

## Abstracts

### History of neurology and neurophysiology

#### **Bernd Holdorff, Antonio M. Rodrigues e Silva and Richard Dodel: Centenary of the Lewy Bodies (1912-2012)**

Between the years of 1908 and 1923 F.H. Lewy was the first person to detail the pathological anatomy of Parkinson's disease (PD) leading to his seminal contribution in 1912 in which he described the neuronal eosinophilic inclusion bodies in the brainstem, later established by more systematic investigations in 1923. Lewy mentioned the widespread pathology but not expressively the inclusion bodies as the hallmark of PD pathology. He attached more importance to the nerve cell depletion of the striatum and later to the pallidum. In spite of the findings of Tretiakoff in 1919 (i.e., the significance of the substantia nigra in PD and coining the term 'Corps de Lewy') which for a long time had been underestimated or ignored by Lewy himself and his contemporaries, the era of the Lewy bodies and Lewy body disease and the identification of atypical Parkinsonian syndrome cases followed much later after Lewy's death in 1950. The main substance of the Lewy body, identified as  $\alpha$ -synuclein by Spillantini and co-workers, and the progressive ascension of the Lewy body pathology and its stages recently systematically studied by Braak and coworkers will round up this overview. Apart from the newly founded neurological department in 1932 (Hansa-Klinik Berlin) and forcefully abandoned by Lewy in 1933 some new biographical insights into his US American exile are given. Since his expulsion from Nazi Germany in 1933 he had been cut off from research on PD.

*Keywords:* FH Lewy, Lewy-bodies, Parkinson's disease, Substantia nigra, biography

#### **Wolfgang Firnhaber: To What Extent Did National Socialist Ideas on Eugenics Influence the Fourth and Fifth Annual Meeting of the Society of German Neurologists and Psychiatrists (GDNP) in Cologne (1938) and in Wiesbaden (1939)?**

As the last of four sequential contributions devoted to the topic of entanglements to which neurologists had fallen victim to as a result of National Socialist ideas in the „Third Reich“, a report will be given from the volumes published in 1938 and 1939 (there were no Annual Meetings after 1939) of the „*Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft Deutscher Neurologen und Psychiater (GDNP)*“. On the whole, these two meetings in Cologne and Wiesbaden were held adhering to scientific criteria, i.e. they were nearly value-free in ideological terms. The few exceptions were the introductory review by Ernst Rüdin (1874-1952) in which he treated the „impact of research and the cooperation of neurologists and psychiatrists in the National Socialist state“ in 1938, and the last paragraph of the lecture by Otfried Foerster (1873-1941) from Breslau, who reported on the subject of „Operative exceptional experiences on the influence of the nervous system on circulation“ in 1939. Which facts might have caused the author to praise Adolf Hitler? This paper will try to find answers to this question.

*Keywords:* The Fourth and the Fifth Meeting of the Society of German Neurologists and Psychiatrists (DGNP) in 1938 and 1939, eugenics, Otfried Foerster

## Hans Dieter Mennel: Avicenna as Neurophysiologist

Avicenna an Arabic writing scholar living at the turn of the 10<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> century, is considered to be one of the most important mediators between the Ancient World and medieval Europe. His eventful life history is situated within eastern Persian-Islamic culture of that time. His abundant writings cover all aspects of knowledge of former periods to be transmitted for centuries to come. With respect to medical teaching, his „Canon medicinae“, a compendium treating the medical science “a capite ad calcem”, was used until the 18<sup>th</sup> century at European universities. There is information concerning the doctrine of disease of the head including the nervous system and of behavioral disorders. Different psychotic conditions, melancholia and lethargus, amongst others, are named in this context. These abnormalities, obviously influenced by classical medicine, can hardly be compared with our modern rubrics in psychiatry.

Another different treatise deals with the brain and behavior, namely his book on the soul. In the eyes of many scholars, a smaller part of his huge philosophical work is an extension of the pertinent book *περι ψυχῆς* of Aristotle. Yet, Avicenna’s outline is considerably more voluminous and the division of the content differs.

Especially the introduction of numerous neurophysiological data concerning the structure and function of the central and peripheral nervous system differs in comparison to the work of the Greek philosopher. There is a description of brain nerves including details of their arrangement and a mention of the internal senses, localized with other partial mental functions in different parts of the ventricular system. This conception became fully established during the middle age; the subsequent abolishment of such concepts marks an important milestone in the development of the neural sciences.

