

Band 11 der Schriftenreihe der DGGN - Abstracts

I. Von der Antike bis zur Gegenwart

Gewalt gegen Menschen mit geistiger Behinderung im Wandel der Zeiten

von Frank Häßler, Günther Häßler

Summary

Unfortunately, violence against the mentally handicapped people is still part of our everyday life. Violence against mentally handicapped consists of psychological and sexual abuse, psychological pressure, isolation, exclusion, mobbing, extortion and physical violence ranging from single attacks to homicide. Mentally handicapped people suffer twice as much from sexual abuse as do ordinary people, particularly in institutional care. Over time, patterns of as well as motives for violence have changed, yet the supposedly weak and needy are always the ones that are victimized.

This paper will touch on fathers in ancient Athens and Rome who were entitled to kill their newborns, the derisions the court jesters (moriones) suffered in public and at the courts over many centuries, the violence against mentally handicapped people common in the Middle Ages as they were assaulted and mocked by family members and acquaintances and the institutionalized violence in asylums of the 19th century, which escalated during the 20th century with so-called race-hygienic sterilisations in the US. Violence against mentally handicapped people culminated with the abominable mass destruction of „worthless life“ by the German National Socialist government.

Living under conditions of uncertainty and powerlessness, mentally handicapped subjects are prone to victimization even today. Moreover, they are confronted with new attempts of euthanasia within the framework of modern reproductive medicine. The historical discourse presented in this paper should warn and sensitise the reader toward current developments in again breaking the taboo of violence against mentally handicapped people.

II. Psychiatrie und Medizinische Psychologie zwischen Mittelalter und Neuzeit

Psychiatrische Fragestellungen in der Tätigkeit eines Amtsarztes in Rostock im 17. und 18. Jahrhundert.

von Dr. med. Ulrike Lemke

Summary

Sources that document the beginnings of psychiatry in Germany are rare. However, some documentation exists that was created by public health officials in Rostock between 1600 and 1750. Of those documents, about 20% deal with forensic-psychiatric issues. These original sources will be introduced in this paper. In the first part, mentally ill suicides are discussed from a medical, theological and legal point of view. In the second part, the analysis will cover the medical proceeding in criminal offences committed under the influence of alcohol. One case study will be presented in detail.

Von der Torheit zum Aberwitz - Kants psychopathologisches System

von Georg Stürmer

Summary

Before Kant published his last book „Anthropologie in pragmatischer Hinsicht“ in 1798 he had already regularly lectured on this subject for two decades. The objective of his investigation was not to diagnose the human being, but to describe the normal and abnormal behaviour of humans. Already in 1776 abnormal behaviour for the first time was summarised, systematised and published under the title “Versuch über die Krankheiten des Kopfes”. Kant devised a three-pronged system, whereby he separated all psychological derangements related to physical disease and regarded them as a responsibility of physicians. He considered primary mental diseases as a subject for philosophers and psychologists. In this regard he differentiated between mental weakness and disease, whereby the latter excludes the possibility to lead a self-determined way of life and the former restricts a rational way of life. With this systematisation, Kant can be considered one of the persons that laid the foundation for scientific psychiatry.

Keywords: Kant, psychiatry, psychopathology

Der Hamburger Arzt und „Weltweise“ Gumperz Levison (1741 – 1797) – ein früher Medizinischer Psychologe?

von Gernot Huppmann

Summary

Medical psychology was founded during the age of Enlightenment in Germany. Well-known representatives of this medical discipline are for example Marcus Herz (1747 – 1803) and Friedrich Christian Gottfried Scheidemantel (1735 – 1796). Gumperz Levison (1741 – 1797) however, who was one of their colleagues and an outstanding medical psychologist, has almost fallen into oblivion. Especially his book “The Human Passions”, published in 1797, represents an interesting contribution to medical psychology. Our article will provide an overview of his biography and documents his monographs that deal with somatic medicine. The main part of our paper is dedicated to Levison's view of the mind-body connection, the temperaments and the passions, i.e. emotions ranging from hope to fear. Levison was not only a physician that thought in philosophical ways and generated original ideas, but also contributed to the pioneering work in a psychological area that had a great impact on somatic medicine.

Key words: Gumperz Levison, Medical Psychology, Enlightenment, human passions, somatic medicine.

