

Mindreadings

Dr. LI Siu Wah

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Small blue sign on the wall near the doorway.

Sign on a post in the foreground, partially obscured by plants.

Red sign on the metal railing in the foreground.









Why this talk

- HKU
- CPH
- Mr. Tse On

Why do doctors, esp
psychiatrists, need
to read literature?

Medicine


Applied science (prevent death, relief suffering)

Traditional medical model

disease → man

- Germs
- Injury

沙翁名著暗藏心理病徵 英研究：醫生宜多讀借鑑

 明報 - 2011年11月25日星期五上午5:33

【明報專訊】英國一項研究指出，醫生應多讀莎士比亞名著，以加強了解心理病的生理病徵。

《羅密歐》頭暈 生理反映心理

布里斯托大學研究員希頓（Kenneth Heaton）詳閱42本莎翁名著和46本相同體裁的文學著作，發現莎翁在聯繫身體毛病和心理狀態方面特別出眾，例如《馴悍記》、《羅密歐與茱麗葉》、《亨利六世第一部》、《辛白林》和《特洛勒羅斯與克瑞西達》中人物所感受的頭暈眼花，表現出他們內心的情緒波動，正是情緒病的隱藏病徵。

莎翁在《維羅納兩紳士》、《魯克麗絲失貞記》、《維納斯和阿多尼斯》和《特洛勒羅斯與克瑞西達》中，亦11次以呼吸困難情節表示主人翁極端情感的表露。《哈姆雷特》、《威尼斯商人》、《皆大歡喜》、《李察二世》和《亨利六世第二部》中，主人翁的疲憊則暗示內心悲痛與不安。《李爾王》、《李察二世》與《約翰王》中三王的幻聽，則揭示他們承受重大心理危機。至於《羅密歐與茱麗葉》、《凱撒大帝》、《李察二世》主人翁發冷和暈眩，則是承受莫大刺激的表現。

希頓說：「莎翁名著中對生理和心理狀況關連的描述，近代同類作品中未有同等描述……很多醫生忽視生理病徵，以致延誤或未能正確診斷病人罹患心理病。」

Deeper than psycho-somatic

Beyond

Mind Disease = Brain Disease

Newer medical model

Bio-psycho-social

Is this good enough ?

(science)

What I have learnt during supervision include:-

From attitude to aptitude

- Psychiatry is an amalgam of art and science. With the increasing focus on the advancement of technology and medication, the "art" side of psychiatry (as reflected in the establishment of relationship and rapport, and the art of communication with our patients) is equally important
- Patient care should be "patient-centered" and "human right-based"
- Every patient has a story to tell. Listen to them, get to know their background in order to understand them better and fully address their needs
- It's difficult to like every patient, but there's always something interesting and something to learn from each and everyone of them
- "Live life to its fullest". To enjoy life and to enrich our lives by sharing and giving
- Be curious. Keep an open mind and to be receptive to new experience
- Know our limits. We are not omnipotent. There are problems that our current level of technology cannot tackle and there are situations which are beyond our control. It is acceptable even if the outcome is not perfect as long as we have acted in the best interest of our patients and have tried our best.

Expert in cure (disease)

Expert in care
(the person/patient)

Care needs heart
(humanistic) ?

Heart needs literature ?

Mindreadings

literature and psychiatry

edited by
Femi Oyebo



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-
1. PROS and CONS
 2. Types of literature
 3. Types of disease

CONS

1. Irrelevant

(advance by science only)

CONS

2. Too crude (folk psychology)

CONS

3. Reading does not make us a more caring person (H. Bloom)

CONS

4. Not a substitute for
experience

CONS

5. Doctors do not read non-medical books

CONS

6. All art is quite useless
(Wilde)

A work of art is useless as a flower is useless. A flower blossoms for its own joy. We gain a moment of joy by looking at it. That is all that is to be said about our relations to flowers. Of course man may sell the flower, and so make it useful to him, but this has nothing to do with the flower. It is not part of its essence. It is accidental. It is a misuse. All this is I fear very obscure. But the subject is a long one.

PROS

1. We read many books, because we cannot know enough people (T.S. Elliot)

PROS

2. Happy families are all alike,
every unhappy family is
unhappy in its own way
(Leo Tolstoy)

I was deeply impressed by the "N and One" theory discussed during my first supervision. During my training in the medical school, I was taught to search for different symptoms and signs so that a diagnosis can be made. Gradually taking history from patient became doing a boring checklist. Most of my attention was placed on the diagnosis of patients. To me there is not much difference between my patient and numerous others (N) with the same diagnosis. But after the discussion on the "N and One" theory, my way of thinking changed completely. I realized till you view your patients as a unique person (One) rather than a diagnosis, a good rapport can only be established because patients can easily distinguish whether you care about him as a whole or as a diagnosis only. Only till then, you understand the real meaning of empathy. Since then, I recognized the importance of the personal history, social history and premorbid personality as all these information help us understand our patients as a person and guide our management. This is of utmost importance in psychiatry since the cause and course of mental illness are affected not only by biological factors but also psychological and social factors.)

PROS

3. Understanding vs explaining
(emotion, meaning)

Always be confident about yourself. As confidence will help patient to build more trust in you and consequently enhance the building of therapeutic alliance. Confidence is an intrinsic quality which will also help you to find courage at times of adversity.

Be caring and humanistic is of uttermost importance, not only to our patients but also to our colleagues, be genuinely interested in their world and you will find your life as a doctor more satisfying and rewarding.

PROS

4. Enhance ethics

- What patient want
- What is best for patient

PROS

5. Empathy (patient's perspective)

PROS

6. 'Soften' medicine

- Better doctor-patient relationship
- Communication

PROS

7. Method

- to read patient like reading a book

PROS

- Sherlock Holme
- Treatment
 - Bibilotherapy

- Pamper our hearts and souls with good music. Pure music without lyrics provides infinite space for our minds to drift in and it illuminates and heals our soul. Among the various songs shared during the supervision sessions, I like "Alpha" by Vangelis the most. It is composed of the repetition of a simple theme. The song is hauntingly beautiful and fascinating, beginning softly and gently, thereby creating a tranquil atmosphere. It then becomes progressively grooving by the gradual buildup with an increasing variety of instruments, with its climax marked by the introduction of the acoustic drums. I can imagine myself transforming into a speck of dust floating in space in the beginning of the universe. Then, time takes me through the formation of small stars, then larger planets and finally the awesome galaxies. With the bang of explosion, everything, irrespective of how tremendous it is, turns back into dust and starts all over again – just like the circle of life.

Holmes and Watson are on a camping trip. In the middle of the night Holmes wakes up and gives Dr. Watson a nudge. “Watson,” he says, “look up in the sky and tell me what you see.”

“I see millions of stars, Holmes,” says Watson.

“And what do you conclude from that, Watson?”

Watson thinks for a moment. “Well,” he says, “astronomically, it tells me that there are millions of galaxies and potentially billions of planets. Astrologically, I observe that Saturn is in Leo. Horologically, I deduce that the time is approximately a quarter past three. Meteorologically, I suspect that we will have a beautiful day tomorrow. Theologically, I see that God is all-powerful, and we are small and insignificant. Uh, what does it tell you, Holmes?”

**“ Watson, you idiot!
Someone has stolen
our tent!”**

INDUCTIVE LOGIC

Inductive logic reasons from particular instances to general theories and is the method used to confirm scientific theories. If you observe enough apples falling from trees, you will conclude that apples always fall down, instead of up or sideways. You might then form a more general hypothesis that includes other falling bodies, like pears. Thus is the progress of science.

In the annals of literature, no character is as renowned for his powers of “deduction” as the intrepid Sherlock Holmes, but the way Holmes operates is not generally by using deductive logic at all. He really uses inductive logic. First, he carefully observes the situation, then he generalizes from his prior experience, using analogy and probability, as he does in the following story:

We don't know exactly how Holmes arrived at his conclusion, but perhaps it was something like this:

1. I went to sleep in a tent, but now I can see the stars.
2. My intuitive working hypothesis, based on analogies to similar experiences I have had in the past, is that someone has stolen our tent.

3. In testing that hypothesis, let's rule out alternative hypotheses:

a. Perhaps the tent is still here, but someone is projecting a picture of stars on the roof of the tent. This is unlikely, based on my past experience of human behavior and the equipment that experience tells me would have to be present in the tent and obviously isn't.

b. Perhaps the tent blew away. This is unlikely, as my past experiences lead me to conclude that that amount of wind would have awakened me, though perhaps not Watson.

c. Etc., etc., etc.

4. No, I think my original hypothesis is probably correct.
Someone has stolen our tent.

Induction. All these years we've been calling Holmes's skill
by the wrong term.

Develop the ability to think logically and look for inconsistency while analyzing a case. Any minor details that deviate from the typical presentation should raise your suspicion. Always have an active mind (and a hypothesis) when approaching your patient, let that active mind guide you to collect further information to prove or disprove the hypothesis.

