EXHIBIT 20

MEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

PREPARED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY OF THE

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

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APRIL 26, 1957

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506 MEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Variation in the Concept of Schizophrenia. E. J. Koch (VA-Psychiat.)

A preliminary study of the variability in the concept of schizophrenia among psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and psychiatric nurses. The author is interested in studying the existence of basic similarities and basic differences in point of view with reference to schizophrenia.

Adjunctive Therapy Programs and Behavior Changes in Chronic Patients. T. J. Ryan (VA-PMRS.)

An investigation to determine the import of the variable of attention given to chronic schizophrenic patients in their participation in adjunctive therapeutic activities, and the effect of this variable upon social and interpersonal adjustment as measured by the Montrose Rating Scale. Four groups of patients are matched in sets of four. One group serves as the control group and will adhere to the present activity schedule. In the second group, the adjunctive therapists and ward personnel will attempt to develop warm interpersonal relationships. The third group will be treated objectively by the adjunctive therapists. A fourth group will receive ward attention from therapists, but will follow a definite activity program. All patients will receive the Montrose Rating Scale before and after the program with a four-month period intervene.

Hymns of Hope and Healing. B. Goward (VA-Spec. Serv.)

A collection of Protestant hymns especially selected and edited for a neuropsychiatric hospital population. This has entailed deleting from the collection or editing certain hymns to avoid phrases dealing with feelings of guilt, worthlessness, suicidal implication, depressing ideas, and hallucinatory expression. There is included a preface justifying the need for such a collection of hymns.

Insight as a Prognostic Factor in Mental Illness. L. H. Kashe (VA-Psychiat.) and S. G. Klebanoff (VA-Psychol.)

Two groups of schizophrenic patients are to be studied with one group of 25 patients classified as possessing insight into the illness and the second group of 25 patients as not manifesting insight into the illness. Insight is then evaluated in relation to prognosis as indicated by trial visit from the hospital. In addition, a major portion of the study is to engulf the psychiatric and psychopathological concomitants of insight.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Effect of Lysergic Acid Diethylamide on Isolated Enzyme Systems, N. S. Olsen (VA-Bch.), G. G. Rudolph (RI-VA), V. J. Burki, halter (VA-M. T.), and S. G. Nichols (VA-M. T.)

In an effort to elucidate the mode of action of LSD experiments with phosphoglucomutase, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, hexokinase, and phosphohexose isomerase systems were done. Only phosphoglucomutase was inhibited by some preparations of LSD. Due to confusion about the purity of LSD it is contemplated to study some of the

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physical properties, especially the infrared and ultraviolet absorption spectra.

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Serotonin in CSF. M. L. Doyle (VA-Bch.) and N. S. Olsen (VA-Bch.), S. G. Nichols (VA-Med. Tech.)

Attempts to establish a method for the determination of serotonin in spinal fluid have followed the procedure outlined by Udenfriend. These are based on the extraction of 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) from the spinal fluid and its determination by ultraviolet absorption or colorimetric means. We shall then administer various convulsive and tranquilizing drugs to animals to see if a variation in serotonin level has occurred in CSF.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Psychological Test Results in Cerebral Pathology. R. Barrett (VA-Clin. Psychol.) and I. A. Fosberg (VA-Clin. Psychol.)

A record is kept of all patients with diseases of the brain on whom psychological tests have been ordered. These cases are followed through to final termination and where autopsies are available the psychological findings and the clinical findings are compared. It is the purpose of this study to perfect the predictive value of the psychological tests. This study is still in progress but is proceeding slowly owing to transfer of principal investigator to another station.

Controlled Study of the Value of Chlorpromazine in Allaying Anxiety. G. H. Fromm (VA-Psychiatrist) and I. A. Fosberg (VA-Clin. Psychol.)

By the method of pairs of patients matched for age, sex, diagnosis, and length of illness, chlorpromazine and placebos were administered in such a manner that the attending physician was unaware whether his patient was receiving the drug or the placebo. After a prescribed period of medication, the evaluation of the patient's anxiety level after the course was compared to his level prior to treatment. It was concluded that this drug is of help in two-thirds of the cases.

Clinical Evaluation of the Tomkins-Horn Picture Arrangements. W. Morris (VA-Clin. Psychol.) and I. A. Fosberg (VA-Clin. Psychol.)

Fifty copies of this test have been sent to this station by the authors of this test. They requested our cooperation in administering, scoring, and interpreting the test in order to help them establish norms. This study is currently being carried out.

Sexual Dominance as Reflected in the Draw-a-Person Test and the Wechsler-Bellevue Test. I. A. Fosberg (VA-Clin. Psychol.)

