accountability of the physician 7
truing required
by patients 129–30
addiction see case studies, Mary
adjustment disorder see case studies, Neal
affordability of MPCP care 161–2
agendas, influence on clinical
interactions 69
algorithms to guide treatment 25, 36–7
limitations in complex cases 63
american academy of family physicians 4
american diabetes association 5–6
anxiety see case studies, lucy; case studies, nathan
asymptote concept 13
attention deficit disorder see case studies, victor
attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
see case studies, larry; case studies, Neal
beck depression inventory-II (BSI-II) 42
best practice guidelines 25
bipolar disorder 10–12
see also case studies, stansley; case studies, victor
care delivery
appropriate cases for MPCP care 150–3
comprehensive treatment protocol 145–7
implementation of the MPCP model 167–8
influence of the MPCP 134–9
models of care 3–4
MPCP model 3–4
MPCP role in complex cases 148
case studies
alan 51–4, 59, 63–4, 69, 71–2, 75, 81, 85, 110–11, 131
alison 106–7, 109, 111–12
Diane 38
Dorothy 38–9, 127–8
examples of appropriate MPCP cases 150–3
flora 39–40
hilary 141–3
john 51
joshua 40–1
keith 27–32, 34, 85–6, 88–9, 92, 108–9, 127, 130
larry 134–9, 143–4
lucy 75–6
margie 45–7
marty 111–12, 116, 129–30
mary 44–5, 47
michael 119–22
natalie 112–17, 122, 127
nathan 107–8, 123–5, 127, 130, 134–9, 143, 146–7
Neal 54–64, 70–2, 77–9, 83–4, 87–9, 98–102, 126, 139–40
nel 30–4
randy 22–3
solomon 65–6, 72, 77, 83–5, 91–2, 94–8, 102–6, 110, 139–40
stanley 9–10, 14–16, 151–3
victor 42–3
childhood sexual abuse see case studies, Natalie
chronic fatigue syndrome see case studies, joshua
clinical accuracy
contribution of truing devices 127–9, 142
use of truing measures 139–40
clinical assessment, false positives and false
negatives 38–41
clinical complexity 1–3, 148
and clinical judgment 76
and the MPCP role 133
and treatment strategy 66–8
dimensions of 19–23
sources of 19–20
use of the SO framework 76–9
see also case studies, alan; case studies, Neal; case studies, solomon
comprehensive treatment protocol, and the MPCP 145–6
conjunctive sequence and clinical progress 126–7 at MPCP level 135 physician–patient alliance 120–2 consensus see physician–patient consensus costs, impact of MPCP management 161–2 countertransferences, influence on clinical interactions 69 cyclothymic disorder see case studies, Stanley
decision making see clinical decision making; treatment decisions decision trees 25 see also algorithms delivery of care see care delivery dependent variable in medicine 7–8 depression see case studies, Mary; case studies, Neal; case studies, Victor depressive disorder see case studies, Larry diabetes mellitus diagnostic criteria 5–6 integrated approach to treatment 6–8 see also case studies, Michael diagnosis and treatment approaches to 29–30 patient’s perspective on 127–9 diagnostic ambiguity see case studies, Alison Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV-TR) 49 schizoaffective disorder 50–1 schizophrenia 6 diagnostic complexity 2–3, 38–41 diagnostic testing see clinical testing difficult-to-manage patients 17–18 dual-trained psychiatrists, appeal of the MPCP role 3–4
eating disorders see case studies, Randy empirically-supported treatments (ESTs) 36–7, 49–51 limitations 81, 84–5 enactments, influence on clinical interactions 69 Erdberg, Philip 58 evidence-based guidelines 25 evidence-based medicine (EBM) 36–7 evidence-based treatments (EBTs) 36–7, 49–51 limitations 81, 84–5, 63 executive function derangement see case studies, Larry experience-based clinical judgment (EBCJ) 36–7, 49, 82, 88 and intuition 78 false negatives in clinical assessment 38–41 false positives in clinical assessment 38–41 family issues see case studies, Larry; case studies, Nathan gambling addiction see case studies, Larry Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression 42 healthcare resources, utilization by complex cases 1–2 imatinib 51 implementation of the MPCP model 167–8 incremental validity of clinical decisions 48 independent variables accounting for 7–8 influence on clinical judgment 8 individual healthcare