



Synapse



THE WEST HUDSON PSYCHIATRIC SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

Published Bimonthly

January-February 2001 EDITION

Robert N. Sobel, M.D., Editor & Syed Abdullah, M.D., Co-Editor

Our District Branch

Last issue I wrote about the structure and function of our District Branch. This followed earlier articles describing the structure and function of the Assembly (July/August 2000), and the New York State Area Council (September/October 2000). This time we will discuss new initiatives for increasing recruitment into the APA and the upcoming elections for APA President and other officers..

In a joint project with the New York State Psychiatric Association (NYSPA), the 13 District Branches in New York State will be canvassing for new APA members among those psychiatrists working in New York. NYSPA obtained from the Medical Society of the State of New York a listing of all 8,000 physicians in New York who identified themselves as psychiatrists. This list

produced 3,000 psychiatrists who were not NYSPA members. This list was forwarded to the APA to run against its current national listing of members to identify any psychiatrists on the list who were already APA members outside of New York State. This yielded about 600 names from which to recruit. The WHPS has received a list of 21 people who may be potential members. Undoubtedly there are more, as people move in to the area (lists don't get updated in a timely manner). The WHPS will be reaching out to these potential recruits and we will ask your help in signing them up.

By the time you are reading this you should have received a ballot for the APA elections. As events in Florida have proved, each vote counts. In recent years the majority of members have not exercised their right to vote and the elections have been decided by about one-third of the voting membership. This has also led to problems such as approving amendments to the by-laws (a minimum number of voting members must vote in order for the vote to be valid). This year will also mark the changing of WHPS leadership: I will be completing my two-year term and Lois Kroplick, DO will begin hers. We will have an election for President-Elect at our next meeting in the spring (date and time to be

announced). For many years we have had uncontested elections - is this the way to go? Should the national APA also have uncontested elections for President-Elect? Your opinions on this matter are welcome.

This year's APA Annual Meeting will be in New Orleans, Louisiana May 5-10. Believe it or not, I have already booked my airfare - you should too. Fares are decent (low \$200s) and hotels reasonable. If prior years are any indication, this event should be spectacular. See you there! ▲



Leslie Citrome, MD, MPH.

**REMEMBER
TO VOTE**
*in the
upcoming
APA election*
**YOUR VOTE
DOES
COUNT!**

In This Issue...

- 2 Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
- 3 Public Affairs
- 4-6 Ralph Waldo Emerson
- 7 APA Candidates
- 8 Area II Trustee Report

Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

I have previously written about the overuse and misuse of the PTSD diagnosis in Forensic Settings, but feel I should describe the relevant clinical issues in PTSD in order to improve diagnostic skills and understanding of this very misunderstood entity. For a more complete description of the disorder, you may want to read the interview of

Randall Marshall, MD, in the latest issue of Currents (vol. XIX, #10, Oct. 2000), from which this article is drawn.

PTSD is one of the most common seriously disabling anxiety and affective disorders, but because comorbidity is very high, it is often overlooked while treating the comorbid disorder the patient has presented with, such as multiple somatic complaints to medical personnel in depressive or anxiety symptoms to mental health practitioners. Thus, the trauma-related symptoms go undetected, since talking about them evokes the associated emotions, including fear anxiety, shame, humiliation or guilt and, thus, the patient avoids mentioning them.

The most common traumas producing PTSD include childhood sexual and physical abuse, severe auto accidents, rapes and other criminal assaults, as well as fires and floods. The symptoms usually develop immediately and the likelihood of developing symptoms correlates both with severity of the trauma and vulnerability to it (pre-existing psychiatric disorder, family history of psychiatric disorder, history of childhood trauma and absence of a support system).

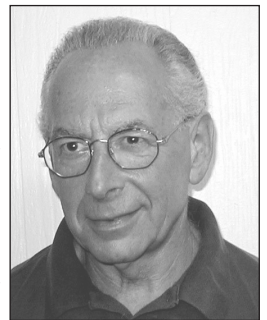
Symptoms emerge as an accumulation of avoidance. Discovering more and more reminders that trigger them results in avoiding more and more situations, devoting more time to the avoidance, including avoiding going to work or certain places, avoiding certain people and avoiding consensual sex. Accumulation of hyperarousal symptoms leads to disability from lack of sleep, increasing anxiety and panic attacks (which occur in about 40% of patients). Dissociation presents as experiences of depersonalization and derealization, in response to intrusive re-experiencing. The dissociation is secondary to severe anxiety and fear, a result of it. The emotional numbing may be a variant of

continuous dissociation or the anhedonia of depression.