Thus, Avicenna’s work has a distinctive character compared to Aristotle’s similar treatise – its influence on medieval scholarship is considerable. Avicenna’s ideas have been received and further developed by such outstanding philosophers such as Petrus Hispanus, Albertus the Great and Thomas Aquinas. His mediator function is without doubt essential, yet he also introduced recent knowledge and his own reflections into his work.

*Keywords:* Avicenna, Treatise on the soul, ancient and medieval philosophy, ancient and medieval medicine

## Historical aspects of neurosurgery

### Michael Synowitz, Hans Joachim Synowitz and Detlef Ernst Rosenow: Middeldorpf’s Diagnostic Puncture of the Skull in 1856 and Consequent Applications Used by Specialists of Internal Diseases, Neurologists and Surgeons

In 1856 the surgeon Albrecht Theodor Middeldorpf introduced a new technical method in clinical practice he referred to as “Akidopeirastik”, a bulky medical term adopted from the Greek “axis” = peak and “peiraō” = to try. The technical requirements consisted of a manually driven 2.3 mm spiral drill and a hollow pinpoint-shaped needle one millimeter in diameter. After the sharp penetration of the scalp he then drilled a hole into the skull. He could then easily puncture the subarachnoid space, which allowed him to aspirate or drain fluid from intracranial compartments for diagnostic purposes or tissue suspected of being neoplastic. This principle was resumed in 1904 by the internist Neisser and his co-worker Pollack and presented at the founding meeting of the German Society of Neurological Disorders in 1907. As this technique could be performed in a “bed-side fashion”, it appears logical that non-operative physicians such as internists and neurologists quickly adapted this technique to their demands. However, the unavoidable complications caused by this technique (lack of sterility, erroneously punctured vessels) were not the primary reason for its abandonment. This happened in the wake of the then modern diagnostic techniques in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, such as ventriculography, encephalography, angiography and stereotaxy. However, it should not be forgotten that the basic characteristics of this technique are still in technical use in neurosurgery as in bed-side aspiration of chronic subdural hematoma.

*Keywords:* Middeldorpf, Neisser, Pollack, brain puncture, brain surgery

## **Detlef Ernst Rosenow und Hans Joachim Synowitz: The Augusta Hospital in Berlin (1869-1945): The Workplace of Fedor Krause, One of the Founders of German Neurosurgery**

In 1869 at the instigation of Queen Augusta, the spouse of King Wilhelm I of Prussia who later became Empress of Germany in 1871, the Augusta Hospital was founded by an organization which called itself the “Women’s Sick Bay Association” in Berlin. This institution had a twofold assignment: to nurse and to train. The original building built in 1869 was re-constructed and refurbished several times until in the year 1913 a completely new building was erected at the same site. Later the ownership was transferred to the German Red Cross (DRK) and throughout the 1930s the Augusta Hospital was the largest of all hospitals run by the DRK in the German capital of Berlin. The famous neurosurgeon Fedor Krause and his pupil and successor Emil Heymann worked at this institution and gained an international reputation for their pioneering neurosurgical work. There were only minor damages at the Augusta Hospital during WW II. After the war, the DRK-run Augusta Hospital was dispossessed by the Soviet Military Government and was then taken over by the Charité in 1946. At the end of its existence, the building harbored the University Clinic of Orthopedic Surgery of the Humboldt University in Berlin.

*Keywords:* Augusta-Hospital Berlin, Fedor Krause, Emil Heymann, German Red Cross, Charité

## **Dieter Woischneck, Norbert Blumstein and Thomas Kapapa: On the History of Experimental Studies for Posttraumatic Anisocoria**

In the 19th century the prognostic impact of an enlarged pupil after a traumatic brain injury was known. This knowledge was confirmed by many greater studies. A greater impact on this field could be achieved by the work of Kocher and von Bergmann. They were pioneers in neurotraumatology. Nevertheless, there were controversies on whether the ipsi- or contra-lateral enlarged pupil correlates with a supratentorial haemorrhage. Finally, the ipsilateral mydriasis was accepted. This result was very important because there was reliability for a craniotomy at the correct side.