Zum Konzept der Lebenskraft bei Johann Christian Reil

von Philipp Gutmann

Summary

JOHANN CHRISTIAN REIL (1759-1813), born in Rhaude in the East Frisian part of Germany, was one of the most important physicians between the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. While working in Halle (Saale) in Germany between 1787 and 1810, he published numerous papers, amongst which is the famous “Rhapsodien über die Anwendung der psychischen Curmethode auf Geisteszerrüttungen“ (1803). In his publications, he advocated a more humane treatment of the mentally ill and he also coined the term “psychiatry”.

In the “Archiv für Physiologie” which REIL himself edited, he published a longer paper entitled “Von der Lebenskraft” (1795). In the crossfire between conflicting points of view – on the one hand, that of the empirical natural sciences which were increasing in importance and, on the other hand, that of a romantic philosophy of nature– REIL advocated the matter-of-fact concept of Lebenskraft, which should not be subject to speculation. REIL's argument was strongly influenced by the mechanistic focus of the time and he expected the development and progress of chemistry to help define the concept of Lebenskraft more precisely. His considerations concerning the relationship between ideas and movement as well as between ideas in and of themselves foreshadow the so-called Assoziationspsychologie which arose one hundred years later. While the concept of Lebenskraft did not survive the 20th century, the questions REIL tried to answer in his research are nonetheless relevant and are even discussed now in relation to mind-body problem.

Die Bedeutung des Gutachtens der Medizinischen Fakultät der Universität Leipzig im Woyzeck-Prozess

von Holger Steinberg

Summary

The Testimonial Created by the Medical Faculty of Leipzig University and Its Importance in the Woyzeck Court Case. The author presents the testimonial in the court case against the murderer Johann Christian Woyzeck which had been drawn up by the medical faculty of Leipzig University and until now had been believed lost. Since its rediscovery, the testimonial has proven to be of decisive importance for Woyzeck's execution in 1824. As the testimonial is placed into the chronological context of the court case, its authors are disclosed for the first time ever. Johann Christian August Heinroth, who is professor and psychiatrist at the university and as such, seemingly predestined to at least co-author this testimonial, was not involved. Moreover, analysis of the document shows that the experts were not asked to examine Woyzeck and assess his state of mind personally, but were rather merely asked to assess the quality of the medico-psychiatric testimonials given by Leipzig's city medical officer Johann Christian August Clarus and to respond to objections raised against them by Woyzeck's defence counsel. The medical faculty of the university concludes that both Clarus's methods of examination and his ruling that Woyzeck was certifiably sane can be regarded as exemplary and correct and that the objections raised by the defence should thus be rejected.

Key words: Johann Christian Woyzeck • Johann Christian August Clarus • Johann Christian August Heinroth
• University of Leipzig • criminal responsibility • psychiatric testimonial

III. Spitäler und Nervenkliniken

Die Stiftung der hessischen Hohen Hospitäler im 16. Jahrhundert: Krankenversorgung zwischen Mittelalter und Neuzeit

von Christina Vanja

Summary

The Hessian hospitals were founded by the Protestant Landgrave of Hesse, Philipp the Magnanimous (1504-1567), between 1533 and 1542. His ancestor, the Landgravine Saint Elisabeth of Thuringia, had dedicated her life to the poor and he modelled his charitable activity on her activities, which was also intended to contribute to the salvation of the founder and his family. Simultaneously however, the Hessian hospitals belonged to the first welfare institutions of early modern states which tried to support socially weak subjects in a new rational way. Of the four hospitals that were constructed, each was located in a different area of the territory. The criteria for admission into the hospitals were fixed and the officers of the Landgrave attested to the situation of those poor people. Crippled as well as mentally handicapped and psychologically ill people lived in the hospitals while the daily life followed the rules of ancient dietetics.

The foundation of the Hessian hospitals essentially referred to the Christian charity of an earlier epoch, but it also represented the rationality and secularity of the early modern state which aspired to the a stabilized and wealthy society. These hospitals nevertheless did not pave the way to modern clinics (as this is the case for Juliuspspital in Würzburg) but were predecessors of 19th century asylums for the mentally ill.

