Campbell's Psychiatric Dictionary, Robert Jean Campbell, Oxford University Press, 2009, 0195341597, 9780195341591, 1051 pages. Campbell's Psychiatric Dictionary is widely recognized as the definitive dictionary of psychiatry--up-to-date, comprehensive, and authoritative. Distinguished by its clarity and scholarship, it is unique among dictionaries in providing nearly encyclopedic discussions of many of the most important entries. The Ninth Edition is nearly double the size of the previous edition and has been updated, revised, and vastly expanded to cover the explosion of new words and terms in psychiatry (including terms reflective of the debate now informing the development of the DSM-V), neuroscience, cognitive and clinical psychology, and neurodegenerative diseases as well as relevant terms and concepts from a wide range of related fields, including genetics, imaging, general medicine, forensic psychiatry, and sociology. It also covers the full range of treatments, including psychopharmacologic agents, behavior therapy, cognitive therapy, interpersonal therapy, and other brief therapies. The entries are clearly written, so that they can be understood by non-psychiatrists (including general readers), and they feature cross-references, so that readers can easily locate all the relevant information on a topic. Campbell's is written for the working library of a broad and diverse readership of specialists and non-specialists that includes psychiatrists, residents, neurologists, psychologists, nurses, social workers, counselors, lawyers, claims reviewers, and lay readers with an interest in mental health issues..

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The psychiatry word book with street talk terms , Pat Forbis, 1993, Medical, 499 pages.

A Short History of Psychiatry , Erwin Heinz Ackerknecht, 1968, Medical, 109 pages.

Understanding Paranoia A Guide for Professionals, Families, and Sufferers, Martin Kantor, Jan 1, 2004, Psychology, 252 pages. Directed to professionals as well as families of sufferers and the sufferers themselves, offers a look into the minds of paranoid individuals, exploring the possible delusions ....

American psychiatric glossary , Narriman C. Shahrokh, Robert E. Hales, 2003, Medical, 255 pages. This glossary is the standard reference for definitions, abbreviations, medication names, and legal terms of interest to mental health professionals.


The New Harvard guide to psychiatry , Armand M. Nicholi, 1988, Medical, 865 pages. Essays discuss the doctor-patient relationship, case histories, psychological tests, biochemistry, personality theory, mental disorders, treatments, special patient groups, and ....

Clinical Manual for Diagnosis and Treatment of Psychotic Depression , Anthony J. Rothschild, Feb 20, 2009, Medical, 207 pages. Psychotic depression is a dangerous and debilitating illness that, tragically, often has fatal consequences. Studies indicate that between 16% and 54% of all depressed adults ....

A psychiatric glossary the meaning of terms frequently used in psychiatry, American Psychiatric Association. Committee on Public Information, 1975, Medical, 157 pages. Over 1000 words and definitions that reflect contemporary usage in psychiatry. Also contains 7 tables of terms, e.g., Legal terms, Research terms, and Sleep disorders. Some ....

The Language of Mental Health A Glossary of Psychiatric Terms, Robert E. Hales, 2011, Medical, 338 pages. Although The Language of Mental Health is designed to be used primarily by
professionals, patients and their families, mental health advocacy groups, attorneys, and others also....

American psychiatric glossary, Jane E. Edgerton, Robert Jean Campbell, May 1, 1994, 182 pages. Most complete, concise compendium of psychiatric terminology available today, updated and keyed to the nomenclature in DSM-IV "TM".


Oxford textbook of psychiatry, Michael G. Gelder, 1996, 944 pages. This third edition of the Oxford Textbook of Psychiatry has been revised extensively to take account of new knowledge and advances in practice reported since the publication of....

Humankind emerging, Bernard Grant Campbell, 1979, Science, 489 pages. Provides an up-to-date, comprehensive and readable introduction to the field of human evolution. Human evolution, evolutionary theory, evolutionary genetics, primate....

American handbook of psychiatry, Silvano Arieti, 1974, Medical, ..