Always learn from your patients rather than from textbooks, as books can only give you other's knowledge and experience, knowledge of which would be easily forgotten. Patient is our most valuable teacher, pay close attention to the minor differences in each patient, analyse the case and draw your own formulation, let it be your own experience which you will remember for life. Knowledge can be easily forgotten but experience won't.)

福爾摩斯通通識

想學生懂得什麼是培根式歸納法及演繹法，除了叫他們讀好數學及自然科學外，還可以叫他們去看《福爾摩斯探案全集》。占飛不是隨口說，而是切身的體驗。

第一個翻譯福爾摩斯的是林紓（字琴南）。他是福州人，以家鄉話把Holmes翻譯成福爾摩斯。在今天，便會變成賀姆斯。占飛年少時沒看過林紓的文言文版，卻看了號稱中國偵探小說之父程小青1927年翻譯的白話版。後來英語水平足以看原文，當然再看一遍原文。當時，占飛不單被《福爾摩斯探案》離奇曲折的故事吸引，還迷上福氏的觀察——推理方法，甚至模仿他數樓梯的級數。不知不覺的，占飛便學會了歸納法！

柯南道爾把福爾摩斯的方法稱為「推理」（deduction）。傳到日本，因為不許用「偵探」二字，於是把西方式偵探小說稱為「推理」小說。嚴格來說，「推理」是演繹法，像數學般由原理推論到具體的事實。柯南道爾說的「推理」其實是歸納法。

福爾摩斯通通識

簡單好用

福爾摩斯在小說中一而再、再而三的解釋了，他的「推理」方法很簡單。面對任何問題，先不要受感情蒙蔽，不要有先入為主的看法，撇除任何立場的找出所有相關的事實，然後列出足以圓滿解釋相關事實的假設，然後逐一剔除，正如福爾摩斯說的：把不可能 (the impossible) 剔除後，無論如何不大可能 (improbable) 的，都會是真相 (truth)。占飛賭馬，也是用這個方法，剔除所有不可能贏的馬後，無論如何不大可能，無論如何冷，都會是頭馬。這些年來，福爾摩斯帶挈占飛贏得無數牙骰及不少金錢。

當然，培根式歸納法在今天已不再是範式，在自然科學及社會科學裏，根本沒有價值中立的「事實」。但對中學生來說，這個思考方法，既簡單又好用，尤其是應付通識考試。回答通識試題，跟福氏找兇手的過程如出一轍。學生看了《福爾摩斯探案全集》的五十六個短故事，潛移默化，必可「在正反兩方面作有理、合邏輯、全面論證」，只是未必具批判性而已，那就算不能拿「優」，也必可拿「良」！何須為港式通識教育而憂心忡忡，日以繼夜的讀範文、寫範文呢？

Autobiography

- Schreber, Memoirs (1903)
 - Senior judge
 - Psychosis

Hallucination

By hallucinations one understands, as far as I know, stimulation of nerves by which a person with a nervous illness believes he has impressions of events in his external world, usually perceived through the sense of seeing or hearing, which in reality do not exist. Science seems to deny any reality background for hallucinations, judging from what I have read for instance in Kraepelin's *Psychiatry*, Vol. 1, p. 102 ff. 6th edition. In my opinion this is definitely erroneous, at least if so generalised [p. 223].

Janet Frame (1961)

Faces in the Water

Impact of being labelled

Seacliff

More trees appeared as the train approached Seacliff and once again there was a movement in the carriage as the passengers became aware of *Seacliff*, the station, and *Seacliff* the hospital, the asylum, glimpsed as a castle of dark stone between the hills. The train drew into the station. Yes, the loonies were there; everyone looked out at the loonies, known in Oamaru as those who were sent 'down the line', and in Dunedin, 'up the line'. Often it was hard to tell who were the loonies [p. 150].

The six weeks I spent at Seacliff hospital in a world I'd never known among people whose existences I never thought possible, became for me a concentrated course in the horrors of insanity and the dwelling-place of those judged insane, separating me forever from the former acceptable realities and assurances of everyday life [p. 193].

Fiction

Gogol

Diary of a Madman
(1834)

King of Spain

Today is a day of great triumph. There is a King of Spain. He has been found at last. That king is me. I only discovered this today. Frankly it all came to me in a flash. I cannot understand how I could even think or imagine for one moment I was only a titular councillor [pp. 33-34]

Letters

Kafka

Letter to Father (1919)

Low self-esteem

I was skinny, weakly, slight; you were strong, tall, broad. Even in the changing-room I felt pitiful, and what's more, not only in your eyes, but in the eyes of the entire world, for you were for me the standard by which everything was measured ... I was grateful to you that you did not appear to notice my anguish; I was proud, too, of my father's body [p. 16].

Low self-esteem

I have no memory, either of things learned or things heard, either of people or events : I feel as though I had experienced nothing, learned nothing, and in fact I know less about most things than the average schoolboy; and what I know, I know so superficially that even the second question is beyond me. I am unable to reason, my reasoning constantly comes up against a blank wall; certain isolated facts I can grasp in a flash, but I am quite incapable of coherent, consecutive reasoning. *Nor can I tell a story properly* [my italics]; in fact I can hardly even talk [1967 reprint: p. 388]

Root

One night I kept on whimpering for water, certainly not because I was thirsty, but probably partly to be annoying, partly to amuse myself. After several strong threats had not helped, you took me out of bed, carried me out onto the pavlatche and left me standing there alone for a little while in my nightshirt outside the locked door. I do not want to say that this was wrong, perhaps there was really no other way at the time to acquire peace and quiet that night, but I only want to characterize by this your child-rearing methods and their effect on me. After that I was really quite obedient, but I came away from it with *internal damage* [my italics]. What was for me self-evident, my pointless asking for water, and the extreme terror of being carried outside were two things that I, my nature being what it was, could never properly connect. Even years afterward I still suffered from the tormenting fancy that that enormous man, my father, the ultimate authority, could for almost no reason come during the night and take me out of bed and carry me out onto the pavlatche, and that meant that *I was a mere nothing to him* [my italics; p. 14].

Alcoholism

The case of F. Scott Fitzgerald

F. Scott Fitzgerald was both a creator and chronicler of the 'Roaring Twenties' in America and he achieved fame and fortune at a young age for his unique writing style. Born in 1896, by the age of 24 he was selling stories to a national newspaper for \$2500 each, and his ability to turn out high-quality pieces enabled him to earn the money to maintain a lavish lifestyle of parties and drinking. Early in his career Fitzgerald tried to keep drinking and writing separate and he abstained from alcohol while writing his most famous novel *The Great Gatsby* (1925). However, by the late 1920s, he was beginning to feel the pressure of producing a follow-up to *Gatsby* and rounds of all-night parties repeatedly forced him to abandon plans for writing a new novel in favour of producing short stories for cash.

From 1928 he was beginning to use alcohol to assist his writing, regarding it as a stimulant that would fuel his creative powers. However, it seems that he was aware of the problems that it caused him, writing that 'a short story can be written on the bottle, but for a novel you need the mental speed that enables you to keep the whole pattern in your head' (Dardis, 1989: p. 123).

Alcoholism

In 1931 he moved to Hollywood to work as a scriptwriter and, although this earned good money, he was ultimately sacked for drunken behaviour at a party. He began to find it difficult to sell his stories and 1933 saw his first alcohol-related admission to hospital. Still he continued to drink and when his next novel *Tender is The Night* was finally published in 1934, it fell below the standards expected of him. Critics agreed that the man who began the book in 1925 was not the same man that finished it in 1933 and Fitzgerald himself believed that alcohol had marred the work (Dardis, 1989).

In 1936, he wrote three short articles for a magazine that described his emotional collapse (which were ultimately published under the title *The Crack-Up* in 1945), but he avoided any mention of alcohol. The following year he took an overdose but managed to return to another job in Hollywood, which gave him the inspiration for his final (unfinished) novel *The Last Tycoon* (1941).

In the last decade of his life, Fitzgerald experienced worsening physical problems related to alcohol and underwent frequent hospital admissions; insomnia and morning drinking became regular and disabling parts of life. He finally died of a myocardial infarction in 1940, aged just 44 (Dardis, 1989).

Dementia

**Iris : A Memoir of
Iris Murdoch (1998)
John Bayley**

Dementia

John first realises that something is wrong when Iris is in Israel, taking part in a discussion at an international conference. She suddenly finds it difficult in front of the large audience to come out with the words to reply to questions, something with which she had previously been quite at ease. Although Bayley does not explicitly say that he knows what the diagnosis is at that time, he knows that this is the start of a serious problem. That moment is encapsulated dramatically in a prestigious literary setting.

Dementia

Iris Murdoch's mother had had Alzheimer's disease and ended up in a nursing home, so John Bayley knew through personal experience the course of the illness. He was determined to avoid Iris's move to a home for as long as possible. Nursing homes for dementia are almost invariably described as bleak, impersonal places, reflecting the illness itself.