A large number of traumatized people who are untreated recover spontaneously, and of those who do not recover spontaneously, not everyone develops PTSD. Some go on to Major Depression, and others, without a major disorder, still develop changes in their personalities, self-confidence, trust in relationships and reactions to many situations, under or over-reacting, and viewing many non-threatening situations as threatening or threatening situations as nonthreatening (misperception).

With regard to treatment, various therapies have reduced symptoms by at least 50%, including prolonged exposure therapy, stress inoculation training and trauma focused cognitive therapy. All focus on the trauma offering patients a reasonable, rational hopeful model for understanding and processing what they are going through. They help patients master symptoms and restore a sense of control, offering a lot of support and counteracting isolation. They encourage patients to face the trauma ("emotional processing") rather than avoid the memory of it.

The "emotional processing" approach of Edna Foa, is different from phobia therapy, which focuses on extinguishing a conditioned association. In her model, patients must focus on the traumatic experience for spontaneous emotional and cognitive processing of the meaning of the event. The treatment evokes the natural capacity for processing experiential information, while also providing an interpretive



Executive Council

West Hudson
Psychiatric Society

- ▲ **PRESIDENT**
Leslie Citrome, M.D., M.P.H.
- ▲ **PRESIDENT-ELECT**
Lois Kroplick, D.O.
- ▲ **SECRETARY**
Paul Ducker, M.D.
- ▲ **TREASURER**
Andrew Hornstein, M.D.
- ▲ **DELEGATE-TO-THE-ASSEMBLY**
Syed Abdullah, M.D.
- ▲ **ALTERNATE DELEGATE:**
Leslie Citrome, M.D., M.P.H.
- ▲ **GOVERNMENT RELATIONS REPRESENTATIVE**
Marc E. Tarle, M.D.
- ▲ **PUBLIC AFFAIRS**
Lois Kroplick, D.O.
- ▲ **CHAIR, ETHICS COMMITTEE**
Alan Tuckman, M.D.
- ▲ **EDUCATIONAL MATTERS**
David Brody, M.D.
- ▲ **MANAGED CARE COMMITTEE**
David Brody, M.D.
- ▲ **PRIVATE PRACTICE REPRESENTATIVE**
James Flax, M.D.
- ▲ **CHAIR, ECP COMMITTEE**
Meryl Rome, M.D.
- ▲ **CHAIR, WOMENS' COMMITTEE**
Bharati Palkhiwala, M.D.
- ▲ **EDITOR, NEWSLETTER**
Robert Sobel, M.D.
- ▲ **CO-EDITOR, NEWSLETTER**
Syed Abdullah, M.D.

Telephone (914) 638-6992

Articles published in Synapse represent the views of their respective authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the West Hudson Psychiatric Society or its members.

SYNAPSE designed by Lydia Dmitrieff

Continued on next page 

Mental Health Coalition and Public Affairs

On November 16, 2000, the Mental Health Coalition of Rockland County was already busy planning events for Spring 2001. This year's focus of destigmatization will be high school students. Every year, the coalition chooses a group to make presentations to in order to educate and destigmatize regarding mental illness. Past groups have included police, clergy, and rotary clubs of Rockland County.

This year coalition members will go into Tappan Zee High School in Orangeburg to present a unique picture of mental illness from the perspectives of consumers, family members, and professionals. This is a

similar presentation to what the coalition has done in local area colleges. This fall, the coalition presented to Dominican College. This program was videotaped so it could be viewed by NAMI groups through out New York State and the nation.

In addition, this spring coalition members will be doing their annual elementary school project in Evan's Park Elementary School in Pearl River. The topics discussed will be Transition (To Middle School), Bullying, and Family Secrets. Once again, the Rockland Players will put on their show for the children followed by classroom discussion and art project

done by coalition members and the children. Each year, these projects is a great success!

Our next meeting is January 18, 2001 at 12 Noon in the Building F Conference Room in the Rockland County Department of Mental Health. Come out and join our successful team. ▲



*Lois Kroplick, DO
Public Affairs*

Stress Disorder, cont'd

framework, thus desensitizing the patient to the memory itself. This is similar to grief work where the person moves through a series of reactions and memories as they cut the threads and feel less dominated by those memories.