The American Psychiatric Association's Psychiatric glossary, American Psychiatric Association. Joint Commission on Public Affairs, 1984, 142 pages. Over 1000 thesaurus terms with brief definitions referring to psychiatric disorders, persons, organizations, eponyms, and concepts. Contains references and list of....

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"This psychiatric dictionary by Campbell...is a broadly recognized, up-to-date, comprehensive, and authoritative source intended to inform readers about new developments in psychiatry and related fields. The ninth edition is almost double the size of the eighth...and has been revised and expanded through the addition of new definitions in psychiatry, neuroscience...and psychology. The entries are clearly written, comprehensive, and cross-referenced....Highly recommended."--CHOICE

As a person who works in the psychiatric field, You can only remember so many terms before the brain turns off. Many of the older physicians use terms used years ago from the days pre-DSM or DSM I or II. Or, if you work around some of the psychoanalysts, they use terms all the time that just aren't used practically. Well, this dictionary is very helpful to look that stuff up in. much easier to
navigate than the big bible of psychiatry, Kaplan and Saddock, and definitely more helpful that the
DSM-IV, which doesn't do squat to define a thing...it assumes you know what they are talking about.
So no matter what level you are, Tech, nurse, student, resident, or Doctor, this is a great book to
have in those slow moment of memory.

This is my first copy of Campbell's Psychiatric Dictionary. Unlike other such dictionaries--which are
more generic, Campbell's touches on all specialties of psychiatry. No one could be disappointed by
the length of each reference. I have been in psychiatry as a clinical social worker for 30 years. The
terminology referenced in this dictionary covers that entire time period.

That said, I just opened my fresh copy of the most recent edition of Campbell's and read the entry of
"psychosis", every definition but the correct one and no citation to support his eccentric and dated
definitions. That's not good. Then I found a weird error under "Creutzfeldt-Jakob", he lists another
name for this as "Heidenheim disease", at the same time that he lists the Heidenhain variant. I know
the Heidenhain variant, the other is a misprint or misunderstanding and does not exist. If you Google
the term "Heidenheim disease", only his own book comes up for example. Oops.

Numerous other mistakes or omissions: he includes a definition for "secondary delusion" without
ever defining "primary delusion", though he refers to it and it is a critical term. One buggaboo I have
with books that provide historical bios: he identifies a historical figure as a "psychiatrist" or a
"neurologist" or as a "neuropsychiatrist" without ever defining these terms, reinforcing inaccurate
stereotypes that are a product of outdated understandings. Under the entry for "Wagner-Jauregg",
he doesn't even mention he won the Nobel Prize.

The eighth edition of Campbell's Psychiatric Dictionary continues to pursue its goal of keeping the
reader abreast of new developments in psychiatry. Technological advances have enabled
researchers to trace neurotransmission, to uncover the mechanisms of drug action, and to monitor
brain activity in real time. Psychiatry has increasingly embraced the neurosciences in studies of
learning and memory, sleep and dreaming, and behavioral genetics. There has been
cross-fertilization with different fields - among them pharmacology, physiology, biochemistry, and
experimental and developmental psychology - and many terms from those disciplines have been
incorporated into the Dictionary. This edition reflects achievements not only in the basic sciences but
also in their practical application. Studies of different forms and combinations of treatments continue
to refine and individualize approaches to the particular patient. To make all of this meaningful to
mental health professionals and to those outside that field who are interested in what psychiatry is
doing to meet the needs of its patients, the editor has retained the encyclopedic approach to the
definition of many terms. That, plus the liberal use of cross-references between entries, should
make it easier for the reader to access the information that is sought.
This seventh edition of Psychiatric Dictionary is the most extensive revision of the work to date. This edition includes the new terms and diagnostic criteria of the recently revised fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association. In addition, it reflects the advances in neurobiology and neuroimaging that mark the "Decade of the Brain". During the past decade, outcome studies of different forms of psychotherapy lay the groundwork for the development of differential therapeutics. The new edition takes note of the growing emphasis on brief therapy even as it tries to capture the essence of recent developments in self-psychology and in the object relations school of psychoanalysis. More than 2200 entries of the seventh edition are new, constituting 18% of the total. Many of the entries from previous editions have been revised to include recent discoveries about the mechanisms or disorders they describe. Others have been eliminated or considerably reduced in size, and some have been retained only because of historical interest. As in previous editions, the more important terms are often given encyclopedic treatment. Cross-references are used to guide the reader to a core concept and also to suggest relationships or parallels between different models. In selecting terms for inclusion (and exclusion), and in deciding which terms merit more than a single sentence or two, the editor has tried to meet a goal of making the language of the field understandable not only to those who use it every day, but also to those who work primarily in other fields. In addition to those already noted, there are new or extensively revised entries in the following topical areas: use and misuse of alcohol and other substances; newer psychopharmacological agents and new uses of older drugs; psychology and social work; genetics; cognitive disorders (dementias, deliria, and amnesiae) and other diagnostic entities recognized by DSM-IV; structure and functions of the neuron; information processing; language acquisition; and health law and forensic psychiatry. As an authoritative reference that offers encyclopedic, up-to-date coverage of all areas of psychiatric interest, this new edition will be welcomed by all professionals and students in the field of mental health.

