

THE PSYCHIATRY OF AIDS

A GUIDE TO DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

GLENN J. TREISMAN, M.D., PH.D., AND  
ANDREW F. ANGELINO, M.D.

FOREWORD BY JOHN G. BARTLETT, M.D.

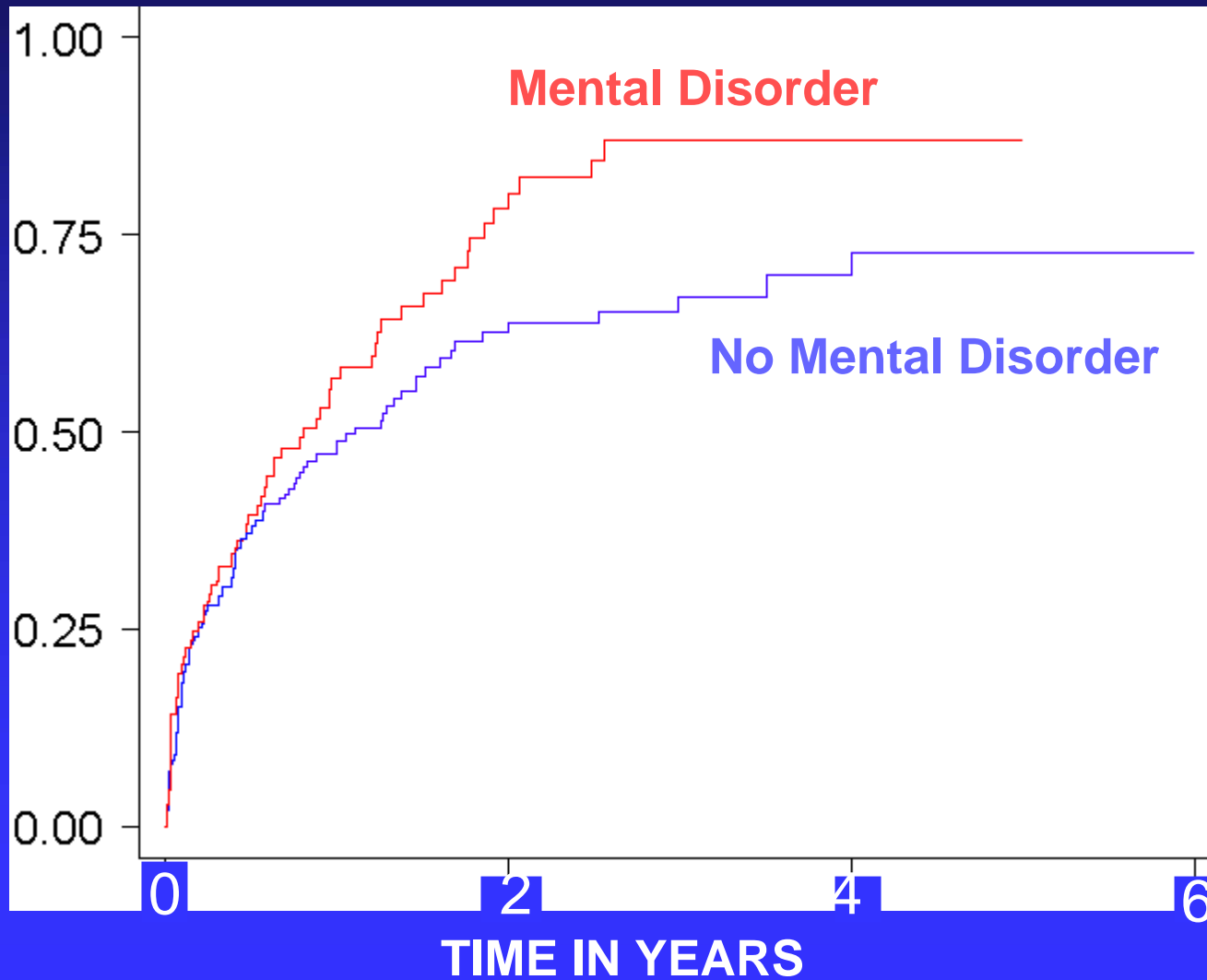
Glenn Treisman MD PhD  
Johns Hopkins University