A series of reactions may often be seen in the resolution of the symptoms, beginning with overwhelming fear and anxiety, with extreme, crushing sadness. This may be followed by tremendous shame. With understanding, the shame resolves into a more rational I understanding which can evoke significant rage at the traumatizer. This may then rationally shift to a narrowing of those feelings, having them no longer contaminate supportive and loving relationships.

Explaining and teaching the patient about PTSD allows them to not feel "crazy" and to help understand it cognitively and then emotionally. This is followed by teaching the patient the difference between fear of the

trauma and fear of the memory of the trauma, which is much more disabling but only a memory, not to be feared. Supporting and encouraging the patient while confronting the memory gives them the faith that it won't overwhelm them.

One treatment, developed by Francine Shapiro, called EMDR (Eye Movement Desensitization Treatment) really includes elements of cognitive behavioral and psychodynamic therapies and eye-movement exercises which is probably a distraction technique. Roger Pitman believes the eye movements are unnecessary and the EMDR is really trauma-focused therapy. Although other researchers have found EMDR to be effective, it is still a questionable addition to the more standardized treatments and the eye movements probably could be replaced by relaxation or breathing exercises.

Finally, while 60% of adults have experienced DSM-IV Criterion A traumas (sexual abuse, physical abuse, severe accident, life threatening

events of other kinds), the lifetime incidence of PTSD is only 5-10%. Thus most people who have experienced traumas recover on their own.

And finally, there is controversy about the new DSM-IV, "Acute Stress Disorder," which requires significant dissociation, while 40% of people with an acute PTSD don't have any dissociative symptoms, but do have symptoms which begin within the 1st 30 days and persist. The Acute Stress Disorder may not be an accurate or necessary addition to the nomenclature. ▲

Alan J. Tuckman, M.D.

Welcome!



to our new member...

Natale Frisina, M.D.

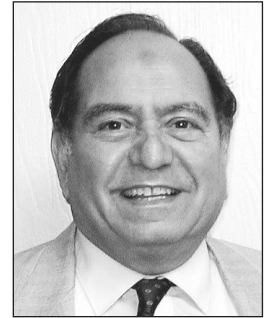
Ralph Waldo Emerson: His Living Legacy

The New England Transcendentalism, that originated in the area of Concord, Mass. between 1830 to 1855, was orchestrated by Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882). It heralded the American renaissance in literature, poetry, the arts and a liberating philosophy, the impact of which has endured until the present time. Emerson felt so deeply committed to an idealistic belief in the essential unity of all creation, and the intrinsic goodness of man, that he made it his life's work after stepping down from the career of a successful Unitarian minister. A graduate of the Harvard School of Divinity, he endured much denunciation and derision from his former colleagues and associates. He launched his visionary mission of the search for truth in nature and in the depths of human soul. His detachment from the congregational church, and

distancing from the rigid theological interpretation of life and religion, attracted the younger generation of writers and thinkers in America. They flocked to him for guidance and inspiration, while remaining fiercely independent and "free wheeling", which Emerson not only accepted but encouraged. In practically every field of intellectual and spiritual endeavors, the transcendentalists branched out with exemplary vigor and lasting impact.

His immediate circle of friends and disciples, who collected around him in Concord, included such outstanding figures as Henry David Thoreau, Margaret Fuller, Elizabeth Palmer Peabody, Louisa May Alcott, her father Bronson Alcott, George Ripley, W.E. Channing, W.H. Channing, James Freeman Clarke and many others. Influenced by and indebted to the transcendentalists were many

distinguished personalities who, although they were not the members of the original Concord group, made lasting contributions to the richness of American literature, psychological thinking, education, architecture and political awakening. This group included: Nathaniel Hawthorne, Walt Whitman, William James, John Dewey, John Muir, Benton MacKaye, Lewis Mumford, Horace Mann, Louis Sullivan, Alfred Steiglist, Frank Lloyd Wright and many others. We thus find that from architecture to novels, from psychology to environmental concerns, from anti-slavery championship to political activism, American modernism took shape in the hands of these illustrious group of people spanning the 19th and the early 20th century. A major contribution to the ground swell of this creativity was the publication of a newsletter jointly launched by Emerson and Margaret Fuller, *The Dial*, in 1840. Its first editor was Margaret Fuller who incorporated in her writings the concepts of women's rights and suffrage. She introduced the European literature, in translation, which captured the attention of the reading public of America. Although short lived (from 1840 to 1844) this gutsy little journal played an important consciousness raising role in the intellectual and political thinking of the country. Transcendentalism had roots in the writings of such mystics as Emanuel Swedenborg and Jacob Bohme as well as in Hindu, Buddhist, Chinese