professional functions (Level 1) 2 inherent complexity 19–20 innovation and the MPCP 134 integrated treatment model of care 1–2 interferon 51 International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) (WHO) 49 schizoaffective disorder 50 inter-subjectivity between physician and patient 68 intuition see clinical intuition laboratory testing see clinical testing leadership in the clinical situation 70–1 Level 1 (microscopic) functions of the MPCP 2 Level 2 (treatment team/macroscopic) functions of the MPCP 2, 26–9, 130–1, 140–1, 145–6 management challenge see case studies, Alan management complexity 2–3, 148 management-intensive, complex patients 3, 17–18 medical model 29–30 medical–psychiatric coordinating physician (MPCP) affordability 161–2 and patient-centered treatment 71 application of the conjunctive sequence 135 as a medical subspecialization 145, 148–9, 158–9
becoming an MPCP 157–8
benefits in complex cases 3–4, 146–8
career paths 148–9
clinical experience required 79–80
clinical judgment 85, 138–9
clinical needs targeted 148
communication role 85
complexities of clinical work 133
complexities of the role 33–4
comprehensive treatment protocol 145–6
conflict management within the treatment team 156–7
correspond to the treatment process 34–5
coordination of care delivery 17–18
coordination of clinical strategy 91–3
coordination of complex cases 63–4
coordination of the multidisciplinary treatment team 148, 156–7
desirability of psychiatric training 153–4
evidence for need for 1–2
equivalent of appropriate cases 148, 150–3
features of the MPCP model of care 148
functioning of the treatment team 85–6
future development of the MPCP model 168
implementation of the MPCP model 167–8
in outpatient psychosomatic medicine 160–1
influence of patient collaboration 84
influence on the direction of treatment 134–8
innovation 134
integration of psychiatry and systemic medicine 4–5
involvement in ongoing patient care 153–4
job description 153–4
knowledge required 32
leadership role 34–5
Level 1 (microscopic) functions 2
Level 2 (treatment team/macroscopic) responsibilities 2, 26–9, 130–1, 140–1, 145–6
limits of certainty 141–3
medical training required 32
modification of the treatment plan 134–9
need for a communication facilitator 53–4
need for formalization of the role 85–6
perspective on clinical strategy 102–4
pilot study of MPCP outpatient cases 162–7
psychiatrist in the role of 3–4, 133
realities of clinical work 146–7
response to crisis situations 134–8
responsibilities 2
role in complex cases 23
role in operationally complex cases 91–3
skills required 32, 148–9, 154–6
specific training for the role 142–3
strategic role 102–4
target clinical subpopulation 3–4
therapeutic impact 134
training and experience required 153–6
training models 157–8
treatment coordinator 130–1
treatment monitoring role 79
true at Level 2 (treatment team) 26–9, 140–1
use of outcome measures 89
use of SO analysis 78–9
medical specializations 158–9
mental dysfunctions, scope of psychiatry 5
mind-body divide, fallacy of 4–5
Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) 42, 45–6, 124
models of care for complex cases 3–4
monitoring progress 143–5
MPCP see medical–psychiatric coordinating physician
multidisciplinary treatment team see treatment team
multiple sclerosis see case studies, Diane
myelodysplasia see case studies, Alan
myelofibrosis see case studies, Alan
Myers-Briggs Type Indicator Career Report 46
neuropsychological assessment 42, 88–9
non-verbal aspects of the clinical process 73
non-verbal contributions to consensus 116–17
one-subject scientific project see single subject research model
operational complexity 2–3, 20, 38–41, 148
organ transplantation 153
outcome criteria 89
collaboratively defining 123–6
measuring results 143–5
outpatient psychosomatic medicine, potential for MPCP practice 160–1
pain management see case studies, Stanley
Parkinson’s disease see case studies, Nathan
patient care
integrated treatment model (MPCP) 1–2
place for the MPCP 1–2
principles of 7
Patient-Centered Medical Home (PCMH) model 167–8
patient-centered treatment 36–7, 70–1
patient–physician relationship