# DEFINITION OF GROUPS

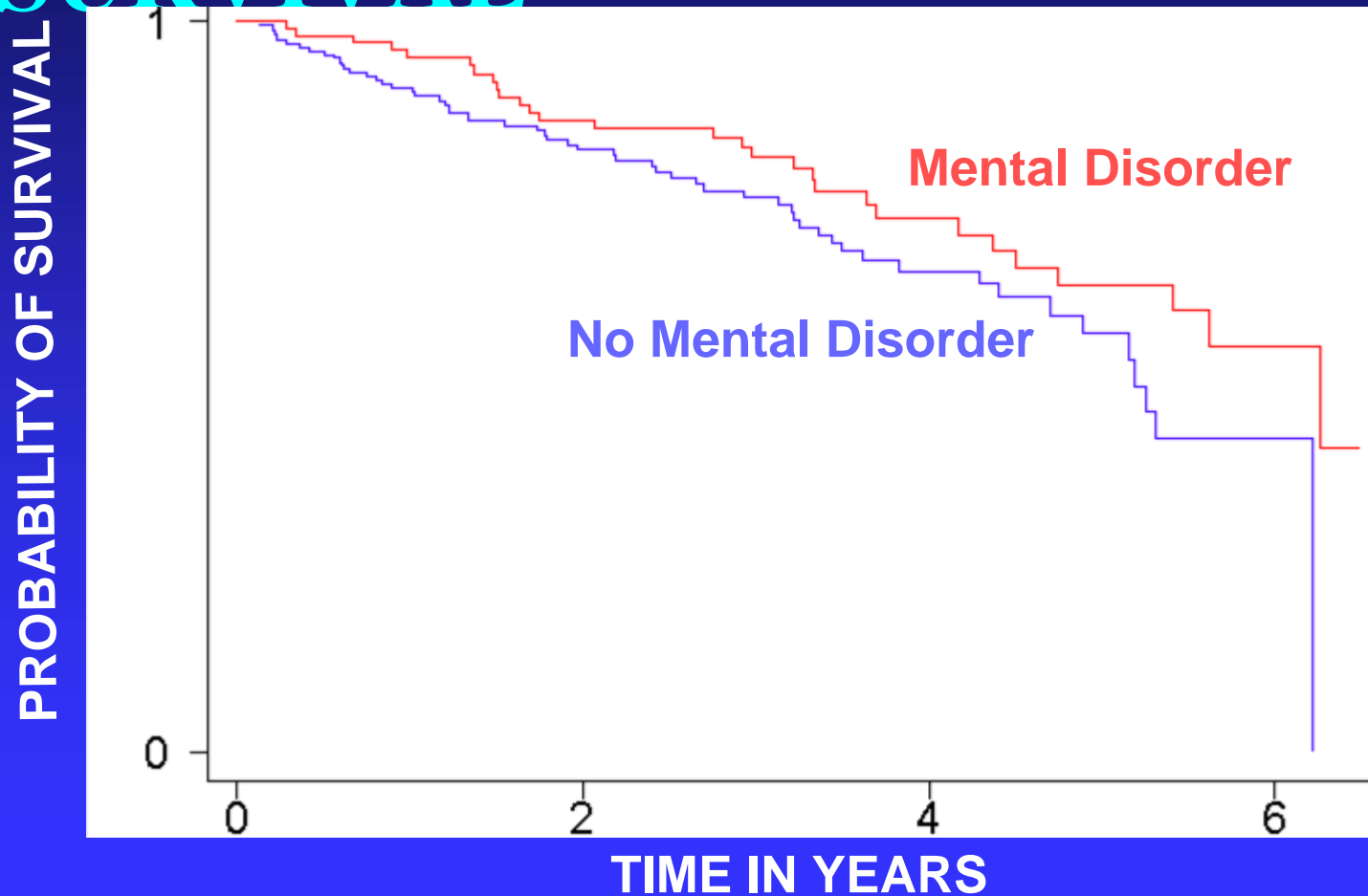
	<b>Mental Disorder</b>	<b>No Mental Disorder</b>	<b>Excluded</b>	
			<b>Mental Disorder Met 1 or 2 of 3 Criteria</b>	
<b>Psychiatric Diagnosis</b>				
<b>Psychiatric Medication</b>				
<b>Psychiatric Evaluation</b>				

# ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MENTAL D/O AND TIME TO HAART

PROBABILITY OF HAART THERAPY



# ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MENTAL DISORDER AND SURVIVAL



**depression  
demoralization  
substance abuse  
cognitive impairment**

**Mental Illness**

**AIDS**

**impulsivity  
depression  
demoralization  
substance abuse  
cognitive impairment**

# Psychiatric disorders in new medical intakes

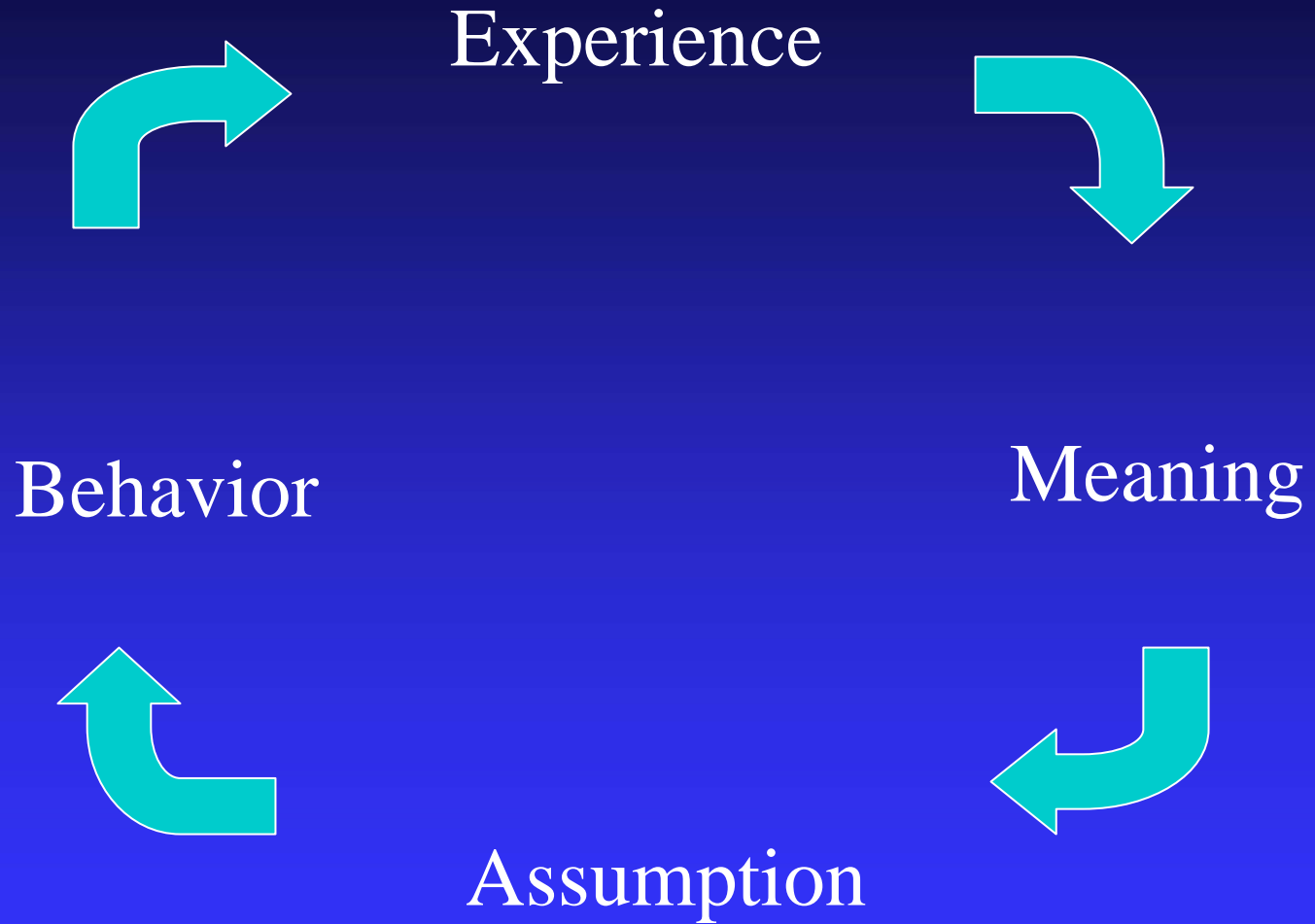
■ Overall Axis I (non-substance abuse)	54 %
◆ Major depression	20 %
◆ Adjustment disorder	18 %
■ Substance Abuse	74 %
■ Cognitive Impairment	18 %
■ Personality disorder	26 %*