-
- **Loss of function**
 - **Nursing homes**
 - **Doctors**

張愛玲

Delusion of parasitosis

Delusions of parasitosis manifest in the patient's firm belief that he or she has pruritus due to an infestation with insects. Patients may present with clothing lint, pieces of skin, or other debris contained in plastic wrap, on adhesive tape, or in matchboxes. They typically state that these contain the parasites; however, these collections have no insects or parasites.

The patients have no obvious cognitive impairment, and abnormal organic factors are absent. True infestations and primary systemic disease that cause pruritus are not involved.

吳爾芙一生焦慮不安，成因複雜，可能有遺傳的遠因，她的同父異母姊姊羅拉早於1891年就被送入精神病院；而吳爾芙早年的遭遇，也是她揮之不去的夢魘，心頭烙印深深的傷疤。她曾受到她兩個同母異父哥哥的性侵；她父親秉持維多利亞時代一般民眾對性別角色劃分嚴謹保守的觀念，認為教育對女孩子不重要。聰慧渴學的吳爾芙，因此未能像她的兄弟們一樣，去劍橋求學。

失落的新救贖

但吳爾芙後來可說是事業順景，婚姻幸福。她和她恩愛的丈夫李奧納多 (Leonard Woolf) 成立的出版社，為文壇發掘了不少日後大放光彩的作家如曼殊菲兒 (Katherine Mansfield) 等。這些美滿如意，照理可以彌補早年的遺憾，可惜良辰美景，總有層層疊疊的陰霾時浮時現；一直困擾她的幻聽幻視，在她心中繚繞不去。因此，一般人更相信，吳爾芙蕙質蘭心，天性敏感，是她所處的那個年代，令她身心備受壓抑；心理疾病在心灰意冷矛盾衝突包圍下，紓緩的機會渺茫。

Virginia's Farewell Letter to Her Husband:

- 'Dearest, I feel certain I am going mad again. I feel we can't go through another of those terrible times. And I shan't recover this time. I begin to hear voices, and I can't concentrate. So I am doing what seems the best thing to do. You have given me the greatest possible happiness. You have been in every way all that anyone could be. I don't think two people could have been happier till this terrible disease came. I can't fight any longer. I know that I am spoiling your life, that without me you could work. And you will I know. You see I can't even write this properly. I can't read. What I want to say is I owe all the happiness of my life to you. You have been entirely patient with me and incredibly good. I want to say that - everybody knows it. If anybody could have saved me it would have been you. Everything has gone from me but the certainty of your goodness. I can't go on spoiling your life any longer.
- I don't think two people could have been happier than we have been.
- V.'

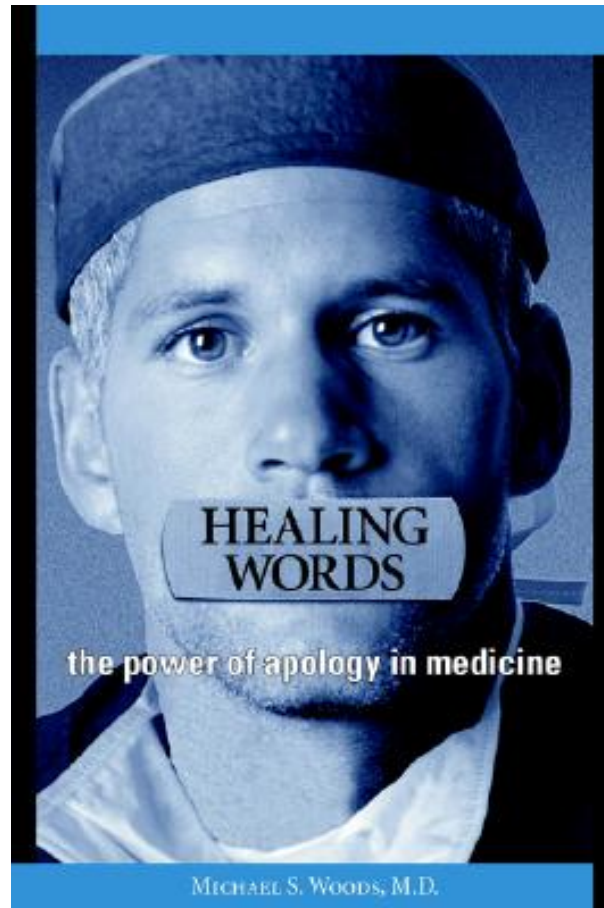
The weekly supervision sessions were carried out in relaxing and unhurried manner, when every patient's formulation could be thoroughly discussed. Refinement of clinical skills like history taking, cognitive assessment, etc. has also been achieved. The music sharing part did not only create a cozy atmosphere, but at many times I found the songs inspirational. As a closing, I would like to echo an excerpt of lyrics from one of the most impressive songs played during the supervision session, "He ain't Heavy, He's my Brother" by the Hollies.

*"It's a long, long road
From which there is no return
While we're on the way to there
Why not share
And the load
Doesn't weigh me down at all
He ain't heavy, he's my brother."*

What books to read ?

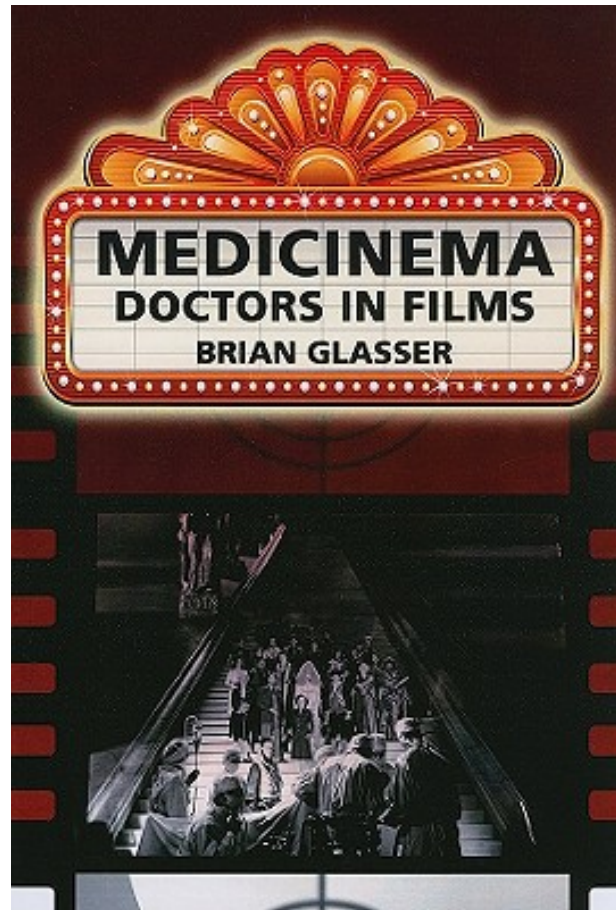
Healing words: the power of apology in medicine

