

- 44 Mosher L. Soteria and other alternatives to acute psychiatric hospitalization: a personal and professional review. *J Nerv Ment Dis* 1999; **187**: 142–9.
- 45 Barker P. The tidal model: a person-centred approach to psychiatric and mental health nursing. *Perspect Psychiatr Care* 2001; **37**: 79–87.
- 46 Royal College of Psychiatrists. *Perinatal Maternal Mental Health Services* (Council Report CR88). Royal College of Psychiatrists, 2000.
- 47 Bonsack C, Borgeat F, Dubois A. Impact of mental health services' specialization by diagnosis in Lausanne. I. Qualitative Study. *Ann Med Psychol* 2001; **159**: 645–51.
- 48 Deeks J, Dinnes J, D'Amico J, Sowden A, Sakarovitch C, Song F, et al. Evaluating non randomised intervention studies *Health Technol Assess* 2003; **27**: 1–173.
- 49 Cochrane Collaboration. *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (eds J Higgins, S Green). Wiley, 2008.
- 50 Schulz K, Chalmers I, Hayes R, Altman D. Empirical evidence of bias: dimensions of methodological quality associated with estimates of treatment effects in controlled trials. *JAMA* 1995; **273**: 408–12.
- 51 Killaspy H, Dalton J, McNicholas S, Johnson S. Drayton Park, an alternative to hospital admission for women in acute mental health crisis. *Psychiatr Bull* 2000; **24**: 101–4.
- 52 Johnson S, Bingham C, Billings J, Pilling S, Morant N, Bebbington P, et al. Women's experiences of admission to a crisis house and to acute hospital wards: a qualitative study. *J Ment Health* 2004; **13**: 247–62.
- 53 Sainsbury Centre for Mental Health. *Acute Problems: A Survey of the Quality of Care in Acute Psychiatric Wards*. The Sainsbury Centre, 1998.
- 54 Faulkner A, Petit-Zeman S, Sherlock J, Wallcraft J. *Being There in a Crisis: A Report of the Learning from Eight Mental Health Crisis Services*. The Mental Health Foundation and Sainsbury Centre for Mental Health, 2002.
- 55 Mechanic D. Emerging issues in international mental health services research. *Psychiatr Serv* 1996; **47**: 371–5.
- 56 Gilbody S, Whitty P. Improving the delivery and organisation of mental health services: beyond the conventional randomised controlled trial. *Br J Psychiatry* 2002; **180**: 13–8.



Psychiatry in the movies

Paging Dr Love

Peter Byrne

When women's roles in the war effort brought their empowerment, from *The Flame Within* (1936) to *Lady in the Dark* (1944), the institution of movie psychiatry reminded women of their place – as passive recipients of male wisdom and treatments. The female movie psychiatrist (*The Flame Within*) is frequently no different from the successful but unhappy career woman (*Lady in the Dark*) – their career will never bring the same fulfilment as a solid marriage. The female movie psychiatrist must be 'cured' by her love for her male patient. Dr Constance Peterson (Ingrid Bergman) has no difficulties helping her male amnesic patient, accused of murder, escape confinement. She marries him at the denouement of *Spellbound* (1945). Rather than list over a hundred films where girl (psychiatrist) falls for boy (patient), the challenge is to name those that deviate from this storyline. Classic Hollywood depicted women therapists as inadequate, personally and professionally: *Knock on Wood* (1954), *A Perfect Furlough* (1958), *Wild in the Country* (1961), *A Very Special Favour* (1965) and *A Fine Madness* (1966). Similar unhappy archetypes continue to yearn for their male patients in modern films: *Mr Jones* (1993), *12 Monkeys* (1995) and *The Jacket* (2005). Perfect psychiatrist Dr Lowenstein must be rescued from her miserable personal life by an affair with her patient's brother in *Prince of Tides* (1991). In all these films, the only effective treatment is love. The audience are encouraged not to dwell on the boundary violations.

Male movie psychiatrists have romantic liaisons less frequently when taking into account the proportion of films where they are represented, but their behaviours are no less ludicrous: *What's New Pussycat?* (1965), *Beyond Therapy* (1987) and *Color of Night* (1994). Freud's provocative quote may help explain why male psychiatrists break fewer boundaries on the silver screen: 'for women, the level of what is ethically normal is different from what it is in men' – making the films here quoted truly Freudian.

The British Journal of Psychiatry (2009)
195, 117. doi: 10.1192/bjp.195.2.117