\* unpublished observation

# The Four Perspectives

McHugh and Slavney

- Disease
- Temperament
- Behavior
- Life Story



# Differential Diagnosis of Depr

DEPRESSION

DELIRIUM

DEMENTIA

DEMORALIZATION

# Depression diminishes

- Mood-the sense of baseline state of happiness that is usually present
- Vital sense-the sense of being well, healthy, energetic, alert and able
- Self Attitude-the sense of being good, of doing well, of effectiveness and utility to others

# Anhedonia

- Loss of reward (pleasure, satiation or satisfaction) associated with behaviors
  - ◆ Appetite Directed Behaviors
    - ◆ Sleeping
    - ◆ Eating
    - ◆ Sex
  - ◆ Function Directed Behaviors
    - ◆ Work
    - ◆ Hobbies
    - ◆ Exercise

# Disturbance of Neurophysiology

- Sleep
  - ◆ EARLY MORNING AWAKENING
  - ◆ Difficulty falling asleep
  - ◆ Disrupted sleep architecture
- Appetite
  - ◆ Change in food taste
  - ◆ Weight loss or gain
  - ◆ Immune function
- G.I. function

# The Four Perspectives

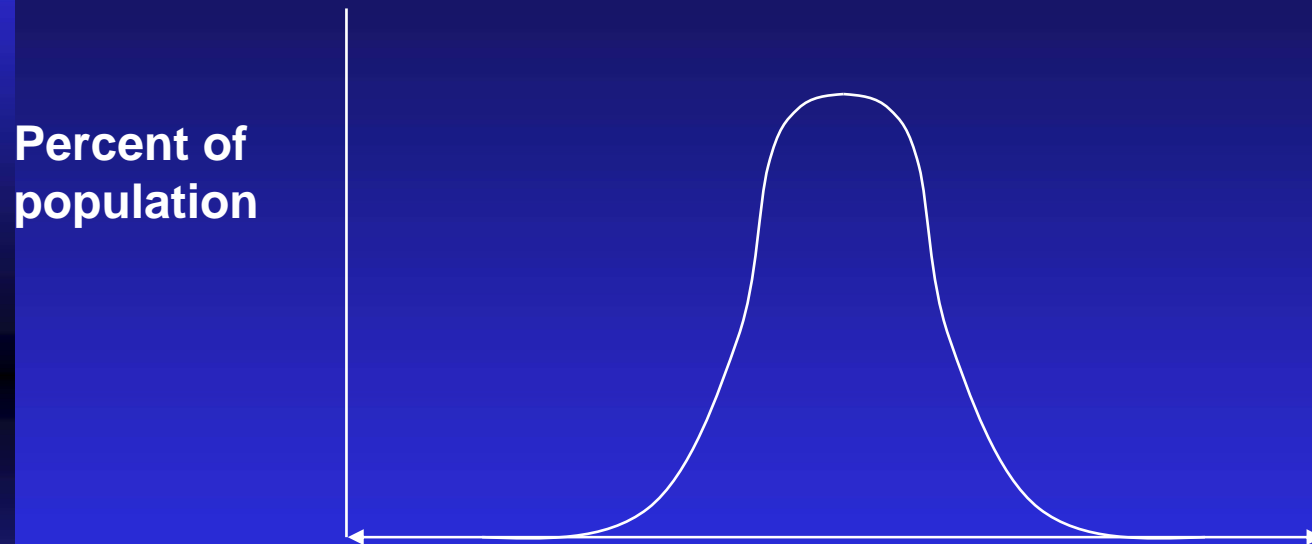
McHugh and Slavney

- **Disease**
- **Temperament**
- **Behavior**
- **Life Story**

It is much more important to know what sort of patient has a disease than what sort of disease a patient has.