The draw-a-person test and the Wechsler-Bellevue intelligence test are administered to patients. The height of the male and female figures are compared to each other and note is taken of the answers given on the Wechsler test item: "How tall is the average American

cinatory and pseudohallucinatory responses. This work is being followed up to the extent our more limited equipment permits. A first report has been completed but it is planned to continue the study.

Serum Lipids in Chronic Schizophrenia. R. S. Mowry (VA-Psychiat.) and S. Kanter (VA-Bioch.)

It has been demonstrated by completed but unpublished studies of serum lipid levels in a specific age group of chronic schizophrenics that the phospholipid/total cholesterol ratio is correlated with degree of clinical remission. An extension of this investigation is being undertaken at present using a more disturbed schizophrenic sample. In a related project a hospitalwide phospholipid/total cholestrol mean is being established using the same age group. It is suggested this lipid ratio or more specifically the phospholipid/ester cholesterol and phospholipid/free cholesterol ratios may represent a chemical equivalent of the clinically described "aggressive drive."

Effect of Ritalin on Selected Group of Patients in Motivation Toward Activity Participation. L. E. Hollister (VA-Psychiat.) and H. K. Elkins (VA-Psychiat.)

Using double-blind method, ritalin (a possible cortical stimulant) was given to one-half of a group of 70-+ patients on various hospital wards. The one-half control group was given a placebo. Patients selected were those chronically ill who took little or no overt interest in usual PMR activities. Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Service therapists graded each patient daily for a period of 4 months, in cluding 1 month prior to medication, noting whether patient gave any overt indication of "interest in project," "interest in another individual," or "interest in group or total clinic situation." (Similar, but unrecorded, observations were made on wards by nurses and aids.)

Serum Lipid Concentrations in the Newborn. R. Mowry (VA-Psychiat.) and S. Kanter (VA-Bioch.)

Practically completed studies of serum lipids in chronic schizophrenia reveal a relationship to degree of remission which may be interpreted as "aggressive drive." To establish a basic level of measurement of these lipids it is planned to determine the lipid levels in a series of newborn.

This very curious system of communication we propose to investigate using data of the following sorts: (1) The folklore surrounding ventriloquists and their puppets. (2) The physiology of the ventriloquial voice. (3) The subjective experience of ventriloquy. (4) The content of recorded dialogues. (5) The voice cues in such recordings. (6) Interview with puppeteers both with and without their puppets. This study has been suspended since the death of Mr. Kees but will probably be resumed in 1956. The study becomes especially interest.

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in various NP hospital subgroups (geriatric patients, closed-ward patients, open-ward patients) as they view various types of motion pictures (comedies, westerns, dramas, adventures, and the VA-banned war movies). Analysis of various techniques will be used to determine whether level of disturbance varies with patient group and with movie type.

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Summary: This study represents an effort to determine whether sensitivity to LSD-25 is modified by administration of cortisone, a substance of known psychotogenic potential. The minimum dose of LSD necessary to produce definite LSD effects (elementary visual patterns) is individually determined during a control period. This actual dosage will then be repeated after the subjects have been maintained on varying periods of cortisone at 200 mgm per day.

Comparative Study of the Effects of Thorazine, Reserpine, and Reserpine-Thorazine Combinations on the Behavior of Chronic Schizophrenics. William Barrett (VA-Med.), Robert B. Ellsworth (VA-CP), Lincoln D. Clark (VA-Med.), and Jane Enniss (VA-Nurse)

Summary: This double-blind study is designed to study the relative effectiveness, as judged by rating scale methods, of these drugs and drug combination in individually maximized dosage, upon the behavior of 32 chronically hospitalized schizophrenics in a stabilized environment. All subjects, regardless of nature of drugs or dosage prescribed, received the same number of identical capsules daily. This study will be of 3 months duration.

Observations on the Social Dynamics of Patient Government on a Psychiatric Ward and Evaluation of the Effects upon Patient Behavior (Judged by HAS) of Active Participation in Patient Government. Robert B. Ellsworth (VA-CP)

Summary: The ward psychologist observed during 2 years, the introduction and evolution, in interactional terms, of patient government on a ward of chronic psychiatric patients. Several parameters of a successful patient government were defined. The HAS was administered every 3 months to each patient on the ward. Individuals elected as patient representatives, for a 1-month term, showed in 16 of 18 instances definite improvement in hospital adjustment, reflected as a difference between preterm and postterm scores. With a few exceptions, this improvement was not sustained at reevaluation 6 months or more after the term of office. Results correspond with clinical impression that experience as a patient representative leads temporarily to a better adjusted patient; however, the possibility of rater bias and lack of a control group is recognized as limiting the conclusiveness of the study as regards the therapeutic value of patient government.