The clinical impact was beyond any dispute. However, the pathophysiology proved to be unclear. In 1862 Hutchinson assumed an ipsi-lateral haematoma with compression of the oculomotor nerve. His contemporaries coined the term “Hutchinsons pupil”. However, in 1869 Horner described a narrowed pupil as a consequence of a lesion at the cervical sympathetic system. Within the following years, the causal research about anisocoria oscillated between irritation of the sympathetic nervous system and lesion of the oculomotor nerve before the concept of uncal herniation was accepted.

There was a much elaborated experimental study in the 1930s which was published in the “Zentralblatt für Chirurgie” by Fritz Schörcher who was consultant in a hospital in Munich, Germany. This study described in a very complex manner the greater impact of the sympathetic nervous system as a reason for pupillary enlargement. This study failed in a brilliant way. We want to describe this work and want to classify it in the historical context. The discussion conducted within this paper warns us neurotraumatologists to tread results warily which are a result of experiments on animals.

*Keywords:* Anisocoria, Brain Injuries, Horner Syndrome, Oculomotor Nerve Diseases, History, 20th Century

## **Ulrike Eisenberg: Specialist for Neurosurgery in GDR (former German Democratic Republic): A Political Question?**

Maybe this title is misleading – a residency to become a specialist normally cannot be regarded as political issue. However, in the GDR a special phenomenon related to the residency for neurosurgery existed: the “specialist for neurosurgery” had already been introduced in 1955, but abolished in 1967 and then re-introduced in 1974. How can this phenomenon be explained?

Two reasons seem to be revealing for the abolition of this specialization: first, the political program of tractability of the medical graduates according to the requirements of the population; and second, the old surgeon’s authority – they did not want to pass any of their fields to other colleagues. Most of them were members of the SED (Socialist Unity Party of Germany) and had useful contacts to the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of University and Professional Schools (Education) and the Academy of Medical Education – therefore to those three institutions, which were responsible for the training of specialists. Only after repeated protests of the Society for Neurosurgery of the GDR, and especially those of the neurosurgeons who were working in the independent neurosurgical clinics in Berlin-Buch and in Leipzig, the “specialist for neurosurgery” finally was re-introduced. There

is good reason to believe that the imminent international loss of image among experts on the one hand and among patients, and therefore the outflow of people abroad on the other, played a decisive role.

*Keywords:* Specialist for Neurosurgery, GDR, Ministries, international loss of image

## History of psychiatric and psychological concepts

### Ernst Holzbach: The Treatise on Hysteria by Sydenham 1682

The medical advances in the Baroque era probably were not the only reason for new insights into “hysteria”. It is possible that an accumulation of symptoms of this disease and the increased observation of its phenomena must be regarded as a “sign of the times”: the theatricality of Baroque culture. Thomas Sydenham (1624-1689) considers that at least half of the cases within the “chronic” diseases represent hysterical disorders. It was also Sydenham who wrote the first comprehensive treatise on “hysteria” (1682) in which he based his findings on the knowledge of Lepois (1618), a Frenchman, and his compatriot Willis (1667). Like these preceding authors, Sydenham views “hysteria” as a brain disease. He describes various forms of hysteria and tries to distinguish them diagnostically from other similar diseases of organic origin. Referring to the reason and occasion of the disease, Sydenham considered the psychological factor to be at the forefront, but he also realized that it was a genetic factor. He acknowledged the uterus as a contributory cause according to the old concept of uterus origin, but not in the form of “Hippocratic walk” or “Galenic body fluids” but in the form of “nervous spirits” going out from the uterus in accordance with Willis’ investigations.

*Keywords:* Hysteria, Uterus thesis, Nervous spirits, Baroque age

### Mario Lanczik and Freya Lanczik: The History of Scientific Research on Postpartum Psychoses in Germany

It is not widely known that the four oldest German scientific enquiries into postpartum psychoses were published in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century in Basel, Frankfurt/Oder, Goettingen and Nuremberg. Large numbers of medical doctoral theses on postpartum psychoses were published at German universities in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The reason for this was the high percentage of women in childbed on women’s wards in the recently developed psychiatric hospitals at that time. Women suffering from puerperal psychoses inadvertently required more caretaking and consequently challenged the management in the hospital, which explains the motivation for the steady rise in research and publications. In those days, there was no medical terminology for differentiating between exogenous and endogenous causes of psychoses. In addition, until the 18<sup>th</sup> century mania and melancholia were not predominantly defined as being affective disorders. This is the reason why the comparison of prevalence rates of diagnoses of psychoses in childbed from the 18<sup>th</sup> to the 21<sup>st</sup> century is difficult.