William Osler

# Simplified model of disposition



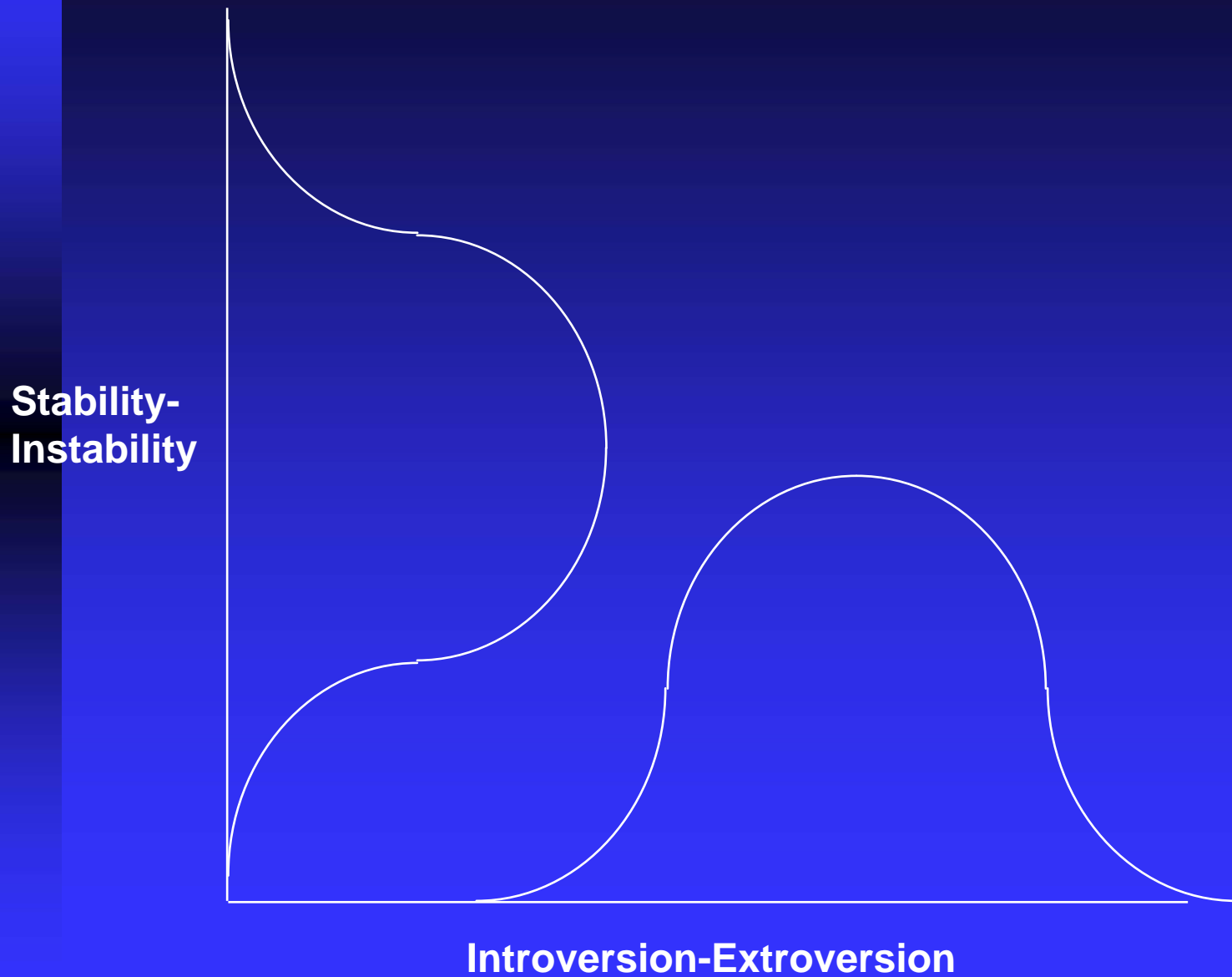
## ■ Introversion