Zur Entwicklung der Nervenheilkunde in den von Bodelschwingschen Anstalten Bethel, Bielefeld

von Horst Isermann

Summary

The v. Bodelschwingsche Anstalten Bethel in Bielefeld, Germany is the largest diaconate facility in Europe with an internationally renown centre for epilepsy. Bethel was founded in 1867 not as a medical centre but as an institution for care and education of persons with epilepsy, reflecting the ideas and values of the Fractionate Charitable Services which are linked to the Lutheran Church in Germany. In the beginning physicians were only partially involved, yet later the care of people with psychological diseases, mental disabilities and social problems became part of Bethel's facility. With the foundation of several psychiatric facilities and a general medical hospital, the influence of medicine increased, and so did the conflicts between theologians and educators. Three professors in ordinary for psychiatry emerged from the medical group of Bethel. The dualism between the psychosocial and biological approaches toward psychiatric disease characterised the psychiatry in Bethel for several decades. Neurology and specifically neurosurgery developed very slowly. Research, rehabilitation and epilepsy surgery were promoted intensively in the field of epilepsy.

Keywords: v. Bodelschwingsche Anstalten, psychiatry, epilepsy, environment of Bethel

„Frisch pulsierendes Blut“ – Wilhelm Weygandts Berufung nach Hamburg 1908

von Kai Sammet

Summary

In search for a successor, the psychiatrist Wilhelm Weygandt (1870-1939) from Wuerzburg was appointed as head of the Friedrichsberg asylum in Hamburg in 1908 after a long and complex process to replace its former director Wilhelm Reye (1833-1912). Almost ten years earlier some Hamburg officials had tried to modernise the outmoded asylum by appointing a new senior physician (Oberarzt) who should replace Reyes. This paper will discuss the process of selection as well as the applicants using concepts of Pierre Bourdieu's sociological theory, whereby the concepts of "habitus", "field" and "capital" will be of special interest here.

Keywords: Psychiatry in Hamburg around 1900 – Asylum Friedrichsberg – Wilhelm Weygandt (1870-1939) – Pierre Bourdieu's sociological theory

IV. Psychiatrie und Psychoanalyse am Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts

Zwei Wege der Psychiatrie im 20. Jahrhundert

von Rainer Tölle

Summary

Two Directions of Psychiatry in the 20th Century. Considering the diversity of approaches in psychiatry in the 20th century (biological, psychodynamic, psychopathological, phenomenological, social psychiatric) there nonetheless is a continuous tendency of an integrative and comprehensive understanding of the field. Two directions seem to emerge whose origin can be found in the life works of Karl Bonhoeffer and Robert Gaupp.

Keywords :Multidimensionality, Methodology, Karl Bonhoeffer, Robert Gaupp

Die Insulin-Schocktherapie, ihre Problematik und grundsätzliche Bedeutung

von Helmut Gröger

Summary

At the end of the twenties Manfred Sakel (1900-1957) - at first unintended - observed a therapeutic effect when psychotic patients went into a hypoglycemic coma. His systematic research of the insulin shock therapy was carried out at the University Teaching Hospital in Vienna at the Department of Psychiatry and Neurology. The research project was especially encouraged by Otto Pötzl (1877-1962). In 1933 Sakel presented initial results of the new method to treat schizophrenia. By 1937 this therapy had already been known worldwide. It was Sakel's achievement to have furnished proof of the treatability of endogenous psychoses, generally leading to a changed approach toward the mentally ill. Thus he also paved the way to additional therapeutic measures such as cardiac shock (L. Meduna) or electroshock (U. Cerletti, L. Bini). For this discovery Sakel was proposed for the Nobel Prize in 1952. When neuroleptics were introduced, the insulin shock therapy suffered a decline and is almost forgotten today.

Keywords: Insulin Shock Therapy, Schizophrenia, Schizophrenia Treatment, Therapy of Schizophrenia, Shocktreatment, Hypoglycemia, Sakel Manfred.