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2d Session

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A Study of Ataractic Drug Withdrawal in Chronic Psychotic Patients. E. Z. Levy (VA-P.), W. P. Benjamin (VA-P.), and A. D. Cook, Jr. (VA-P.)

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Study initiated January 1957. Many chronically ill psychotic patients have been receiving ataractic drugs over a long period of time (e.g., 1 year or more) without any dramatic effects but they seem to have become "easier to manage" on the ward. By placebo substitution in a small group of such patients, an attempt was made to assay the need for continuation of these drugs for "ward management" purposes. Subjective behavior reports and Lorr and Ferguson scale ratings were used. By June 1957, data had not been fully analyzed and no definitive judgments could be made. It was the investigators' impressions, however, that two or three of the patients showed clinical deterioration when substitution of the placebo took place. No further deterioration was noted upon withdrawal of the placebo and subsequent absence of all medication. Other patients in the project showed no change as far as could be determined from interviews when placebo was substituted and when all "pills" were withdrawn. Study terminated.

An Experimental Investigation of the Effects of Mescaline. L.J. Silverthorn (VA-Psychol.) and A. H. Milne (VA-P.)

A group of subjects were given a drug, mescaline sulphate, which is known to produce definite subjective symptoms in practically all people. Psychological observations were made on the manner in which various subjects reacted to the appearance of these drug-induced changes in their body. Subjects were tested before and during the intoxication. An attempt was made to correlate these observations with the personality structure of the subject, especially in terms of reflectiveness. The data show a wide individual variation, but also statistically significant impairment of memory. A decrease in organization and integration on the part of the subjects under the experimental conditions reported by other investigators appears confirmed. The methodology used in this and other studies is questioned as to its being the most adequate to handle the intraindividual variation shown in this and other psychological studies using drugs. It is concluded that mescaline facilitated a changed organization in the subjects but by no means insured it. It became less possible for the subjects (a)actively to organize and integrate verbally presented meaningful material, (b) to construct a plan for threading paper and pencil mazes and execute it efficiently, and (c) to visualize 3-dimensional structures from a 2-dimensionally portrayed pile of blocks and count them. Results are not sufficiently uniform to support original premise unreservedly, but do offer some support for the proposal that subjects become more psychologically flaccid or immobile. Further refinement of the methodology and testing is required for full documentation of this formulation of the change that occurs in subjects after taking mescaline. Study completed.

The Evaluation of Long Term Effects of Chlorpromazine and Reserpine. J. W. Chotlos (VA-Psychol.), R. E. Reinert (VA-P.), W. P. Benjamin (VA-P.), and A. H. Milne (VA-P.)

Study initiated July 1955. The study is a continuation of a 3-month evaluation of changes induced by chlorpromazine and reserpine. The treatment period was extended for an additional year

Minneapolis, Minn.

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EEG Auditory Study System. D. D. Webster (VA-Neur.) and E. S. Tremayne (VA-Electron Tech.)

Study initiated 1955. Two experimental designs have been tried thus far. The first using an amplitude modulated audible signal was considered unsatisfactory. The second design using a frequency modulated audible signal showed distinct possibilities. It was concluded, however, that before going much further with these experiments it would be highly desirable to have a set of standard reference EEG signals, i. e., normal alpha, petit mal, various slow wave and spike rhythms, all recorded on frequency modulated tape. These would be essential in working out the best parameters of the frequency modulated sound in order to ideally represent the ranges of EEG signals expected from various abnormalities. The basic equipment for recording these signals has been ordered for another project and further experiments will be undertaken after this is delivered.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

A Comparative Study of the Potencies of Various Cycloplegic Sympathomemetic Mydriatics and Myotics in White Subjects With Blue Eyes and With Brown Eyes and in Negroes With Dark Eyes. W. O. Smith (U.-Med. Stud.), R. F. Barbee (U.-Med. Stud.) and J. A. Hagans (VA-Med.)

Study initiated in 1956. This study showed cyclogyl, neosynephrine, and paradrine differ in their ability to dilate the pupil and cause a paralysis of accommodation according to the eye color of the individual, whereas atropine, and scopolamine do not. This study is completed.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Central Retinal Artery Occlusion Associated With Cryoglobulinemia. Richard A. Ellis (VA-Med.)

