

# Training In Psychiatry To Be Medical School's First Residency Program

## 3-Year Schedule, Only One In Region, Could Relieve Serious Shortage Of Physicians Qualified In Field

By AL GOLDBERG  
Blade Staff Writer

A program that could end the Toledo area's shortage of psychiatrists, a shortage described as the most serious in Ohio, is the first residency training program approved for the Medical College of Ohio. The three-year program, designed to admit four new psychiatrists each year, is the 11th psychiatric residency approved in Ohio, but the first in north-west Ohio.

Dr. Marvin E. Gottlieb, assistant professor of psychiatry and coordinator of the program, said that there are between 20,000 and 22,000 psychiatrists in the nation, but that the north-western Ohio district of the American Psychiatric Association lists only about 35 members. And that, he said, includes psychiatrists at state hospitals in Lima, Tiffin, and Toledo.

There are fewer than 20 psychiatrists in private practice in the Toledo area, in addition to 2 at the state hospital here, 1 in the mental hygiene clinic, and 6 on the psychiatry faculty of the medical college.

### Worst In Ohio

Dr. Gottlieb called the north-western Ohio shortage by far the worst in Ohio and probably one of the most acute in the nation.

The Toledo area alone should have 50 psychiatrists just to meet the national average, to say nothing of the number of psychiatrists needed ideally, Dr. Gottlieb said. Northwest Ohio, as a whole, he added, should have at least twice as many psychiatrists as it now has just to be in line with the national average.

Though the program was approved provisionally a week ago by the American Medical Association's Council on Internships and Residencies, it is doubtful that any residents will be accepted until next year.

### Had Made Decisions

Dr. Gottlieb explained that the college submitted its application for approval of the program last October, when most psychiatric interns already were applying for this year's residencies. But by the time the program was approved, virtually every doctor who might qualify had decided where he planned to train.

The college has been advertising the new program in medical journals and publications of mental health organizations seeking residents for either January or July of next year. Some applications already have been interviewed.

Dr. Gottlieb said the medical school's newly approved residency program could begin easing the effects of the shortage as soon as it becomes operational since the residents will be working with patients in at least three area general hospitals and a large number of other institutions and agencies. This will be in addition to training in the medical college psychiatry department on the grounds of the state hospital.

Eventually, Dr. Gottlieb said, the program could end the shortage since psychiatrists "tend to practice where they train."

### Cites Cincinnati

In illustrating this, he pointed to AMA statistics showing that Cincinnati, where there are far more psychiatrists than the national average, has two residen-

cy programs in psychiatry. These are training a total of 81 psychiatric residents during the current year.

The Columbus area, with three psychiatric residency programs, also is above the national average in number of psychiatrists, Dr. Gottlieb said. It currently has 57 residents training in the three programs.

The Cleveland area, which has four approved psychiatric residency programs and is about average in the number of practicing psychiatrists, has 72 residents in training this year.

Virtually every other area of the state is below the national average in number of psychiatrists, Dr. Gottlieb said.

### No Training Programs

A major reason that large numbers of psychiatrists remain in practice where they train, Dr. Gottlieb said, is that they often can teach in the medical school or hospital that offered the residency and can get referrals for private practice through their training.

On the other side of the coin, he said, a major reason that the shortage is more acute here than other areas is that there have been no nearby Ohio programs to train psychiatrists.

The closest residencies offered until now have been at Ypsilanti State Hospital in Michigan, where 24 residents are in training this year, and the University of Michigan, with 44 residents enrolled. The Detroit area has 7 such programs, offering 134 residencies.

Benefits to the Toledo area from the Michigan programs have been minimal, Dr. Gottlieb said.

### Benefit To Community

Even if a comparatively small number of trained psychiatrists remain in this area after completing the residency, the community still will benefit from their service during the three-year training, Dr. Gottlieb noted.

This will be possible because the residency program will be community oriented. Dr. Gottlieb explained that in the past residents were limited in scope and service pretty much to the hospital or institution which sponsored the residency in which they were enrolled.

But this is changing faster in the field of mental health than in other areas of medicine.

During the three years, residents will work with all types of patients, from hopelessly insane in the state hospital, to persons temporarily mentally ill there, and private patients in psychiatric units of the city's general hospitals. They also will work extensively with outpatients.

Residents will be assigned for extended periods to:

► St. Vincent Hospital psychiatric unit — This is a 55-bed unit for private patients whose basic length of stay is from three to six weeks.

► Toledo State Hospital — With an acute receiving unit and many long term units, this hospital provides opportunities for study in depth of a wide range of psychiatric disorders.

► Maumee Valley Hospital — This hospital will be utilized extensively by the residents for outpatient consultation and for studying the interrelationship between somatic and psychologic illnesses. Clinical facilities and consultation services are to be expanded, particularly in the area of pediatric and adolescent psychiatry, for use by the medical school. Outpatients assigned to the residents will be followed throughout the three-year program.

► Lucas County Home for the Aged — This home will offer the residents an opportunity for the study of geriatric psychiatry.

► Child Study Institute — Each resident will spend as much as a day a week at this juvenile court facility, learning to evaluate children and their families in conflict situations.

► Luella Cummings School — A home and school for emotionally disturbed adolescents, this facility will be used for individual and group counseling and educational programs.

► Larc Lane School — This facility for retarded children will provide for training in individual evaluation, guidance, and counseling not only for the children, but also for their families.

A major focus will be education and children's facilities, be-

cause, according to Dr. Gottlieb, these are the areas in which the most stress is being shown nationally.

The residents will work with emotionally disturbed youngsters in their homes as well as in the facilities.

They also will play a major role in the operation of a new day school at Toledo State Hospital for emotionally disturbed or retarded youngsters. In cooperation with the Toledo public school system, which provides teachers, and volunteers from the Junior League, the school will next year be teaching some 35 youngsters in facilities provided by the state hospital.

#### In Emergency Crisis

The residents also will work in emergency crisis situations, interviewing as many would-be suicides as can be reached through hospitals, police, or suicide-prevention agencies.

Dr. Gottlieb said that the residents will, under supervision, attempt to solve the conflict that drove the person to a suicide attempt.

He added that residents also will counsel persons brought into hospitals or other agencies for alcoholism or drug violations.

Teaching will be an important part of the program. Residents will aid in teaching medical students at the college, will work on psychiatric problems with residents in other areas of the college, and will teach interns and residents in other medical fields at Maumee Valley, St. Vincent, and Mercy hospitals.

The residents also will be involved in the process of teaching nurses, ward attendants, social workers, and psychologists.

#### 'Strong' Need

By the same token, the psychiatric residents will be taught in other areas of the college, such as neurology.

Dr. Gottlieb said that approval of the residency in psychiatry even before the medical college begins classes was sought because the need for psychiatrists here is "strong." He said that it will provide a head start of five years on moves to better the community's mental health treatment since students would have to complete medical school and internship.

The psychiatric residency is the first that will be controlled solely by the college and was approved exclusively for the new school. But it is not the first residency program in which the college is involved.

Faculty members are participating in a joint residency in surgery with St. Vincent and Maumee Valley hospitals; a joint residency in obstetrics and gynecology with Toledo, St. Vincent, and Maumee Valley, and a Maumee Valley pediatrics residency. An application has been submitted by Maumee Valley, Toledo, St. Vincent, and the medical school for a residency in medicine.

V. P. D. Sneed Professor M. 198 —  
V. P. D. Sneed Professor M. 198 —  
V. P. D. Sneed Professor M. 198 —