ROBERT J. CAMPBELL is a Professor of Accountancy at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. He has served as a consultant with a number of manufacturing firms and has published in journals such as Management Accounting, Journal of Cost Management, the CPA Journal, and Internal Auditing. One of his articles, "Strategic Pricing in the Automotive Glass Industry" is currently used by the Goldratt Institute in its national Executive Decision Making training workshops.

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New MAY HAVE PENMARK ON BOTTOM PAGE EDGE. *****PLEASE NOTE: This item is shipping from an authorized seller in Europe. In the event that a return is necessary, you will be able ...
Description: This eighth edition of an encyclopedic psychiatric dictionary is intended to provide the readers information on new developments in psychiatry and related fields. The author has incorporated terms not only from the field of mental illness which includes psychopharmacologic agents, psychoanalysis, behavior therapy, cognitive therapy, interpersonal therapy, and other brief therapies, but also from other disciplines that have cross-fertilized with psychiatry. The seventh edition of the book was published in 1996.

Purpose: The purpose, according to the author, is to make the dictionary comprehensible not only to those who are active in the field of behavioral sciences, but also to readers whose primary work, interest or training may not be in the area being defined. The objectives are noteworthy since there are numerous allied professionals, health or non-health related, who can significantly contribute to overcoming the stigma against psychiatric patients and increase public awareness of psychiatric disorders. Additionally, these professionals can help stimulate wider interest in the field of psychiatry and motivate people to seek increasingly specialized information from their caregivers. With the fields of psychiatry and neuroscience becoming closer to each other, the author has met the intended objectives by incorporating current information on theories and discoveries from psychiatry and related disciplines.

Audience: According to the author, the book is written for psychiatrists, established practitioners, and recent graduates trained in a core medical curriculum which includes molecular biology and molecular genetics. The book is also intended for neurologists, psychologists, nurses, social workers, counselors, lawyers, and lay readers because of the cross fertilization between these different disciplines and psychiatry. The author is a credible authority with his eighth edition, which includes up-to-date material on neurosciences, cognitive psychology, neurodegenerative sciences, and information on treatments.

Features: "This encyclopedic dictionary reflects information and achievements about not only the basic sciences but also their practical applications, as well as changes in the organizations and health care delivery. The book comprises a range of treatments for mental illness that include psychopharmacology, psychoanalysis, behavior therapy, cognitive therapy, etc. Important terms in the book are not only defined, but also described and explained. The definitions and descriptions are succinct, yet comprehensive, and also provide an easy understanding of complicated terms. Some illustrations would help lay readers, since the book is also intended for a variety of professions that are non-health related."

Assessment: This eighth edition is well justified and needed to create an awareness in the general public and other professions of the new knowledge and developments abounding in psychiatry and neuroscience. The book is useful as it provides current information from other disciplines that have cross fertilized with psychiatry.

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