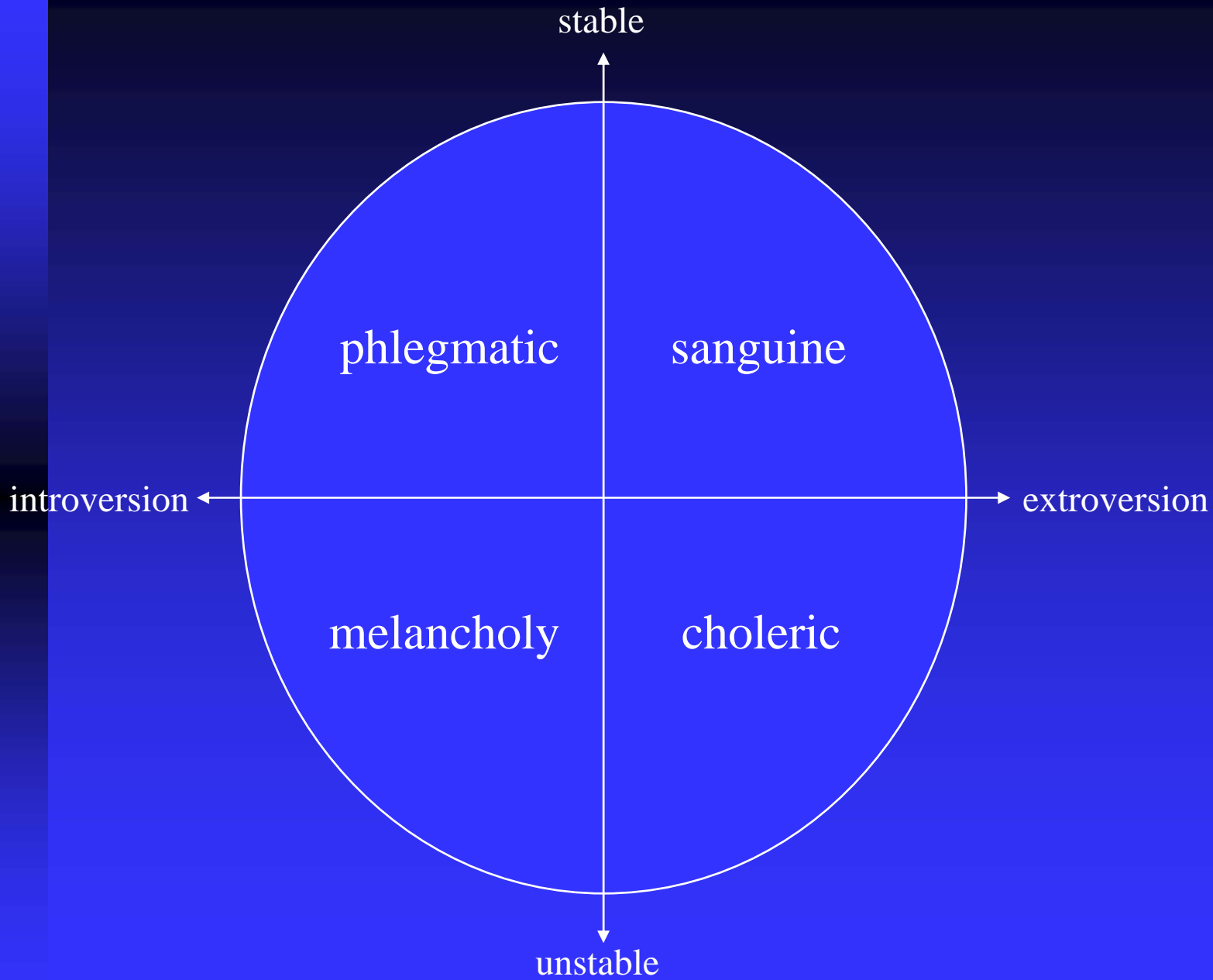
- ◆ Punishment avoidant
- ◆ Future directed
- ◆ Function directed

