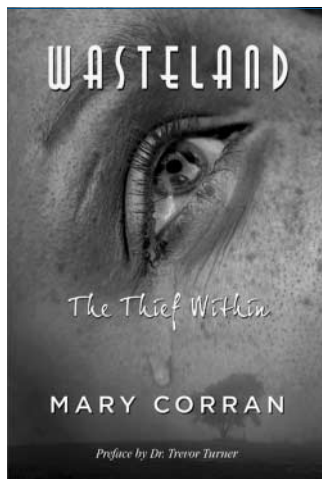


## Book reviews

Edited by Allan Beveridge, Femi Oyeboode  
and Rosalind Ramsay



**Wasteland:  
The Thief Within**

By Mary Corran.  
Strategic Book Publishing, 2011.  
\$18.95 (pb). 328pp.  
ISBN: 9781612040516

Taking its title from T. S. Eliot's enduring poem on postmodern despair, *Wasteland* makes no bones about its similarly epic ambitions to act as catalyst for greater investment in and understanding of severe mental illness.

To this end, Corran painstakingly chronicles her 8-year struggle with depression, anorexia and multiple suicide attempts, striving to record her inner states as honestly and fully as possible. This is laudable but the result is a prose that can tend towards the angry, egocentric and even punitive, and at times risks alienating the reader. However, I imagine this says something wider about the inner experience and phenomenology of depression itself.

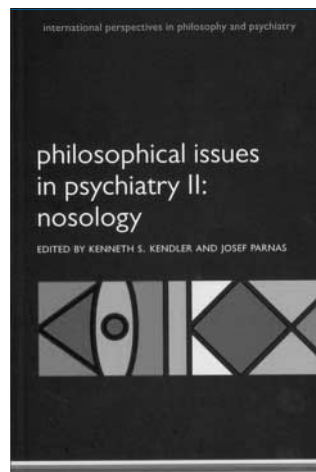
*Wasteland* is a straightforward narrative of – rather than meditation on – depression. This reflects Corran's stance that were the book seen as any form of personal therapy, it would diminish its value. This is a shame as the book wants at times for more reflection; for instance, Corran records the key event in her eating disorder as her mother and husband telling her she was getting fat. The direct relation between this and her severe and life-threatening anorexia is presented as obvious – they cruelly criticised her and she became ill. She touches superficially on feminism and gender politics but never digs deeper or questions the value of being thin above all else.

Corran also writes fantasy novels and this influence is apparent, especially in the narrative structure presenting the author as on some sort of quest, which sits rather oddly with the subject matter. That said, there is a 'hero' in this story and it emerges not as Corran, but as the consistent and kind mental health workers who provide the care she desperately needs.

This book stands as a testimony to the destruction that depression can wreak on a life but what makes it stand out is her fair and consistent championing of the staff who treated her. It is often hard for those who work in busy and chaotic psychiatric units to hold them in mind as therapeutic spaces but this is what they are and *Wasteland* is a welcome reminder of this.

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**Philosophical Issues  
in Psychiatry II:  
Nosology**

Edited by Kenneth S. Kendler  
& Josef Parnas.  
Oxford University Press, 2012.  
£39.99 (pb). 360pp.  
ISBN: 9780199642205

This book brings together well-known experts from different professional backgrounds to consider the many conceptual problems that arise in the creation of systems of psychiatric classification. It addresses core themes such as the nature of psychiatric disorders, the historical foundations of diagnosis, the benefits and harms of classification and the complex concept of validation.

It would be difficult to underestimate the importance of the themes discussed in this book. The publication of DSM-III in 1980 marked a step change in how psychiatric diagnoses are made. Since that time DSM-III and its successor volumes have defined the range, boundaries, language and discourses of psychiatry. They have defined how the domain of psychiatric disorders is subdivided. They have stipulated which symptoms and signs are criteria for the presence of one psychiatric condition or another. In so doing, they have relegated non-criterial symptoms and signs to relative desuetude. The fact that we are on the threshold of DSM-5 makes the publication of this book very timely.

DSM-III was explicitly atheoretical and operational in its definitions of psychiatric disorders. It eschewed causal theorising partly as a way of countering what was seen as the undue influence of psychoanalysis. It was operational in order to meet an urgent problem of the poor reliability of psychiatric diagnoses.

Improvement in diagnostic reliability was an essential precursor of scientific progress. Adequate reliability is required to compare the results of research between one centre and others and to allow replication of research studies. Research has to start with 'something' to investigate. A system of classification, however tentative, is a necessary first step in the process. A diagnostic system also provides a language in which scientists can communicate with each other.

There are also downsides to what is described in this book as the 'reliability first, validity second' approach. One of these is that diagnostic entities become 'self-perpetuating feedback loops'. Although they may only be rough approximations to 'real' conditions (if such things can be said to exist), they become the phenotypes that are used in research. A genetic study of schizophrenia will be a study of DSM-defined schizophrenia. An antidepressant drug trial will be carried out on patients with DSM-defined depression. DSM categories determine what questions can be asked and therefore risk becoming a system that impedes rather than advances scientific progress.

The task we face is to retain the benefits of a system of classification and at the same time ensure that it does not create a conceptual tunnel vision. In one chapter, Paul McHugh sets out ideas on psychiatric diagnosis that he and his colleagues have developed over a number of years. He points out that the