see physician–patient relationship

patients

accountability of physicians 129–30

clinical subpopulation targeted by MPCP care 3–4

contributions to the clinical process 73

personal input about treatment 107–9

reporting of their medical condition 127–9

response to diagnosis 127–9

suitability for MPCP care 148

personality assessment 42

Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) 45, 124

personality disorder see case studies, Neal physician

accountability 7

contributions to the clinical process 73

decision-making dilemma 82

limits of certainty 141–3

personal accountability to patients 129–30

role of intuition in clinical work 71–2

subjectivity 14–16

physician–patient alliance, conjunctive sequence 120–2

physician–patient collaboration 88–9

as a truing device 82, 119–20

consequences of not collaborating 107–9

defining outcome measures 123–6

impact on physician judgment 82–4

patient's input about treatment 107–9

see also case studies, Keith; case studies, Nathan

physician–patient consensus

components of 117–18

cooperation between team members 110–11

how it works 109–12

mixed systemic medical–psychiatric case 112–17

non-verbal contributions 116–17

physician's distortions 111–12

rapport in treatment 109

role of truing 107

truing measures 118

working consensus 117–18

physician–patient reciprocity 70–1, 82–4

physician–patient relationship

agendas 69

and the clinical strategy 91–102

contaminating factors 69

countertransferences 69

developmental stages 120–2

dyadic versus team-based treatment 26–9

effects of uncertainty and subjectivity 64

enactments 69

interpersonal collaboration 68, 70–1

inter-subjectivity 68

leadership role 70–1

responsibility for results 70–1

responsibility for treatment 68

shared influence and responsibility 70–1

transferences 69

treatment alliance approach 67–8

physician self-discipline, Self-Other Rapid Assessment Method 73–5

physician self-monitoring 59, 79–80

pilot study of MPCP outpatient cases 162–7

polycythemia vera see case studies, Keith

posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) 115–16

precision in clinical work

ambiguity in clinical testing 37–8

and choice of truing device 139–40

incremental validity of clinical decisions 48

interpersonal precision 119–27, 129–31

limits of certainty 141–3

practical dilemma for physicians 82

range of truing devices 13–14

technical precision 127–31

primary care

and systemic illnesses 5

definition 5

interface with psychiatry 94–8

interpersonal factors 127

primary care physician (PCP)

