company by playing the piano, developing more and more extreme exhibitionistic tendency. At a time when she wanted to become an actress parents interfered and decided for her to become a teacher. Other illustration young man came to the sanitarium with ulcerative colitis before outbreak of schizophrenic episode. He stayed there for two to three years, where he was well. During that period the colitis also subsided. Later on it recurred, and in his attacks of diarrhea, the mother would take bodily care of him, wash him, etc. In all of these cases there had been the pictures of a fixation which in itself wouldn't differ from fixations in neurotic patients. The difference was to be found only in the unusual intensity. Another indication could be found in the extremely outspoken way by which prospective schizophrenics would defend themselves against instinctual impulses. For example, another case, a girl who had a strange and intense attachment to a boy because he did not approach her sexually ever. Slight indications can also be found in people who show a very obvious way of identifying themselves with "causes" or movements, which take an overly strong part in their lives.

Discussants:

Dr. Rahman mentions that sometimes it is obvious that signs of schizophrenia show themselves in an extreme degree of perspiration; also in a peculiar smell. The most important indication are hypochondriacal trends. He had the experience that there were many psychotics in Alcatraz. The members of the families often report that the future schizophrenics have always been different from all others in the families.

Dr. Jaeger: in private practice it is most important for a diagnosis to get a thorough history about school, about the history of work. She also emphasizes that very often psychotics show a definite "extrovert" behavior. The handshake of schizophrenics can be striking and unusual. People with ideas to improve the universe are suspects. The hypochondriacal angle is most frequent.

Dr. Greenson: indications and signs of an early psychosis: defenses break down. Instead of symptoms the unconscious material comes to the surface. There are no clear-cut complaints. The deepest repressed material is right on the surface. In the war one group clearly indicated psychotic personalities. This was the rela-

SYMPOSIUM

Discussion on early indicators of psychotic disorders

Friday, December 13, 1946
8:15 P.M.
at 507 A. Alfred Street

Dr. Greenberg, Dr. Greenberg, Dr. Greenberg, Dr. Greenberg

Introduction by Dr. Greenberg

Idea that indicators included in diagnosis of schizophrenia is not certain. Very many
psychologists also show signs of schizophrenia, although, distinguished by
the degree of severity. A very high level of concern but no clear evidence
of constant symptoms. In fact, the degree of concern is not constant. Other
very active symptoms, including a lot of ideas, with great fluctuations
in relation to the day. Other fluctuations which were supposed to be an
effect, indicated here, especially by varying the amount, developing more and more extreme
and fluctuating tendency. It is a time when the tendency to become an extreme
indicated and decided for her to become a patient. Other fluctuations young man
came to the attention of the doctor before the onset of schizophrenia.
The doctor, he said, there for the first time, where he was well, but
found the doctor also indicated. The doctor, he said, in his opinion
of the doctor, the doctor, the doctor, the doctor, the doctor, the doctor,
there were there had been the picture of a fixation which in itself, would
differ from fixation in psychotic patients. The difference was to be found only
in the normal tendency. Another indication could be found in the tendency
to be found in the tendency. Another indication would be found in the tendency
to be found in the tendency. For example, another case, a girl who had a tendency
to be found in the tendency. The doctor, he said, in his opinion, the doctor,
indication can also be found in people who show a very obvious way of identifying
themselves with "ideas" or movements, which take an early stage in their
lives.

Discussion:

Dr. Greenberg mentioned that sometimes it is obvious that signs of schizophrenia
show themselves in an extreme degree of perceptiveness; also in a peculiar
the most important indicator was psychomotor trends. He had the experience that
there were some patients in Alaska. The members of the faculty often report
that the same schizophrenia was always seen different from all others in the
field.

Dr. Greenberg: in private practice it is most important for a diagnosis to get
a thorough history about school, about the history of work. The two emphases
that very often psychotics show a definite "extroverted" behavior. The tendency of
schizophrenics can be striking and unusual. People with ideas to improve the mi-
nor are marked. The psychomotorical angle is most important.