*Keywords:* puerperal psychosis, history of psychiatry

### Reinhard J. Boerner: Ernst Kretschmer’s „Physique and Character“ (1921): A Critical Acclaim After Ninety Years

Ninety years after its original publication, this paper presents a critical evaluation of his monograph. Based on a study of psychiatric patients, Kretschmer claimed a close connection among body types, temperament (cyclothymia, schizothymia) as well as mental disturbances (psychoses, cyclothymias). Well known contemporary critics such as Jaspers, Schneider or Köhler provided evidence for his unscientific methodology. Later empirical studies (Bregelmann, Eysenck, von Zerssen) unanimously refuted his theses. The different reasons for persistence of Kretschmer’s theses in research will be discussed as well as the chances for modern scientific approaches in this field.

*Keywords:* Constitution, Character, Temperament

## **Norbert Andersch: Karl Jaspers' "General Psychopathology": A Time to Celebrate or Say Good-Bye? A Critique to its Centennial**

In 2013 the centennial of Karl Jaspers' „General Psychopathology” will be celebrated in Germany and elsewhere with a whole range of conferences and meetings. A review of the talks as well as articles in psychiatric journals and contributions on the internet reveal that Jaspers book has gained an iconic status. Thus, an earlier controversial debate about his categorical terms, his concepts and methods has been replaced by an admiring yet uncritical exegesis of his writings. Jaspers' theories have been enshrined in the German canon of psychiatry and are regarded as fundamental in the future development of psychopathology.

This paper challenges Jaspers' iconic role. It argues that his book published in 1913 never met the aspirations instilled in its title, yet was driven by a unique existentialistic approach to crisis and mental illness. His “phenomenological method” was based on a failed understanding of Husserl's philosophy as was his distinction/ contradiction of “Explaining and Understanding” borrowed from Dilthey. Jaspers' attempt to bring the “humanities” into psychiatric science never challenged the biological mainstream. Moreover its “philosophical framework” still provides conservative clinicians with the comfortable ‘phenomenological’ alibi while continuing their unchanged Kraepelinean practice.

*Keywords:* General Psychopathology, Critique, Jaspers, Phenomenology, Symbol-Theory

## **Kai Sammet: A Root System of Concepts: Emil Kraepelin's *Work Curve* from 1888 to 1926**

Emil Kraepelin (1856-1926), who is well known for his classification of psychiatric diseases, was also an eminent experimental psychologist following Wilhelm Wundt (1832-1920). Interested in psychopathology, he invented a specific testing tool for the understanding of work and abilities, the so-called *Arbeitskurve*. The importance of work and the act of working itself which were part of the *Arbeitskurve* in Kraepelin's psychology are introduced in this paper. Also discussed will be the different meanings of work and labour, the *Arbeitskurve* as well as Kraepelin's political, philosophical and psychological anthropology.

*Keywords:* work and labour, Emil Kraepelin, Experimental psychology, work curve, philosophical anthropology

## **Psychiatry and adjoining fields**

### **Irmtraut Sahmland: The Inquiry of Incidence of Cretinism in the Electorate Hesse in 1856**

During the 1840s and 1850s statistical inquiries were started in many regions in order to get information on the incidence of cretinism as a result of a general therapeutic optimism to improve the health of or even cure these patients. So in the electorate of Hesse a questionnaire was sent out to all districts in September of 1856 to get a detailed survey. In the way the local clergymen and physicians carried out this survey, among many other difficulties, revealed the insufficiency of the conception and preparation. So the validity of the data generated was very uneven. There was no detailed analysis of the data, especially from the perspective to establish an asylum or school for mentally ill children with adequate facilities for their needs. An attempt undertaken five years later had no consequences either. To explain this story it is to suppose that other problems concerning the expansion of lunatic asylums needed to be resolved urgently, namely to install a hospital for curing patients with mental illness in addition to the already existing nursing homes at Haina and Merxhausen. The focus on mentally ill children might have been of lower importance.