May 1956. An investigation was carried out to evaluate the funduscopic changes which are observed in the retinal vessels of patients with cryoglobulinemia. One case of occlusion of the central retinal artery associated with cryoglobulinemia was reported. The patient also had cold sensitivity and gangrene of the digits, probably due to scleroderma. It is possible that the cryoglobulins may have been a contributing factor in the central retinal artery occlusion. A search for the presence of these cold-precipitable proteins is indicated in all cases of obscure vascular occlusions. Study completed.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Forced Horizontal Conjugate Gaze in Man. Lloyd J. Lemmen (VA-Surg.), Edwin R. Fisher (VA-Path.), and James S. Davis (VA-Surg.)

Forced horizontal deviation of the eyes and adversive movements of the head are described in lesions of frontal cortex, internal capsule, and rostral midbrain in man. Forced conjugate horizontal deviation of the eyes may not be observed following occipital lobectomy in man and if present is more transient than in lesions located in the discharge paths of the frontal eye fields. The presence of a reciprocal innervation of eye muscles by the frontal eye fields was suggested in

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MEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

VOLUME I

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E. MENTAL, PSYCHONEUROTIC, AND BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS

Comparison of Clinical Effectiveness of Thorazine With Sparine.

Thomas H. Gilmore (Psychiat.), Leo Shatin (Psychol.); Albany,
N.Y.

Forty-five schizophrenic patients received promazine, thorazine, and a placebo in a double-blind method. Behavioral evaluations were performed independently on the patients by three members of the treatment team. During the 60 days while the patient was receiving the experimental drug, blood and liver function studies were done. The results are now being analyzed. (2027)

Categorization and Factorial Study of a Behavioral Rating Scale.

Leo Shatin (Psychol.); Albany, N.Y.

The groupings of scale items which have emerged from preliminary statistical analysis are similar to the groupings which emerged from the clinical analysis as reported in J. Mental Science, 101:644, 1955 (A Behavioral Rating Scale, Shatin, L. and Freed, E. X.). It was therefore deemed unproductive to continue this statistical study. (2028)

Relationships Among Sex Knowledge, Sex Adjustment and Intelligence. Leo Shatin (Psychol.), J. A. Southworth (Psychol.); Albany, N.Y.

Forty-three psychiatric patients received the following tests: Otis S-A, Sex Knowledge Inventory, and Terman-Miles Attitude-Interest Analysis. They were also rated on sexual adjustment by themselves (Self-Rating Scale) and by their individual psychotherapist. Relationships among these tests and ratings are being determined. Statistical evaluation is in process. (2031)

Relationship Between Responses to the Spiral After Image Test and Typical Electroencephalograph Records of Chronic Brain Damaged Patients. John E. Tucker (Psychol.); Albany, N.Y.

Preliminary to collecting standardization from brain damaged patients, the spiral test is being given to a selected sample of 60 normal subjects. This is for the purpose of establishing a base line of normal responses. The sample is stratified after 1950 Census data as to age, sex and education. Order of spiral presentation is being controlled in the design of this preliminary study. Twenty normals have been tested to date. (2033)

Prediction of Introversive-Extroversive Occupational Preferences From Drawings of the Human Figure. Alvin R. Talkoff (Psychol.), Norman Paris (Psychol.); Albany, N.Y.

The purpose of the study is to investigate the relationship between introversive-extroversive orientation as revealed by the Machover Drawing of the Human Figure (DAP) and introversive-extroversive

86th Congress \
1st Session

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MEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

VOLUME II

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7sis the citric acid cycle was broken down into various isolated steps as the basis for elucidating the mechanism of action of chlorpromazine. A study of its inhibitory properties on glycolysis and respiration revealed the drug had no effect on anerobic glycolysis; aerobic respiration was found to be inhibited at the concentration of the drugs tested. At least four of the systems tested were found to be affected. These were the hexokinase system, ATP-ase, cytochrome oxidase, and overall oxygen consumption. An uncoupling of oxidative phosphorylation was also found. The results indicated that the mechanism of action of chlorpromazine might reside in inhibiting the normal rate of glucose breakdown in the brain. Since the drug concentration employed in vitro exceeded the pharmacological concentration expected in vivo on a uniform distribution basis, further studies on the problem proceed. (4275)

Action of Chlorpromazine and Reserpine on Brain Enzyme Systems. Joseph Bernsohn (Chem.), Irene Lozaityte (U-Chem.), Benjamin J. Boshes (U-Neur.); Hines, Ill.