Dr. Greenberg: indicators and signs of an early psychosis: behavior, speech
and, instead of symptoms the important material comes to the surface. There are
no clear-cut complaints. The best reported material is right on the surface.
In the war one group clearly indicated psychotic personalities. This was the rela-

tion to homicide. They had no complaints or inhibitions to kill. They stated that they had no objections and sometimes even liked it. Another manifestation is insight into the meaning of unconscious mechanisms that does not exist in neurotics. Verbalization of incest, castration and so on. Feelings of estrangement either bodily, or feelings of deep personalization should cause suspicion. Equally, early paranoid: people are talking about me. Other suspicious manifestations: obsessive ideas about their own smell or monosymptomatic obsessional ideas about having to correct symptoms of their own personality. Obsessional fears of killing somebody. Genital exhibitionism in women sometimes sign of an early melancholia: medication taken away results in attempts to suicide.

Newhouse: awkwardness in walk or dancing, as observed in the Compton sanitarium. Early manifestations are not specific to predict a later diagnosis.

Briehl: repetitions from points of the other discussants. Then adds about grimacing of people. Mentions the euphoric schizophrenic.

Berns: involuntional melancholia always is ~~preceded~~ preceded by extreme introvertness. Question is constant ringing in the ears a possible early indication of a later psychosis. Raises the question about phobias of a somatic nature as early indications.

Dr. Sperling: Other idea. Fear of loss of power by something going out of the body. Suicidal attempts. This often an early sign. For a short time without any further development. Other indication the feeling of somebody being psychotic through the way his personality impresses, without having any tangible signs.

Newhouse: manic depressive psychotics often show extremely severe masturbation conflicts.

Dr. Wislow: She comments on the reaction to smell which mostly are symptoms of depressive patients. It strengthens their delusions that something is wrong with them. Extreme manifestation of only abstract thinking. Inflexibility of schizophrenic personalities. Outbreak preceded by ideas of reference. Undue importance attached to unimportant things. Handshake, gait, posture indicative.

Dr. Sperling: confusion in recognizing whether something is a dream or reality.

Dr. Brunswick: when patients in analysis become euphoric, it is often accompanied with an inappropriate amount of insight into childhood.

Dr. Bruns: Staring, gazing, often striking queerness in little things. The clinical picture of a potential psychotic may be obvious by the fact of a very sudden change.

Dr. Frumkes: another indication, ambition beyond any possible capability, or strange use of language.

Mr. Deri: Early schizophrenia may be indicated by taking words and verbal expression literally or report of the family that somebody has all of a sudden changed mood, attitude, reactions in the family. The special importance of extreme jealousy.

them to homicide. They had no complaints or intentions to kill. They stated that they had no objection and sometimes even liked it. Another manifestation in this type of homicidal mania is the presence of homicidal ideas which exist in connection with the mania. The homicidal ideas are usually of a persecutory nature and are usually directed against the family or friends. The homicidal ideas are usually of a persecutory nature and are usually directed against the family or friends. The homicidal ideas are usually of a persecutory nature and are usually directed against the family or friends.

Mania is characterized by a period of exalted mood, increased activity, and a feeling of euphoria. The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends. The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends.

The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends. The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends. The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends.

The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends. The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends. The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends.

The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends. The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends. The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends.

The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends. The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends. The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends.

The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends. The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends. The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends.

The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends. The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends. The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends.

The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends. The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends. The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends.

The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends. The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends. The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends.

The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends. The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends. The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends.

The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends. The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends. The mania is usually of a persecutory nature and is usually directed against the family or friends.

Hanna Fenichel: Families with adolescent children report about them to be very stubborn, refusing to join the family at any time or in any way, to be very sloppy, dirty, and only occupied by themselves in their special room.

Miss Levy: Confirms that in the hospital later psychotics mostly showed history of adolescence behaving as described beffore