*Keywords:* Cretinism, Idiotism, statistical evaluation, Electorat of Hesse, source-based analysis

### **Horst Isermann: Psychiatry in Jena Under Otto Binswanger and Educational Aspects**

The Jena-based psychiatrist Otto Binswanger (1852-1929) also dealt with psychic disorders in children and adolescents. He received pointers on how to recognise, evaluate and treat these disorders from Johannes Trüper (1855-

1921), who was a teacher and in Jena for additional studies in educational science. In 1890 Trüper established a school for mentally disabled children. In 1892 this school was relocated as a larger institution and nursing home to the Sophienhöhe in Jena. Senior physicians of the psychiatric department visited this institution on a weekly basis, particularly Theodor Ziehen (1862-1950) and Wilhelm Strohmayer (1874-1963). As a result a close cooperation developed between educational science and psychiatry. This interdisciplinary communication helped in developing paediatric psychiatry in Germany and was exemplary for other similar institutions in the therapeutic pedagogical sphere.

*Keywords:* interaction of education and psychiatry, forerunner of child psychiatry, Johannes Trüper, Psychiatry Jena

### **Uta Kanis-Seyfried and Thomas Müller: „Innocently incarcerated grumblers“, „nervous deviltries“ and „oppositional behaviour towards the authorities“: The Tightrope Walk Between Asylum and Prison in Late 19<sup>th</sup>-century Wuerttemberg**

Psychiatry, responsible medical staff and the nature of asylums themselves were frequent *topoi* in critical writings during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Patients as well as members of society who identified with humanitarian ideals were the primary actors in this historical setting. Especially the diagnosis of “querulousness” had been at the centre of debate. Many patients felt themselves taken into confinement without legal backing. This chapter concerns patients in several Wuerttemberg asylums, both in support of contemporary psychiatric ideology, practice and conduct as well as in opposition. This paper thus contributes to research on the matter of ‘psychiatric literature’ by laymen.

*Keywords:* psychiatry, querulousness, lunatic’s brochure, anti-psychiatric critique, law

## **Historical issues of the history of psychiatry in Mecklenburg and Pomerania**

### **Jan Armbruster: One Hundred Years of History as a Hospital: From Stralsund’s Fourth Provincial Pomeranian Mental Sanatorium to the Psychiatric University**

The Fourth Provincial Pomeranian Mental Sanatorium opened its doors in Stralsund in 1912. It bloomed during the Weimar Republic. As the first institute in Germany cleared during the Nazi era, the deportation of more than one thousand patients in 1939 initially represented a sad ending of the institute’s history. After it was re-opened in 1953 as a “Bezirkskrankenhaus” (regional hospital) for psychiatry in the GDR, its history continued as a host to custodial treatment, including the lack of personnel and beds as well as the deterioration of the building’s structure. When the Department of Psychiatry of the University of Greifswald moved to Stralsund, the development and modernization of the clinic began from 1997 onwards.

*Keywords:* Stralsund, 20th century, Provincial Pomeranian Mental Sanatorium, regional hospital for psychiatry in the GDR, University of Greifswald

### **Jörg Pink and Maren von Appen: Between Innovation and Stagnation: The Importance of the Sachsenberg Nursing Home in Treatment and Care of Mentally Ill between 1830 and the middle of the 20th century**

In its beginning and further development psychiatry is affected by social conditions like no other medical profession. This overall acknowledged fact is very well documented by the contents of the archive in the Carl-Friedrich-Flemming Hospital in Schwerin. Big parts of the contents of the archive were acquired by the state archive, which were thoroughly reviewed in spring of 2010. Within the context of this survey, parts of the archival records of the personnel department, the historical medical record archive and also papers and documents of the history of administration and development of the Cure and Nursing Home Sachsenberg (“Heil- und Pflegeanstalt Sachsenberg”) were found and very closely studied.

The dimensions of social conditions as well as the internal conditions of clinics and institutions are highlighted, which affected the therapy and treatment of people suffering from mental illness in Mecklenburg. The focus lies on the time period of the “classic mental institution psychiatry” in Mecklenburg since 1830. Some development trends were drafted and compared to other developments at clinics inside and outside of Mecklenburg. This paper also analyses therapy and care efforts since 1830 in Mecklenburg as well as architectural developments and scientific activities. Scientific papers and publications of former directors of mental institutions received special attention.