Continued on next page 

scriptures, and the great Sufi poets of Persia, particularly Hafiz. It was also an extension of the English Romantic movement of Wordsworth, Keats, Shelly, and Byron. Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Thomas Carlyle were the major conduits of these latter influences. The successful American Revolution against the British Imperial power had infused a spirit of freedom and general optimism in man's capacity to take charge of his destiny. It is to be noted that it was in Concord that one of the first Puritan settlement was established (Concord is indicative of the peaceful agreements with the Indians). Concord, along with Lexington, was also the location of the first military phase of the American Revolution. This American tradition of independence and justice pervaded the atmosphere of this little town where transcendentalists gathered to charter the peaceful course for the future of the nation. Emerson immortalized Concord in the "Concord Hymn" as the "shot heard round the world."

The writings of the Transcendentalist, and those influenced by them, became gradually known in Europe and the rest of the world. Thoreau's famous essay, "On Civil Disobedience," influenced Gandhi and Tolstoy. Thoreau had made a token peaceful civil disobedience by refusing to pay the poll tax for which he was arrested and jailed for one day. Thoreau's statement that there were higher laws than the civil law and his refusal to pay tax to "a government that supported slavery and was carrying on an imperialist war against Mexico" reverberated far and wide. Gandhi began a non-violent civil disobedience by refusing to pay the salt tax to the British government. One of the biographers of Emerson, John McAleer wrote the following dedication to his book: "To the memory of Mohandas Karamchand

Gandhi, who at Poona thirty-eight years ago set me on my present course, when he offered me a phrase from Emerson to live by: "Speak the rude truth in all ways." Several decades later Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. fashioned his non-violent civil rights movement in the model of Gandhi! The circle was thus completed.

The transcendentalists, in their spiritual quest, rejected the traditions of the 18th Century church doctrines. What began as a dissatisfaction with Unitarianism, developed into a repudiation of the established order of rigid institutionalized church. The movement soon became a "collection of miscellany" as Emerson advised his audiences to go their own way rather than emulate the leaders. He declared, categorically, that he wanted no followers. He firmly believed that individualism stems from listening to one's inner voice and being guided by one's intuition. The result was a collection of people of divergent thoughts who drew inspiration from his writings, essays and lectures. In his essay, "The Transcendentalist" he linked his thoughts with "the very oldest thoughts" such as Buddhism. He laid the foundation of the American individualism to the extent of calling it the "divinity of each individual." Seek the truth in the farthest horizon and in the depths of the soul, was his moto.

Emerson taught that there was meaning in everything, and that meaning was good, all connected by and part of a divine plan. He contended that evil was not an entity in itself but rather simply an absence of good. Man had the power, he contented, to transcend the confusion and chaos of the material world to understand nature's signs. To him everything in creation carried the divine spark within it, and was thus

part of a whole. This optimistic view about human individuality remained the hallmark of his philosophy and has pervaded American thinking in every sphere of human endeavor. This was in marked contrast to the psychoanalytic thinking, which was to come to the shores of America a few decades after Emerson. To put it simply, psychoanalysis emphasized the dark side of human psyche whereas transcendentalism explored its bright side, envisioning its infinite possibilities.

In his 1842 lecture, "The Transcendentalist," Emerson said: The Transcendentalist believes...in the perpetual openness of the human mind to new influx of light and power; he believes in inspiration, and in ecstasy. He wishes that the spiritual principle should be suffered ... in all possible applications to the state of man, without the admission of anything unspiritual...The spiritual measure of inspiration is the depth of thought, and never, who said it?... William James, M.D, (1842-1910) though not a formal member of the Transcendentalist club, was an occasional attendee at their meetings. His concept of the "altered states of consciousness" carries a mark of Emersonian thinking and has had an enduring impact on subsequent psychological trends in America. James book: The Varieties of Religious Experience (1902) was acclaimed far and wide. According to him the varieties of religious experience, point to the existence of specific and various reservoirs of consciousness-like energies, with which we can make specific contact in times of trouble. This touched something fundamental in the minds of people. "The New Age" movements in psychology and psychiatry bears a semblance to William James' psychological constructs.

Continued on next page 

Emerson, cont'd.