By Michael S. Woods



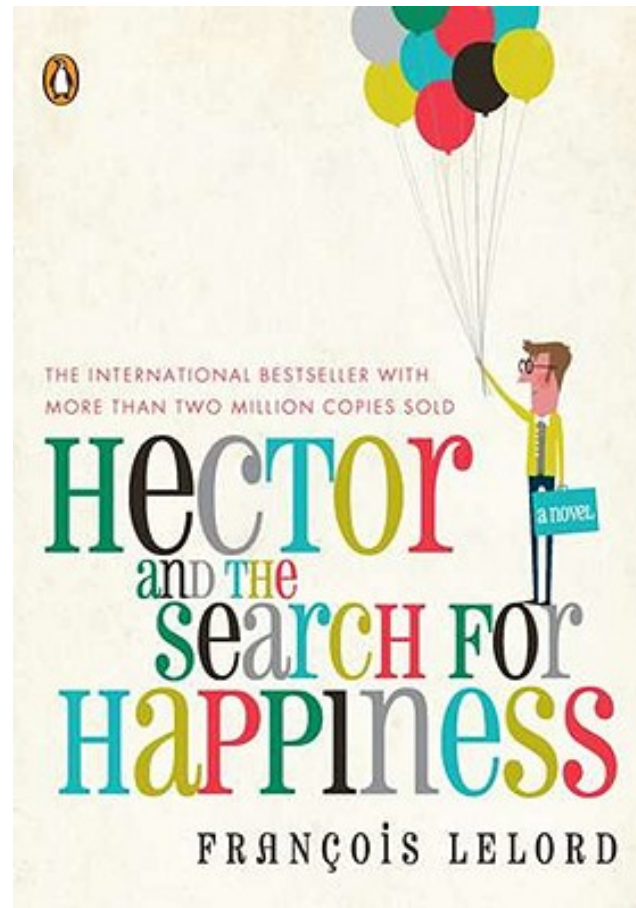
Medicinema : doctors in films

By Brian Glasser



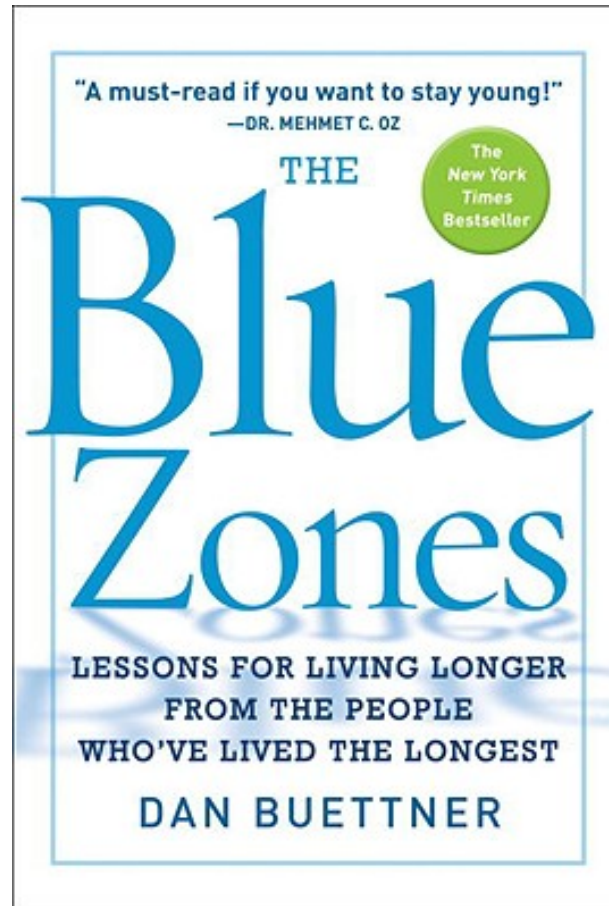
Hector and the search for happiness : a novel

By François Lelord



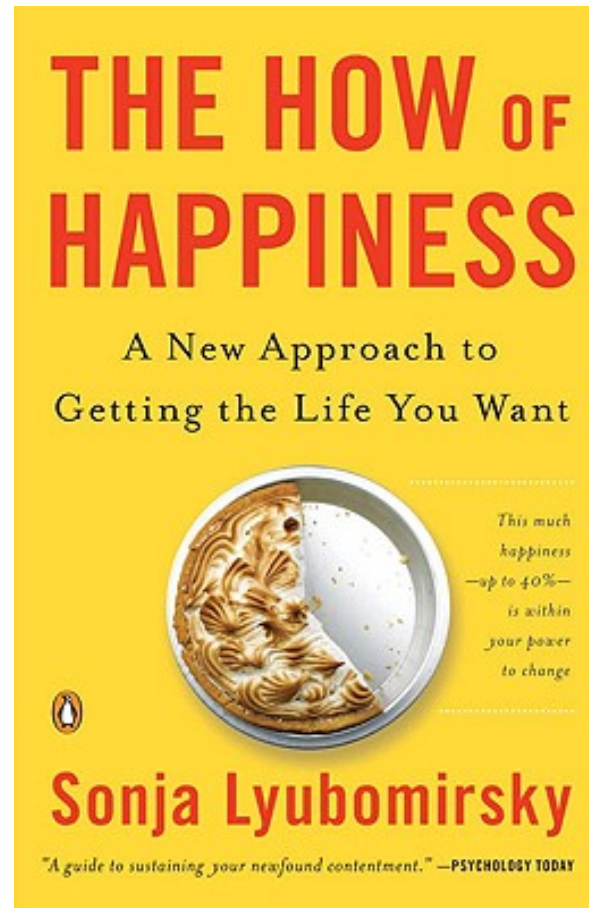
The blue zones : lessons for living longer from the people who've lived the longest

By Dan Buettner



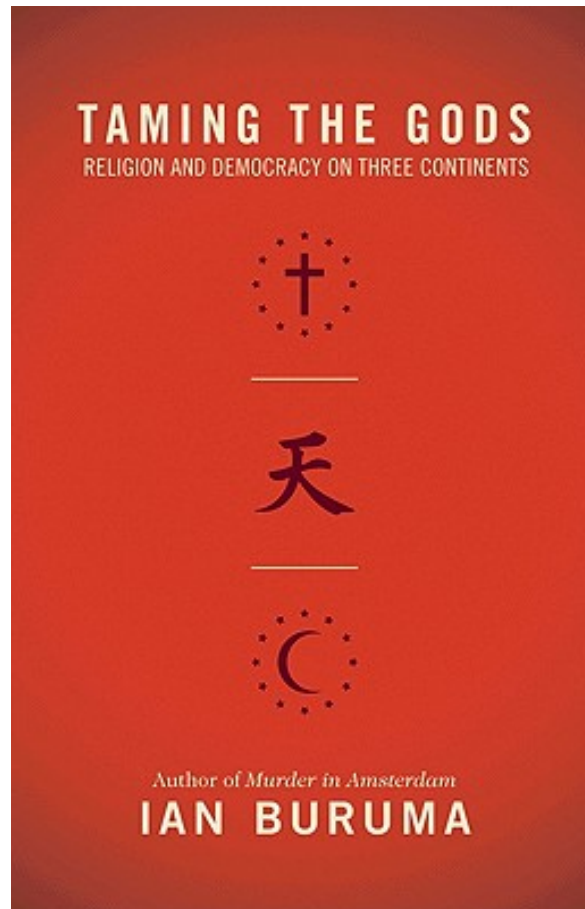
The how of happiness : a new approach to getting the life you want