*Keywords:* cure and nursing home Sachsenberg, institutional psychiatry in Mecklenburg, archive of Carl Friedrich Flemming hospital

### **Robert Martin Hackbarth: „Hereditary Health Jurisdiction“ as an Aspect of the Nazi Health Policy in Mecklenburg**

Also in Mecklenburg during National Socialism many physicians shifted their main focus as exponents of Nazi health policy from the single and unique patient to the “national body” itself. They rigorously searched for “abnormalities” that differed from the propagated idea of a robust “national community”. People afflicted with these abnormalities were refused the possibility to have children and were defamed as an economic and social threat. The crucial role in the implementation of an extensive sterilization policy was essentially assigned to physicians in the nation-wide health offices. The respective physician was responsible for investigating the “hereditary sick” in his district, examining potential candidates for sterilization. Selected candidates were then subjected to a special biological jurisdiction. Consequent court trials were again substantially influenced by the opinion of the official physician as a medical assessor and were decided almost always to the detriment of the “defendants”. It can be determined that in the first years of being instated, the lawful implementation of forced sterilization in Mecklenburg was conducted with the help of an efficient official registration. The bureaucratic effort caused by investigations and trials, the lack of personnel as well as a decreasing contingent of explicit candidates for sterilization caused a continuous decrease in executed sterilizations until the beginning of World War II even though the number of indications and applications remained high.

*Keywords:* National Socialism, Eugenics, forced sterilisation, Health Court

### **Kathleen Haack, Frank Häßler and Ekkehardt Kumbier: Life Not Worth Living? Persons With Disabilities Through Time With Special Consideration of the Rostock Circumstances During National Socialism**

Disability does not have a fixed definition. The definition of who is considered as disabled is determined by society, is subject to change and accordingly the understanding of how to deal with disabled persons has changed over time. This understanding encompasses integrative measures as well as the intention to single out mentally and physically disabled persons or even – as this was the case during National Socialism – to systematically kill masses of people. Immediately after the ascent to power by the Nazis measures were undertaken also in Mecklenburg with the intent of eliminating those persons who were not considered to fulfill the requirements for a healthy “national body”. The psychiatric clinic in Rostock-Gehlsheim was involved in the selection process. In Mecklenburg a total of approximately 5,000 persons were subjected to forced sterilization, between 2,000 and 3,000 were killed within the framework of the so-called euthanasia campaign.

*Keywords:* disability, National Socialism, Mecklenburg, euthanasia, enforced sterilization

### Joachim H. Demling: Tetracyclic Antidepressants, NaSSA and New Atypicals: A Success Story in the Pharmacotherapy of Mental Disorders

The release of noradrenaline ("sympathin") from terminal nerve ends is regulated via presynaptic  $\alpha_2$ -adrenoceptors in the sense of a "negative feedback". "Tetracyclic" antidepressants of the piperazino-azepine type (mianserin [Tolvin®], mirtazapine [Remergil®]) act via a blockade of these receptors. The tetracyclics were initially synthesised and tested as antiallergics by Organon (Oss/ Netherlands; now part of the MSD concern). At the beginning of the 1970s, the compound GB-94 (mianserin; market launch in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1975) was discovered by pharmaco-EEG to have an effect similar to that of tricyclic antidepressants. The blocking effect of the substance on presynaptic noradrenergic  $\alpha_2$ -adrenoceptors, which was found in the mid to late 1970s, provided the receptor-biological hypothesis for the clinical (antidepressant) effect. A further development, which is also serotonergically active, is mirtazapine (Org 3770, referred to as "NaSSA" [noradrenergic and serotonergic antidepressant]); market launch in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1996). A nontetracyclic NaSSA that is not yet ready for the market is S32212 (manufacturer: Servier) while the tetracyclic asenapine (Org 5222, Sycrest®) from MSD/ Organon BV has been available as an anti-manic agent for bipolar I disorders on the pharmaceutical market in Germany since the end of 2010. Further "tetracyclics" with different psychiatric indications are in the development and testing phase.