Die Mitglieder der Deutschen Psychoanalytischen Gesellschaft 1910-1938. Erste Ergebnisse zum Projekt eines biographischen Nachschlagewerks.

von Thomas Müller, unter Mitarbeit von Regine Lockot und Ludger M. Hermanns

Summary

The authors describe the current state of research on a biographic encyclopaedia of the members of the „Deutsche Psychoanalytische Gesellschaft“ (DPG), one of the major psychoanalytic organisations during the first half of the 20th century leading up to World War II. This paper will present a work in progress which will encompass the structure of the study and some initial results, stressing qualitative aspects of this research on the history of psychoanalysis in Germany. A general interest lies in the relationship between psychoanalysis (as the oldest school of psychodynamic psychotherapy) and academic medicine of the time. We will for example discuss a viewpoint in the history of psychoanalysis held by Freud himself and even more so by his biographers and disciples, which claims that early psychoanalysis was marginalised and rejected by academic medicine. Contrary to this accepted opinion, various examples of this study show that since the beginning of the 20th century psychoanalysts have - in many ways – played a major role in medicine.

V. Psychiatriegeschichte in der DDR

Bemerkungen zu psychiatriegeschichtlichen Bemühungen und zur Traditionspflege in der sowjetischen Besatzungszone Deutschlands und in der DDR 1945 – 1990

von Christian Donalies

Summary

Following World War II, the great achievements in German-speaking psychiatry before 1933 were often referred to in asylums and clinics for the mentally ill, which also included the murder of mentally ill patients under the „Euthanasia“ program during National Socialism. This history was usually remembered during anniversaries and ceremonies. Important contributions to the history of our speciality were made by A. Mette and A. Thom from the university institutes for the History of

Medicine in Berlin and Leipzig. Since 1978 an „Association for the History of Psychiatry (and Neurology)“ existed in the GDR that met annually under the chairmanship of U. Trenckmann and later I. Schubert. There were conferences that focused on specific topics as well as many other contributions which were printed in medical journals of the GDR. Only the minority of these contributions were GDR-specific. Most essays could have been published in the „West“ (if that would have been allowed) without making any changes to them. It would not have been possible to tell the origin of the author. The aim of my presentation is to draw more attention to those works than they have received thus far.

Keywords : K. Bonhoeffer, Euthanasie, A. Mette, I. Schubert, A. Thom, U. Trenckmann

VI. Neurologie: Basalganglienerkrankungen

Gabriel Antons Beitrag zur Erforschung der Basalganglienerkrankungen

von E. Kumbier und K. Haack

Summary

Contributions to Research on the Functions of Basal Ganglia by Gabriel Anton (1858-1933). Although Gabriel Anton's (1858-1933) contribution to the research of basal ganglia disorders is not widely known, it undoubtedly represents an important advancement for the systematic research of movement disorders initiated by Oskar Vogt and especially by Cécile Vogt at the beginning of the 20th century. His attempts to pathophysiologically explain the causal relationship between the change of striatum and the appearance of choreoathetosis are most notable. Cécile Vogt later named Anton's description of the changes of striatum *status marmoréal* (état marbré). The status marmoratus in the striatum (Vogt's syndrome) was considered the cause for double athetosis (athétose double) in childhood.

Carl Westphals Pseudosklerose (1883), eine Fallbeschreibung und Definition mit verwirrenden Folgen

von Bernd Holdorff

Summary

Carl Westphal's Pseudosclerosis (1883), A Misleading Term and Source for Errors. In 1883 C. Westphal coined the term pseudosclerosis in one of his publications, distinguishing it from multiple sclerosis. This term was carried on by Strümpell and his description in 1898 of mainly children who were dying from „pseudosclerosis“ (one of them with cirrhosis of the liver). In the German-speaking realm the concept of Westphal-Strümpell pseudosclerosis survived for approximately 100 years, even after the discovery of the disease entity by K. Wilson in 1912, which in many ways was identical to „Westphal-Strümpell pseudosclerosis“. Its clinical and histological characteristics were established in the first two decades of the 20th century in German literature (Kayser, Fleischer, Alzheimer, Spielmeyer, Opalski), synchronous to Wilson's putative delineation. In 1921 the Danish scientist Hall coined the term hepato-lenticular degeneration (Wilson). However, in Germany the Westphal-Strümpell pseudosclerosis continued (and still continues) to be used for Wilson's disease. On the other hand – in view of the erroneous classification of the descriptions by Westphal - the first of his two cases was related to the akinetic-rigid, mostly juvenile type of Huntington's Disease (Kehrer 1928, Mackenzie-van-der-Noorden 1960, Bruyn 1968), creating the eponym of Westphal's Variant of Huntington's Disease. The term pseudosclerosis does not seem to be in use any more, but its long tenacious life, especially in German literature, would have been unnecessary if Wilson's advice to abandon it would have been followed in 1912.