By Sonja Lyubomirsky

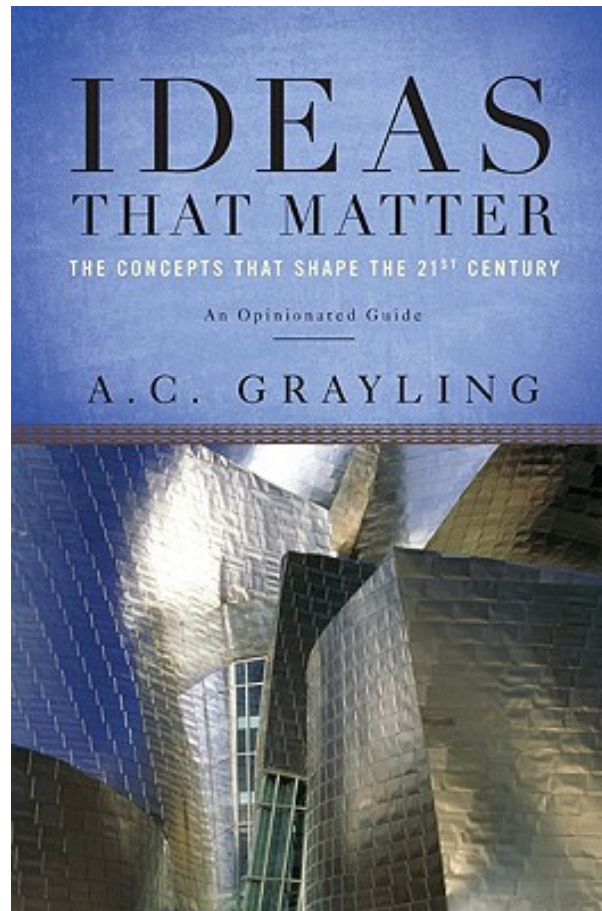


Taming the gods : religion and democracy on three continents

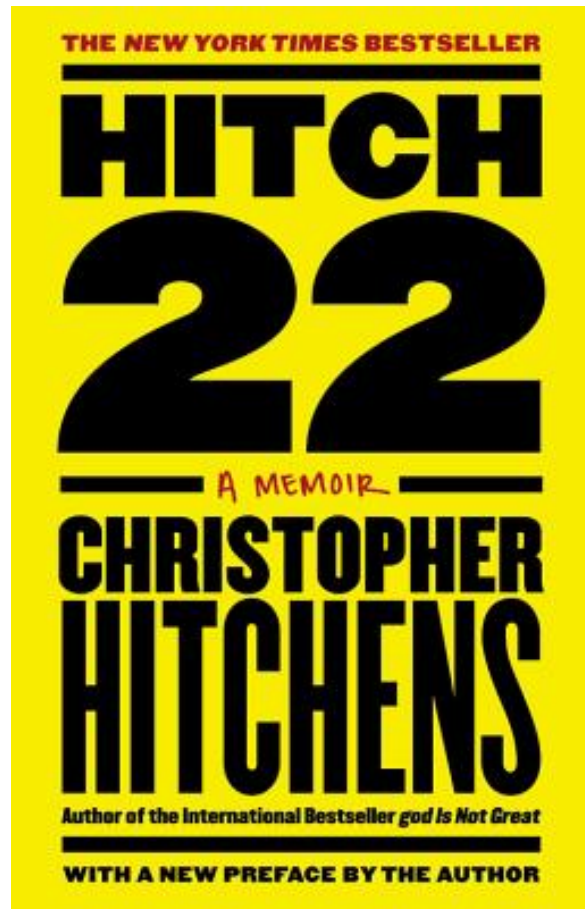
By Ian Buruma



Ideas that matter : the concepts that shape the 21st century
By A. C. Grayling

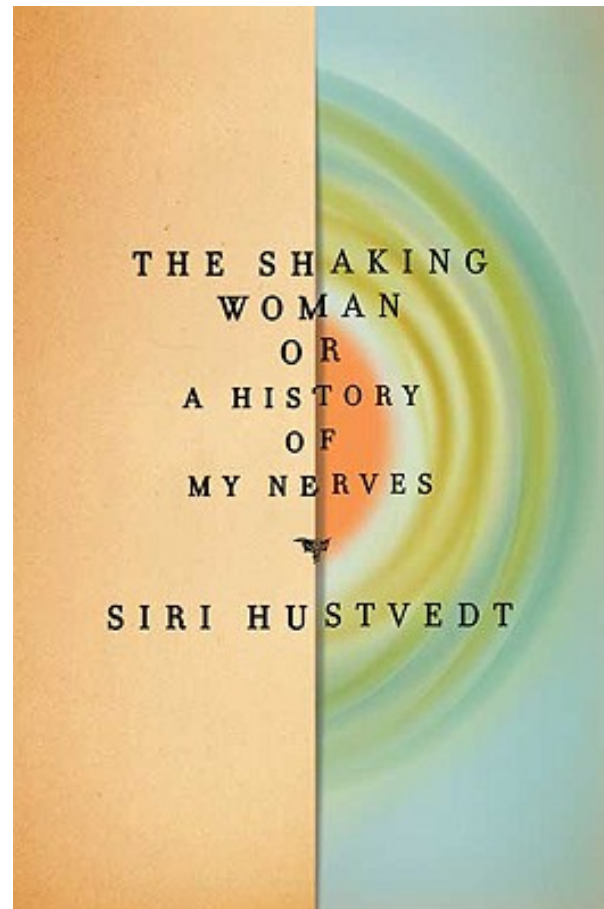


Hitch-22 : a memoir
By Christopher Hitchens

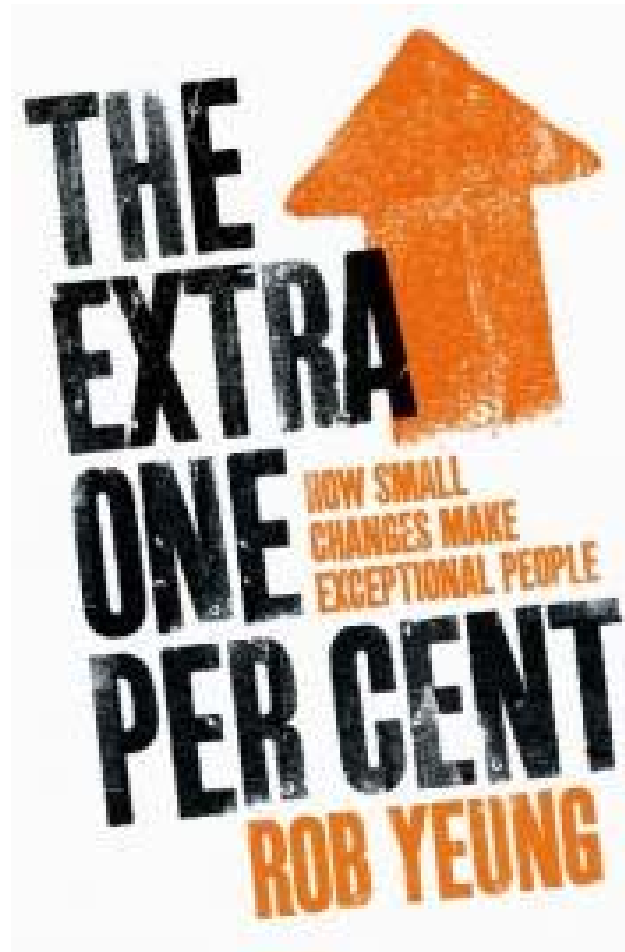


The shaking woman, or, a history of my nerves

By Siri Hustvedt

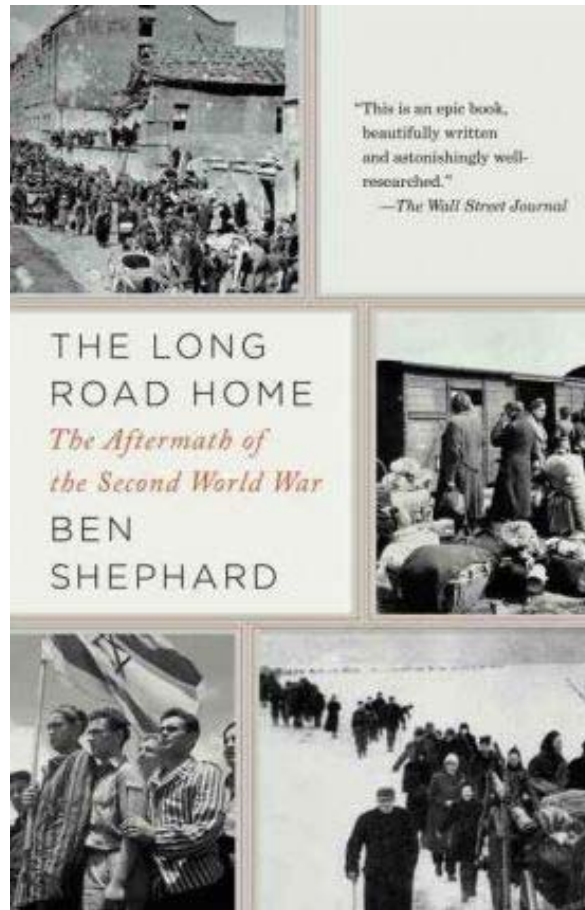


The extra one per cent : how small changes make exceptional people
By Rob Yeung



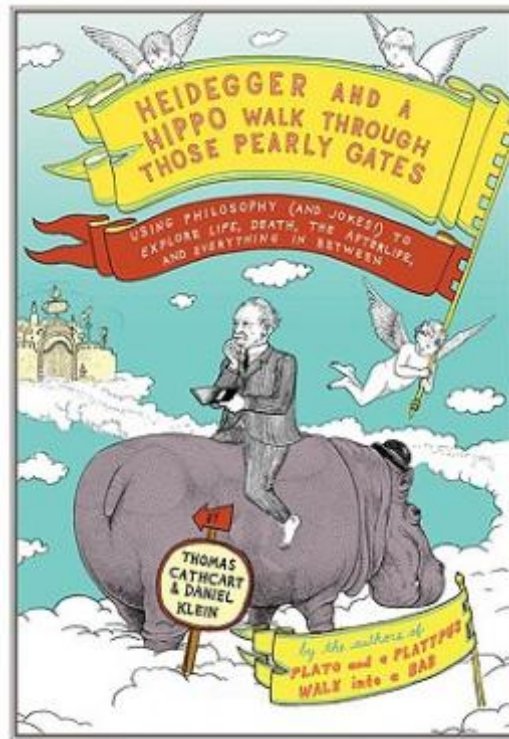
The long road home : the aftermath of the Second World War

By Ben Shephard



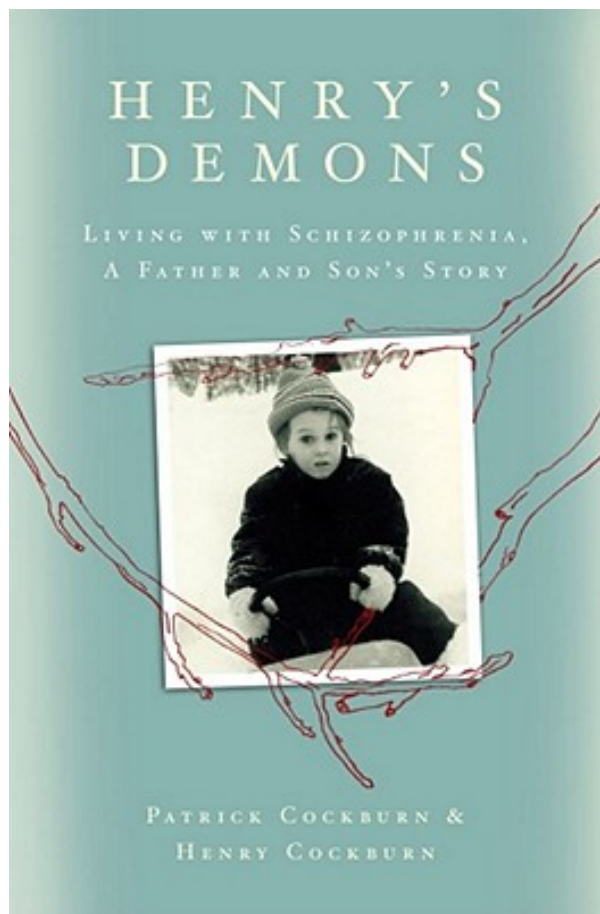
Heidegger and a hippo walk through those pearly gates

