Psychiatry Grand Rounds

WCM Department of Psychiatry
Psychology CE Announcement
Carlson Award

Protest Psychosis: What the Race-Based Overdiagnosis of Schizophrenia in the 1960s Reveals About Today's CRT Wars

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Wednesday, May 17th, 2023
11:00am – 12:30pm
https://weillcornell.zoom.us/j/92812036154
Meeting ID: 928 1203 6154
Password: 12345

1.5 CE credit available to WCM Department of Psychiatry full time and voluntary faculty Psychologists and Social Workers who sign in with their full name, attend the majority of the lecture and complete a survey which will be emailed following the completion of the lecture. Note the survey must be completed within 30 days of the lecture.

SPEAKER DISCLOSURE:
Dr. Metzl has no relevant financial relationship(s) with ineligible companies to disclose and DOES NOT INTEND to discuss off-label or investigational use of products or services.

Jonathan Metzl is the Frederick B. Rentschler II Professor of Sociology and Psychiatry, and the director of the Department of Medicine, Health, and Society, at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee. He received his MD from the University of Missouri, MA in humanities/poetics and psychiatric internship/residency from Stanford University, and PhD in American culture from University of Michigan. Winner of the 2020 Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award, the 2020 APA Benjamin Rush Award for Scholarship, and a 2008 Guggenheim fellowship, Dr. Metzl has written extensively for medical, psychiatric, and popular publications about some of the most urgent hot-button issues facing America and the world. His books include The Protest Psychosis, Prozac on the Couch, Against Health: How Health Became the New Morality, and Dying of Whiteness: How the Politics of Racial Resentment is Killing America's Heartland.

Abstract: In this thought-provoking talk, Dr. Metzl provides an analysis of how, within the sociopolitical context of the 1960s and 1970s, the intersection of race and mental health altered the way that mental illness was diagnosed, understood, and treated in the United States. Once considered a nonthreatening disease that primarily targeted white middle-class women, Metzl provides an historical exploration of how schizophrenia became associated with the perceived hostility, rebellion, mistrust, and violence of Black men during the Civil Rights movement. Part historical case study and part social commentary, Metzl utilizes the complex history of the Ionia State Hospital for the Criminally Insane in Ionia, Michigan to showcase the detrimental impact that shifting definitions of schizophrenia had on Black men, and the implications of that history for CRT debates in the present-day.

Learning Objectives:
1. Describe the history of race-based misdiagnosis of schizophrenia in the US.
2. Analyze how social factors influence diagnostic practices.
3. Discuss the historical origins of stigma against mental illness.

References:
1. Metzl, Jonathan (2010). The Protest Psychosis: How Schizophrenia Became a Black Disease. Beacon Press. ISBN 978-0-8070-8592-9.
2. Wear, D. (2010). "The Protest Psychosis: How Schizophrenia Became a Black Disease". JAMA: The Journal of the American Medical Association. 303 (19): 1984. doi:10.1001/jama.2010.629.
3. Luhrmann, T. M. (2010). "The Protest Psychosis: How Schizophrenia Became a Black Disease". American Journal of Psychiatry. 167 (4): 479–480. doi:10.1176/appi.ajp.2009.09101398.
4. Bell, Carl (1 August 2011). "The Protest Psychosis: How Schizophrenia Became a Black Disease". Psychiatric Services. 62 (8): 979–980. doi:10.1176/appi.ps.62.8.979-a.
5. McKenzie, Kwame (July–September 2012). "Jonathan M. Metzl, The Protest Psychosis: How Schizophrenia Became a Black Disease". Transcultural Psychiatry. 49 (3–4): 640–642. doi:10.1177/1363461512448783. S2CID 147556815.