examples of complex cases 150–3

relevance of the MPCP model 4

projective identification mechanism 73

projective testing 58

psychiatric co-morbidity, and the MPCP role 133

psychiatrically co-morbid, management-intensive, complex patients 3, 17–18, 133

psychiatrist in the MPCP role 3–4

psychiatry

and CNS-based illnesses 5

and mental dysfunctions 5

integration with systemic medicine 4–8

interface with primary care 94–8

psychological assessment 42

as a truing device 47

components of 42

factors influencing use of 49

unlocking complex cases 42–7

psychometric testing see clinical testing
psychosomatic medicine, potential for MPCP practice 160–1
psychosomatic psychiatrists as MPCPs 3–4
randomized controlled trials 25
reciprocity between physician and patient 70–1, 82–4
risk-taking behavior see case studies, Michael Rorschach inkblot test 42, 45–6, 124
schizoaffective disorder
formal diagnostic criteria 50
see also case studies, John
schizophrenia
diagnostic criteria 6
integrated approach to treatment 6–8
scientific approach to treatment 7–8
SCL-90 (Symptom Check List-90) 42
scleroderma see case studies, Solomon
Self-Other Rapid Assessment Analysis (SO Analysis) 59
use by the MPCP 78–9
Self-Other Rapid Assessment Framework (SO framework) 73–5
use in clinically complex contexts 76–9
Self-Other Rapid Assessment Method (SO Method) 59, 73–5, 82, 88–9
application to systemic medicine 75–6
Self-Other Relational Configuration (SO configuration) 74–5
self-supervision method (Casement) 76
sexual abuse in childhood see case studies, Natalie
single-subject research model 7–8, 144
Sjögren's syndrome see case studies, Natalie
SO analysis see Self-Other Rapid Assessment Analysis
SO configuration see Self-Other Relational Configuration
SO framework see Self-Other Rapid Assessment Framework
SO method see Self-Other Rapid Assessment Method
Stevens–Johnson syndrome 51
strategy see clinical strategy
Strong Interest Inventory 46
study of MPCP outpatient cases 162–7
subjectivity in clinical work 14–16
complicating the clinical strategy 93–4
in the physician–patient relationship 64
influence on the clinical process 74
role in treatment decisions 82
substance abuse see case studies, Randy
systemic illness and primary care 5
systemic medicine, integration with psychiatry 4–8
technical complexity 20
Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) 42, 46
transferences, influence on clinical interactions 69
treatment algorithms see algorithms to guide treatment
treatment alliance 67–8, 109
and clinical strategy 91–3
deconstruction of the situation 109–12
mixed systemic medical–psychiatric case 112–16
treatment approach
integration of systemic medicine with psychiatry 6–8
scientific argument 7–8
treatment decisions
impact of physician–patient collaboration 82–4
limitations of objective approaches 81
practical dilemma in complex cases 82
role of subjectivity 82
use of truing devices 82
see also clinical decision making
treatment monitoring responsibility 143–5
treatment plan
influence of the MPCP 134–8
modification by the MPCP 138–9
treatment strategy see clinical strategy
treatment team
complexities of 27–9
conflict management by the MPCP 156–7
cooperation between team members 110–11
coordination by the MPCP 17, 145–6, 148, 156–7
Level 2 functions of the MPCP 2, 26–9, 130–1, 140–1, 145–6
operational complexity 2–3
truing measures 26–9, 118, 140–1
truing, definition 13
conjunctive sequence 120–2
consequences of omission 30–2
contribution to clinical accuracy 88–9, 127–9, 139–40, 142
truing devices/methods/measures (cont.)
contribution to physician–patient consensus 107
definition 25–6
factors influencing choice of 49
incremental validity 88–9
Level 1 (direct service providers) 26–9
Level 2 (treatment team) 26–9, 118, 140–1
linking with clinical judgment 79–80, 123–6, 130–1
list of devices 13–14
patients’ need for 129–30
physician self-monitoring 59
principle of successive approximations 25–6, 48
psychometric assessment 47, 49
range of methods 119–20
selection of 88–9
support for clinical judgment 84–5, 88–9
support for clinical strategy 102
treatment team level 26–9, 118, 140–1
use in treatment decision making 82
truing sequence in a complex case (Neal) 54–64
appreciation of patient’s assets 58, 63
approach to treatment plan formulation 58–9
descriptive distillation of patient’s status 59–60
diagnosis 60–1
early impressions and clinical strategy 57
history of present illness 56
initial contact and review of records 56
initial impression of the patient 55
initial intervention and treatment planning 57
initial interview and clinical evaluation 56
limitations of evidence-based treatment protocols 63
medication 57
neurological workup 57
neuropsychological assessment 57
physician decisions and actions 61–2
physician self-monitoring 59
psychometric assessments 56–8
role of the MPCP 63–4

Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS-III) 46, 124
working consensus 117–18