By Thomas Cathcart and Daniel Klein



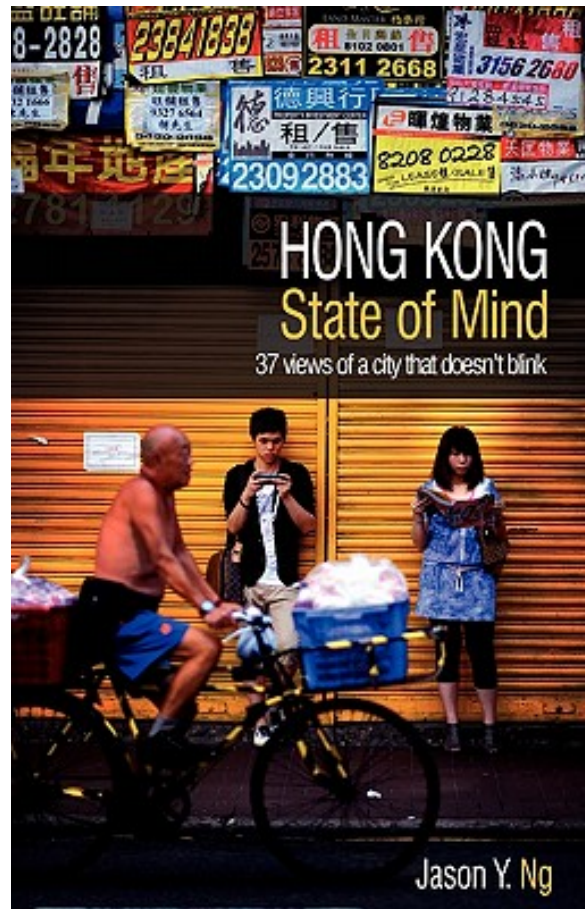
Henry's demons : living with schizophrenia : a father and son's story

By Patrick Cockburn and Henry Cockburn



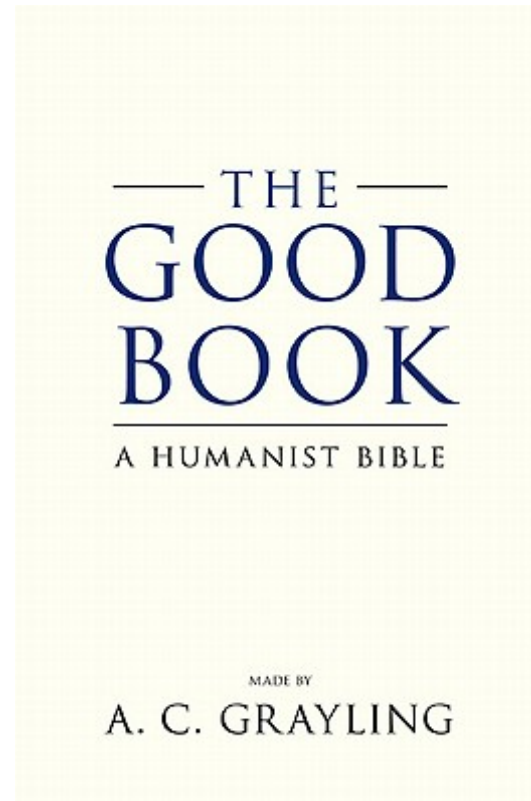
Hong Kong state of mind : 37 views of a city that doesn't blink

By Jason Y. Ng



The good book : a humanist bible

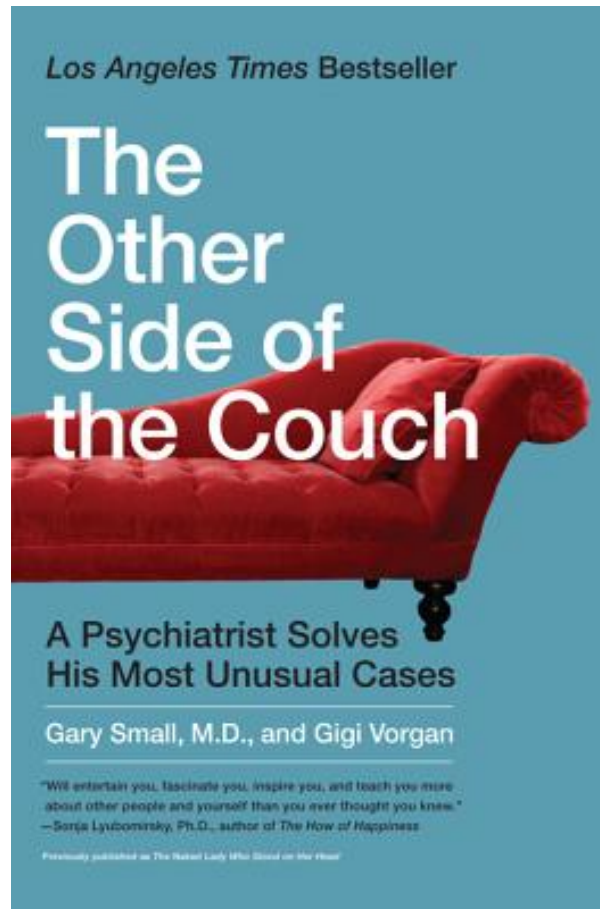
By A. C. Grayling



空葫蘆：中醫心理治療
邱鴻鐘主編

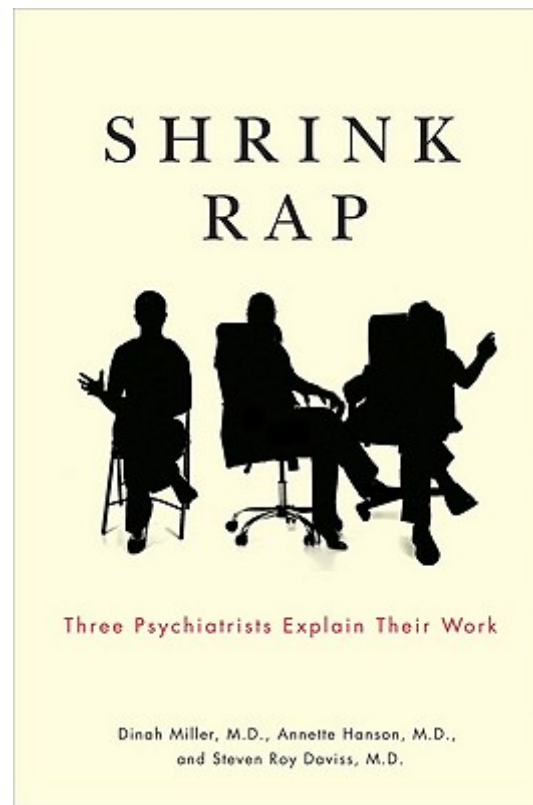


The other side of the couch : a psychiatrist
solves his most unusual cases
By Gary Small, Gigi Vorgan