Keywords: Westphal-Strümpell pseudosclerosis, hepato-lenticular degeneration (Wilson's disease), Westphal's variant of Huntington's disease

VII. Begründer der Neurochirurgie

Die zwei Wurzeln der deutschen Neurochirurgie

von Wolfgang J. Bock

Summary

Two Roots of Neurosurgery in Germany. Two disciplines of medicine can be considered as roots of neurosurgery: neurology and surgery. In the second part of 19th century some surgeons began to develop areas of expertise, e.g. brain surgery. Fedor Krause had already developed and described most of the approaches to the different regions of the brain. During the first half of the 20th century it was Otfrid Foerster,

a neurologist and neurosurgeon, who developed and substantiated functional neurosurgery. This paper will discuss both schools of neurosurgery.

Erich Fischer-Brügge (1904-1951) - Ein wenig bekannter Tönnis-Schüler und Begründer der Neurochirurgie in Münster 1937

von D.E. Rosenow, R. Frowein, H. Dietz

Summary

After one year of training at Wuerzburg (Tönnis) in 1936, Fischer-Brügge became active in neurosurgery at the university clinic of Munster in 1937. He soon became famous after publishing fundamental articles in the journal *Zentralblatt für Neurochirurgie* on vessel diversions by tumorous mass lesions and a section classification of the major cerebral arteries of the anterior circulation. Between 1939 and the end of World War II, Fischer-Brügge and Tönnis closely cooperated in the field of neurosurgery, mainly on issues concerning war surgery. After World War II, Fischer-Brügge published articles on what he referred to as the *Klivuskanten Syndrom* (i.e., osseous compression of CN III at the sphenoidal clivus ridge in ICP). Sunder-Plassman, who succeeded Coenen as chair of the surgical department at Munster University in 1946, considerably hindered Fischer-Brügge's to continue neurosurgical activities at his clinic. Despite support by Tönnis, Fischer-Brügge's attempts at receiving leading positions in surgical/neurosurgical clinics were in vain. The premature death of Fischer-Brügge at the age of 46 ended a promising neurosurgical career in the immediate post-war years in Germany.

III. Entwicklung der Neuroonkologie

Die Entwicklung der Nomenklatur in der Neuroonkologie und ihre Beziehung zu den Vorstellungen von Form und Funktion des Nervensystems

von H. D. Mennel

Summary

Nomenclature in neuro oncology has undergone changes in its development. The fact that intracranial tumours are mostly derived from 'connective cells' within the nervous system, i.e., cells that act like glue, prompted Rudolf Virchow to coin the terms glia and glioma. The ongoing description of glial cells, first astrocytes and later macro- and microglia by Weigert, Koelliker, Andriezen, Ramon y Cajal and Pio del Rio Hortega, came to a preliminary end in 1921 when Pio del Rio Hortega described the oligodendroglia as the third glial element in addition to astrocytes and microglia. These elements were supposed to form the basis for neurogenic tumour nomenclature.

Consequently, Percival Bailey was sent to Madrid by Harvey Cushing in order to gather information on the development of glial cells. Prior to the work of Cushing and Bailey, neurosurgery mostly neglected the pathology of intracranial and intraspinal tumours. Pioneers of neurosurgery such as Sir Victor Horsley in Great Britain and Fedor Krause in Germany were looking to receive neurological support in localizing such tumours. Only Harvey Cushing, who had already operated more than 1000 cases of intracranial tumours by 1919, felt the need devise a better classification that considered the prognostic value.

The concept of glia cell evolution and the establishment of corresponding rubrics for tumour classification following the stages of glial development had many shortcuts. Therefore, starting with Bailey and Cushing's survival tables, pragmatic grading systems were increasingly accepted. Various systems, e.g. the one of the Mayo Clinic in 1949 and others shortly after, were established both in the United States and in Europe. However, the impact of immunohistochemistry and molecular biology have experienced a recovery. The correlation of old and new findings nowadays is in full progress.