## ■ Extraversion

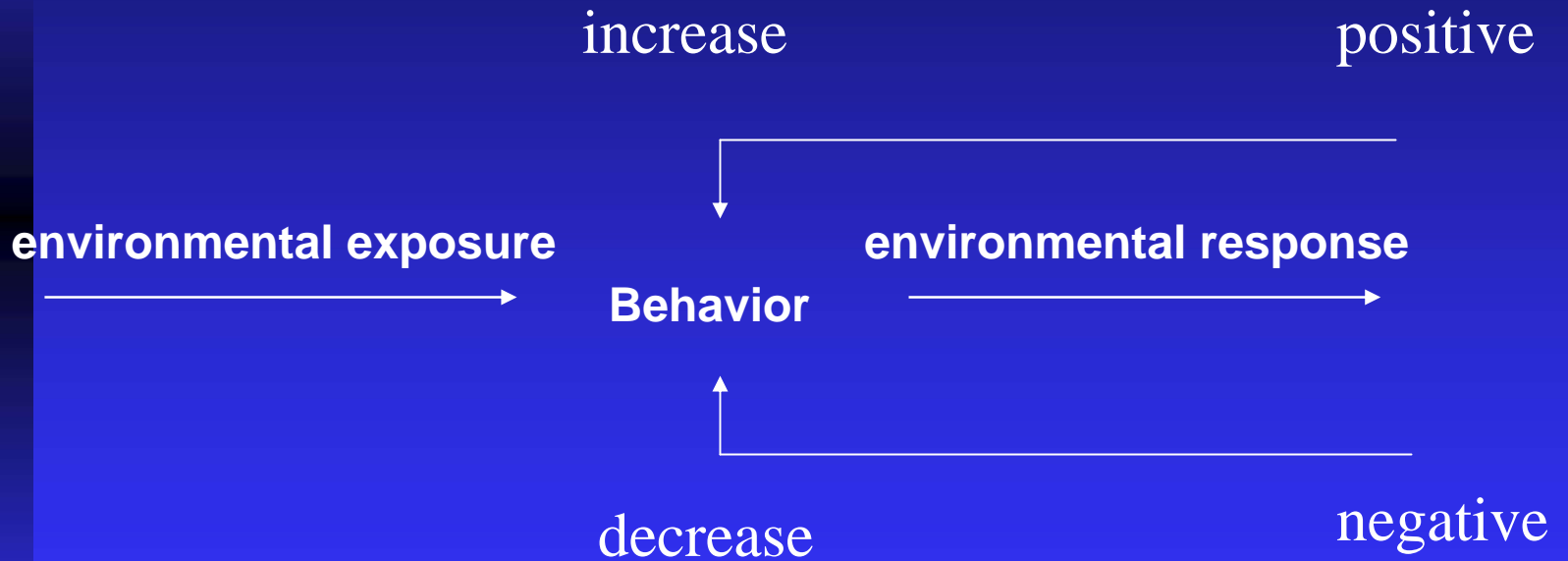
- ◆ Reward directed
- ◆ Present directed
- ◆ Feeling directed