Since both reservine and chlorpromazine can produce anorexia, hypotension and hypothermia, it is of interest to determine whether these two drugs have any similar mode of action. While the possibilities of a common mechanism may be explored, dissimilarity in behavior is also of interest since each drug has properties which are confined to only one of the compounds; for example, reserving does not possess the barbiturate potentiating properties of chlorpromazine. In this study it was found by competitive inhibition studies that a combination of reserpine and chlorpromazine had inhibitory properties that were intermediate between chlorpromazine and reserpine individually. This would indicate that the two drugs compete for the same active site on the enzyme. In addition, a purified fraction of cytochrome oxidase was prepared to determine what effect purification would have on sensitizing the enzyme to the inhibitory effect of the drugs. It was found that as the preparation was purified, its sensitivity toward chlorpromazine was increased, while its sensitivity toward reserpine remained the same. This would indicate that the inert protein binding-effect for chlorpromazine was considerable, and, therefore, it is quite conceivable that the pharmacological action of the drug could be mediated through cytochrome oxidase inhibition. This was not apparent for reserving. (4276)

EEG During Electroconvulsive Therapy With Succinylcholine.

Thomas C. Piekenbrock (Psychiat.), Robert Taylor (Tech.)

Dorothy Becka (Tech.); Hines, Ill.

Electroencephalographic tracings were taken on 15 patients during electroconvulsive therapy premedicated with thiopental sodium and atropine, and immobilized with succinylcholine, to determine the type of discharge that occurs in man during a grand mal, generalized tonic-clonic convulsion. During clinical grand mal seizures, the EEG tracing is obliterated by artifacts from the mechanical movements. Succinylcholine, a curarelike drug, was administered to immobilize the patient for complete muscle relaxation. The patient was then given an intravenous injection of 200 milligrams of thiopental sodium and 0.02 milligrams of atropine mixture followed by 30 milligrams of succinylcholine chloride. After 45 seconds (average time of maxi-

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1st Session

HOUSE COMMITTEE PRINT NO. 161

MEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

PREPARED BY
THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY
OF THE
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

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and :

- IX. (a) Esophagus, Stomach, Intestines, Bowel, and Rectum-Continued
- 4936. Peptic Ulcer in Association With Pulmonary Emphysema. L. J. Audioun. (2514)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

- **4937. Peptic Ulcer Study.** M. B. Sullivan. (13300)
- 4938. Postgastrectomy Early Dumping Study. M. B. Sullivan. (15295)
- 4939. Bacterial Inhibition in Parotid Secretion. F. W. Kraus.
 (15296)
 BOSTON. MASS.
- 4940. Incidence of Hemorrhage Associated With Diverticulitis. D. MacGillivray. (2669)
- 4941. Diverticulitis. D. MacGillivray. (2677)
- 4942. One-Stage Total Colectomy. E. T. O'Hara. (2680)
- 4943. Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage From Peptic Ulcer. J. Murtaugh. (2704)
- 4944. Complications of Ileostomy and Total Colectomy. E. T. O'Hara. (2705)
- 4945. Indole Metabolism in Blind-Loop Rats. R. M. Donaldson. (12512)
- 4946. In Vitro Transport by the Intestine. R. M. Donaldson. (12513)
- 4947. Food-Intolerances and Gastrointestinal Disorders. R. M. Donaldson. (12514)
- 4948. Protein-Losing Enteropathy. R. M. Donaldson. (12515)
- 4949. The Gross Anatomy and Physiology of Individual Gastric Glands. S. Selesnick. (13443)

BRONX, N.Y.

- 4950. Evaluation of Anticholinergic Drugs. J. Wolf. (4507)
- 4951. Development of a Photographic Attachment for Gastroscope. D. Lubin. (4537)
- 4952. Electrophoretic Studies of Gastric Juices. J. Wolf. (9053)
- 4953. Subtotal Gastrectomy and Devascularization of the Stomach in Dogs. P. Cooper. (10107)
- 4954. Action of Antiserotonin Agent UML-491 on Gastric Secretion. R. A. Schobinger. (11887)

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

4955. Autoimmune Status of Ulcerative Colitis—Immunological Investigation. G. Ostroff. (12662)

BROOKLYN, N.Y. (OUTPATIENT CLINIC)

4956. Schistosomiasis Study. P. R. Casesa. (8912)

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HOUSE COMMITTEE PRINT NO. 169

MEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1968,
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(FISCAL YEAR 1969)

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Project 19 is an attempt to establish the validity of a typology for psychotics identified in previous research by Dr. Lorr, formerly chief, Outpatient Psychiatric Research Laboratory and Dr. Klett, chief, Central NP Research Laboratory. This work began nearly 10 years ago with the development of the inpatient multidimensional psychiatric scale. After the basic parameters or syndromes of psychosis measured by this scale had been established by factor-analytic studies, a search for homogenous patient types defined by these syndromes was initiated. The types discovered in a series of studies are now being investigated to determine the correlates of type membership.