On September 7th 1909, Freud and Jung came to America and expounded their theories to a gathering of psychologists, psychiatrists, philosophers and educators from Europe and America at Clark University. The Americans, imbued with the influence of the transcendentalists, soon started the process of Americanization of the teachings of these two masters. The transcendentalist tradition was so pervasive in the minds of the Americans that this effect was inevitable. The falling out of the "two giants" did not deter the Americans, notably Frederick Peterson, August Hoch, William Alanson White, Smith Ely Jelliffe and even A.A. Brill, from approaching Freud in Vienna by first going through Jung and Bleuler in Zurich. This Jungian "filter" was further modified and colored by the American interpreters, before it was presented to the American public. Freudian orthodoxy could not retain its homogeneity in the land of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, and Margaret Fuller. After all, eclectic miscellany was the style, that the transcendentalists had etched in the intellectual milieu of the country.

The gender bias of Freud could not go unchallenged. Karen Horney, Greta Bibring, and Helena Deutsch set about modifying the application of Freudian theories to the socio-cultural realities of the American women, who had grown up in the tradition of Margaret Fuller, Horace Mann, Elizabeth Palmer Peabody, and Louisa May Alcott. The American lay public had to take Freud as he was interpreted by his designated, and un-designated, spokespersons who published extensively in such popular magazines as Ladies Home Journal and Good Housekeeping. Many of these authors went on to establish their own versions of Neo-Freudian schools. The tendency has been to superimpose neo-transcendental and Jamesian definitions of higher

consciousness that Freud never intended. This process of Americanization of Freud has continued to this day.

Jung had met with William James during his visits to the USA and found much in common in their mutual interest in psychical research. Jung recognized William James as the only major American influence on his thinking. Jung's archetypal theories have merged, almost seamlessly, with the American visionary traditions as symbolized by the various counterculture "psychotherapies of transcendence" to this day.

Emerson witnessed many tragedies in the last few decades of his life. One by one his friends passed away. In 1850 Margaret Fuller died, along with her husband and child, when the ship in which they were returning to America, capsized near Fire Island. Her manuscripts on European literature that she was carrying with her, were lost in that tragic accident. John Brown, a dear friend of Thoreau, was hanged in 1859 for his radical militancy against slavery. Thoreau himself died in 1862. The Civil War (1861-65) was a setback for the

Transcendentalist movement which was known for its strong abolitionist stance. Emerson's residence was engulfed in a devastating fire in 1872. This event marked an acceleration in Emerson's cognitive decline which had started a few years previously. He would forget names of persons and things and needed constant reminders from those around him. In the following years his memory loss worsened until it reached a point where his daughter, Ellen, was always by his side to prompt him. In 1882 Ralph Waldo Emerson at age 79, his mission accomplished, breathed his last.

His message that has endured, can be simply stated in these words: The divine could be found by looking inward into one's soul. Through enlightened self-awareness come freedom of action and the ability to change one's world in accordance with one's conscience and through the personal experience of one's portion of the divine "over-soul," which is present in and permeates all creation. The ordinary collection of sense-data is insufficient to achieve this. ▲

Syed Abdullah, MD

*Longer lives.
Healthier lives.
More active lives.*

*Our never-ending
commitment to you.*

Lilly

Eli Lilly and Company



APA Candidates

President-Elect

Paul S. Appelbaum, M.D.
Fellow, 1979

The time to act is now, APA must target the systematic defunding of psychiatric services in the private and public sectors, and threats to the integrity of our practice. That means: fighting for legislation to hold HMO's liable for their decisions; supporting litigation to limit insurers' arbitrary standards of care and deceptive advertising; combating psychologists' foolish quest for prescribing privilege; protecting confidentiality; and promoting psychiatric research, and the unique, integrated care that psychiatrists provide. We need to draw on the skills of all our members, provide greater value for their dues. As your Vice President, I have championed the fight for confidentiality, helped shape our litigation and advocacy strategies, and led the planning to share APA revenues with the District Branches. You have seen me fight for psychiatry before Congress, in the newspapers, and on radio and TV. I would be honored to continue this work as your choice for President-elect of APA.

Jon E. Gudeman, M.D.
Life Fellow, 1967

Psychiatry is a devalued profession. We are one of the lowest paid specialties and APA dues are very high. Members must know they receive true value for their dues dollar. We must:

- Reinvent governance by downsizing the Assembly, Component, and Committee structure, and partner with State Associations.
- Reduce dues with savings from restructuring and enhance needed services to membership
- Reject prescribing authority for non-physicians
- Expand third-party coverage to include integrated treatment with the right mix of psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy.
- Maintain strict confidentiality and privacy, fight for parity and patients rights bills.