- **Population-Disposition**

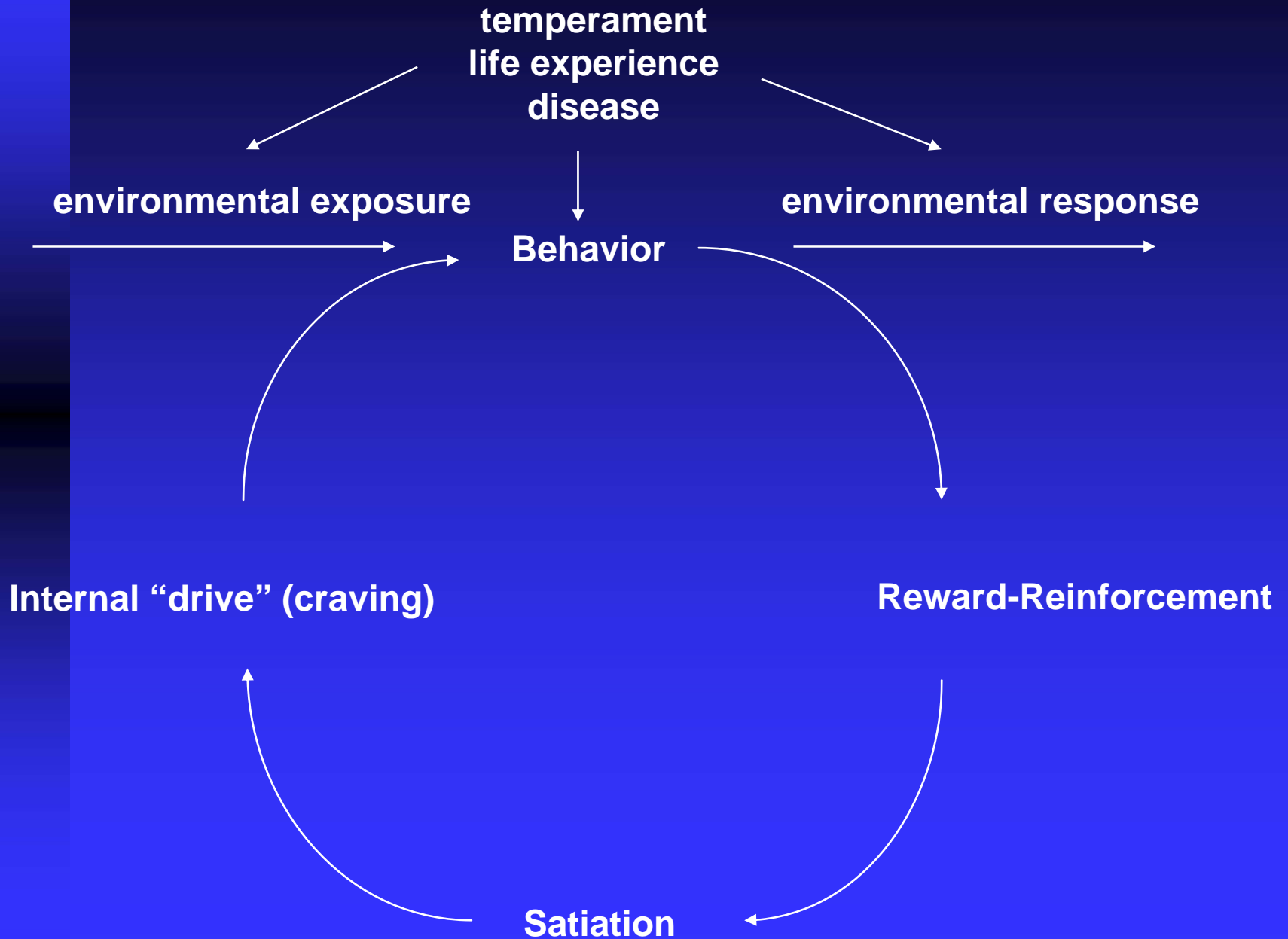




# Behavior



# Motivated Behavior



# Motivated Behavior