Early Drug Screening Studies

These studies, partially supported by an NIMH grant, are conducted by VAH Palo Alto in collaboration with several other VA hospitals. In project series 7, a controlled comparison of chlorpromazine and an acridan derivative, was made in 84 newly-admitted schizophrenics. Both drugs were effective, neither was better overall than the other, nor in any special diagnostic subtypes of schizophrenia. The drugs were relatively comparable in terms of side effects.

A comparative study is underway of oxypertine and thiothixene in other newly admitted schizophrenics. Of the antipsychotic drugs, oxypertine in early reports seemed to be most different from others in regard to the profiles of patients who responded to it. Thiothixene was chosen as a comparison drug to support previous results and it was expected to have a contrasting pattern of clinical response.

In Project Series 13, the investigators at the participating VA hospitals embarked on a three-pronged antidepressant study, based on advance classification of patients into depressive subtypes and computerized assignment to drugs on this basis. They are nearing completion of the first phase of the anxious depression subtype study in which diazepam was compared to acetophenazine. For further investigation, diazepam will be included in a subsequent study and probably with another phenothiazine.

The on-going studies of hostile depression (diazepam versus nortriptyline) and retarded depressions (nortriptyline versus acetophenazine) are proceeding more slowly as these types of depression are less frequent.

Other Studies

Palo Alto continues to work on "social" or psychotomimetic drugs. Additional work is being conducted on synthetic tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and synhexyl. THC in relatively high doses appears to combine some of the effects of LSD and alcohol. It produces perceptual and mood changes but without any sympathomimetic effects.

Reactions of synhexyl are similar although it appears only one-third as potent, with the onset slower and the duration longer than those of THC.

This VA hospital is spearheading a collaborative clinical trial on the evaluation of chlormethiazol (Heminevrin, Astra) in alcohol withdrawal states. This represents the first U.S. trial and several $V\Lambda$

hospitals are participating.

Clinical analysis of preparations containing phenothiazines was formerly limited to urinary excretion data. Measures of blood levels are being made in an investigation conducted with chlorpromazine, following various dosage forms in patients maintained in steady-state conditions as well as volunteers given acute doses. This should be a valuable contribution to the field of biopharmaceutics.

Cooperative Studies in Surgery

1. Amputation Study

A prospective study of a series of amputees admitted to 21 VA hospitals was begun in January of 1967. Amputations done for arteriosclerotic peripheral vascular disease was the only indication for ad-

mission to this study.

The objective of this study is to assess the predictive value for wound-healing and rehabilitation of various factors including age, diabetes, prior sympathectomy, prior vascular surgery, duration of inability to ambulate prior to amputation, type of operation, aboveversus below-knee amputation; type of prosthesis, early-versus latefitting of prosthesis.

Rehabilitation is measured in terms of whether the patient can use the limb to walk and work. In the one year, 1967, 529 amputations were admitted to the study and we are now in the second year evaluating the degree of rehabilitation and assessing many other factors that have

been accumulated as a result of this study.

2. Anesthesia and Analgesia

This cooperative study within the Veterans' Administration hospitals was formed in February of 1963, with the aim to investigate analgesics for the relief of postoperative pain and sedatives for nighttime sleep-inducing properties. Six VA hospitals have been involved since the

beginning.

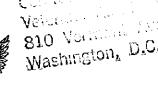
Methodology for the quantitative assessment of pain relief and effects of sleep-inducing drugs has progressed. Improvements in management techniques is providing greater utilization of the input data at an earlier date. Several drugs have been proposed for investigation. An additional station will begin to function this year. The following studies were completed: Analgesic Bioassay of EN1620A (N-3,31-dimethylallylnoroxymorphone hydrochloride); Hypnotic Bioassay (Interaction) of caffein and phentobarbital; Hypnotic Bioassay of methyptylon (Noludar); Hypnotic Bioassay of glutethimide (Doriden); Hypnotic Bioassay of methaqualone (Quaalude).

The following studies are currently active: Analgesic bioassay of d-propoxyphene napsylate and hydrochloride; analgesic bioassay of dihydromorphinone (dilaudid); analgesic bioassay (interaction) of dextroamphetamine and morphine; hypnotic bioassay of diazepam (Valium); patient self-administration of analgesia via a four-channel

demand dropmaster system.

MEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1970, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1971 (FISCAL YEAR 1971)



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Neurology, Psychiatry, Psychology, Social Work

P15-65 Fear of Psychiatric Patients, Opinions About Mental Illness, and Identification with Staff as Related to Mental Hospital Experience. A. S. DeWolfe (22153) completed

N-1-65 A Study of Nucleic Acid Antimetabolites. I. J. Young, I.