Our goal has been and will remain to be of help to our patients as they achieve their highest level of functioning. I am a strong and seasoned leader with a very broad background who will serve with dignity and passion.

Vice-President

Donna M. Norris, M.D.
Fellow, 1973

Medicine is built on a tradition of serving others and we must continue keeping the needs of patients primary.

Our Patients - advocating for improved access to mental health services for an increasingly ethnically diverse population, including children, the mentally ill in jails, and the poor.

Our Members and Association - Inclusive and improved communication with and responsiveness to members in the District Branch and State Associations; united by our work with patients and our work for the profession.

My career is one of service to children, families, in a children's hospital, in the public sector, and with an academic university while serving on numerous APA and DB committees and Assembly elected positions. I am optimistic about the future of psychiatry and the future of our organization. I ask for your support in this election for Vice-President of the American Psychiatric Association.

Michelle B. Ribs, M.D., M.S.
Fellow, 1986

As a busy clinician and your APA secretary and Trustee at Large for the last four and a half years, I know how corporate and government policies have interfered with our ability to provide excellent clinical care. As your APA Vice President, I will build coalitions to:

- Preserve and defend patient privacy
- Fight for parity
- Protect psychiatrists' scope of practice
- Insist that decisions about psychotherapy be made by psychiatrists
- Fight the intrusion of outside parties into our role in clinical decisionmaking
- Expand APA leadership positions and opportunities for all colleagues: IMGs, women, ECPs, MITs, and all minorities
- Enhance resources available to academic departments of psychiatry; ensure psychotherapy training for resident

I ask for your vote so that we can move forward in support of the highest standards of our profession.

Area II Trustee Report

The APA and the NC district branch supported our member Myron Liptzin, who was found negligent of malpractice by a N.Carolina jury. Yesterday the N.Carolina appellate court reversed the jury's verdict and ordered a directed verdict in favor of Dr. Liptzin. This is a big win for Dr. Liptzin and psychiatry in general. See the below attachment for more details.

The case of Wendell Williamson: As a law student at UNC-Chapel Hill, he was involuntarily committed for psychiatric treatment, and then received follow-up psychiatric care through student mental health. His treatment relationship with psychiatrist Myron Liptzin ended in May 1994, when Dr. L retired and Mr. W announced his plans to live with his family in the mountains. Dr. L recommended follow-up treatment, asked Mr. W to identify his new doctor, and offered Mr. W the option of resuming treatment at student mental health in the fall with a new doctor. Mr. W did none of this, and in January 1995 engaged in a shooting spree in downtown Chapel Hill, during which two people were killed by Mr. W before he was stopped. Subsequently, Mr. W was found not guilty

by reason of insanity, so that he remains in the forensic treatment unit at a NC state hospital. Mr. W also sued Dr. L (the psychiatrist who stopped treating him 8 months before the shooting incident), and the trial jury entered a \$500K judgment against Dr. L.

Yesterday, the NC Court of Appeals reversed this decision, and ordered the trial judge to enter a directed verdict in favor of Dr. L. The appellate judged "conclude that given the very specific and novel factual scenario presented by this case, defendant's alleged negligence was not the proximate cause of plaintiff's injuries."

The decision is available at the NC Administrative Office of the Court's fine web page: <http://www.aoc.state.nc.us/www/public/coa/opinions/2000/990813-1.htm>


The North Carolina Psychiatric & Psychological Associations as well as the American Psychiatric and Medical Associations joined in an amicus brief on this case. I should note that NC is a "contributory negligence" state, and that this apparently was argued at trial, but my quick reading of the appellate decision makes no mention of this other line of reasoning. ▲

*Herb Peyser, MD
Area 2 Trustee*

**Doug Ward
Sheila Redmond
Michael Mekler
Ross Grant**

Thank you for your support of

RISPERDAL® (risperidone)

JANSSEN  **• PHARMACEUTICA •
• RESEARCH FOUNDATION •**

SYNAPSE is available on the World Wide Web at <http://www.rfmh.org/whps>

SYNAPSE

PO Box 741

Pomona, NY 10970-0741



1992, 1999 and 2000 APA Newsletter of the Year for Small District Branches • 1993 APA Continuing Excellence Award • 1995 APA Continuing Excellence Award • 1997 5 Year Continuing Excellence Award
1998 APA Honorable Mention