*Keywords:* tetracyclic, antidepressants, antipsychotics, mianserin, mirtazapine, asenapine

### Gustav Schäfer: Study Trips as a Tool for Knowledge Transfer

In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century ground-breaking changes took place in hospital construction, especially in the construction of psychiatric hospitals. A paradigm shift also took place resulting from users – and above all doctors and medical directors – who were increasingly involved in the planning of institutions. This however presumes that they had to deal with medical progress and structural models. A gain in knowledge occurred with the relevant literature (books and journals) but primarily with study tours where relevant hospitals – such as model institutions – were visited. The study tours therefore had a high priority among physicians, both in terms of knowledge acquisition and knowledge transfer. The big advantage was that they could be prepared well in advance with prior correspondence and preparation of questionnaires. Expert discussions and the impressions gained on site are a valuable asset for acquiring knowledge but also a good supplement to the studies of the available literature.

The journeys of physicians were often documented in reports in the history of medicine. What differed from former times beginning in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century – and here especially among the European psychiatrists – was the progressive interest in allowing the transfer of knowledge in the relationship between knowledge, medical practice and therapeutic experience. The ostensible motivation for medical travel was the "progress-seeking desire for knowledge."

The paper also deals with the following questions: What institutions commissioned the exchange? Who is commissioned? What content is required? How are the study tours paid? How does the medicine (psychiatry) influence the architecture (and vice versa)? What is modern? When is it exciting for the modern age? Has modernity influenced attitudes towards mentally ill? Who advances innovation: doctors, architects, treatment methods, conventions, new techniques reinforced concrete, elevators, hygiene (floors, walls)?

### Eberhard Gabriel: Connections Between the Austrian, Especially Viennese Psychiatry and the German One Around 1900 (1890-1914)

The psychiatric scenes in those countries that form the present state of Austria since the end of the Austrian monarchy in 1918 experienced important changes during the last decades of 19<sup>th</sup> century up to the beginning of World War I in 1914 (quite in accordance with developments in other middle-European places). Markers of these developments are the foundation or enlargement of inpatient facilities, the foundation of chairs (all for psychiatry and neurology) in the university medical schools and corresponding university departments, the foundation and further evolution of a professional association and its official journal and finally the emergence of more or less



prominent professionals both in practice and in research as witnessed in particular events (congresses), publications and appointments to important offices.

This paper approaches the question on how intensive the psychiatric connections within these two German-speaking countries were (versus the isolation of Austrians, mainly the Viennese from the other centres in Germany) by focusing on appointments of chairs and invitations to contribute to prominent handbooks that appeared in these times. The contribution is connected to previous ones in volumes 15, 16 and 17.

*Keywords:* history of psychiatry, psychiatry in Vienna 1900, psychiatric literature about 1900

### **Stefan Orlob and Jan Armbruster: Pathography of Rudolf Ditzen [Hans Fallada] (1893-1947)**

A new edition of the novel „Alone in Berlin“ [original: „Every Man Dies Alone“] by Hans Fallada became a best-seller after 2010. This paper takes the recently discovered medical records of the VI Pomeranian Mental Hospital as a base on which to review the medical history of Rudolf Ditzen (alias Hans Fallada). Ditzen’s medical records were analysed and assigned treatments placed in historical perspective, keeping the context of the time in mind, in order to discuss the diagnosis and development of Ditzen. Of special interest are the forensic and mental aspects of Ditzen’s health history. The author had been incarcerated several times and was peer reviewed. Ditzen was first arrested in 1911 on a suspected homicide and was again arrested in 1944 for an attempted homicide. Taking into account the court files of the district court in Neustrelitz from the 1944 attempted homicide case, the paper establishes new and until now unreleased insights into the pathography of Rudolf Ditzen. Furthermore, it supports the argument that the author used his incarceration in asylums for prolonged creative writing.

*Keywords:* Rudolf Ditzen, Hans Fallada, pathography, forensic-psychiatric peer review, psychiatric history

### **Hans-Otto Dumke: Patient Goethe**

Goethe was afflicted with various life-long, partly life-threatening illnesses. Even psychiatric disorders are described in literature. This paper will describe details on his physical illnesses as well as his psychiatric disorders.

*Keywords:* organic and psychic disorders of Goethe