Held (22025) terminated

N-4-65 A Study of Axoplasm. I. J. Young, I. Held. (22028)

P2-66 The Projective Value of Hallucinations. R. H. Forgus (22900) 2-67 Response Interference and Conceptual Deficit in Schizophrenia

A. S. DeWolfe (24765)

6-67 Eye-Movement, Anxiety and Individual Differences in the Organization of Attentional Processes. M.E. Day (25708)

-68 An Evaluation of the Road Test, A Representational-Projective

Test. S. Kasman and A.S. DeWolfe (26284)

4-68 The Relative Effects of Prolixin Enanthate, Orally Administered Thorazine-Stelazine, and Placebos on Chronic Psychotic Patients. L. London, T. B. Dinzey, A. S. DeWolfe, R. P. Barrell and F. E. Spaner (26663) completed

5-68 Level of Activation, Premorbid Adjustment, and the World Associations of Schizophrenic Patients. A. S. DeWolf (27022)

2-69 The Effects of Experimentally Controlled Practice Sessions on the Preparation of Poor Risk Patients for Participation in Psychotherapy. H. J. Lambin (27640)

6-69 Conflict Intensity in Sensitizers and Repressors and Analysis of Family Interpersonal Perceptions. M. Fogel (27643) completed

9-69 Raven's Progressive Matrices Performance as a Function of the Process-Reactive Dimension. W. E. Davis and D. Air (Haberkamp) (27447)

1-70 **Reversal and Non-reversal in Brain Damaged, Process and Reactive Schizophrenia.** G. S. O'Keefe (29183)

2-70 Relationship Between the Quick Test and the WAIS with Two Psychiatric Populations. M. Dizzonne and W. E. Davis (30038)

- 3-70 Development of a Group Administered WAIS with a Psychiatric Population. R. C. Gustafson, R. E. Walker and W. E. Davis (30039) terminated
- 4-70 The Relative Effectiveness of Aggressive vs Non-Aggressive Interviewing Techniques with Paranoid and Non-paranoid Patients W. E. Davis and M. C. Moran (30548)
- 6-70 The Role of Lithium and other Metals in the Treatment of Psychiatric Disease. M. Breen, H. G. Weinstein, C. Carlson, J. Harbour.
- 8-70 Biochemical Parameters in Alcoholism. H. G. Weinstein, M. Breen, G. Bogen, V. B. Raulinaitis.
- 10-70 Associative Interference in Process and Reactive Schizophrenia. C. L. Hirsch (30760)

2-71 Locus of Control and Process-Reactive Schizophrenia. T. J. Lottman (31157)

- 3-71 The Effect of Modeling and Primary Reinforcement on Group Problem Solving with Hospitalized Schizophrenics. T. J. Lottman (31158)
- 4-71 Decoding of Verbal and Nonverbal Messages. E. S. Tabor (31149)
- 5-71 Assessment of the Male Alcoholic's Response to Women Using a Projective Technique. E. Piron (31817)

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MEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1972, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1973 (FISCAL YEAR 1973)



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(III)

7597-02 (47-72) Clinical and Laboratory Studies with Nebramycin.

J. E. Rosenblatt, J. G. Bartlett (32850)

Treatment of Hyperuricemia with W-2354. L. H. Schlosstein, R. Bluestone, J. R. Klinneberg, H. E. Paulus (32067) completed

(20-72)Treatment of Acute Gout with W-2354. L. H. Schlosstein. R. Bluestone, J. R. Klinenberg, H. E. Paulus (32068) terminated

8205-01 (46-72) Interaction of GI Hormones on the Esophageal Sphincter. R. Sturdevant, J. I. Isenberg, D. H. Stern (32849)

8232-01 (10-71) Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing of Anaerobes. V. L. Sutter, S. M. Finegold (30847)

8520-01 (48-71) Studies in Multiple Sclerosis. W. W. Tourtellotte, K. N. Murthy (31684)

(38-71) Human Specimen Bank. W. W. Tourtellotte (31314) terminated and combined

(43-72) Sphingolipids in Multiple Sclerosis Spinal Fluid. W. W. Tourtellotte, R. A. Stein (32623) terminated and combined

8520-02 (42-72) MK-130 Versus Cogentin (R) in Treatment of Parkinsonism. W. W. Tourtellotte, S. B. Hirsch (32622)

Cyclandelate and Organic Dementia. A. F. Wechsler, A. E. Edwards, W. W. Tourtellotte (33668)

Effect of Fructose on Growth Hormone Secretion in Diabetes. M. B. Davidson, R. Steele (32665) completed

