Mind-Body Seminar Series
Mini-Elective
2014-2015

Course Dates:   August 2014—March 2015
                Noon-1pm

Maximum Students:   10

Class Year:   MS1

Course Director:   Jason Rosenstock, MD
                   Director, Medical Student Education
                   Department of Psychiatry

Contact Information:   412-246-6495
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Description:
This seminar series focuses on psychosomatic medicine, the interconnections between “mind” and “body” that affect the care of patients in various medical specialties. Scheduled in conjunction with other first-year medical school courses, this mini-elective highlights behavioral and psychiatric aspects of core scientific areas such as neuroscience, genetics, and immunology. All of these disciplines relate to behavioral health, and in this series we will explore those connections.

Each seminar will be led by psychiatry residents and faculty who will present relevant topics informally and invite discussion about clinical challenges in mind-body medicine, particularly how what we know and learn about the basic science of illness translates into the assessment and management of real patients. This elective builds on first-year courses (especially Behavioral Medicine and Introduction to Psychiatry) and better prepares students for clinical encounters in third-year.

Readings will be suggested but not required; handouts or other materials may be distributed at sessions.

This mini-elective will be open to all students, not exclusive to those who register.

Objectives:
- Show medical students how the basic science of medicine can inform the understanding and management of mental health conditions
- Help medical students appreciate the relevance and value of psychiatry in medicine

Requirements:
1. Attend at least 3 out of 5 scheduled course sessions
2. Participate actively in class discussions
3. Complete course evaluations
Course Outline

Mind-Body Seminar Series

Course Director:
Jason Rosenstock, MD
Associate Professor of Psychiatry
Director, Medical Student Education
Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic

Participating Faculty:

Anne Penner, MD
PGY-45 Fellow, Child & Adolescent Psychiatry
Chief Resident for Education

Wynne Lundblad, MD
PGY-3 Resident, Child/Adolescent Psychiatry
Vice Chair, Academic Administrator Clinician Educator (AACE) Track

Dan Fishman, MD
Co-Chair, Mind Body Seminar Series
PGY-2 Resident, General Psychiatry

Elizabeth Still, MD
Co-Chair, Mind Body Seminar Series
PGY-2 Resident, Child/Adolescent Psychiatry

Matthew F. Muldoon, MD, MPH
Assistant Professor of Medicine
Director of Clinical Studies, Behavioral Physiology Laboratory

Location:
All sessions in Scaife Hall, Rooms 422 A&B
12:00 PM – 12:55 PM

Session Dates & Corresponding Courses:
Tuesday, October 14th 2014 - Metabolism
Tuesday, November 11th 2014 - Genetics
Tuesday, February 10th 2015 - Immunology
Tuesday, March 10th 2015 - Microbiology
Tuesday, April 14th 2015 - Neurology

Sample Session Topics

Metabolism:
Metabolism has an incredible impact on psychiatric disorders regarding both cause and treatment. Inborn errors of metabolism can result in a variety of illnesses from developmental delay to encephalopathy and even psychosis. And the pharmacokinetics of drug metabolism has far reaching effects including choice of psychotropics and interaction with concurrent medical therapy. Finally metabolic effects of psychotropics can lead to life-changing complications.

Suggested readings:
**Genetics:**
The genetics of psychiatric disorders are complex; illnesses like schizophrenia and major depression have multifactorial etiologies. However, genetic factors have been linked to a range of illnesses, from autism to Alzheimer’s. In this session, we’ll review what genetics can tell us (and perhaps what it cannot) about the cause of mental illness.

**Suggested readings:**
Eapen V. Genetic basis of autism: is there a way forward? *Curr Opin Psychiatry* 2011;24:226-36.


**Immunology:**
Stress causes an immune response, which affects health in various ways. Inflammation contributes to cardiac risk in depressed individuals. People who have autoimmune-related thyroid problems are more likely to suffer from depression and anxiety. What exactly are the connections between the immune system and the central nervous system, and how do we think about these connections when assessing and managing patients with behavioral health or other conditions?

**Suggested readings:**
http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/resources/books/ebooks?s=Psychiatry

**Microbiology:**
Recent evidence has suggested that brain disorders like schizophrenia may have an infectious etiology, reflecting a gene/environment interaction. What organisms are involved, and how do they affect the brain? Numerous other infectious diseases have fascinating neuropsychiatric sequelae: chronic Lyme Disease sufferers who develop chronic fatigue, kids status post streptococcal infection who develop obsessive-compulsive disorder, prion disease and dementias, and of course the ravages of tertiary syphilis. Or, looked at from another perspective, how can behavioral health interventions help reduce the spread of HIV? Join us for this discussion of bugs and brains.

**Suggested readings:**
http://neuro.psychiatryonline.org/cgi/content/full/16/3/252

http://ajp.psychiatryonline.org/cgi/content/full/167/3/261

**Neuroscience:**
Although both disciplines involve different ways or considering the brain and nervous system illness, neurology and psychiatry are closely related. Mind-body issues in neuroscience include epilepsy and personality type, neuropsychiatric sequelae of movement disorders, and neuro-oncology (e.g., “of course they’re depressed—wouldn’t you be?”).

**Suggested readings:**


**Optional Series Reading:**

Falk Library - *q WM 90 A512 2005*