Shrink rap : three psychiatrists explain their work

By Dinah Miller, Annette Hanson, and Steven Roy Daviss

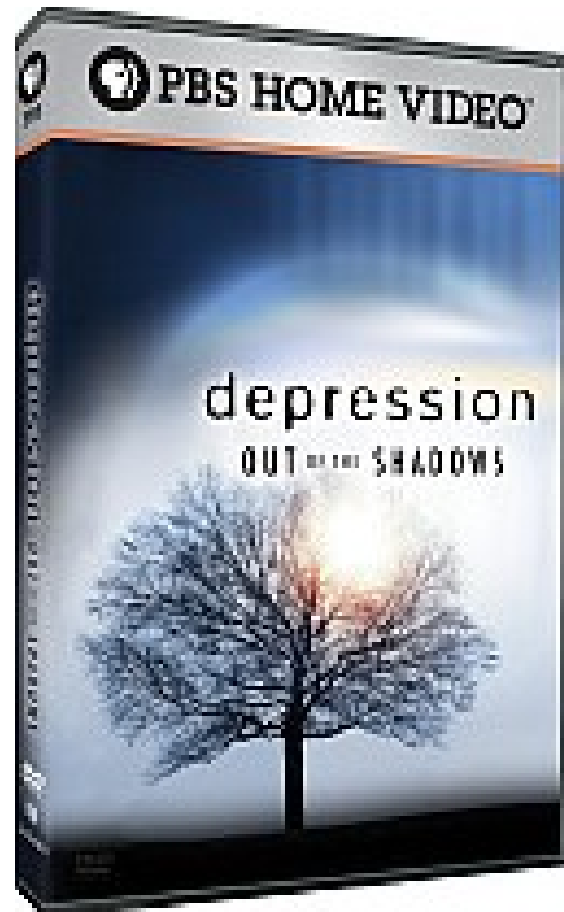


Who's in charge? : free will and the science of the brain

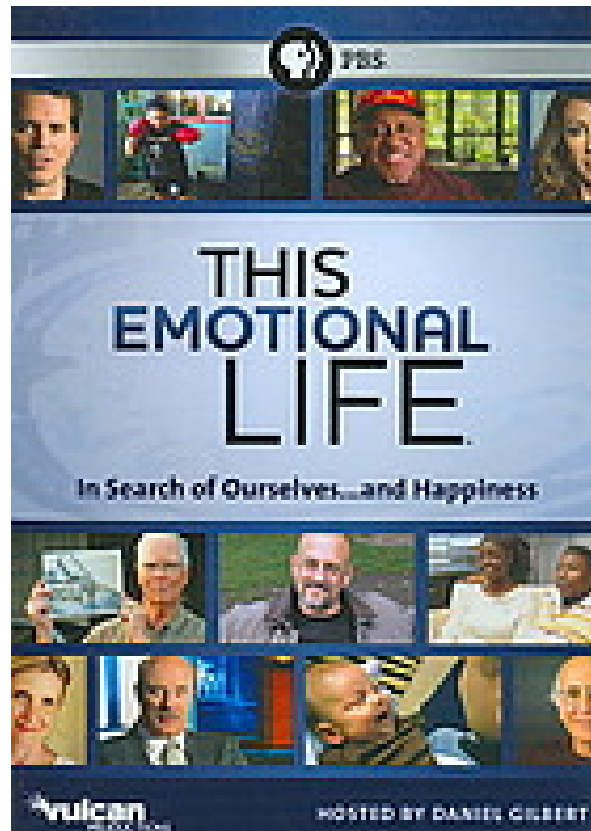
By Michael S. Gazzaniga



Depression : out of the shadows
Written and directed by Larkin McPhee

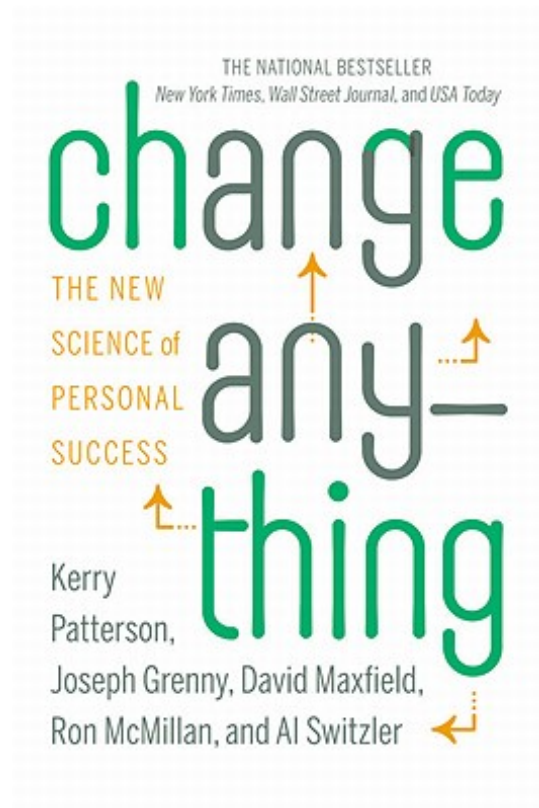


This emotional life : in search of ourselves ... and
happiness
Hosted by Daniel Gilbert



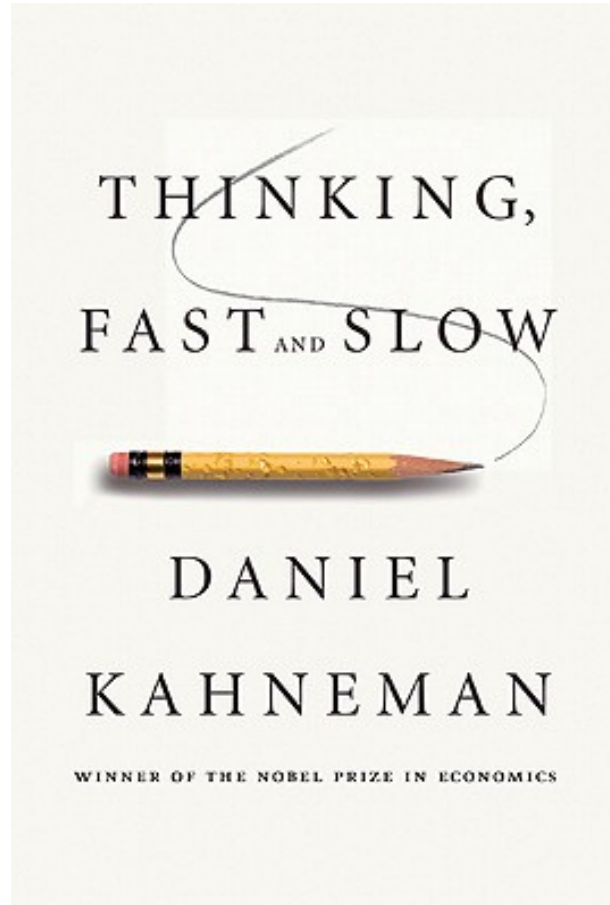
Change anything : the new science of personal success

By Kerry Patterson ... [et al.]