3300-04 Studies on Gastrin. M. I. Grossman, L. M. Lichtenberger, J. H. Walsh (33661)

(49-71) Radioimmunoassay of Hepatitis-Associated Antigen. J. H. Walsh (31685) completed

Projects Undertaken Without Medical Research Funds

0070-01 (45-72) Bleomycin Study. M. J. Acquarelli, R. T. Barton (32848)

0990-01 (RI3-66) Treatment of Thyrotoxicosis in Graves' Disease. W. H. Blahd, M. A. Winston (23967)

(44-71) Study of Autologous Rheumatoid Factor In Vivo. R. Bluestone, L. S. Goldberg, A. Cracchiolo (31317) terminated

(46-71) Biologic Stability and Specificity of Secretary IGA Antibody.

R. Bluestone, L. S. Goldberg (31319) completed

(51-71) Local Immune Response in Experimental Pyelonephritis. R. Bluestone, L. B. Guze, L. S. Goldberg, G. M. Kalmanson (31687) completed 1490-05 (27-71) Diazoxide in Malignant Hypertension. J. W.

Coburn, J. H. Shinaberger (31307)

Visual Illusions and the Sclerotic Brain. A. E. Edwards (37-72)(32617) completed

2120-03 (49-72) Immediate Effects on the EEG of Intravenous Morphine. A. E. Edwards, S. Cohen (32852)

2820-01 (M52-255) Iron Absorption in Various Gastrointestinal Disorders, W. G. Figueroa, N. S. MacDonald (5855)

(50-69) Intravenous Administration of New Gamma Globulin Product. S. M. Finegold, R. E. Winters, W. L. Hewitt, B. L. Johnson (28536) terminated

5021-03 (3-71) Response of the patient with cirrhosis and ascites to saline loading and diuretic therapy. Paul Kovnat and A. D. Tin (30717)
5021-04 (4-71) To develop for athletes a meaningful screening of renal function to identify people with a particular liability to heat

stroke. Pail Kovnat (30718)
5021-05 (5-71) To evaluate effects of salt loading on weight loss and performance during August pre-season football practice. Paul

Kovnat (30719)

5021-06 (6-71) To evaluate the effects of vigorous exercises in the conditioned and non-conditioned athlete on excretion of certain enzymes, other proteins and other chemicals. Paul J. Kovnat (30720)

5021-07 (22-71) Diazoxide—its effects on renal handling of urate. Paul Kovnat (31273)

5021-08 Out-patient management of hypertension. Roles of diet therapy and patient awareness. Paul J. Kovnat, Susan Bray, Phillip Gerbino and Owen Maller

5220-04 (9-73) Protocol for Phase II Clinical Efficacy Study—SK&F 41558. Matthew Levison

5220-05 (17-73) A comparison of cephalothin and cephapirin. Matthew Levison, Kristen Ries, Donald Kaye and James Carrizosa 5430-02 (12-71) Responsivity of patient populations to taste stimuli.

Owen Maller, Robert Turner and Jeannette Desor (31034) terminated

5430-04 (14-71) The function of the uvula in the chemical sense of taste. Owen Maller, Robert Turner and Jeannette Desor (31036) terminated

5430-05 (15-71) The normal and abnormal anatomical and pathologic characteristics of the human tongue. Owen Maller, Robert Turner and Jeannette Desor (31037)

5666-02 (8-70) Controlled trial of pyridoxine for mood changes during the menstrual cycle. Joe Mendels (29703) completed.

5666-03 (31-70) The effect of PCPA on alcohol and morphine addiction. Joe Mendels and Alan Frazer terminated

5666-04 (33-70) Fear survey schedule norms in clinical populations, I: Neuroses. Joe Mendels and Henry D. Bates (30252) completed 5666-05 (5-72) Evaluation of new tricyclic antidepressant drug

AHR-1118. Joe Mendels and Joseph Di Giacomo (32016) completed 5666-08 (28-72) Study of experimental antidepressant SU-21024A. Joe Mendels and Joseph DiGiacomo (32556)

5666-09 (1-73) The effect of physostigmine on manic symptomatology. Joe Mendels (33409)

5666-10 (2-73) Drug interaction study—Impramine and Scopolamine. Joe Mendels (33410)

5666-11 (3-73) Drug interaction study—Imipramine and Morphine. Joe Mendels (33411)

5666-12 (4-73) A clinical study of amoxapine. Joe Mendels (33412)

5666-17 Preliminary study of SC-27123. Joe Mendels

5666-18 Preliminary evaluation of SQ 20,009. Joe Mendels (34758) 5839-01 Comparison of pancreatic function in normal volunteers

judged by 3 different secretion tests. David Morris

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