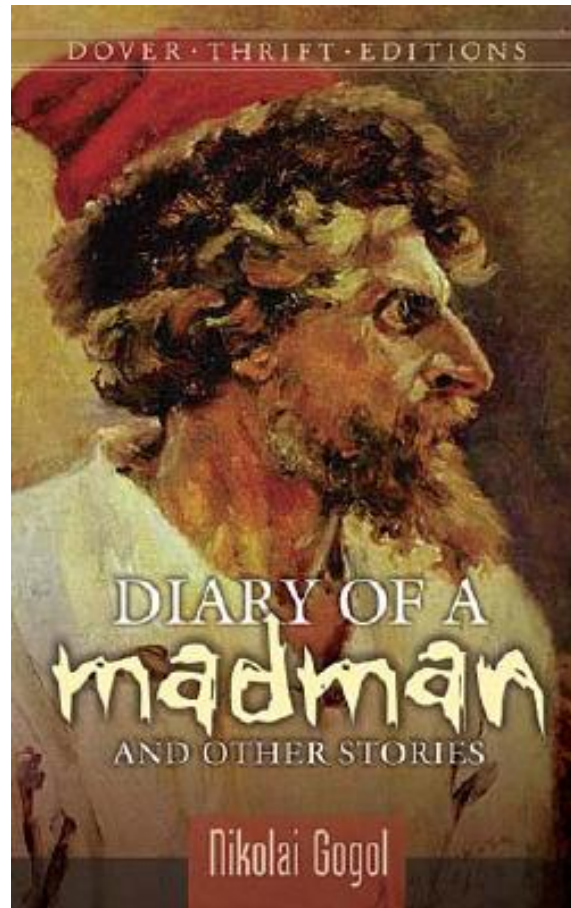
Thinking, fast and slow

By Daniel Kahneman



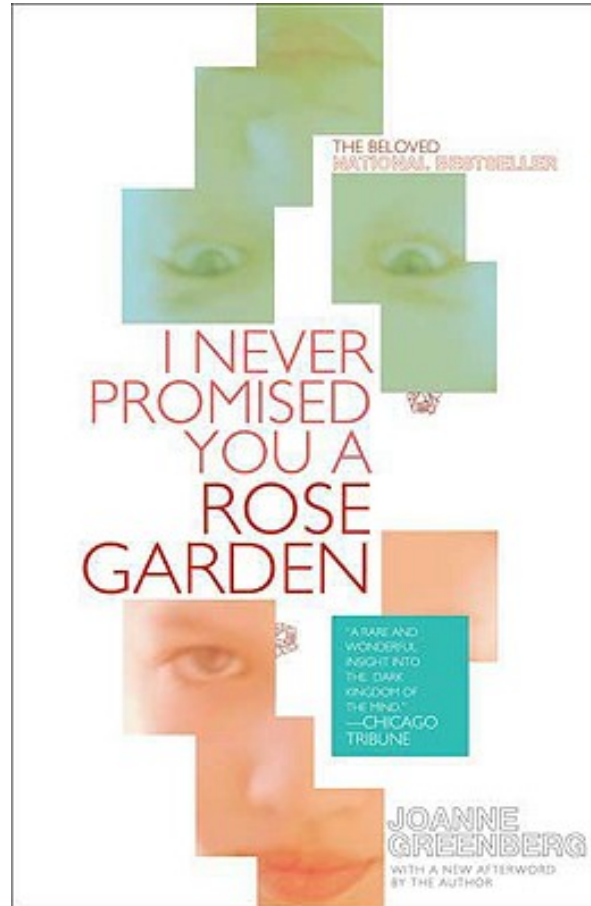
Diary of a madman and other stories

By Nikolai Gogol



I never promised you a rose garden : a novel

By Joanne Greenberg



One flew over the cuckoo's nest

By Ken Kesey



Ward number six and other stories

By Anton Chekhov



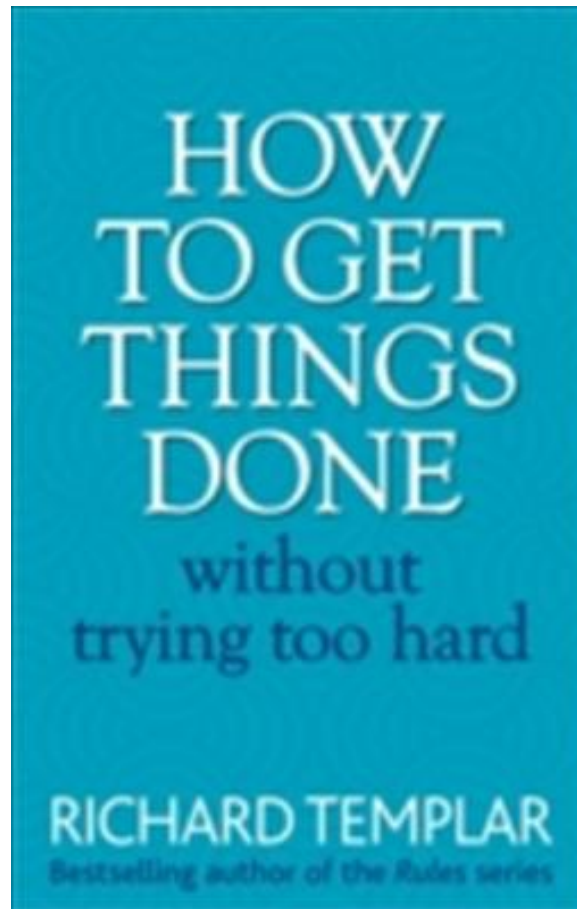
Anton Chekhov
Ward Number Six
and Other Stories

OXFORD WORLD'S CLASSICS



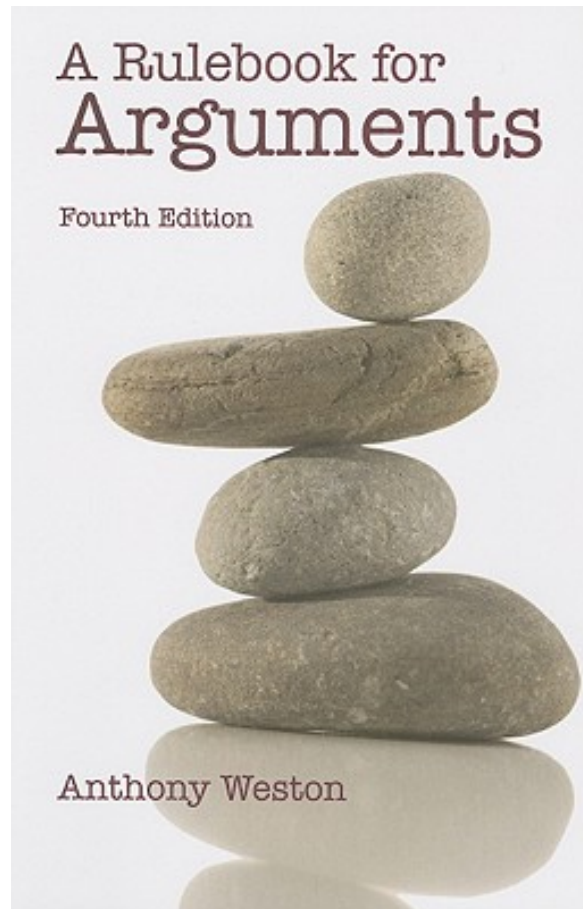
How to get things done without trying too hard

By Richard Templar



A rulebook for arguments

By Anthony Weston



Course materials and main psychiatric themes identified

Book	Themes
<i>Scarlet and Black</i> , Stendhal	Socioeconomic status and self-esteem Psychoanalysis Sympathy, pride, the inferiority complex, ambition, the desire for revenge, jealousy, suspicion and regret
<i>Crime and Punishment</i> and <i>The Idiot</i> , F. Dostoyevsky	Social psychology and criminology Depression Motivation for crime Good v. Evil, near-death experience, conscience, sacrifice, repentance and punishment

David Copperfield
and *Oliver Twist*,
C. Dickens

The impact of childhood trauma on adolescent development, adult mental condition, and adult social judgement
Erickson's, Piaget's and Freud's child and psychological development theories, including the Oedipus complex, role models, and the impact of the mother on the child are studied

Madame Bovary,
G. Flaubert

Desire, satisfaction and fantasy
Addiction, obsessive-compulsive disorder, anxiety disorder and narcissism

Don Quixote,
M. de Cervantes

Compromise between realism and idealism, or lack thereof
Delusion and paranoia

<i>The Sorrows of Young Werther</i> , J. W. Goethe and <i>The Catcher in the Rye</i> , J. D. Salinger	Adolescent mental stress and disorders Adolescent depression, adolescent suicide, adolescent rebellion, hormone and development imbalance, and physical and mental development
<i>The Metamorphosis</i> , F. Kafka	The patient's burden on the caregiver and their family Stigma that accompanies some disorders and the loss of social identity that the person with a mental illness endures
<i>Anna Karenina</i> , L. Tolstoy	Depression Cognitive distortions Suicide Human psychological development Extramarital relationships

Jane Eyre,
C. Brontë

Mentally ill spouse

The rights of the person with a
mental illness and the burden on
the healthy spouse

Schizophrenia and bipolar disorder

Confinement of an individual with
a mental illness who may be
dangerous to others

Ward No. 6,
A. Chekhov
and The Plague,
A. Camus

Social psychology, social oppression,
and group pressures

Assimilation and conformity

Mental disorder diagnosis

Hospital in-patient's well-being

腐蝕

1941

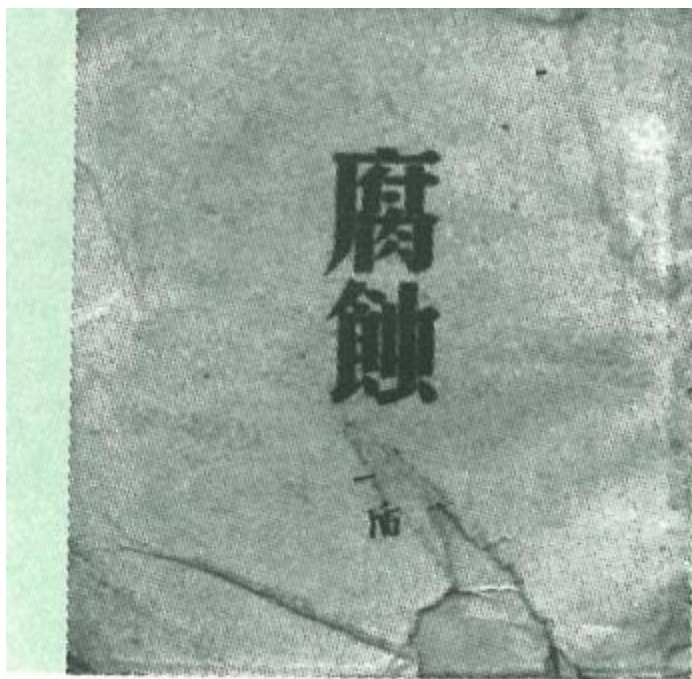
Hong Kong

Young girl as a spy

Paranoid

《腐蚀》是茅盾一九四一年初“皖南事变”后流亡香港时所写。当时邹韬奋在香港新创办了一个《大众生活》杂志，他亲任主编并邀请在香港的茅盾、金仲华、夏衍、千家驹、胡绳和乔冠华组成一个编委，在创刊前的编委会议上，大家都认为新办的《大众生活》应有一个长篇连载，以吸引读者。后来，邹韬奋专门找到茅盾，让茅盾作为“紧急任务”提供一部长篇小说供《大众生活》连载。当时茅盾脑子里没有思想准备，一片空白，不知道写什么好。但是，邹韬奋与茅盾一番商量后，茅盾就决定写“一个被骗而陷入罪恶深渊又不甘沉沦的青年特务的遭遇，暴露国民党特务组织的凶狠、奸险和残忍，他们对纯洁青年的残害，对民主运动和进步力量的血腥镇压，以及他们内部的尔虞我诈和荒淫无耻。”

（茅盾几乎是一口气写完《腐蚀》这部小说的。小说以一九四〇年九月到一九四一年二月的陪都重庆为背景，通过失足落水的女青年赵惠明的日记，揭露了国民党消极抗日、积极反共、血腥镇压民主运动和进步力量的罪行，小说既写了失足当了特务而又不甘沉沦的女青年赵惠明，又塑造了像小昭那样的敢于向反动势力斗争的青年形象，充分暴露了国民党统治的黑暗和无耻。小说在《大众生活》上一发表，立刻大受欢迎，用茅盾自己的话来说：“虽然是一部政治气息极浓厚的作品，却吸引了香港、南洋众多喜爱惊险小说的读者，反应如此强烈，是我始料所未及的。”



《腐蚀》
知识出版社 1941 年版



《腐蚀》
人民文学出版社 1954 年版



戴卫为《腐蚀》所作封面



戴卫为《腐蚀》所作插图

狂人日記？

沉淪